Maintenance

for

DEFINITY ONE™
Communications System

Release 10

Volumes 1 and 2

555-233-130
Issue 1
December 2001

Notice

Every effort was made to ensure that the information in this document was complete and accurate at the time of printing. However, information is subject to change.

Preventing Toll Fraud

"Toll fraud" is the unauthorized use of your telecommunications system by an unauthorized party (for example, a person who is not a corporate employee, agent, subcontractor, or is not working on your company's behalf). Be aware that there may be a risk of toll fraud associated with your system and that, if toll fraud occurs, it can result in substantial additional charges for your telecommunications services.

Avaya Fraud Intervention

If you suspect that you are being victimized by toll fraud and you need technical assistance or support, in the United States and Canada, call the Technical Service Center's Toll Fraud Intervention Hotline at 1-800-643-2353. For additional support telephone numbers, see the Avaya web site:
http://www.avaya.com
Click on Support, click on Escalation Lists US and International. This web site includes phone numbers for escalation within the United States. For escalation phone numbers outside the United States, click on Global Escalation List.

Providing Telecommunications Security

Telecommunications security (of voice, data, and/or video communications) is the prevention of any type of intrusion to (that is, either unauthorized or malicious access to or use of) your company's telecommunications equipment by some party.

Your company's "telecommunications equipment" includes both this Avaya product and any other voice/data/video equipment that could be accessed via this Avaya product (that is, "networked equipment").

An "outside party" is anyone who is not a corporate employee, agent, subcontractor, or is not working on your company's behalf. Whereas, a "malicious party" is anyone (including someone who may be otherwise authorized) who accesses your telecommunications equipment with either malicious or mischievous intent.

Such intrusions may be either to/through synchronous (time-multiplexed and/or circuit-based) or asynchronous (character-, message-, or packet-based) equipment or interfaces for reasons of:

- Utilization (of capabilities special to the accessed equipment)
- Theft (such as, of intellectual property, financial assets, or toll-facility access)
- Eavesdropping (privacy invasions to humans)
- Mischief (troubling, but apparently innocuous, tampering)
- Harm (such as harmful tampering, data loss or alteration, regardless of motive or intent)

Be aware that there may be a risk of unauthorized intrusions associated with your system and/or its networked equipment. Also realize that, if such an intrusion should occur, it could result in a variety of losses to your company (including but not limited to, human/data privacy, intellectual property, material assets, financial resources, labor costs, and/or legal costs).

Your Responsibility for Your Company's Telecommunications Security

The final responsibility for securing both this system and its networked equipment rests with you - an Avaya customer's system administrator, your telecommunications peers, and your managers. Base the fulfillment of your responsibility on acquired knowledge and resources from a variety of sources including but not limited to:

- Installation documents
- System administration documents
- Security documents
- Hardware-/software-based security tools
- Shared information between you and your peers
- Telecommunications security experts

To prevent intrusions to your telecommunications equipment, you and your peers should carefully program and configure:

- your Avaya-provided telecommunications systems and their interfaces
- your Avaya-provided software applications, as well as their underlying hardware/software platforms and interfaces
- any other equipment networked to your Avaya products.

How to get help

For support phone numbers, see the Avaya web site:
http://www.avaya.com
Click on Support, click on Escalation Lists US and International. This web site includes phone numbers for escalation within the United States. For escalation phone numbers outside the United States, click on Global Escalation List.

Standards Compliance

Avaya Inc. is not responsible for any radio or television interference caused by unauthorized modifications of this equipment or the substitution or attachment of connecting cables and equipment other than those specified by Avaya Inc. The correction of interference caused by such unauthorized modifications, substitution or attachment will be the responsibility of the user. Pursuant to Part 15 of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Rules, the user is cautioned that changes or modifications not expressly approved by Avaya Inc. could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.
The equipment described in this manual complies with standards of the following organizations and laws, as applicable:

- Australian Communications Agency (ACA)
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
- Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
- Committee for European Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC) – European Norms (EN's)
- Digital Private Network Signaling System (DPNSS)
- European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA)
- European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI)
- FCC Rules Parts 15 and 68
- International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
- International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR)
- International Telecommunications Union - Telephony (ITU-T)
- ISDN PBX Network Specification (IPNS)
- National ISDN-1
- National ISDN-2
- Underwriters Laboratories (UL)

Product Safety Standards

This product complies with and conforms to the following international Product Safety standards as applicable:

Safety of Information Technology Equipment, IEC 60950, 3rd Edition including all relevant national deviations as listed in Compliance with IEC for Electrical Equipment (IECEE) CB-96A.

Safety of Laser products, equipment classification and requirements:

- IEC 60825-1, 1.1 Edition
- Safety of Information Technology Equipment, CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-00 / UL 60950, 3rd Edition
- Safety Requirements for Customer Equipment, ACA Technical Standard (TS) 001 - 1997
- One or more of the following Mexican national standards, as applicable: NOM 001 SCFI 1993, NOM SCFI 016 1993, NOM 019 SCFI 1998

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Standards

This product complies with and conforms to the following international EMC standards and all relevant national deviations:

Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interference of Information Technology Equipment, CISPR 22:1997 and EN55022:1998.

Information Technology Equipment – Immunity Characteristics – Limits and Methods of Measurement, CISPR 24:1997 and EN55024:1998, including:

- Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) IEC 61000-4-2
- Radiated Immunity IEC 61000-4-3
- Electrical Fast Transient IEC 61000-4-4
- Lightning Effects IEC 61000-4-5
- Conducted Immunity IEC 61000-4-6
- Mains Frequency Magnetic Field IEC 61000-4-8
- Voltage Dips and Variations IEC 61000-4-11
- Powerline Harmonics IEC 61000-3-2
- Voltage Fluctuations and Flicker IEC 61000-3-3

Federal Communications Commission Statement

Part 15:

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

Part 68: Answer-Supervision Signaling. Allowing this equipment to be operated in a manner that does not provide proper answer-supervision signaling is in violation of Part 68 rules. This equipment returns answer-supervision signals to the public switched network when:

- answered by the called station,
- answered by the attendant, or
- routed to a recorded announcement that can be administered by the customer premises equipment (CPE) user.

This equipment returns answer-supervision signals on all direct inward dialed (DID) calls forwarded back to the public switched telephone network. Permissible exceptions are:

- A call is unanswered.
- A busy tone is received.
- A reorder tone is received.

Avaya attests that this registered equipment is capable of providing users access to interstate providers of operator services through the use of access codes. Modification of this equipment by call aggregators to block access dialing codes is a violation of the Telephone Operator Consumers Act of 1990.

This equipment complies with Part 68 of the FCC Rules. On the rear of this equipment is a label that contains, among other information, the FCC registration number and ringer equivalence number (REN) for this equipment. If requested, this information must be provided to the telephone company.

The REN is used to determine the quantity of devices which may be connected to the telephone line. Excessive RENs on the telephone line may result in devices not ringing in response to an incoming call. In most, but not all areas, the sum of RENs should not exceed 5.0. To be certain of the number of devices that may be connected to a line, as determined by the total RENs, contact the local telephone company.

REN is not required for some types of analog or digital facilities.

Means of Connection

Connection of this equipment to the telephone network is shown in the following table.

Manufacturer's Port Identifier	FIC Code	SOC/REN/ A.S. Code	Network Jacks
Off/On premises station	OL13C	9.0F	RJ2GX, RJ21X, RJ11C
DID trunk	02RV2-T	0.0B	RJ2GX, RJ21X
CO trunk	02GS2	0.3A	RJ21X
CO trunk	02LS2	0.3A	RJ21X
Tie trunk	TL31M	9.0F	RJ2GX
Basic Rate Interface	02IS5	6.0F, 6.0Y	RJ49C
1.544 digital interface	04DU9-BN, 1KN, 1SN	6.0F	RJ48C, RJ48M
120A2 channel service unit	04DU9-DN	6.0Y	RJ48C

If the terminal equipment (for example, the DEFINITY® System equipment) causes harm to the telephone network, the telephone company will notify you in advance that temporary discontinuance of service may be required. But if advance notice is not practical, the telephone company will notify the customer as soon as possible. Also, you will be advised of your right to file a complaint with the FCC if you believe it is necessary.

The telephone company may make changes in its facilities, equipment, operations or procedures that could affect the operation of the equipment. If this happens, the telephone company will provide advance notice in order for you to make necessary modifications to maintain uninterrupted service.

If trouble is experienced with this equipment, for repair or warranty information, please contact the Technical Service Center at 1-800-242-2121 or contact your local Avaya representative. If the equipment is causing harm to the telephone network, the telephone company may request that you disconnect the equipment until the problem is resolved.

It is recommended that repairs be performed by Avaya certified technicians.
The equipment cannot be used on public coin phone service provided by the telephone company. Connection to party line service is subject to state tariffs. Contact the state public utility commission, public service commission or corporation commission for information.
This equipment, if it uses a telephone receiver, is hearing aid compatible.

Canadian Department of Communications (DOC) Interference Information

This Class A digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe A est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

DECLARATIONS OF CONFORMITY

United States FCC Part 68 Supplier's Declaration of Conformity (SDoC)

Avaya, Inc. in the United States of America hereby certifies that the equipment described in this document and bearing a TIA TSB-168 label identification number complies with the FCC's Rules and Regulations 47 CFR Part 68, and the Administrative Council on Terminal Attachments (ACTA) adopted technical criteria.
Avaya further asserts that Avaya handset equipped terminal equipment described in this document complies with Paragraph 68.316 of the FCC Rules and Regulations defining Hearing Aid Compatibility and is deemed compatible with hearing aids.
Copies of SDoCs signed by the Responsible Party in the U. S. can be obtained by contacting your local sales representative and are available on the following Web site:
http://support.avaya.com/elmodocs2/DoC/SDoC/index.jhtml/
All DEFINITY® system products are compliant with FCC Part 68, but many have been registered with the FCC before the SDoC process was available. A list of all Avaya registered products may be found at:
http://www.part68.org/
by conducting a search using "Avaya" as manufacturer.

European Union Declarations of Conformity

Avaya Inc. declares that the equipment specified in this document bearing the "CE" (*Conformité Europeénne*) mark conforms to the European Union Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive (1999/5/EC), including the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (89/336/EEC) and Low Voltage Directive (73/23/EEC). This equipment has been certified to meet CTR3 Basic Rate Interface (BRI) and CTR4 Primary Rate Interface (PRI) and subsets thereof in CTR12 and CTR13, as applicable.
Copies of these Declarations of Conformity (DoCs) signed by the Vice President of DEFINITY® systems research and development, Avaya Inc., can be obtained by contacting your local sales representative and are available on the following Web site:
http://support.avaya.com/elmodocs2/DoC/IDoC/index.jhtml/

Japan

This is a Class A product based on the standard of the Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology Equipment (VCCI). If this equipment is used in a domestic environment, radio disturbance may occur, in which case, the user may be required to take corrective actions.

この装置は、情報処理装置等電波障害自主規制協議会（ＶＣＣＩ）の基準に基づくクラスＡ情報技術装置です。この装置を家庭環境で使用すると電波妨害を引き起こすことがあります。この場合には使用者が適切な対策を講ずるよう要求されることがあります。

Network Connections

Digital Connections - The equipment described in this document can be connected to the network digital interfaces throughout the European Union.
Analogue Connections - The equipment described in this document can be connected to the network analogue interfaces throughout the following member states:

Belgium	Germany	Greece	Italy	Luxemburg
Netherlands	Spain	United Kingdom		

LASER Product

The equipment described in this document may contain Class 1 LASER Device(s) if single-mode fiber-optic cable is connected to a remote expansion port network (EPN). The LASER devices operate within the following parameters:

- Maximum power output –5 dBm to -8 dBm
- Center Wavelength 1310 nm to 1360 nm
- CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT IEC 60825-1: 1998

Use of controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure. Contact your Avaya representative for more laser product information.

Trademarks

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Comsphere is a registered trademark of Paradyne Corp.
GuideBuilder and INTUITY are trademarks of Avaya.
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Haverhill, MA 01835 USA
Attention: Avaya Account Management
Email: totalware@gwsmail.com
Order: Document No. 555-233-130
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About This Document

Purpose

This document provides procedures to monitor, test, and maintain a DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System (hereafter referred to as DEFINITY ONE). It covers many of the faults and troubles that can occur in the system. Most maintenance requirements are simple procedures due to the modular, self-testing nature of the system.

Simple, traditional troubleshooting methods are sometimes sufficient to locate and clear faults. The traditional methods include terminal substitution, visual inspections, continuity checks, and clarification of operating procedures with end users.

DEFINITY ONE is a high-functionality communications system for customers in the 25-40 line size or smaller with growth potential of 240 stations and 168 trunks. This offer provides DEFINITY® software, INTUITY® AUDIX® messaging, and Avaya Site Administration on a single hardware platform.

Intended audience

The information in this book is intended for use by:

- Trained maintenance technicians who have Windows 2000 and local area network (LAN) training.
- A maintenance technician dispatched to a DEFINITY ONE site in response to a trouble alarm or a user trouble report
- A maintenance technician located at a remote maintenance facility
- The customer's assigned maintenance technician. The technician is expected to have a knowledge of telecommunications fundamentals and of DEFINITY ONE to the extent that the procedures in this book can be performed, in most cases, without assistance.

Each DEFINITY ONE system has a user-designated System Manager who is responsible for system administration and with whom the maintenance technician should work closely.

This book is not intended to solve all levels of troubles. It is limited to troubles that can be solved by using the Alarm Log, Error Log, trouble-clearing procedures, maintenance tests, and traditional troubleshooting methods. If the trouble still has not been resolved, it is the responsibility of the maintenance technician to escalate the problem to a higher level of technical support. Escalation should conform to the procedures in the *Technical and Administration Escalation Plan*.

Organization

Chapter 1, ''Maintenance Concepts for DEFINITY ONE''	Describes what's new in DEFINITY ONE, the system design and maintenance strategy, reset and reboot processes, LED sequences, allowable circuit packs, and component comcodes.
Chapter 2, ''Maintenance Procedures for DEFINITY ONE''	Describes the various maintenance procedures: powering up and down, connecting to DEFINITY ONE, getting access to the system software, replacing components, routine maintenance, troubleshooting advice.
Chapter 3, ''Packet Bus Fault Isolation and Correction''	Describes the fault isolation/correction procedures for the Packet Bus and for the various MOs that use the Packet Bus.
Chapter 4, ''Global Administration Subsystem Commands''	Describes the commands available via the command line interface.

Chapter 5, ''Maintenance Commands for DEFINITY ONE''	Explains how to use the maintenance commands including specific command syntax, typical forms, and display output.
Chapter 6, ''Maintenance Objects for DEFINITY ONE''	Contains specific troubleshooting and repair instructions for every maintenance component in the system. This chapter also contains repair procedures for system-alarmed and user-reported troubles. For each Maintenance Object (MO), a table lists the alarm level, hardware error associated with the MO, the associated test that caused the error, the test sequences and the specific command-line entry required to run the tests, and a brief description of each test. Explanations of error codes associated with each test are given along with specific maintenance procedures used to resolve each problem.
Chapter 7, ''DEFINITY ONE Windows 2000 Log Events and Alarms''	Describes alarms for each software subsystem, listed by alarm number. Advice for resolving alarms is also provided.
Appendix A, ''Summary of DEFINITY ONE Commands''	Provides brief descriptions for the commands you encounter in using the DEFINITY ONE system.
Appendix B, ''Access Security Gateway''	Provides information on how to administer Access Security Gateway (ASG).

Conventions used in this book

Circuit pack codes (such as TN763D) are shown with the minimum acceptable alphabetic suffix (for example, the “D” in the code TN763D).

Generally, an alphabetic suffix greater than that shown is also acceptable. However, not every vintage of either the minimum suffix or a higher suffix code is necessarily acceptable.

NOTE:
Refer to *Technical Monthly: Reference Guide for Circuit Pack Vintages and Change Notices* for current information about usable vintages of specific circuit pack codes (including the suffix).

Physical dimensions in this book are in inches followed by metric centimeters (cm) in parentheses. Wire gauge measurements are in American Wire Gauge (AWG) followed by the cross-sectional area in squared millimeters (mm^2) in parentheses.

Typographic conventions

This document uses the following typographic conventions:

- Information you type at the management terminal is shown in the following typeface: **list system-parameters maintenance**.
- Information displayed on the management terminal screen is shown in the following typeface: `login`.
- Keyboard keys are shown in the following typeface: Enter.

The following conventions describe the systems referred to in this document.

- Circuit pack codes (such as TN763D) are shown with the minimum acceptable alphabetic suffix (like the "D" in the code TN763D).
- An alphabetic suffix greater than that shown is also acceptable. However, not every vintage of either the minimum suffix or a higher suffix code is necessarily acceptable.

  NOTE:
  Refer to *Technical Monthly: Reference Guide for Circuit Pack Vintages and Change Notices* for current information about usable vintages of specific circuit pack codes (including the suffix).

- Physical dimensions in this book are in inches followed by metric centimeters (cm) in parentheses. Wire gauge measurements are in AWG followed by the cross-sectional area in squared millimeters (mm^2) in parentheses.
- The term "ASAI" is synonymous with the newer CallVisor ASAI.

Admonishments

Admonishments used in this book have the following meanings:

CAUTION:
This sign is used to indicate possible harm to software, possible loss of data, or possible service interruptions.

WARNING:
This sign is used where there is possible harm to hardware or equipment.

DANGER:
This sign is used to indicate possible harm or injury to people.

Safety precautions

When performing maintenance or translation procedures on the system, users must observe certain precautions. Observe all caution, warning, and danger admonishments to prevent loss of service, possible equipment damage, and possible personal injury. In addition, the following precautions regarding electromagnetic interference (EMI) and static electricity must be observed:

Electromagnetic interference

This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy. Electromagnetic fields radiating from the switch may cause noise in the customer's equipment. If the equipment is not installed and used in accordance with the instruction book, radio interference may result.

WARNING:

To maintain the EMI integrity of the system, maintenance personnel must ensure that all cabinet panels, covers, and so forth, are firmly secured before leaving the customer's premises.

Static electricity

To prevent or reduce electrostatic discharge (ESD), maintenance personnel must always attach wrist grounding straps before working on switch components or handling circuit packs.

CAUTION:

Electrostatic discharge can damage or destroy circuit packs containing integrated circuits (ICs).

The ESD wrist strap, cable assembly, and spare fuses are packed in a plastic bag and placed in the top of the system cabinet. Use the ESD wrist strap when troubleshooting, performing maintenance, or handling any circuit packs associated with the system.

Security issues

To ensure the greatest security possible for customers, Avaya offers services that can reduce toll-fraud liabilities. Contact your Avaya representative for more security information.

Login security is an attribute of the DEFINITY ONE software. Existing passwords expire 24 hours after installation.

For Software Copy Protection information, see Chapter 10, “Security and Copy Protection” in the *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*.

Standards compliance

The equipment presented in this document complies with the following (as appropriate):

- ITU-T (Formerly CCITT)
- ECMA
- ETSI
- IPNS
- DPNSS
- National ISDN-1
- National ISDN-2
- ISO-9000
- ANSI
- FCC Part 15 and Part 68
- EN55022
- EN50081
- EN50082
- CISPR22
- Australia AS3548 (AS/NZ3548)
- Australia AS3260
- IEC 825
- IEC950
- UL 1459
- UL1950
- CSA C222 Number 225
- TS001

Electromagnetic compatibility standards

This product complies with and conforms to the following EMC standards (as applicable):

- Limits and Methods of Measurements of Radio Interference Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment, EN55022 (CISPR22), 1993
- EN50082-1, European Generic Immunity Standard
- FCC Part 15
- Australia AS3548

> **NOTE:**
> The DEFINITY system conforms to Class A (industrial) equipment. Voice terminals meet Class B requirements.

- Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) IEC 1000-4-2
- Radiated radio frequency field IEC 1000-4-3
- Electrical Fast Transient IEC 1000-4-4
- Lightning effects IEC 1000-4-5
- Conducted radio frequency IEC 1000-4-6
- Mains frequency magnetic field IEC 1000-4-8
- Low frequency mains disturbance IEC 1000-4-11

European Union standards

Avaya Business Communications Systems declares that the DEFINITY equipment specified in this document bearing the “CE” mark conforms to the European Union Electromagnetic Compatibility Directives.

The “CE” (Conformité Europeénne) mark indicates conformance to the:

- European Union Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (89/336/EEC)
- Low Voltage Directive (73/23/EEC)
- Telecommunication Terminal Equipment (TTE) Directive (91/263/EEC)
- i-CTR3 Basic Rate Interface (BRI) and i-CTR4 Primary Rate Interface (PRI) as applicable.

The “CE” mark is applied to the following DEFINITY ONE product:

- AC-powered Compact Single-Carrier Cabinet (CSCC) with 25-Hz ring generator

Trademarks and service marks

The following are trademarks or registered trademarks of Avaya or Lucent Technologies:

- 5ESS™, 4ESS™
- Ascend® (A wholly owned subsidiary of Avaya)
- AUDIX®
- BCMS Vu®
- Callvisor®
- Callmaster®
- CentreVu®
- CONVERSANT®
- DEFINITY®
- DEFINITY ONE™
- DIMENSION®
- Avaya IP600™
- MERLIN®
- VOICE POWER®

The following are trademarks or registered trademarks of AT&T:

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- DATAPHONE®
- MEGACOM®
- MULTIQUEST®
- TELESEER®

The following are trademarks or registered trademarks of other companies:

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- MS-DOS® (registered trademark of the Microsoft Corporation)
- MicroChannel® (registered trademark of IBM Systems)
- MULTIQUEST® (registered trademark of Telecommunications Service)
- PagePac® (trademark of the Dracon Division of the Harris Corporation)
- UNIX® (trademark of the Novell Corporation)
- Windows 2000® (registered trademark of the Microsoft Corporation)
- Internet Explorer® (registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation)
- Netscape® (registered trademark of Netscape Communications Corporation)
- HP OpenView
- Tivoli NetView

Related documents

- *BCS Products Security Handbook* (555-025-600)
- *DEFINITY Communications System and System 75 and System 85 Terminals and Adjuncts Reference* (555-015-201)
- *DEFINITY Communications System DS1/CEPT1/ISDN-PRI Reference* (555-025-107)
- *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 1 and Generic 3i Wiring* (555-204-111)
- *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 3 Call Vectoring and Expert Agent Selection (EAS) Guide* (555-230-521)
- *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 3 V2 Implementation* (555-230-653)
- *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 1, Generic 2, and Generic 3 V1 and V2 - Integrated CSU Module Installation and Operation* (555-230-193)
- *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 ATM Installation, Upgrade, and Administration* (555-233-124)
- *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Installation for Adjuncts and Peripherals* (555-230-116)
- *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administrator's Guide* (555-233-506)
- *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R9csi* (555-233-119)
- *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R9si* (555-233-123)
- *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 System Description* (555-233-200)
- *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications System Release 10 Administration for Network Connectivity* (555-233-504)
- *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*
- *DEFINITY ONE Communications System Release 10 Overview* (555-233-001)
- *DEFINITY Made Easy Tools* Release 10.

Federal Communications Commission statement

Part 68: statement

Part 68: Answer-Supervision Signaling. Allowing this equipment to be operated in a manner that does not provide proper answer-supervision signaling is in violation of Part 68 rules. This equipment returns answer-supervision signals to the public-switched network when:

- Answered by the called station
- Answered by an attendant
- Routed to a recorded announcement or music in queue that can be administered by the CPE user

This equipment returns answer-supervision signals on all DID calls forwarded back to the public-switched telephone network, with these exceptions:

- A call is unanswered
- A busy tone is received
- A reorder tone is received

This equipment is capable of providing users access to interstate providers of operator services through the use of access codes. Modification of this equipment by call aggregators to block access dialing codes is a violation of the Telephone Operator Consumers Act of 1990.

This equipment complies with Part 68 of the FCC Rules. On the rear of this equipment is a label that contains, among other information, the FCC registration number and ringer equivalence number (REN) for this equipment. If requested, this information must be provided to the telephone company. The REN is used to determine the number of devices connected to the telephone line. Excessive RENs on the telephone line may result in devices not ringing in response to an incoming call. In most, but not all areas, the sum of RENs should not exceed 5.0. To be certain of the number of devices that can be connected to a line, as determined by the total RENs, contact the local telephone company.

NOTE:
REN is not required for some types of analog or digital facilities.

Means of Connection (U.S.)

Connection of this equipment to the telephone network is shown in the following table.

Manufacturer's Port Identifier	FIC Code	SOC/REN/ A.S. Code	Network Jacks
Off- /On-Premises Station	OL13C	9.0F	RJ2GX, RJ21X, RJ11C
DID Trunk	02RV2-T	0.0B	RJ2GX, RJ21X
CO Trunk (ground start)	02GS2	0.3A	RJ21X
CO Trunk (loop start)	02LS2	0.3A	RJ21X
Tie Trunk	TL31M	9.0F	RJ2GX
1.544 Digital Interface	04DU9-B, C	6.0P	RJ48C, RJ48M
1.544 Digital Interface	04DU9-BN, KN	6.0P	RJ48C, RJ48M
120A2 Channel Service Unit	04DU9-DN	6.0P	RJ48C

If the terminal equipment (DEFINITY system) causes harm to the telephone network, the telephone company may notify you in advance that temporary discontinuance of service is required. But if advance notice is not practical, the telephone company may notify the customer as soon as possible thereafter. Also, you will be advised of your right to file a complaint with the FCC if you believe it is necessary.

The telephone company may make changes in its facilities, equipment, operations, or procedures that could affect the operation of the equipment. If this happens, the telephone company will provide advance notice so you can make the necessary modifications to maintain uninterrupted service.

If trouble is experienced with this equipment or for repair or warranty information, please contact the Technical Service Center at 1-800-248-1234. If the equipment causes harm to the telephone network, the telephone company may request that you disconnect the equipment until the problem is resolved.

It is recommended that repairs be performed by Avaya-certified technicians.

The equipment cannot be used on public coin-phone service. Connection to party-line service is subject to state tariffs. Contact the state public utility commission, public service commission, or corporation commission for information.

This equipment is hearing aid compatible if a telephone receiver is used.

How to order documentation

You can order this document and any other documentation from:

Globalware Solutions
200 Ward Hill Avenue
Haverhill, MA 01835 USA

US Voice: 1 800 457 1235
US Fax: 1 800 457 1764

non-US Voice: +1 410 568 3680
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Where to call for technical support

If you need additional help, the following services are available. End users may need to purchase an extended service agreement to use some of these services. Contact your local Avaya representative for more information.

NOTE:
Please visit the Avaya Support Centre at the following web site:
http://support.avaya.com/directories/index3.jhtml

For USA	
DEFINITY Helpline (for help with Business/System applications and Avaya Call Processing Administration)	1 800 225 7585
Avaya Toll Fraud Intervention	1 800 643 2353
Business Partner Care Center (BPCC)	1 800 225 0266
Avaya Technical Service Organization (TSO) -- for help with maintenance and repair, including:	
Technical Care Center	1 800 242 2121
DEFINITY Maintenance and Service	
SC Repair	
Avaya Site Administration Domestic	
INTUITY AUDIX Helpline	
Call Accounting support	
System Management suport	
UPS support	
Avaya Centers of Excellence for non-USA:	
Canada -- Customer Service	+ 1 800 387 4268
Canada -- TSO	+ 1 800 345 3293
Asia/Pacific	+ 65 872 8686
Western Europe/Middle East/South Africa	+ 44 1483 308 000
Central/Eastern Europe	+ 36 1238 8334
Caribbean and Latin America	+ 1 720 444 9998
Australia	+ 61 2 9352 9151

Maintenance Concepts for DEFINITY ONE

1

The maintenance subsystem is a part of the software that initializes and maintains the system. The software continuously monitors system health and keeps a record of errors detected in the system. The maintenance subsystem also provides a user interface for on-demand testing. This chapter provides a brief description of the DEFINITY ONE Release 10 maintenance strategy and background information on the system's overall functions.

What's new in DEFINITY ONE Release 10

The purpose of this section is to introduce the reader to the new/changed features in Release 10 of DEFINITY ONE. The reader can learn what is new in this release, but should not necessarily expect to be able to install or administer a DEFINITY ONE system based on this material alone.

This section contains a high level description of the new features in DEFINITY ONE Release 10. The focus is on the new or changed features; the reader is assumed to be familiar with earlier releases. Additional material can be found on the WEB site for DEFINITY ONE at http://info.dr.avaya.com/contry. Contact Dan Pruss, +1-303-538-1705, danpruss@avaya.com for access.

Related Documents

The following documents are for DEFINITY ONE Release 10:

- *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Technical Prospectus Including DEFINITY G3r, i, si, csi, DEFINITY ONE and IP600,* CID 86177

The following documents are for DEFINITY ONE Release 9.5:

- *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 9.5 Technical Prospectus Including DEFINITY G3r, i, si, csi, DEFINITY ONE and IP600,* CID 79092
- *What's New in DEFINITY ONE/IP600 Release 9.5,* CID 86881

The following documents are for DEFINITY ONE Release 9 (formerly R3.0)

- *Technical Prospectus for CONTRY Release 3.0,* CID 77388
- *BCMS VU and CentreVu-CT Requirements for CONTRY Release 2.0 and 3.0,* CID 74660
- *CWY1 Announcement Requirements for CONTRY Releases 2.0 and 3.0,* CID 76848

The following documents are for DEFINITY ONE Release 2.0:

- *Technical Prospectus for CONTRY Release 2.0,* CID 77065
- *Platform Requirements for Release 2.0 of CONTRY,* CID 77066

The following documents are for DEFINITY ONE Release 1.0:

- *BCS-DEFINITY ECS Technical Prospectus for CONTRY,* CID *62453*
- *CONTRY Software Component Architecture*, CID 63065
- *CONTRY Processor TN795 RYON, HW/FW Architecture*, CID 65532
- *System Level Requirements for CONTRY,* CID 64224
- *CoResident Services Module Requirements for CONTRY,* CID 64430
- *CONTRY Processor TN795/CWY1 (RYON) Hardware Functional Requirements*, CID 63825
- *RYON Firmware Requirements Document*, CID 64225
- *Software Requirements Specification for DEFINITY® on CONTRY,* CID 64429
- *OMD Voice Messaging Requirements for CONTRY,* CID 64401
- *CONTRY Reliability Plan*, CID 63785
- *RYON TN795 Circuit BIOS Requirements/Feature Specification*, CID 65517
- *CONTRY Installation and Configuration*, CID 67264
- *CONTRY R1.0 NT Gold Master Disk Creation Design/Procedure*, CID 70582
- *DSA Release 1.0 Technical Prospectus*, CID 70280
- *DSA Release 1.0 Requirements Feature Specification*, CID 70324
- *DSA Release 1.0 Developer Support Plan*, CID 70885
- *DSA Release 1.0 System Architecture*, CID 72560

Terminology

Glossaries of terminology can be found in the following references:

- *Glossary (S75/S85/DEFINITY Terminology)*, J. H. Coyne, Compas ID 26837
- *OR&M Glossary and Acronyms (OR&M 202)*, OR&M PMT, Compas ID 38023
- *Mongoose Project Glossary*, R. Windhausen, Compas ID 54154
- *Glossary for DEFINITY R6 Technical Prospectus*, J. C. Raphel, Compas ID 56340

In addition, abbreviations and acronyms are defined where first used within this document.

New Features/Capabilities

Hardware

TN2314 Processor

DEFINITY ONE Release 10 introduces the TN2314 processor (RYON-II). This new processor circuit pack replaces the TN795 processor (RYON-I) that has supported the platform since its inception.

The TN2314 board operates with a Pentium III 500 MHz processor (upgraded from Pentium I 133 MHz). The Synchronous Dynamic RAM is increased to 256 MB (from the previous 128 MB), with an expansion capability to support 512 MB in future releases.

Co-resident TN744 Tone Detection/Call Classifier

The TN744B/C/D/E circuit pack functionality will soon be co-resident on the TN2314 board. Although the Tone Detection/Call Classifier capability will not be co-resident with the initial Release 10.0, it can be anticipated that within a dot release, the TN744 will no longer be needed as a separate circuit pack. A services alert will be issued to inform service personnel and customers prior to its release.

RJ-45 Jack

To facilitiate switch installation and ease of maintenance, DEFINITY ONE Release 10 provides a "Services Ethernet" RJ-45 jack located on the faceplate of TN2314 processor circuit pack.

Hard Disk Drive

DEFINITY ONE Release 10 contains a 20 GB hard drive. Upgraded from the previous 3.2 GB drive, the larger hard disk provides a significant upgrade in the storage capacity of the switch.

The hard drive partitions, size, and designated use are as follows:

Partition	Size	Use
C-partition	5GB	Executables, Program Files
D-partition	10 GB	Non-persistent data (e.g., AUDIX messages)
Z-partition	5 GB	Reserved for future use

Software

Windows 2000 Server Operating System

DEFINITY ONE Release 10 runs under the Windows 2000 Server operating system (upgraded from the previous Windows NT 4.0 operating system). In addition to being a more reliable OS with greater stability and tighter security, the Windows 2000 Server provides a suite of utilities that considerably enhance the efficiency of the platform.

Terminal Server. The Terminal Server allows a service technician or customer to establish a desktop session on a remote computer. In fact, with the new Terminal Server, two independent remote desktop sessions can be performed simultaneously. This aleviates the need for service personnel to wait for the customer to log off prior to logging on. Another marked advantage of the Terminal Server is that pcAnywhere is no longer need to access the switch.

DHCP Server. The Windows 2000 Server OS comes with a DHCP Server, thereby eliminating the need for the customer to supply their own DHCP Server as an external add-on.

TFTP Server. The Windows 2000 Server OS comes with a TFTP Server, thereby eliminating the need for the customer to supply their own TFTP Server as an external add-on.

Remote Access Server. The Windows 2000 Server OS provides a Remote Access Server (RAS), much the same as it was provided with the Windows NT OS.

Web Server. The Windows 2000 Server OS provides a Web Server, much the same as it was provided with the Windows NT OS.

DEFINITY Software Base

DEFINITY software for DEFINITY ONE Release 10 corresponds to DEFINITY Release 10. All new features in DEFINITY R10 are supported in DEFINITY ONE R10. See the DEFINITY R10 documentation for what is new in this release.

Increased Capacities

Call Center Agents

To support DEFINITY ONE better for small-end Call Center customers, the number of Call Center Agents in Release 10 has been increased to 100 (from the previous capacity of 50).

Trunks

In support of the capacity increase for Call Center Agents, the number of trunks has increased to 300 (from a previous capacity of 168).

Cabinets/Slots

DEFINITY ONE Release 10 is now a "three-cabinet solution". To support the above increase in the number of trunks, it was neccessary to provide circuit pack slots for a sufficient number of CLAN boards. A three-cabinet DEFINITY ONE provides 27 available slots (30 slots total, two slots occupied by the processor, and one slot occupied by the Tone Detector/Call Classifier--to be vacated following the co-residency of the TN744).

Installation

DEFINITY ONE Release 10 incorporates a new hard disk drive. The introduction of a new hard disk provides the opportunity to simplify the switch installation process by offering the system OS, DEFINITY, and AUDIX program files as pre-loaded software. This will insure a quicker and more reliable installation and will preclude the need for a "install wizard".

Upgraded Install Shield

For the upgrades that occur with any successive dot releases, or for upgrades to Release 11, a new Install Shield is provided to repair DEFINITY/AUDIX application installations. The Install Shield checks that the files (provided with the offer) are in their original state, and if not, the Install Shield replaces them. This applies to the DEFINITY offered files only (i.e., DEFINITY, AUDIX, Cornerstone, etc.). Files associated with the Windows OS, translations, and customer data files are not checked for corruption. The Install Shield will minimize the downtime associated with upgrades, while at the same time increasing upgrade reliability.

DEFINITY ONE components and functionality

TN2314 Processor circuit pack

The TN2314 processor provides:

- An on-board Pentium III processor chip that runs Windows 2000
- A Motorola processor running application firmware
- A Windows 2000-to-firmware interface
- A tone clock
- A 1A11 virtual alarm board
- A 1A12 virtual AUDIX board
- A 1A13 virtual announcements board

See the DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System Release 10 Overview (555-233-005) for more information regarding the TN2314.

Virtual boards and devices

The TN2314 processor circuit pack includes functions (such as the tone clock) that had previously resided on separate circuit packs. Commands, tests, and maintenance objects that were valid for the separate circuit packs are still available.

Virtual boards residing on the TN2314 processor circuit pack include:

- The 1A11 board used by DEFINITY to provide External Device Alarm contacts to indicate presence of any non-DEFINITY alarms. For more information see "PR-AL-BD (Processor Alarm Board)" on page 6-955.

- A virtual AUDIX board (PR-SSP) resides in slot 1A12. The hardware for this board is located on the TN2314, but the AUDIX ports on the board are administered as if they were physical ports on the virtual board. For more information see ''PR-SSP (Processor Board - Scalable Speech Processor)'' on page 6-965.
- A virtual announcements board resides in slot 1A13. The hardware for this board is located on the TN2314, but the announcement ports on the board are administered as if they were physical ports on the virtual board. For more information see ''PR-SSP (Processor Board - Scalable Speech Processor)'' on page 6-965.

Windows 2000 platform

The TN2314 Processor circuit pack runs Microsoft Windows 2000. All applications run in the Windows 2000 environment.

NOTE:
If Windows 2000 is running on a laptop computer, it is necessary to obtain executable Telnet software from another source. For more information, refer to *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*.

The following applications are installed or available on the DEFINITY ONE system:

DEFINITY	Provides DEFINITY call processing features
AUDIX	Provides voice mail
SNMP	Standard protocol for managing data network devices. Available for Release 10
Avaya Site Administration	Available for download
Message Manager	Available for download
BCMS Vu	Available for download in Release 10
CentreVu T-Server	Available for download in Release 10

GUI operation

DEFINITY ONE uses Avaya Site Administration, which has a graphical user interface (GUI) for all functions. See Chapter 2, "Connectivity and Access to DEFINITY ONE" in *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*.

Backup procedures

Since the system combines DEFINITY, AUDIX and Windows 2000 on one platform, there is a new procedure to back up user information and translations.

Backup is performed in one of these ways:

- Using the web browser
- Using the UNIX-like bash shell, accessed via a Telnet session
- Using DEFINITY ONE, with a series of global administration system (GAS) commands (see Chapter 4, ‘‘Global Administration Subsystem Commands’’ for a list of GAS commands).

NOTE:
If a backup or restore operation is in progress, no other backup or restore command can be executed until the first one has finished.

How backup works

The DEFINITY ONE system performs a backup by copying the files to be stored into a destination directory.

- All files currently in the directory are removed prior to backup.
- An identification file (ident file) is created for each backup, listing:
  - — Version of backup program
  - — Date and time the backup started
  - — Date and time the backup completed
  - — Code indicating successful completion or reason of failure
  - — Indication of full or partial backup
- A global alarm is raised if an error occurs during a backup operation.
- Checksum verification is performed on all translation files.

WARNING:
Saving translations through the hard drive does not constitute a system backup. The data can still be lost.

A **save translation** command from DEFINITY saves DEFINITY translations data on the hard drive of the TN2314.

Where to save translations and system user data

Once the data has been placed on the hard drive, it should also be saved on a backup drive. Data can be backed up to:

- PCMCIA Flash Disk — The flash disk is a nonvolatile storage device installed in a PCMCIA slot on the TN2314.

  A system backup to flash card will save ***only***

  — Windows system registry

  — DEFINITY translations

  — AUDIX translations

  — Header information for AUDIX messages

  WARNING:
  Messages should ***not*** *be saved on the flash disk, because there is limited space. If you want to save messages, you must back up the files to another device on the customer network.*

- Network device — You can back up all applications and messages to any network device that has enough storage, and is accessible across the network by DEFINITY ONE. Such devices include:

  — Network disk drives

  — Servers

  — Tape drives

  — Writable CDs

Access Security Gateway

Access Security Gateway (ASG), formerly SoftLock is part of Avaya Site Administration. ASG is a centralized access interface that uses a challenge/response protocol to verify the authenticity of a user and to reduce the opportunity for unauthorized access. This is done through a key made of up to 20 octal digits.

NOTE:
ASG provides restricted access to Avaya Site Administration software. It does not access a switch. See Appendix B, ''Access Security Gateway'' on page B-1 for more information on ASG.

DEFINITY ONE design

This section describes major design highlights for the DEFINITY ONE cabinet.

For further information, see the *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System Release 10 Overview (555-233-005)*.

TN2314 processor circuit pack

The TN2314 Processor circuit pack is the heart of the DEFINITY ONE system. It uses Microsoft Windows 2000 server as its operating system, allowing for graphical user interaction, network connections, standard applications, and coresidency and multitasking of applications. It is always found in slot 2 of either carrier type (see Figure 1-1 on page 1-12).

The TN2314 features include:

- Dual processor complex consisting of an Intel Pentium III and Motorola processors
- 16 Mbytes of FLASH PROM for software text
- 256 Mbytes of SDRAM for translations and other data
- Supports up to 512 Mbytes of SDRAM
- 20 Gbyte hard disk drive
- RS232 port for the external modem

  The DEFINITY ONE uses an external modem for alarm reporting to INADS and remote access. Approved modems include:

  — U. S. Robotics Model 839 Sportster 33.6 Fax Modem (shipped with the DEFINITY ONE system)
- Connectors for local devices (keyboard, mouse, and monitor)
- New “Services Ethernet” RJ-45 jack on faceplate (eliminates need for PCMCIA Ethernet LAN card)
- TN744B/C/D/E circuit pack functionality soon to be co-redident on the TN2314
  - Tone detection -- 8 ports on the TDM bus
  - Global Call Classification -- improved algorithms
  - Multi-Frequency (MF) signaling
  - Frees up a carrier slot

Reliability options

The DEFINITY ONE systems do not support either high- or critical-reliability duplication or expansion options.

AC power supply unit (650A)

DEFINITY ONE uses the same power supply unit, which contains:

- Multiple DC outputs: ± 5.1 VDC, -48 VDC, +8-14 VDC (fan speed control), and -150 to -115 VDC (Neon bus)
- Three switch-selectable AC ring outputs: 85 VAC @ 20 Hz (North America), 72 VAC @ 25 Hz (international), and two 28 VAC @ 50 Hz (France)
- For LED indicators and interpretation, see "Power supply LEDs" on page 1-47.

DEFINITY ONE cabinet

A DEFINITY ONE configuration can contain three 10-slot Compact Modular Cabinets (CMC) which include:

- Slots for circuit packs
- Power supply

Slots

Each CMC has:

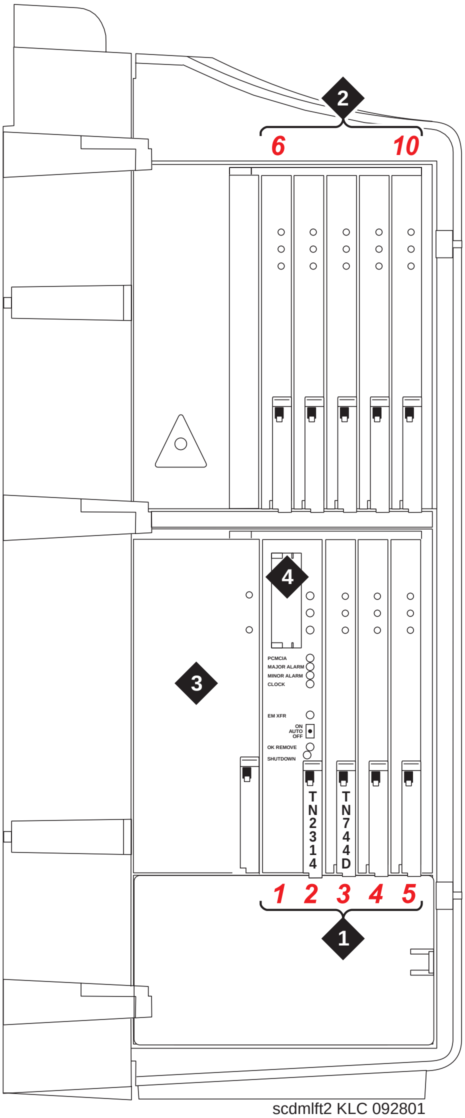
- Two shelves, each containing 5 slots
- The slots are numbered 1-5 (lower shelf), and 6-10 (upper shelf).

  Three slots are reserved (2 slots for the processor and one slot for the tone detector circuit pack).

  NOTE:
  The TN2314 Processor circuit pack must be installed in slot 2 of the primary cabinet (due to width, slot 1 is unavailable).

  In the additional cabinet available in Release 10, there are no restrictions on slot usage. Any slot can contain any type of circuit pack — port, control, or service.

- For more information about slot configuration in the primary CMC, see Figure 1-1 on page 1-12.



1. Circuit pack slots 1 through 5

2. Circuit pack slots 6 through 10

WARNING:

The TN2314 processor circuit pack must be placed in slot 2 (shown)

3. Power supply

4. PCMCIA Hard Disk Drive

Figure 1-1. DEFINITY ONE Compact Modular Cabinet (CMC) slot configuration

UPS

Use of an optional uninterruptable power supply (UPS) between the AC power source and the switch is recommended to maintain service without interruptions.

- There is no battery backup available within the DEFINITY ONE switch.
- If power is interrupted for more than 50 milliseconds, all calls are dropped and dynamic memory is lost.
- An external alarm is reserved for the UPS on the TN2314 processor circuit pack.
  - If power is interrupted for more than one minute, a major alarm is raised.
  - The TN2314 processor will attempt to shut the system down gracefully.

Circuit packs

All circuit pack slots in the Compact Modular Cabinet (CMC) are "universal slots." That is, any slot can contain any type of circuit pack (port, control, or service), hence the absence of the purple and white slot coding found on other DEFINITY products. The only requirements for slot allocation are:

- Service circuit packs listed in Table 1-1 are the only packs allowed in the CMC. These "universal" service packs can be located in any slot numbered 3-10.
- A TN744D Call Classifier/Tone Detector circuit pack is required in DEFINITY ONE Release 10. This circuit pack can be installed into any slot, although slot 3 is preferred.

NOTE:
TN744B/C/D/E circuit pack functionality is soon to be co-resident on the TN2314, thus freeing up one carrier slot.

WARNING:
The TN2314 Processor circuit pack must be located in slot 2. Figure 1-1 on page 1-12 also shows the PCMCIA disk drive location.

Allowable and non-allowable circuit packs for Release 10

Table 1-1 lists the circuit packs allowable or non-allowable with DEFINITY ONE Release 10.

Table 1-1. Circuit packs and circuit modules

Apparatus code	Name	Allowable
650A	AC Power Unit	Yes
982LS	Current Limiter	No
CFY1B	Current Limiter	No
CPP1	Memory Expansion	No
ED-1E546 (TN566) (TN567)	DEFINITY AUDIX R3 System	No

Continued on next page

Table 1-1. Circuit packs and circuit modules — *Continued*

Apparatus code	Name	Allowable
J58890M-1 (TN801)	CallVisor ASAI/Call Visor PC/LAN over the DEFINITY LAN Gateway Release 2.0	No
NAA1	Fiber Optic Cable Adapter Circuit Pack	Yes
TN417	Auxiliary Trunk	Yes
TN419B	Tone-Clock	No
TN420B/C	Tone Detector	No
TN429/B/C/D	Analog Direct Inward/Outward Dialing (DIOD) Central Office Trunk	Yes
TN429C	Analog Central Office Trunk	Yes
TN429D	Analog DIOD Trunk - Analog Loop Start	Yes
TN433	Speech Synthesizer	Yes
TN436B	Direct Inward Dialing Trunk	Yes
TN437B	Tie Trunk Australia (future availability)	Yes
TN438B	Central Office Trunk	Yes
TN439	Tie Trunk	Yes
TN447	Central Office Trunk	Yes
TN457	Speech Synthesizer	Yes
TN459B	Direct Inward Dialing Trunk	Yes
TN464F	DS1 Interface - T1, 24 Channel - E1, 32 Channel	Yes
TN464GP	DS1 Interface with Echo Cancellation	Yes
TN465B/C	Central Office Trunk	Yes
TN467	Analog Line	Yes
TN468B	Analog Line	Yes
TN479	Analog Line	Yes
TN553	Packet Data Line	Yes
TN556C/D	Integrated Services Digital Network -Basic Rate Interface 4-Wire S/T-Windows 2000 Interface (ISDN-BRI)	Yes

Continued on next page

Table 1-1. Circuit packs and circuit modules — *Continued*

Apparatus code	Name	Allowable
TN568	DEFINITY AUDIX Slim	No
TN570B/C	Expansion Interface	No
TN572	Switch Node Clock	No
TN573B	Switch Node Interface	No
TN574	DS1 Converter - T1, 24 Channel	No
TN577	Packet Gateway	No
TN722B	DS1 Tie Trunk	Yes
TN725B	Speech Synthesizer	Yes
TN726B	Data Line	Yes
TN735	Multibutton Electronic Telephone (MET) Line	Yes
TN742	Analog Line	Yes
TN744B/C	Call Classifier	No
TN744D	Call Classifier - Detector	Yes
TN746B	Analog Line	Yes
TN747/B	Central Office Trunk	Yes
TN748B/C/D	Tone Detector	No
TN750B	Announcement	No
TN750C	Announcement	Yes
TN753/B	Direct Inward Dialing Trunk	Yes
TN754/B/C	Digital Line 4-Wire DCP	Yes
TN755/B	Neon Power Unit	No
TN756	Tone Detector/Generator	No
TN758	Pooled Modem	Yes
TN760B/C/D/E	Tie Trunk	Yes
TN762/B	Hybrid Line	Yes
TN763B/C/D	Auxiliary Trunk	Yes
TN765	Processor Interface	No

Continued on next page

Table 1-1. Circuit packs and circuit modules — *Continued*

Apparatus code	Name	Allowable
TN767B/C/D/E	DS1 Interface - T1, 24 Channel	Yes
TN768	Tone-Clock	No
TN769	Analog Line	Yes
TN771/D	Maintenance/Test	Yes **NOTE:** Optional for maintenance purposes
TN772	Duplication Interface	No
TN775/B/C	Maintenance	No
TN776	Expansion Interface	No
TN777B	Network Control	No
TN778	Packet Control	No
TN780	Tone-Clock	No
TN787F/G/H/J/K	Multimedia Interface	No
TN788B	Multimedia Voice Conditioner	No
TN789	Radio Controller	Yes
TN790B	Processor	No
TN791	Analog Line	Yes
TN792	Duplication Interface	No
TN793	Analog Line, 24-Port, 2-Wire	Yes
TN794	Network Control/Packet Interface (NetPkt)	No
TN798B	Processor	No
TN799/B/C/DP	Control LAN (C-LAN); DP - Programmable	Yes
TN801	LAN Gateway Interface	No
TN802/B	Internet Protocol (IP) Trunk	Yes
TN1648/B	System Access/Maintenance	No

Continued on next page

Table 1-1. Circuit packs and circuit modules — *Continued*

Apparatus code	Name	Allowable
TN1650B	Memory	No
TN1654	DS1 Converter - T1, 24 Channel/E1, 32 Channel	No
TN1655	Packet Interface	No
TN1656	Tape Drive	No
TN1657	Disk Drive	No
TN2135	Analog Line	Yes
TN2136	Digital Line 2-Wire DCP	Yes
TN2138	Central Office Trunk	Yes
TN2139	Direct Inward Dialing Trunk	Yes
TN2140B	Tie Trunk - Hungary, Italy	Yes
TN2144	Analog Line	Yes
TN2146	Direct Inward Dialing Trunk	Yes
TN2147C	Central Office Trunk	Yes
TN2149	Analog Line	Yes
TN2180	Analog Line	Yes
TN2181	Digital Line 2-Wire DCP	Yes
TN2182/B	Tone-Clock - Tone Detector and Call Classifier	No
TN2183	Analog Line	Yes
TN2184	DIOD Trunk	Yes
TN2185/B	ISDN-BRI 4-Wire S/T-TE Interface (Trunk Side)	Yes
TN2198	ISDN-BRI 2-Wire U Interface	No
TN2199	Central Office Trunk	Yes
TN2202	Ring Generator	No
TN2207	DS1 Interface - (T1) 24 Channel and (E1) 32 Channel	Yes
TN2210	Tone Generator	No

Continued on next page

Table 1-1. Circuit packs and circuit modules — *Continued*

Apparatus code	Name	Allowable
TN2214/B	Digital Line, 24-Port, 2-Wire DCP - Category B only	No
TN2215	Analog Line, 16-Port 2-Wire - Category B only	No
TN2224/B/CP	Digital Line, 24-Port, 2-Wire DCP; CP - programmable	Yes
TN2238	ATM Trunk Interface (Multi-mode)	No
TN2242	TTC Japanese 2Mbit Trunk	Yes
TN2301	Survivable Remote Logic Switch	No
TN2302	IP Media Processor	Yes
TN2305	Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) Trunk	Yes
TN2306	ATM Interface (Single-Mode)	No
TN2308	Direct Inward Dialing Trunk	No
TN2314	Processor	Yes
TN2464	DS1 Interface - T1, 24 Channel - E1, 32 Channel	Yes
TN2793/B	Analog Line 24-Port	Yes

Maintenance objects

The maintenance subsystem is partitioned into separate entities called maintenance objects (MOs). A maintenance object can be:

- An individual circuit pack
- A hardware component that is part of a circuit pack
- An entire subsystem
- A set of monitors
- A process (or set of processes)
- A combination of processes and hardware

Each MO is referred to by an upper-case, mnemonic-like name that serves as an abbreviation for the MO. For example, “CO-TRK” stands for “Central Office TRunK.”

“Maintenance names” are recorded in the Error and Alarm logs. Individual copies of an MO are assigned an address that defines the MO’s physical location in the system. These locations display as the `Port` field in the Alarm and Error logs and as output of various commands such as **test board**, **busy tdm-bus**, and so forth.

Chapter 6, ‘‘Maintenance Objects for DEFINITY ONE’’ includes the complete set of DEFINITY ONE MOs and maintenance strategies.

Alarm and error reporting

During normal operations, software or firmware may detect error conditions pertaining to specific MOs. The system automatically attempts to either fix or circumvent these problems. Errors are detected in two ways:

- For “in-line” errors, firmware on the component detects the occurrence of an error during ongoing operations.
- For other types of errors, a “periodic test” or a “scheduled test” started by the software detects the error.

  The technician can run periodic and scheduled tests on demand by using the maintenance commands described in Chapter 5, ‘‘Maintenance Commands for DEFINITY ONE’’, and the maintenance objects in Chapter 6, ‘‘Maintenance Objects for DEFINITY ONE’’.

When an error is detected, the maintenance software puts the error in the Error Log and increments the error counter for that error. When an error counter is “active” (greater than zero), there is a maintenance record for the MO. If a hardware component incurs too many errors, an alarm is raised.

Alarm classifications

Alarms are classified depending on their effect on system operation:

- **MAJOR** alarms identify failures that cause a critical degradation of service. These alarms require immediate attention.
- **MINOR** alarms identify failures that cause some service degradation but that do not render a crucial portion of the system inoperable. Minor alarms require attention. However, typically a minor alarm affects only a few trunks, stations, or a single feature.
- **WARNING** alarms identify failures that cause no significant degradation of service or equipment failures external to the switch. These failures are not reported to INADS or to the attendant console.
- **ON-BOARD** problems originate in the circuitry on the alarmed circuit pack.
- **OFF-BOARD** problems originate in a process or component that is external to the circuit pack.

Chapter 7, ''DEFINITY ONE Windows 2000 Log Events and Alarms'' describes all alarms.

Maintenance testing

Maintenance testing can reduce most troubles to the level of a field-replaceable component (usually a circuit pack). The affected circuits can be identified by:

- LEDs on the circuit packs
- Reports generated by the system software

The background maintenance tests in the system are divided into three groups:

- **Periodic** tests:
  - Usually performed hourly by maintenance software
  - Nondestructive (not service-affecting)
  - Can be run during high-traffic periods without interfering with calls
- **Scheduled** tests:
  - Usually performed daily
  - More thorough than periodic testing
  - Destructive (service-affecting)
  - Run only during off-hours to avoid service disruptions
- **Fixed-interval** tests:
  - Performed at regular time intervals and cannot be administered
  - Run concurrently with periodic maintenance
  - The MOs that run fixed-interval testing are listed below:

Maintenance Object	Interval (min)
TDM-BUS	10
TONE-PT	10

Other kinds of maintenance testing are referred to as **Demand** tests:

- Include periodic tests plus other tests required only when trouble occurs
- Can be run by the system when it detects a need or by maintenance personnel in trouble-clearing activities
- Using the management terminal, maintenance personnel can “demand” the same tests that the system initiates in periodic or background testing.
- Some nonperiodic demand tests are destructive (service-disrupting) tests, and are identified in boldface type.

Layers

The Open System Interconnect (OSI) model for data communications contains seven layers, each with a specific function. Communications to and through the system concern themselves only with layers 1 and 2 of the model.

Layer 1

The *physical layer, Layer 1,* covers

- The physical interface between devices
- The rules by which bits are passed

  Examples of physical layer protocols are RS-232, RS-449, X.21, DCP, and DS1.

Layer 2

Layer 2, the *data-link layer*, refers to code created and interpreted by the DCE.

1. The originating equipment sends blocks of data appended with the necessary codes for:
   - Synchronization
   - Error control
   - Flow control
2. The destination equipment:
   - Checks the physical-link reliability
   - Corrects any transmission errors
   - Maintains the link
3. When a transmission reaches the destination equipment, it strips any layer-2 information the originating equipment may have inserted. The destination equipment only passes to the destination DTE equipment the information sent by the originating DTE **equipment.**

   The originating DTE equipment can also add layer-2 code to be analyzed by the destination DTE equipment. The DCE equipment treats this layer as data and passes it along to the destination DTE equipment as it would any other binary bits. Refer to Figure 1-2 on page 1-24.

Layers 3 to 7

Layers 3 to 7 (and the DTE-created layer 2) are embedded in the transmission stream and are meaningful only at the destination DTE equipment. Therefore, they are shown in Figure 1-2 on page 1-24 as “user-defined,” with no state changes until the transmission stream reaches its destination.

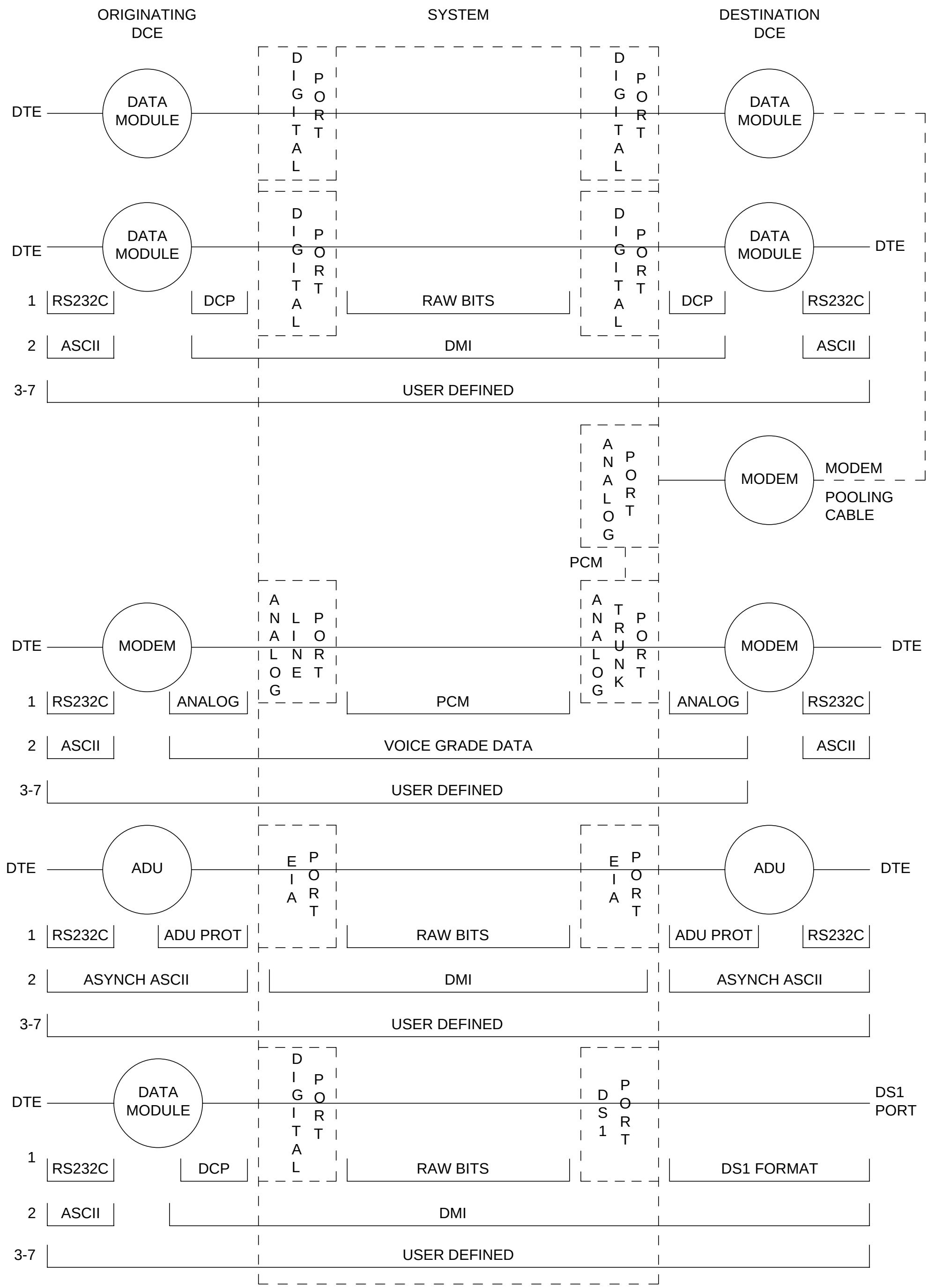


Figure 1-2. Data transmission states

DEFINITY LAN Gateway maintenance

The DEFINITY LAN Gateway (DLG) provides connectivity for ASAI to CentreVu-CT without using the C-LAN board. Connectivity is provided between DEFINITY ONE and CentreVu-CT using the interface on the TN2314 circuit pack or (optionally) the C-LAN TN799 circuit pack.

A C-LAN board is normally used only if a private LAN is required for security reasons. For this release of the DLG feature, only one of the interfaces (TN2314 or C-LAN) can be used on the same system.

The Status ASAI/Adjunct-IP-Link form is used to obtain a summary of the connections to the built-in DLG feature. See "ADJLK-IP (ASAI Adjunct IP Link)" on page 6-2. See Figure 1-3. The form is provided here for reference only.

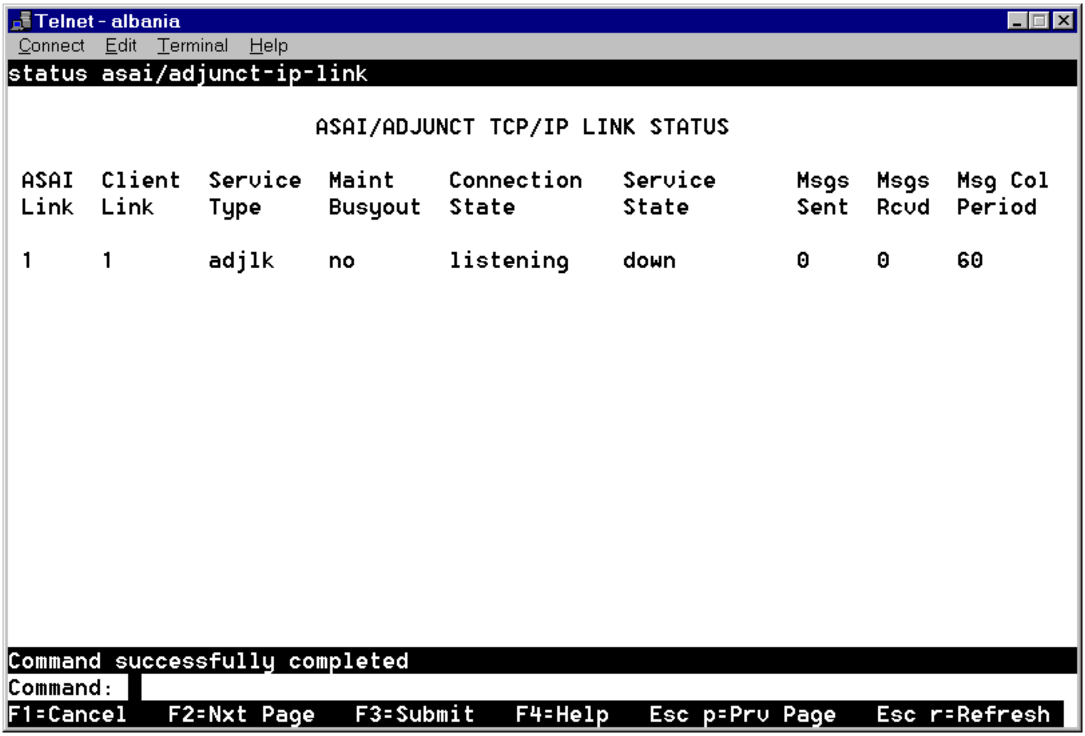


Figure 1-3. DLG links status

When a service is administered on the IP-Services form, the service type and link number are combined into a single keyword entry, for example, ADJLK1. However, on the above form the link number (1 in ADJLK1) is shown separately from the link or service type (ADJLK in ADJLK1). The *client's* link number is also shown for convenience. When using the TN801, this value is administered in DEFNITY as well as in the ASAI client. When using the DLG function, the client link number, assigned only in the client, is obtained by DEFINITY from the protocol and displayed on this form. It is not administered within DEFINITY.

DLG test

A test of these links is supported. The test causes a TCP-Tunnel Heartbeat message to be sent from DEFINITY and a Heartbeat Reply message to be returned from the client. See Figure 1-4. The form is provided here for reference only.

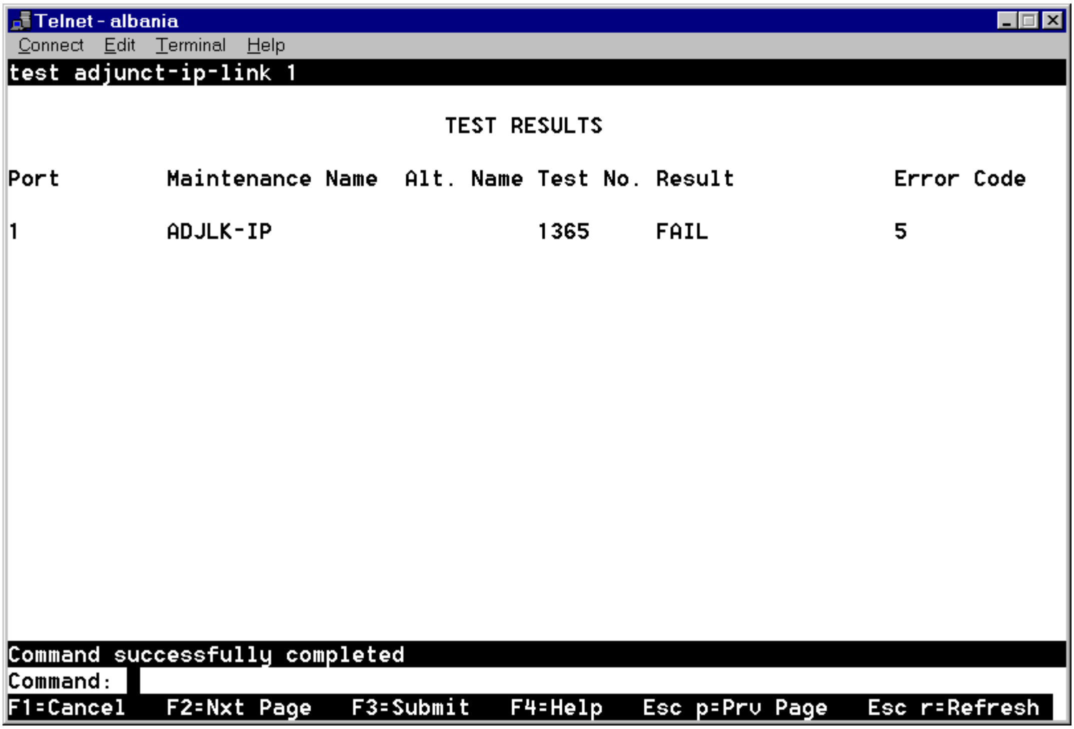


Figure 1-4. DLG links test

Busyout and release

Both **busyout** and **release-from-busy** commands are supported. The **busyout** command causes a message to be sent to the client to stop using the link. See "busyout adjunct-ip-link" on page 5-4 and Figure 1-5.

The **release** commands cause a message to be sent to the client indicating that link can again be used. See"busyout adjunct-ip-link" on page 5-4. These commands do NOT busy out the TCP/IP connection. See Figure 1-5.

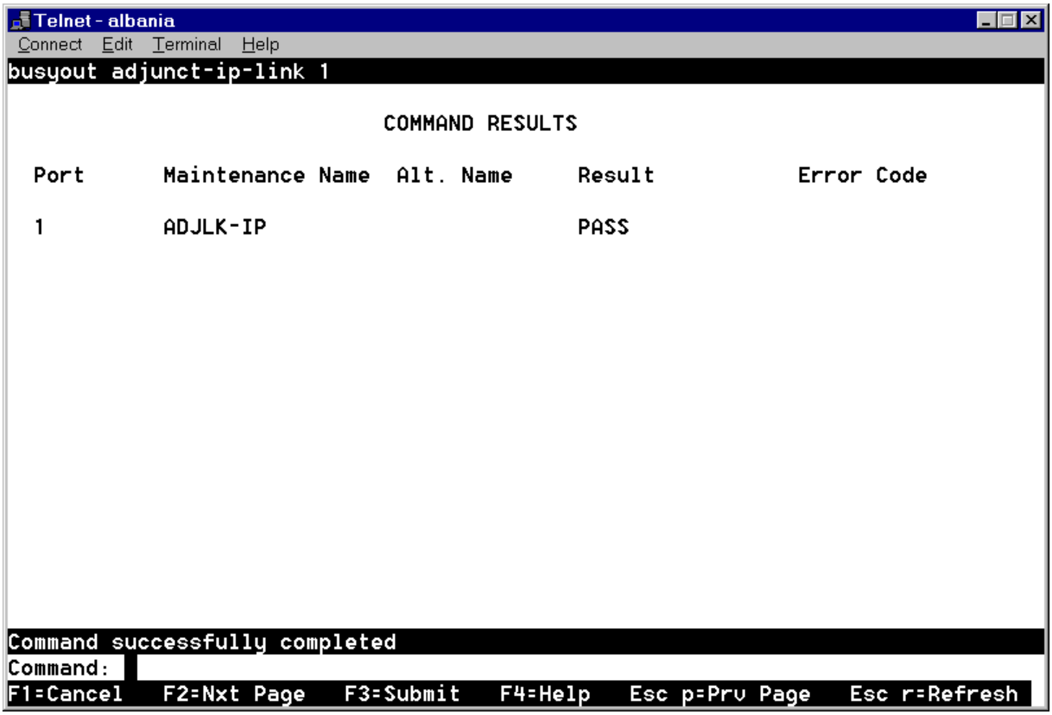


Figure 1-5. DLG links busyout results

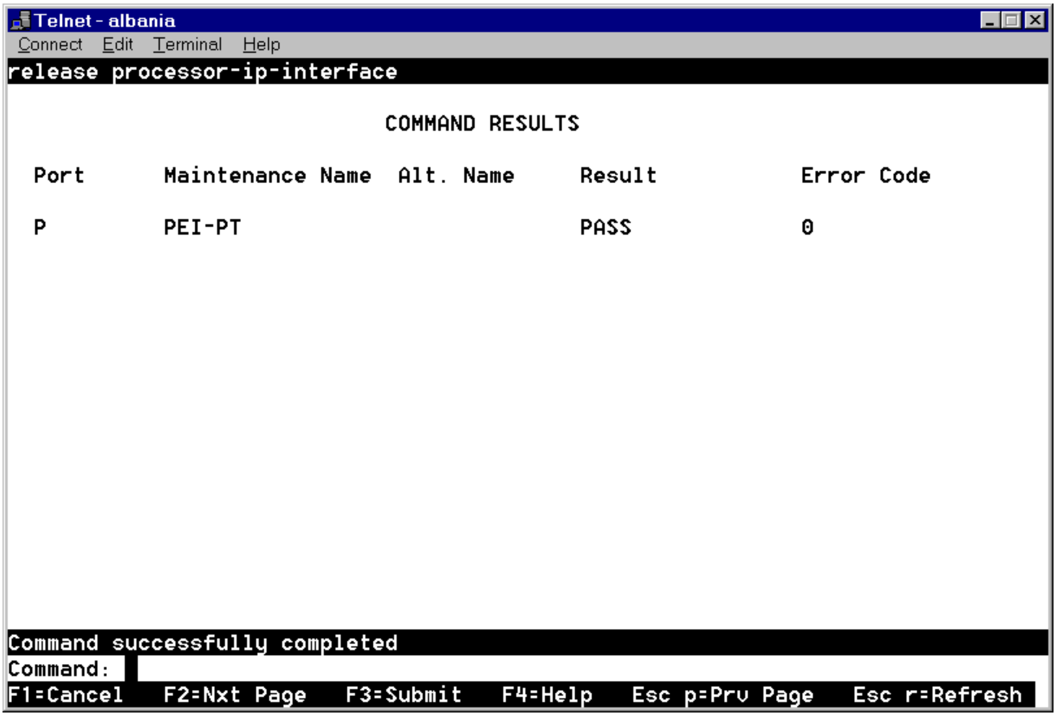


Figure 1-6. DLG release-from-busyout results

Processor C-LAN maintenance

The Processor C-LAN provides TCP/IP connectivity to DEFINITY ONE using the Ethernet interface on the TN2314 Processor Board. This is similar to the use of the C-LAN Board, except that the processor interface is specified. The Processor C-LAN connectivity is an option for specified applications, such as TCP/IP, DCS, EMS, and the DLG feature.

Administration and maintenance

Before the LAN interface on the TN2314 processor card can be used, it must be enabled on the Change System-Parameters Customer-Options form. See Figure 1-7 on page 1-29.The form is provided here for reference only.

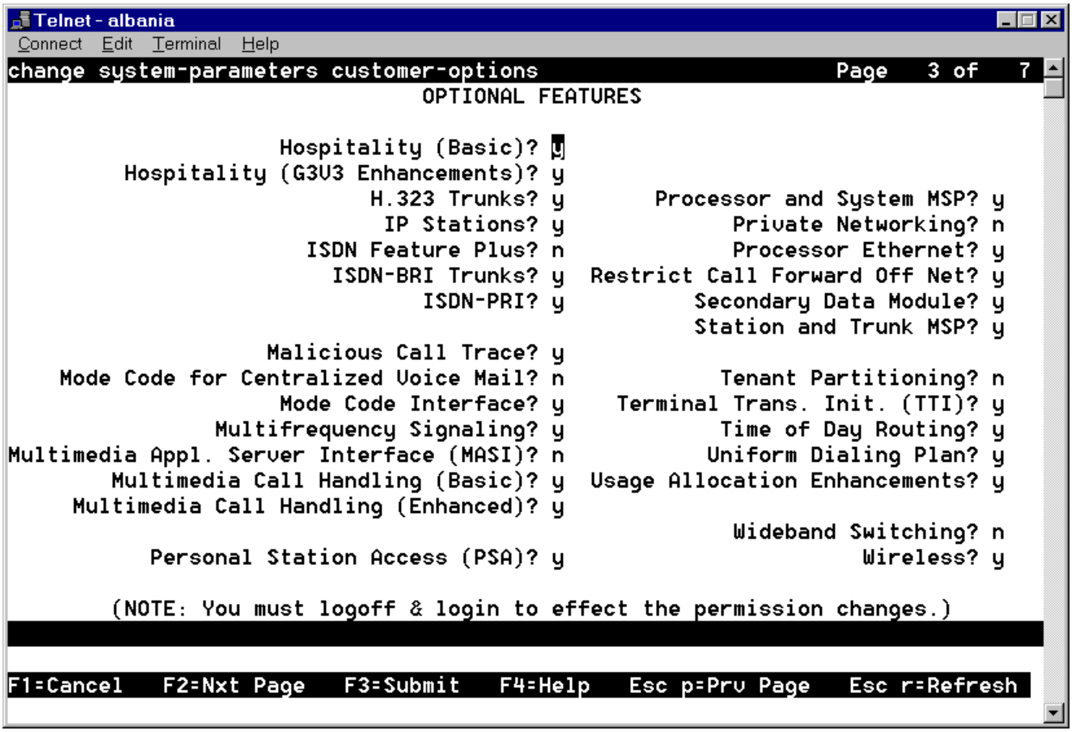


Figure 1-7. Processor ethernet customer option entry

The **status**, **busy**, and **release-from-busy** commands are available for the Processor Ethernet interface.

For the **status** command, see “status asai/adjunct tcp/ip link” on page 5-184. See Figure 1-8 on page 1-30. This form is provided here for reference only.

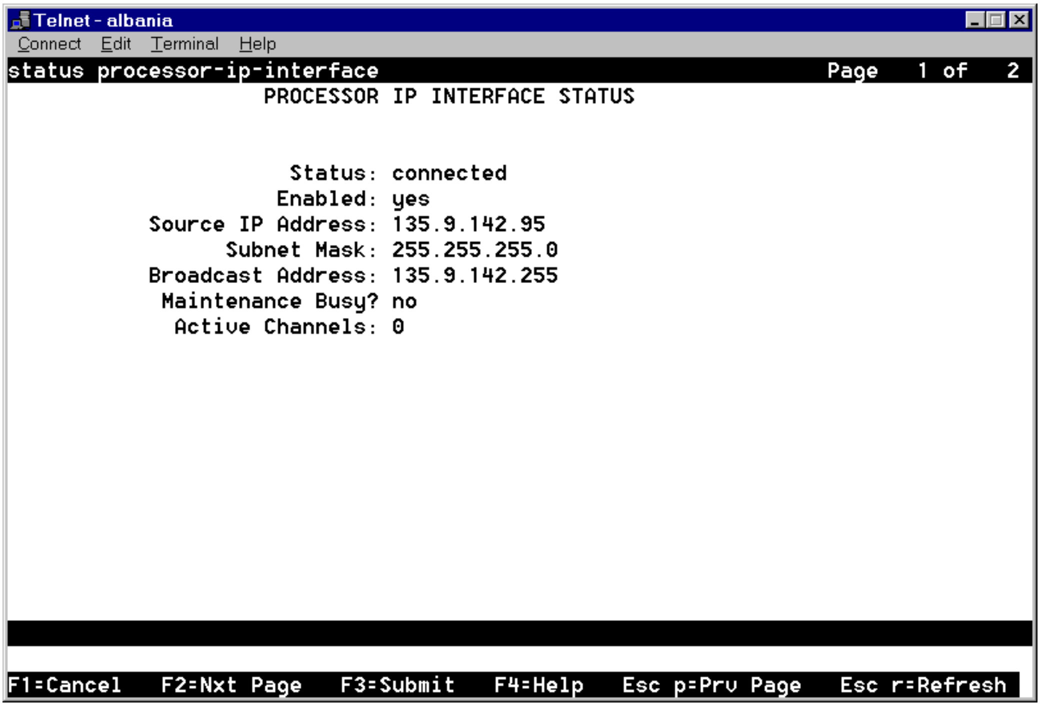


Figure 1-8. Processor interface status

For the **busyout** command, see “busyout adjunct-ip-link” on page 5-4. See Figure 1-9 on page 1-31. This form is provided here for reference only.

```
Telnet - albania
Connect  Edit  Terminal  Help
busyout processor-ip-interface

                          COMMAND RESULTS

 Port      Maintenance Name  Alt. Name    Result          Error Code

 P         PEI-PT                         PASS            0




Command successfully completed
Command:
F1=Cancel   F2=Nxt Page   F3=Submit   F4=Help   Esc p=Prv Page   Esc r=Refresh
```

Figure 1-9. Processor busyout command results

For the **release-from-busy** command, see “busyout adjunct-ip-link” on page 5-4. See Figure 1-10. This form is provided here for reference only.

```
                    COMMAND RESULTS

Maintenance Name  Alt. Name    Result          Error Code

PEI-PT                         PASS            0
```

Figure 1-10. Processor release from busyout command

Media processor

The MedPro board is the TN802B version of the MAPD circuit pack, when operating as a media processor. See ‘‘MEDPROPT (TN802/TN2302 MED PRO DSP PORT)’’ on page 6-764.

Accessing DEFINITY ONE for maintenance

There are several ways to connect to the DEFINITY ONE system:

- ‘‘Web browser interface’’ on page 1-32
- ‘‘Telnet session’’ on page 1-33
- ‘‘Avaya site administration’’ on page 1-34

This section describes these types of interfaces and when it is appropriate to use them. For more information, see Chapter 2, “Connectivity and Access to DEFINITY ONE/IP600” in *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*.

Web browser interface

You can perform these basic maintenance and administration functions on the DEFINITY ONE from a standard web browser (such as Netscape Navigator):

- Backup
- Restore
- Restart
- Download software
  — Avaya Site Administration
  — DEFINITY Message Manager

To use the web browser interface, see “Via a Web browser session” in Chapter 2, “Connectivity and Access to DEFINITY ONE/IP600” in *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*.

Telnet session

Opening a Telnet session to the DEFINITY ONE system allows you to:

- Open a command line interface
- Run the AUDIX administration application

The Telnet session provides access to all areas of DEFINITY ONE maintenance and administration.

You will need special permissions to open a Telnet session to the DEFINITY ONE . Access requires an encrypted response to a login challenge.

Command line interface

The command line interface is available in the UNIX bash shell using the **bash** command. The bash shell accepts the Global Administration Subsystem (GAS) commands that are listed in Chapter 4, ''Global Administration Subsystem Commands''. Use this interface to:

- Reset system
- Shutdown system
- Install license and password files

> **NOTE:**
> Refer to the *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*, Chapter 3, System Initialization, Section, “Obtaining a License.”

- Startup/shutdown system IP addresses
- Enable Individual application (or process)
- Verify system alarm status
- Display and clear global alarms
- Turn global alarm reporting of INADS on and off
- Verify software versions

DEFINITY SAT

The DEFINITY SAT screens are enabled from a Telnet session. This acts in the same manner as a SAT terminal connected to any other DEFINITY system.

AUDIX application

For a laptop, you can run the command line AUDIX application, using the AUDIX command.

Avaya site administration

Opening an Avaya Site Administration session provides access to all areas of DEFINITY ONE maintenance and administration. Avaya Site Administration performs most of the switch administration activities (except for monitor commands). In Avaya Site Administration you can:

- Start the session as a normal application from Windows at the start button
- Enable your browser

The Avaya Services representative uses the logins **Lucent1**, **Lucent2**, or **Lucent3** and the Windows 2000 password/ASG challenge.

Initialization and recovery

When the system is initially powered up, or when an existing system experiences a catastrophic fault that interrupts its basic functions, the system either initializes or reboots.

LED boot sequence

See ''LED interpretation'' on page 1-40 for a description of the LEDs in the DEFINITY ONE system.

TN2314 processor circuit pack

When power is first applied to DEFINITY ONE, or when the system reboots, the LEDs on the TN2314 circuit pack will light according to this sequence:

1. All lights on the TN2314 will rapidly blink in sequence, from bottom to top (also known as "racing lights"). All lights will then be off.
2. Within one minute, the second light from the top will blink green:
   - When the LED is more on than off indicates BIOS loading
   - More off than on indicates Windows 2000 loading
3. The third LED from the top will blink amber to indicate application firmware loading.
4. When firmware is loaded, the LEDs will blink in sequence again (racing lights), then all LEDs will light and then go off.

   The DEFINITY ONE system is now under normal operating conditions. When the system is operating normally you will see:

   - The amber LED (third from the top) will blink quickly once every 10 seconds, indicating the firmware/Windows 2000 watchdog processes are running.
   - The CLOCK LED will blink once every four seconds.

Any other LEDs that are illuminated indicate an alarm or problem with DEFINITY ONE. For more information about alarms, see Chapter 7, ''DEFINITY ONE Windows 2000 Log Events and Alarms''.

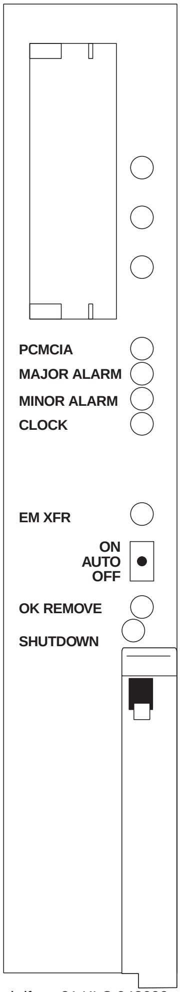


Figure 1-11. TN2314 processor panel

Other circuit packs

You may see some LEDs on power up on the other circuit packs. Under normal operation, you should not see LEDs lit on the circuit packs, with the following exception: A solid green LED on any circuit pack indicates that diagnostic tests are being executed on that circuit pack.

DEFINITY initialization

Upon initialization, no forms (not even Customer Options) are available until the Offer Category is set. (The remote INADS channel is available.) To set the customer options, login as **Lucent 1** and do the following:

1. Enter **change system-parameters offer-options** (Lucent 1, 2, and 3 logins only) and the following form displays:

```
change system-parameters offer-options                        Page   1 of   1

                                   OFFER OPTIONS

           Offer Category: A

           Activate Offer? y
```

Field descriptions

`Offer category`	Only Type **A** is allowed.
`Activate offer?`	Type **y** if the entry for `Offer category` is correct and press Tab. Type **n** if there is an error in the `Offer category` field and press Tab. Re-enter the correct Offer Category.

2. After these two fields are filled and you press Enter, the system displays a message in the History window.
3. Select the Submit option to submit the form.
4. Use the **save translations** command to make the changes permanent.

CAUTION:
To avoid potential loss of service, ensure that your system's translations are protected by saving them to the PCMCIA disk*.*

System reset

You can reset the DEFINITY ONE system from either the web browser interface or the UNIX bash shell from a Telnet session.

DEFINITY reset (recovery)

There are several less severe resets available to the system that allow it to recover from disrupting errors. These resets can be user initiated with the **reset system *n*** command (where *n* is the reset level), and automatically initiated by system software in response to certain error conditions. These commands are used to manually restart the system at various levels, depending on the required test activity. The reset system commands are discussed below.

A system is reset due to a loss of power, or through:

- Reset commands at the administration terminal
- Maintenance software, from which the system can reset itself (This process starts when certain software and hardware errors are detected by the software.)

WARNING:
When the system is rebooted or reset at level 2, 3, 4, or 5, all voice terminal and attendant console features are adversely affected. Users should be advised of services that are lost and that, as a result, must be reactivated. See ''Removing power'' on page 2-14.

The administration terminal display and circuit pack LEDs indicate the progress of the recovery process. See ''LED interpretation'' on page 1-40 for more information.

Reset system 1 (DEFINITY warm start)

- This recovery takes about 60 seconds.
- All software is reset.
- All stable phone calls remain up.
- In-progress calls are dropped.
- No new calls can be made during this time.

Reset system 2 (DEFINITY cold start)

The following are reset:

- All software
- TDM Bus
- All Port circuit packs

All telephone sessions are dropped. Telephones begin to reconnect to the switch within 60 seconds. In a large system, reconnection of all telephones may take up to five minutes.

Reset system 3 (DEFINITY reboot)

This is the same as Reset System 4 (see below). This command is retained for consistency with other DEFINITY products.

Reset system 4 (DEFINITY reboot)

- Emergency Transfer is invoked in this reset.
- System processes are reloaded from flash disk into memory.
- All Port circuit packs are reset.
- All telephone sessions are dropped.

Telephones begin to reconnect to the switch within 60 seconds. In a large system, reconnection of all telephones may take up to five minutes.

Reset system 5 (Extended DEFINITY reboot)

This is the same as Reset System 4 (see above). This command is retained for consistency with other DEFINITY products.

System reset (system shutdown on demand from a bash session)

- System Reboot r(eboot nice) — complete system shutdown followed by an automatic reboot. Use after updating the system or changing system parameters.

NOTE:
System Shutdown (shutdown system) — complete system shutdown without an automatic reboot. Typically used for planned shutdown. See Appendix D for shutdown and restart actions and Appendix G for bash commands in Refer to the *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*.

LED interpretation

The LEDs indicate the status of various maintenance components in the system. LEDs are located on:

- The attendant console
- All circuit packs in the switch cabinets
- Customer-designated voice terminals (option)

The following LEDs are included in the system:

- ''TN2314 processor circuit pack LEDs''
- ''Attendant console LEDs''
- ''Circuit pack status LEDs''
- ''Power supply LEDs''

Certain ''LED Usability Enhancements'' have been added in Release 10, as well.

TN2314 processor circuit pack LEDs

The front pane has two groups of LEDs. One group indicates the status of the pack, and the other group (which includes the Major, Minor, and Warning alarms described in the ''Alarm and error reporting'' section) reflects maintenance conditions in the entire system. See Figure 1-12 on page 1-44 and Table 1-2.

NOTE:
Alarms on the SW-CTL, PKT-INT, PR-MAINT, TRAN-STO, PR-TN-BD, TONE-PT, TDM-CLK, PR-SSP and PR-ADX maintenance objects are indicated by the red LED on the Processor circuit pack.

Table 1-2. TN2314 processor circuit pack LEDs

Red (alarm)	Alarm--The system has detected a fault in this circuit pack
Green Test	Test--the system is running tests on this circuit pack
Amber	Handshake--In an operating system, this LED indicates that the handshaking between the firmware and the Windows 2000 operating system is occurring by flashing briefly once every 10 seconds
Amber	PCMCIA--The flash disk is in use
Red	Major Alarms
Red	Minor Alarms
Amber	Clock--Blinks every 4 seconds
Red	EX-MFR-- Indicates emergency transfer has been invoked
Green	OK Remove--Indicates that it is OK to remove the TN2314 processor circuit pack

NOTE:
If the AC power cord is unplugged, the emergency transfer feature invokes, however the EMERGENCY TRANSFER LED (red) is not lit due to loss of AC power.

WARNING:
DO NOT REMOVE *the TN2314 circuit pack unless the* ***OK to REMOVE*** *LED is illuminated. Failure to heed this warning may result in loss of data and/or damage to equipment.*

WARNING:
When the TN2314 is replaced, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109).

Table 1-3 on page 1-42 summarizes the TN2314 circuit pack LED states.

Table 1-3. TN2314 circuit pack states

		Boot Sequence = 3 min., 45 sec.								Shutdown Sequence		Other	
LED name	LED color	Power-on reset	860 core test in progress	860 core test finished, RM initialized	PC BIOS boot	PC OS boot	Firmware download	Jump to application firmware	SPE up	Shutdown in progress	Shutdown complete	860 core test failed	Pentium BIOS update
TN2314 CP A Alarm	red	on	on	Racing LEDs	on	on	on	Racing LEDs	sw	on	on	on	on
TN2314 Test	green	off	on		flash 1	flash 3	off		sw	sw	off	on	flash 2
TN2314 In Use	yel-low	off	off		off	off	flash 2		flash 4	sw	off	on	flash 2
PCMCIA	yel-low	on	on		sw	sw	sw		sw	sw	on	off	on
Major Alarm	red	off	off		off	off	off		sw	sw	off	off	off
Minor Alarm	red	off	off		off	off	off		sw	sw	off	off	off
Clock Status	yel-low	off	off		off	off	off		clk	clk	off	off	off
ETR	red	on	on		on	on	on		sw	sw	on	on	on
OK to Remove	green	off	on		on	off	off		off	flash3	on	on	off
___________	_____	____	(a)__ 40 sec.		(b) 40 sec.	(c) 80 sec.	(d) 30 sec.	(e)					

flash1— 800ms ON, 200ms OFF
flash2— 500ms ON, 500ms OFF
flash3— 200ms ON, 800ms OFF
flash4— 200ms OFF on every sanity heartbeat
flash5— 1 sec ON, 1 sec OFF
sw— Software Controlled
clk— Similar to the TN2182 Tone/Clock LED

NOTE:
When system status is “up” you will go through stat 1-8. After 8, DEFINITY ONE will start up in 20 seconds and you should be able to dial. AUDIX continues to initialize for about 5 minutes.

Sequence Legend

1. Power-on reset.
2. 860 Core test in progress. Testing ROM, RAM, 860, etc. (usually lasts about 35 seconds).
3. 860 Core test finished successfully. Remote Maintenance (RM) initialized.
4. Pentium released from reset. Waiting for Windows 2000 to start booting.
5. Booting Windows 2000.
6. Booting PC operating system. Waiting for application firmware download.
7. Jump to application firmware. Remote maintenance initialized (this time in application firmware).
8. SPE is up. The TN2314 circuit pack In Use yellow LED turns off for 200ms every time (approximately every 10 seconds) firmware receives handshake from software. This is the heartbeat that software and firmware is alive and talking. DEFINITY ONE software starts up.
9. Shutdown is in progress. It's OK to Remove green LED flashes. Don't remove the circuit pack yet.
10. Shutdown is complete. It's safe to remove the circuit pack.
11. 860 Core test failed. Try power cycling the circuit pack. Replace circuit pack if it keeps failing.
12. Pentium BIOS update mode is activated.
13. Entering factory diagnostic mode. Wait about 35 seconds for 860 Core test to finish.

    In factory diagnostic mode.

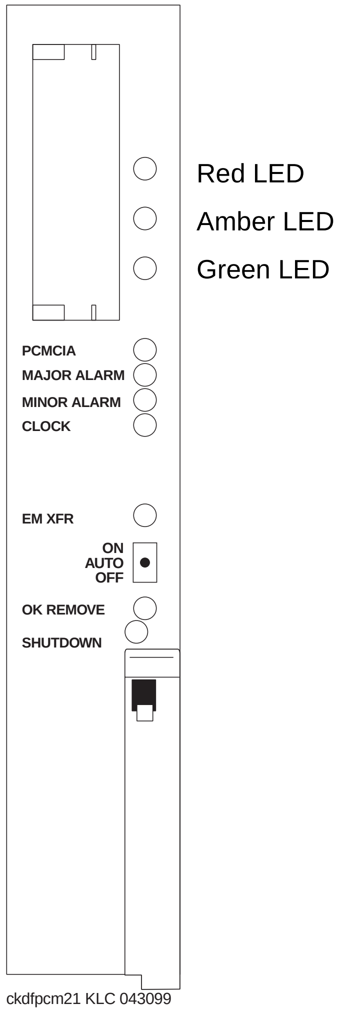


Figure 1-12. LED indicators on the TN2314 processor circuit pack

Attendant console LEDs

The console has two red LEDs, labeled ALM and ACK. The left LED lights steadily when there is a Major or Minor alarm at the switch cabinet. The right LED lights steadily if the alarm has been successfully reported to INADS. If the system is unable to report the alarm to INADS, the LED flashes, signaling the attendant to call INADS and report the alarm.

Circuit pack status LEDs

Each circuit pack has three LEDs on the front panel visible at the front of the carrier. On all circuit packs, except the 650A Power Unit, the LEDs indicate:

1. Red (alarm) — If the circuit pack is communicating with the system, the system has detected a fault in this circuit pack. An on-board alarm for this circuit pack is displayed in the Alarm Log.

   The circuit pack also lights this LED when either the circuit pack has not yet initialized communication with the system or when the circuit pack loses contact with the system and stops functioning (circuit pack is said to be “in reset”). In these cases, there may not be an alarm in the Alarm Log. To determine if the red LED is lit because the circuit pack is not in contact with the system, issue the **list configuration board PCSS** command, where PCSS refers to the slot containing this circuit pack. If the system does not detect the circuit pack, this command returns `Identifier not assigned` or `no board`.

   If the circuit pack has just been inserted, the system may still be initializing the circuit pack. If, after 5 minutes, the circuit pack still has not initialized communications with the system, check the MO for any special instructions (for example, EPN Maintenance circuit pack can stop EXP-INTF circuit pack from initializing). If the MO does not provide the needed information, perform the following steps:

   - Check the Error Log for TONE-BD and TDM-BUS errors. Enter **test tdm P** where P is the port network containing the relevant slot. Refer to ‘‘Restarting Nonfunctioning Port Circuit Packs’’ on page 6-1096 in the general description of the ‘‘TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)’’ on page 6-1093. Enter **test tone-clock PC**, where P is the network containing the relevant slot, and C is the carrier containing the relevant slot. Follow appropriate sections for any TONE-BD and TDM-BUS errors.

   - Reseat the suspect circuit pack.

   WARNING:
   Reseating the TN2314 may be very destructive.

   WARNING:
   When the TN2314 is replaced, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109).

- Wait 5 minutes. Then issue the **list configuration board PCSS** command. If the result indicates that the system still has not registered the circuit pack, go to next step.
- Try to insert the circuit pack into a different slot and try to insert a different circuit pack into the suspect slot (provided the maintenance documentation for this circuit pack does not warn against either of these actions).
- If the system seems to be functioning correctly, but the circuit pack does not start communicating with the system, replace the circuit pack.

2. Green (test) — the system is running tests on this circuit pack.
3. Yellow (busy) — indicates that the circuit pack is in use.

NOTE:
A port circuit pack also lights its red LED when it performs initialization tests (for example, when the circuit pack is initially inserted into the system). If all initialization tests pass, the red LED is turned off. If any initialization tests fail, the red LED remains lighted and the circuit pack is not placed into service.

During the various states of operation (start-up testing, normal operation, circuit failure, and so forth) circuit pack status LED indications appear as shown in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4. Control and port circuit pack status LEDs

Equipment type	LED	Description
Port Circuit Packs	Red	Briefly on during power up, circuit pack reseating, resetting, and system reset. Steadily on if circuit pack fails start-up test or fails while in use. Off during normal operation.
	Green	Briefly on during circuit pack testing following power up, circuit pack reseating, and system reset. On during periodic, scheduled, and system technician demanded testing. Off during normal operation.
	Yellow	On when any port in the circuit pack is in use, otherwise, off.
Control Circuit Pack	Red	Briefly on during power up and system reset. Steadily on if circuit pack fails start-up test or fails while in use. Off during normal operation.

Continued on next page

Table 1-4. Control and port circuit pack status LEDs — *Continued*

Equipment type	LED	Description
	Green	On briefly during board testing following power up and system reset. Also on during periodic, scheduled, and system technician-demanded testing. Off during normal operation.
	Yellow	Processor ■ Lit during processor initialization. ■ Lit during system initialization (stays lit until Emergency Transfer is turned off). Tone Detector/Generator ■ Slow blinking when clock is in use; otherwise, off.

Power supply LEDs

Table 1-5 shows the LED and alarm conditions for the 650A Power Supply. Ring voltage and neon bus output do not activate alarm status.

Table 1-5. LED and alarm conditions

Condition	LED status	Alarm state	Fan alarm
Normal	Red off; Yellow on	Open	Normal
No input power	Red off; Yellow off	Closed	No input power
DC output not present (except Neon)	Red on; Yellow off	Closed	DC output not present (except Neon)
Fan alarm	Red on; Yellow on	Closed	Fan alarm

LED Usability Enhancements

LED enhancements have been added for two new events: ‘860 Core Test and SPE Down.

‘860 Core Test (done at powerup/board insertion)

The Major Alarm (red), Minor Alarm (red), and Tone Clock (yellow) LED’s now scroll to show activity during core test. When the core tests have finished, the LED trio flashes twice.

NOTE:
The ‘860 Core Test consists of the following:

- ‘860 registers (R0-R31) test (very fast)
- Permanent boot code checksum test (fast)
- 16MB SDRAM pattern test (very slow. The LED trio scrolls one step every time 1 MB of SDRAM has been tested)
- 16MB SDRAM address test (slow. The LED trio scrolls one step for this test)

Seventeen “scrolls” of the LEDs should occur during the core test before the double flash. This activity gives some feedback to the user that something is going on.

SPE Down

The Major Alarm (red) LED now flutters. This is very noticeable, and should help in determining when the board is in an SPE Down condition. Each time an SPE Down condition occurs, the following steps take place:

- SPE Down #1 -- A message is logged in firmware, and the platform reboots (tries to bring the platform up automatically)
- SPE Down #2 -- A message is logged; INADS dialout; SPE Down 7 min waiting period
- SPE Down #3 -- A message is logged; INADS dialout (if not already done before); SPE Down 7 min waiting period
- SPE Down #4 -- A message is logged; INADS dialout (if not already done before); SPE Down 46 min waiting period (that’s 46 minutes)

The process then repeats at SPE Down #1.

NOTE:
Removing/reinserting the TN2314 circuit pack resets the SPE Down count back to zero.

Logins and passwords

This section describes passwords and logins on the DEFINITY ONE system.Set Up and Use of Customer Logins

This chapter provides information about the setup and use of customer logins:

Customer access

In DEFINITY ONE Release 10, the Lucent Access Control (LAC) module allows access to a "shell" (=bash) using any valid Windows 2000 login. This enhancement allows a customer to use a login, such as NTADMIN, to access Windows 2000 via a "bash shell". This feature is not intended to be used by Avaya Services personnel who continue to use the Lucent Services logins (lucent1, lucent2, lucent3).

In DEFINITY ONE Release 10, the LAC module listened only on TCP port 23. A connection to this port produced different results depending on the login used. For example, a services login (lucent1, lucent2, lucent3) resulted in the "lac" prompt to select DEFINITY, AUDIX, or a Bash shell. An alias login, such as dinit, resulted in a DEFINITY SAT screen without a LAC prompt. This continues to be supported in DEFINITY ONE Release 10, but is being deprecated in favor of the use of separate telnet ports for direct access to DEFINITY and AUDIX.

If the telnet session is established to TCP port 22, and the login has privileges to access DEFINITY, a connection is made directly to a DEFINITY SAT without a LAC prompt. If the caller logs off, the telnet session is terminated.

If the telnet session is established to TCP port 24, and the login has privileges to access AUDIX, a connection is made directly to an AUDIX Forms Controller administration screen without a LAC prompt. If the caller logs off, the telnet session is terminated.

The same logins are used with ports 22, and 24, as well as 23. The difference is that a direct connection is made to the appropriate application without a LAC prompt or having to use an alias login.

See Chapter 7 "Avaya Site Administration", in *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*.

Windows 2000 logins for the customer

Several Windows 2000 login groups and associated passwords are pre-installed for customer use from the factory. See Table 1-6.

The login IDs in the last two columns of Table 1-6 are for customer use. The following describes use and administration of these logins.

Table 1-6. Windows 2000 logins

Windows 2000 logins	Logins for customer use User name	Default password
Administrators	NTadmin	NTadmin1
Guest - disabled	--	--
lucent	--	--
officeadmin	[1]	
officeuser	[2]	
Power Users	--	--
Users	browse vm sa	

1. To be administered
2. To be administered

WARNING:
The logins in the lucent group of Table 1-6 are for the exclusive use of Avaya Services personnel. These logins are established and updated automatically by Avaya software. DO NOT ALTER THESE LOGINS IN ANY MANNER. To do so may render the system unserviceable and may require a partial or complete reinstallation of the software by Lucent personnel.

Windows 2000 login types for the customer

Administrator login

- **NTadmin**

  This is a standard Windows 2000 administrator account used to administer network parameters and similar functions.

AUDIX logins

- **browse**

  This login is used in the Voice Messaging application. See the INTUITY AUDIX documentation or Table 1-7 for a list of commands accessible to the browse login. This login is disabled from the factory. It must be enabled and a password chosen before it can be used.

- **vm**

  This login is used in the Voice Messaging application. See the INTUITY AUDIX documentation or Table 1-7 for a list of commands accessible to the vm login. This login is disabled from the factory. It must be enabled and a password chosen before it can be used.

- **sa**

  This login is used in the Voice Messaging application. It has full customer administration privileges. See the INTUITY AUDIX documentation or Table 1-7 for a list of commands accessible to this login. This login is disabled from the factory. It must be enabled and a password chosen before it can be used.

NOTE:
The stand-alone INTUITY AUDIX system login **sa** normally produces a menu. This feature is not supported on DEFINITY ONE. All logins result in a Forms Screen interface.

Table 1-7. AUDIX commands versus logins for sa, vm, and browse

	Login		
Command	**sa**	**vm**	**browse**
add	3	3	
audit	3	3	
change	3	3	
copy	3		
display	3	3	3
exit	3	3	3
get	3	3	
help	3	3	3
list	3	3	3

Continued on next page

Table 1-7. AUDIX commands versus logins for sa, vm, and browse — ***Continued***

Command	Login		
	sa	**vm**	**browse**
logoff	3	3	3
print	3	3	3
remove	3	3	
reset	3		
test	3	3	3
toggle	3	3	3
trace	3	3	3

Customer Web access logins

The following login groups are used for web access:

- **Officeadmin**

  Login IDs in this group are installed from the factory.This login group facilitates access via the DEFINITY ONE web interface. Group members select administrative privileges via the web interface. The NTadmin account is used to establish an account in this group. Generally, an account in the **Officeadmin** group is used to download Avaya Site Administration from the DEFINITY ONE Web page.

- **Officeuser**

  Login IDs in this group are installed from the factory. This login facilitates download of client software, such as Message Manager. Group members have access for client download only. The NTadmin account is used to establish an account in this group. An **Officeuser** group account is generally used to download Message Manager from the DEFINITY ONE Web page.

- **anonymous**

  The **anonymous** login is for very limited access via the web interface to load a software patch.

Enabling Windows 2000 customer logins

Only the Administrator can enable customer logins.

Setup login accounts

1. Start the Windows 2000 user manager on the DEFINITY ONE desktop. Click **Start > Programs > Administrative Tools > User Manager**
2. Change the password for the **NTadmin** account.
3. Activate and set passwords for the **browse**, **vm**, and **sa** accounts. This also can be done via the command line tool **net user.** See “Lucent access controller bash commands” in *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*.
4. Create three Windows 2000 accounts in the Officeadmin group for three application administrators. These accounts are used to download DSA software. The account names can be chosen as desired. For this example they are called D1user1, D1user2, and D1user3.
5. Create one Windows 2000 account in the Officeuser group for download of the INTUITY Message Manager Software.The NTadmin account should be used for Windows 2000 administration only. The account name can be chosen as desired. For this example it is called D1WEB.

NOTE:
The **NTadmin** account can be used for download, but should be used for Windows 2000 administration only.

DEFINITY logins for the customer

In addition to the logins maintained in the Windows operating system, there are customer level logins within the DEFINITY application that do NOT appear as Windows logins. The default password should be changed by the customer during installation.

Table 1-8. DEFINITY customer logins

DEFINITY customer logins	Comments	Default password
defty1	This is the customer level “super user” login within the DEFINITY application. Its use should be restricted to the system administrator. This login can be used to create additional DEFINITY logins. See the DEFINITY command **add login**.	

DEFINITY ONE Release 10 provides enhanced login/password security by adding a security feature that allows users to define their own DEFINITY logins/passwords and to specify a set of commands for each login.

- The system allows up to 14 simultaneous connections (logins) to DEFINITY. (DEFINITY can have 5 connections, AUDIX can have 4 connections, and the rest of the connections are reserved for shell commands.)
- Each DEFINITY ONE login name can be customized.
  - — Logins must be 3 to 6 alphabetic/numeric characters, or a combination of both.
  - — A password must be from 4 to 11 characters in length and contain at least 1 alphabetic and 1 numeric symbol.

Password aging is an optional feature that the super-user administering the logins can activate (see below).

NOTE:
If several users are logging in and out at the same time, a user may see the message: `Transient command conflict detected; please try later`. After the “users” have completed logging in or out, the terminal is available for use.

Forced password aging (DEFINITY-specific)

Forced password aging operates as follows:

- The password for each login can be aged starting with the date the password was created, or changed, and continuing for a specified number of days (1 to 99).
- 7 days before the password expiration date, the user is notified that the password is about to expire at the login prompt.
- When the password expires the user is required to enter a new password into the system before logging in.
- If a login is added or removed, the “Security Measurement” reports are not updated until the next hourly poll, or a **clear measurements security-violations** command is entered.
- Once a non-super-user has changed the password, the user must wait 24 hours to change the password again.

Logoff notification (DEFINITY-specific)

Security is enhanced by providing a logoff notification screen to a system administrator at log off while either the facility test call or remote access features are still administered. The administrator can be required to acknowledge the notification before completing the logoff process. Logoff notification is administered on the Login Administration screen.

Super-User

DEFINITY ONE Release 10 is delivered to the customer with one customer “super-user” login/password defined. The customer is required to administer additional login/passwords as needed. The super-user login has full customer permissions and can customize any login created.

Login permissions for a specified login can be set by the super-user to block any object that may compromise switch security. Up to 40 administration or Administer Trunks

  — Additional Restrictions
  — Administer Features
  — Administer Permissions

- Maintenance Commands

NOTE:
Enable MSP features using **change system-parameters customer-options**.

  — Maintain Stations
  — Maintain Trunks
  — Maintain Systems

- Maintain Switch Circuit Packs

Administer login command permissions

Users with super-user permissions can set the permissions of logins they create by performing a **change permissions <login-name>** command. This causes the Login Permissions form to display. The Login Permissions form allows the user to control access to various categories of commands for a given login. It also permits restricting access to objects (forms) on an individual basis for up to 40 objects. Restricting an object means that no commands may be performed on that object by that login (add, change, remove, etc.) The three main categories of commands are:

- Common Command
- Administration Commands
- Optional Maintenance Commands

Each category of commands has sub-categories that, when set to **y,** allow access to objects associated with that sub-category. If the category is set to **n**, the user is not be able to add, remove, or change commands on objects under that sub-category. If the display category is **y**, the login will list or display the object in most cases. If the super-user wants to restrict access to all commands associated with an individual object in a subcategory, the `Additional Restrictions` field is set to **y**. This causes 2 additional pages to be added to the Permissions form. Scroll these pages and press **Help**. Individual objects will be displayed in alphabetical order. Enter the object that you want to restrict access to into the fields and submit the form. Up to 40 objects may be restricted. A restricted login cannot access any of the commands associated with that login. Note that permissions cannot be changed for the login and you cannot create Additional Restrictions without full super-user permissions.

DEFINITY commands for user login

DEFINITY commands refer to the set of commands that execute under the DEFINITY application running on the DEFINITY ONE system platform and which can be accessed through the SAT session or the DEFINITY Site Administration application.

These commands are grouped into three command categories. Each of the three command categories has a group of command subcategories listed under them, and each command subcategory has a list of command objects that the commands acts on. A super-user can set a user’s permissions to restrict or block access to any command in these categories. These categories are displayed on the Command Permissions Categories form. The three main categories are:

- Common Commands
  - Display Administrative and Maintenance Data
  - System Measurements
  - Administration Commands
  - Administer Stations
  - Administer Trunks
  - Additional Restrictions
  - Administer Features
  - Administer Permissions
- Maintenance Commands
  - Maintain Stations
  - Maintain Trunks
  - Maintain Systems
  - Maintain Switch Circuit Packs
  - Maintain Process Circuit Packs

Password expiration

If your password has expired, the following message displays:

```
        Login: telmgr

     Password:
     Your Password has expired, enter a new one.

 Reenter Current Password:

             New Password:

     Reenter New Password:
```

Figure 1-13. Password expiration screen

If your password is within 7 days of the expiration date, the following message displays:

```
WARNING: Your password will expire in X days
```

Comcodes for Release 10

Table 9 lists the comcodes for equipment used with the DEFINITY ONE compact modular cabinet (CMC). If “Optional” is Indicated, the equipment may or may not be necessary, depending on the site configuration.

Table 1-9. Comcodes for equipment used with DEFINITY ONE

Comcode	Description	Optional
847951662	Left Panel	
847951670	Right Panel	
847915238	Right Door	
847915246	Left Door	
848082715	Fan Assembly	
847987187	CMC 110 Cross-Connect Assembly (Main Distribution Frame) - Recommended	Yes
103970000	Main Distribution Frame Label (Code 220A)	Yes
407745009	Fan Air Filter	

Continued on next page

Table 1-9. Comcodes for equipment used with DEFINITY ONE — *Continued*

Comcode	Description	Optional
706827717	Single-Point Ground Block	
407772888	Time-division multiplexing/local area network (TDM/LAN) Bus Cable (Horizontal)	
407772870	Time-division multiplexing/local area network (TDM/LAN) Bus Cable (Vertical)	
601929763	Processor Interface Cable (Multileg cable), TN2314	
108549494	TN2314 Processor Circuit Pack	
848320800	Hard Disk Programmed	
40763399	External Modem	Yes
601929920	Software CDs	
408276897	NIC Ethernet Adapter Card	
408166783	PCMCIA Flash Card (For Backup)	
105631527	Time-division multiplexing/local area network (TDM/LAN) Bus Terminator (AHF110)	
H600-487	14-inch (35.5 cm) 6 AWG (#40) (16 mm^2) Green Ground Wire	
407676691	120 VAC Power Distribution Unit (145D 6-AC)	Yes
107949364	650A Power Supply	
848477634	LAN Crossover Cable (RJ45), 12-foot	
405362641	120 VAC Power Cord	
106278062	Apparatus Blank (Circuit Pack Blank) (158P)	
106606536	Integrated Channel Service Unit (ICSU) (120A2)	Yes
107988867	DS1 Loopback Jack (T1 Only) (700A)	Yes
848477634	Crossover Cable for NIC	Yes
107152969	75 Ohm DS1 Coaxial Adapter (888B)	Yes
403613003	157B Connecting Block (“sneak current protectors”)	Yes
406948976	6SCP-110 Protector	Yes
107435091	507B Sneak Current Fuse Panel	Yes
407216316	220029 Sneak Current Fuse	Yes

Continued on next page

Table 1-9. Comcodes for equipment used with DEFINITY ONE — *Continued*

Comcode	Description	Optional
104307327	C6C cable — 50-foot (15.2 m) shielded Digital Signal Level 1 (DS1) cable with 50-pin male to 15-pin male	Yes
104307376	C6D cable — 50-foot (15.2 m) shielded DS1 cable with 50-pin male on each end	Yes
104307434	C6E cable — 100-foot (30.5 m) shielded DS1 cable with 50-pin male to 50-pin female	Yes
104307475	C6F cable — 50-foot (15.2 m) shielded DS1 cable with 50-pin male to 3 inch (7.62 cm) stub	Yes
102381779	3B1A Carbon Block	Yes
104410147	3B1E-W Wide Gap Gas Tube	Yes
105514756	3C1S Analog Line Protector - Solid State	Yes
102904893	4B1C Carbon Block with Heat Coil	Yes
104401856	4B1E-W Wide Gap Gas Tube w/Heat Coil	Yes
104386545	4C1S Analog Line Protector - Solid State with Heat Coil	Yes
105581086	4C3S-75 Digital Voice Circuit Protector - Solid State	Yes
406144907	ITW LINX Gas Tube, Avalanche Suppress	Yes
901007120	ITW Linx Ground Bar (used with above)	Yes
406304816	ITW Linx Replacement Fuse	Yes
103972758	Data Link Protector (1 circuit)	Yes
103972733	Data Link Protector (8 circuits)	Yes
407063478	Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Wrist Strap	
407691401	Z3A2 Alarm Adapter (required with UPS)	Yes

Maintenance Procedures for DEFINITY ONE

2

This chapter provides commonly used maintenance procedures and troubleshooting information.

Preventive maintenance

The following describes procedures for implementing and logging preventive maintenance at customer sites:

Preventive maintenance log

The sample below shows the DEFINITY ONE Preventive Maintenance Log. When completing any of the preventive maintenance procedures described in this section, ensure that the requested information on the log form is filled out before leaving the customer's premises.

DEFINITY ONE preventive maintenance log

Date System Installed: ______________________

Component (Comcode)	Scheduled Date	Completed Date	Completed By	Scheduled Date	Completed Date	Completed By
Air Filter[1] (407745009)						

1. Inspect annually; see ''Air filters'' below for cleaning/replacement details.

Air filters

Air filters should be inspected annually. (See Table 2-1.)

Table 2-1. Inspecting air filters

If	Then
Filter is dirty or clogged	Tap filter on the ground.
Tapping does not dislodge dirt or clog	Wash with warm water and mild detergent, or clean with a vacuum cleaner (if one is available).
No facility exists for washing or vacuuming	Replace air filter (Comcode 407745009). Refer to Figure 2-1 on page 2-3 for more information on air filters and fans.

Fan filter removal/replacement

1. Remove the left door.
2. Remove the fan access panel from the left side of the cabinet.
3. Pull the fan filter from the chassis.
4. Clean (vacuum or wash with water) or replace the filter as needed and slide the filter back into the chassis.
5. Replace the fan access panel.

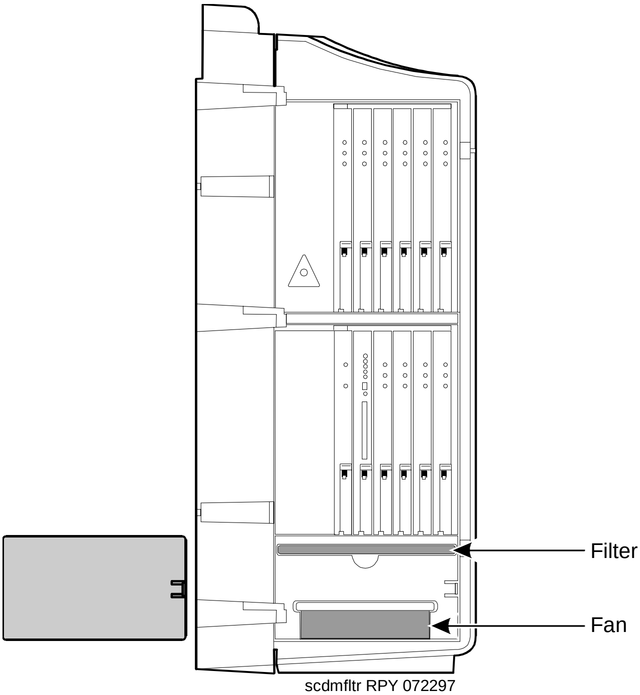


Figure 2-1. Fan/filter removal

Fan assembly removal/replacement

1. Pull (unplug) the fan assembly from the chassis. The power for the fan automatically disconnects when the assembly is unplugged.
2. Plug in the new fan assembly. The power for the fan automatically connects when the fan assembly is plugged in.
3. Replace the fan/filter access panel and the left door.

Recovery from fatal errors

In the DEFINITY ONE system, there are two types of fatal software failure modes:

- Software failure, resulting in the failure of DEFINITY and AUDIX
- Operating system failure, resulting in the failure of Windows 2000 (SPE-Down Mode)

Hardware failures can also be a root cause of fatal software failures. Hardware failures may also be accompanied by an illuminated red LED on the failing circuit pack.

Firmware failure

The firmware automatically reboots the DEFINITY ONE system when the handshaking signal between the firmware and Windows 2000 is not detected. If there are greater than 5 reboots in a 60-minute time period, the system is not self-repairing, and the firmware stops attempting to reboot Windows 2000.

To view the handshaking signal

1. Observe the amber LED on the TN2314 processor circuit pack.
2. If it flashes briefly once every 10 seconds, the handshaking signal is present.

If there is no handshaking signal

If the firmware has stopped, and Windows 2000 is running, you can use Windows 2000 to provide information to higher-tier personnel for troubleshooting.

SPE-down mode

In the DEFINITY ONE system, SPE-Down mode refers to the condition in which:

- Windows 2000 has failed
- The system firmware is still running

The firmware will issue an INADS alarm call at 7 minute intervals. If the problem has not been corrected after the first three messages have been issued, the alarm call interval is increased to 45 minutes.

Recovery from fatal errors

In general, if there is a fatal error, the system will not be operating at a level that can be investigated in the field.

If the DEFINITY ONE has a fatal error:

1. Reboot the system. If you cannot access the system using any of the software methods, you can reboot the system by pressing the reset button on the TN2314 processor circuit pack. See ‘‘Hardware shutdown’’ on page 2-15.
2. Verify that you have no alarm leads on the TN2314 that could be shorted together to cause an SPE download.
   a. Check to see if UPS is being used.
   b. If yes, proceed to the next step.
   c. Check to see whether pins 26 and 1 are being used as other alarm inputs. Pins 26 and 1 on the AUX connector are dedicated to the UPS alarm input.
   d. If yes, disconnect from the other connections.
3. If the problem persists after reboot, you may have to replace the processor circuit pack.

Resolving alarms

An alarm is generated when a non-fatal error is detected by the DEFINITY ONE system. This section describes methods to determine the source of alarms.

Recovery procedures

The first step is to determine the location of the problem. It is possible for two or more circuit packs to have failed. It is also possible for a fatal problem with one circuit pack to affect another circuit pack, especially the Processor circuit pack. To determine where the fatal fault lies, employ all three of the following methods:

- ‘‘Using the bash shell in a telnet session’’ on page 2-6
- ‘‘Obtaining information from DEFINITY alarms’’ on page 2-6
- ‘‘Removing a system from the SPE-Down mode’’ on page 2-6

Using the bash shell in a telnet session

The bash shell opened during a telnet session is used to access the global platform level in the DEFINITY ONE system. Once this interface is established:

1. Use **alarmstat** command.

   alarmstat will display all active global, DEFINITY and AUDIX alarms. See ''alarmstat'' on page 4-6.

2. If there are any global alarms, use **gamalarmstat** to see details of global alarms. See ''gamalarmstat'' on page 4-17.

3. Use **restartcause** to obtain information about system restarts. See ''restartcause'' on page 4-23.

For more information, refer to the manual *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*.

Obtaining information from DEFINITY alarms

If you can get the DEFINITY application to run either from a telnet session (SAT window) or DSA, you can use the following DEFINITY commands to obtain more alarm information.

1. Use **display alarms** command:

   Issuing the **display alarms** command at the administration terminal shows where maintenance thinks the problem lies. The alarms are a good indication of why the system went down. They should be used along with the following two methods.

2. Observe red LEDs on the circuit pack to determine where software or processor firmware had a problem.

3. Use the **reset** command:

Removing a system from the SPE-Down mode

NOTE:
This is important! If you cannot complete the first step or have problems with the maintenance interface, then the first step should be to replace the Processor circuit pack.

1. Determine which circuit pack is defective by displaying alarms and observing the red LEDs (as discussed previously).

The following general purpose maintenance procedures may be used with other repair strategies to clear system-alarmed and user-reported troubles.

Reseating/replacing circuit packs

WARNING:

It is NOT recommended that you reseat circuit packs unless the documentation specifically instructs you to do so. If it is required to reseat a circuit pack, follow the instructions below which explain how to unseat, reseat, and replace circuit packs.

The procedures for unseating, reseating, and replacing control circuit packs vary depending on the system configuration. Therefore, before performing these maintenance activities, refer to the appropriate procedure below.

Control circuit packs

To unseat a control circuit pack:

1. Remove power from the PPN using the procedure provided in ''Removing power''.
2. Slide the latch pin upward to unlock the locking lever.
3. Pull down on the locking lever until the circuit pack disconnects from its socket.
4. Pull the circuit pack just enough to break contact with the backplane connector, but do not remove it from the cabinet.

To reseat a circuit pack:

1. Push the unseated circuit pack back into the backplane connector.
2. Lift the locking lever until the pin engages.
3. Restore power to the PPN using the procedure provided in ''Setting neon voltage (ring ping)''.

To replace Control circuit packs:

1. Remove power from the PPN using the procedure in ''Removing power''.
2. Unseat the circuit pack.
3. Slide the circuit pack out of the slot.
4. Replace the circuit pack as per the following procedure:

   NOTE:
   If a new circuit pack does not correct the problem, install the original circuit pack.

To install a new circuit pack or return the original one to service:

1. Carefully insert the circuit pack and push it all the way into its mounting slot.
2. Lift the locking lever until the latch pin engages.
3. Restore power to the cabinet using the procedure in ''Setting neon voltage (ring ping)''.
4. Verify that the circuit pack LED indications are correct.
5. Test the replaced control circuit pack by issuing the system technician commands after power has been restored.

Replacing the TN2314 circuit pack

WARNING:

When the TN2314 circuit pack is replaced, the system enters License-Error mode. A new license file and password file must be downloaded and installed on the system within six days in order to restore the system to License-Normal mode. Otherwise, the system enters No-License mode, and normal call processing is blocked. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109) for more information about license and password files.

Save translations.

1. Connect the laptop to the DEFINITY ONE.
2. Click Start > Run.
3. Type **telnet *name*** in the dialog box, where ***name*** is the local name of your TN2314 system processor.
4. In the **Enter you login name** dialog box, type **lucent1**, **lucent2**, or **lucent3**, and click OK.
5. In the **Enter password** dialog box, type the appropriate password for the login used, and click OK.

   A LAC prompt displays (LAC>).
6. Type **definity**

   You automatically login to ***name*** **Definity**.
7. Select terminal type NTT.
8. From the command line, type **save translations**
9. After saving translations successfully, type **logoff** to log off the Definity.
10. Close the telnet window.

Proceed with the system shutdown.

11. Click Start > Run.
12. Type **bash** in the dialog box.

    A prompt such as ***name*-lucent1**> displays.
13. Type **shutdown system**
14. Type **d1stat** to check the status of the shutdown.

    DEFINITY, Audix, and Audixnet should show DOWN; CORNERSTONE should show partically UP.
15. When the shutdown is complete, type **exit** to close the bash window.
16. Remove the TN2314 circuit pack.
17. Remove the hard disk from the failed TN2314 circuit pack.
18. Insert the hard disk onto the new TN2314 circuit pack.

    NOTE:
    Do not use the hard disk from the TN795 circuit pack.

    See Table 1-3 on page 1-42.
19. Plug in the new TN2314 board.

    The system boots automatically.

    NOTE:
    The system enters License-Error mode, because the serial number on the new processor no longer matches the serial number stored with RFA. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)* for more information about license and password files.
20. Use the web-based RFA to download new license and password files.
21. After the license and password files have been installed and the system has been rebooted, login to the system and run a demand test on the new board.
22. Check for proper operation
    - Alarms
    - Trunk status
    - INTUITY functionality

Replacing the hard disk

NOTE:
When the TN2314 hard disk is replaced, the system remains in License-Normal mode, because the serial number of the processor remains the same. However, a copy of the license file and password file must be obtained from RFA. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3 of *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)* for more information about license and password files.

Shutdown Audix.

1. Connect the laptop to the DEFINITY ONE.
2. Click Start > Run.
3. Type **telnet *name*** in the dialog box.
4. In the **Enter you login name** dialog box, type **lucent1**, **lucent2**, or **lucent3**, and click OK.
5. In the **Enter password** dialog box, type the appropriate password for the login used, and click OK.

   A LAC prompt displays (LAC>).
6. Type **bash**

   The bash window displays a prompt such as ***name*-lucent1**>.
7. From the bash window, type **shutdown Audix**

   NOTE:
   You may see an ERROR message stating that a "clean shutdown not possible. Forced termination of process" This means that there was probably someone retreiving INTUITY messages when you shutdown Audix. the shutdown will proceed normally, anyway.
8. Wait for the bash prompt.
9. Type **d1stat** to make sure Audix is DOWN.

   Audix and Audixnet should show DOWN.
10. Type **exit** to leave the bash window.

    A LAC prompt displays (LAC>).

Save translations.

11. Type **definity**

    You automatically login to ***name*** **Definity**.

12. Select terminal type NTT.
13. From the command line, type **save translations**
14. After saving translations successfully, type **logoff** to log off the Definity.
15. Close the telnet window.

Perform a backup of the DEFINITY ONE system using the **Internet Explorer browser**. For information about how to start a web browser, see the procedure, “Via a Web Browser Session” in Chapter 2, “Connectivity and Access to DEFINITY ONE”, in *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*.

16. Login to DEFINITY ONE using Internet Explorer browser.

    The URL is: http://***name***

17. Click on the **Administer System** link.
18. Login, using **lucent1**, **lucent2**, or **lucent3**, with your current password assignment.
19. Click OK.
20. Click the **Continue** button.
21. click on the **Backup & Restore** link (under System Maintenance).
22. Cllick on the **Immediate Backup** link.
23. Select the desired items for immediate backup (i.e., DEFINITY translation files; INTUITY tranlations, names, and messages).
24. Verify that the backup destination shows **pcmcia.**
25. Click on the **Backup** button.
26. Click on the **View Backup Progress** icon at the bottom of the page to view backup progress.

    NOTE:
    If INTUITY translations, names, and messages have been selected, the INTUITY networking stops during the backup procedure.

27. After the backup completes successfully, close **Internet Explorer**.

Proceed with the system shutdown.

28. Click Start > Run.
29. Type **bash** in the dialog box.

    A prompt such as ***name*-lucent1**> displays.
30. Type **shutdown system**
31. Type **d1stat** to check the status of the shutdown.

    DEFINITY, Audix, and Audixnet should show DOWN; CORNERSTONE should show partially UP.
32. When the shutdown is complete, type **exit** to close the bash window.
33. Remove the TN2314 circuit pack.
34. Remove the failed hard disk from the TN2314 circuit pack.
35. Insert the new hard disk onto the new TN2314 circuit pack.

    NOTE:
    You cannot use the hard disk from the TN795 circuit pack.

    See Table 1-3 on page 1-42.
36. Insert the TN2314 board.

    The system boots automatically.

    NOTE:
    The disk comes pre-loaded with all the necessary DEFINITY ONE software; however, the DEFINITY ONE applications won’t run until you install copies of the license and password files. Since the TN2314 processor serial number remains the same, it is not necessary to obtain new license and password files. However, these files are not on the new hard disk; therefore, you must contact RFA for copies of the original files to be downloaded and installed.
37. Once the system has rebooted, connect the services laptop computer to DEFINITY ONE.
38. Connect the laptop to the DEFINITY ONE.
39. Click Start > Run.
40. Type **telnet *name*** in the dialog box.
41. In the **Enter you login name** dialog box, type **lucent1**, **lucent2**, or **lucent3**, and click OK.
42. In the **Enter password** dialog box, type the appropriate password for the login used, and click OK.

    A LAC prompt displays (LAC>).

43. Type **bash**

    The bash window displays a prompt such as ***name*-lucent1**>.

44. Type **swversion**

    Verify that the load of software on the hard drive matches that on the customer's CD. If it does not match, follow the procedure, Update Software, in Chapter 5 of *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*.

45. Bring up **Internet Explorer** on the laptop and load the DEFINITY ONE Home Page. Navigate the browser to the backup and restore screens.

    The browser prompts for a login and password, because the new hard disk does not have a password file. The system reverts back to the factory default login of **lucent3**, with **lucent3** as the password.

46. Follow the steps for restoring the customer's data.

    NOTE:
    The customer may have backed up to their local network or the PCMCIA flash disk.

47. After restoring, follow the procedures to install license and password files, including running the **loadlicense** command. For more details, see the procedure, "Obtaining the License File" in Chapter 3 of *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*.

    After installing the license and password files, the system restarts and all applications load.

48. Note that the Windows 2000 logins of **vm**, **sa**, **browse**, and **Ntadmin** will be reset to their factory defaults. Tell the customer to reset these passwords and re-install any other Windows 2000 accounts they may have created.

    NOTE:
    The DEFINITY-specific customer logins should still work as they were restored with the restore done earlier.

49. If it is necessary, upgrade the software on the disk by following the steps in the procedure, Update Software, in Chapter 5 of *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*. If an upgrade to a new release (e.g., R10 to R11) is necessary, the upgrade will require installing new license and password files, as well.

Removing power

When power is removed, ***all*** DEFINITY ONE features deactivate.

NOTE:
There is no power switch on the DEFINITY ONE.

There are two types of shutdown:

- "Graceful" shutdown means that all processes are told to stop, and are given time to arrive in a known, recoverable, state.
- Immediate shutdown means that all processes stop immediately without necessarily storing information.

You can command a system shutdown from the software or the hardware.

Software shutdown

Software shutdown is performed using GAS commands at the bash shell interface. Login a Telnet session with bash as the selection.

Graceful shutdown

1. Use the **shutdown system** command.

   This will close all processes, firmware, and Windows 2000. This may take several minutes, depending on what processes are running. See ''start'' on page 4-30.

   The system is ready for power off when the green "OK to Remove" LED is light on the TN2314 processor circuit pack.

2. Unplug the power cord, or
3. Disengage the latch on the power supply and pull it from its slot so that the backplane pins are not connected.

Immediate shutdown

1. Use the **terminate system** command.

CAUTION:
This command will kill all processes, firmware and Windows 2000. Software may have to be re-loaded to regain operation. Use the ***shutdown*** *command whenever possible.*

   The system is ready for power off when the green "OK Remove" LED light on the TN2314 processor circuit pack appears. (This takes about 3 minutes.)

2. Unplug the power cord, or
3. Disengage the latch on the power supply and pull it from its slot so that the backplane pins are not connected.

Hardware shutdown

Graceful shutdown

You will need a pen or small screwdriver for these procedures.

1. Using a small tool, press the recessed shutdown button until the “Complete” LED starts to flash on the TN2314 processor circuit pack .

   The system will perform a graceful shutdown.

   The system is ready for power off or removing the TN2314 circuit pack after the “Complete” LED goes to a steady green.
2. Unplug the power cord, or
3. Disengage the latch on the power supply and pull it from its slot so that the backplane pins are not connected.

The procedure for an immediate hardware shutdown (unplugging the system) is not recommended.

Replacing the power supply

WARNING:
Ensure that the power is OFF before proceeding.

1. Pull on the latch for the 650A Power Supply.
2. Replace the power supply and secure the latch.

   NOTE:
   You will have to adjust the neon voltage after replacing the power supply. See ‘‘Setting neon voltage (ring ping)’’ on page 2-16 for more information.

Restoring power

The procedures you need to restore power depend on the system configuration. Before performing these activities, refer to the appropriate procedure. Restore power as follows:

1. Plug in power cords in port cabinets first.
2. The system now goes through the rebooting process. This process takes about 3 minutes. LEDs will go through their power-up sequence. See ‘‘LED boot sequence’’ on page 1-35.
3. The system has finished booting when the EM XFER (emergency transfer) LED goes off.

Setting neon voltage (ring ping)

This procedure must be performed at installation and after replacement of the power supply.

NOTE:
The frequency (20, 25 or 50 Hz) is set by a switch on the power supply. Check the setting on this switch to ensure it is properly set.

Set neon voltage to OFF

Neon voltage should be set to OFF under these conditions:

- Ringing option is set to 50 Hz. Neon voltage is not available
- LED message lamps are used on telephones
- No *neon* message waiting lamps on telephones

To turn the neon voltage OFF:

1. Turn the neon voltage control to OFF (see Figure 2-2 on page 2-17.)

Adjust neon voltage

The neon voltage must be adjusted under these conditions:

- Ringing option is set to 25 Hz. Maximum neon voltage is 120 Volts.
- Neon message waiting lamps are present on telephones.

Use the following procedure to adjust the neon voltage:

1. Call a telephone with a neon message indicator and leave a message.
2. Check for “ring ping” (single ring pulse) each time the lamp flashes (approximately every 3 seconds).
3. Adjust the neon voltage control clockwise in small increments until the ring ping stops. See Figure 2-2 on page 2-17.

   Ensure that the message lamp still lights when the adjustment is finished.
4. Enter **logoff** and press Enter to logoff the system and to prevent unauthorized changes to data.
5. Set the left and right doors onto the hinge pins and close the doors. The doors must be closed to prevent EMI emissions. Tighten the door screws.
6. Set the cover panel onto the right panel and secure.

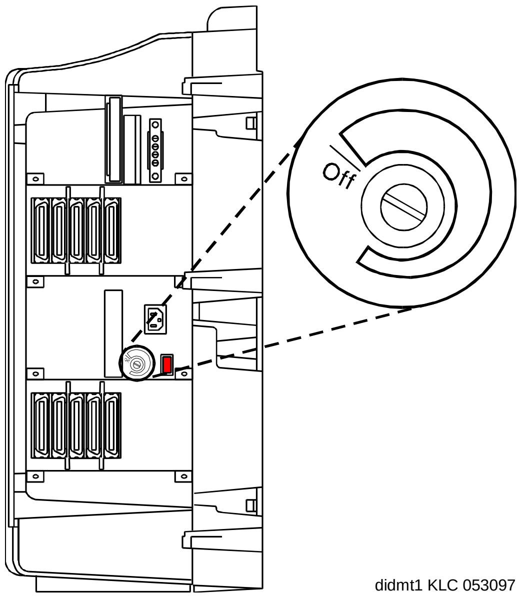


Figure 2-2. Setting the neon voltage

Troubleshooting features

In addition to the various maintenance and test commands that are available, the following system features may also be useful in troubleshooting certain system resources:

- ''Automatic Circuit Assurance'' on page 2-18
- ''Busy Verification of Terminals and Trunks'' on page 2-18
- ''Trunk Group Busy/Warning Indicators to attendant'' on page 2-18
- ''Trunk Identification by attendant'' on page 2-19
- ''Facility test calls'' on page 2-19
- ''Analog tie trunk back-to-back testing'' on page 2-26
- ''Terminating trunk transmission testing'' on page 2-33
- ''Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI problems'' on page 2-34
- ''Troubleshooting PRI endpoint problems'' on page 2-35
- ''Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI test call problems'' on page 2-37

Automatic Circuit Assurance

A display-equipped voice terminal (may be nondisplay type if the Voice Message Retrieval feature is provided) or an attendant console is required. An “ACA activate/deactivate” button (one per system) is required on the voice terminal or attendant console.

Automatic Circuit Assurance (ACA) assists users in identifying possible trunk malfunctions. The system maintains a record of the performance of individual trunks relative to short and long holding time calls. The system automatically initiates a referral call to an attendant console or display-equipped voice terminal when a possible failure is detected.

Holding time is the elapsed time from when a trunk is accessed to the time a trunk is released. When ACA is enabled through administration, the system measures the holding time of each call.

A short holding time limit and a long holding time limit are preset by the System Manager for each trunk group. The short holding time limit can be from 0 to 160 seconds. The long holding time limit can be from 0 to 10 hours. The measured holding time for each call is compared to the preset limits for the trunk group being used.

Measurements are not made on personal CO lines, out-of-service trunks, or trunks undergoing maintenance testing.

Busy Verification of Terminals and Trunks

A multi-appearance voice terminal or attendant console equipped with a “verify” button is required.

Busy Verification of Terminals and Trunks allows a user at a voice terminal or attendant console to make test calls to trunks, voice terminals, and hunt groups (DDC/UCD). These test calls check the status of an apparently busy resource. This provides an easy method to distinguish between a voice terminal or resource that is truly busy and one that only appears busy because of a trouble condition.

Trunk Group Busy/Warning Indicators to attendant

An attendant console is required.

Trunk Group Busy/Warning Indicators to Attendant provides the console user with a visual indication of the trunk group status for each trunk group associated with the 12 Trunk Group Select buttons located on the console. Trunk groups with busy indications during nonbusy periods should be checked to ensure that the trunks are busy and not out-of-service. Use the Busy Verification of Terminals and Trunks feature to test the suspected faulty trunks.

Trunk Identification by attendant

A display-equipped voice terminal or an attendant console equipped with a “trunk id” button is required.

Trunk Identification by Attendant allows a voice terminal or attendant console user to identify a specific trunk being used on a call. This is useful when a user experiences noise or poor transmission on a trunk call. The trunk identification (access code and group number) is displayed when the “trunk id” button is pressed while on a trunk call. Use of this feature is denied if there are more than two trunks on a call. If the call is trunk-to-trunk, the identification displayed is of the last trunk added to the call.

Facility test calls

The Facility Test Calls feature provides a voice terminal user the capability of placing test calls to access specific trunks, touch-tone (DTMF) receivers, time slots, and system tones. The test call can be made by a local voice terminal user by dialing an access code. Facility test calls do not apply to the TN2182B Tone Detector/Tone Generator circuit pack.

NOTE:
For the ISDN-PRI Test Call feature, see ‘‘Troubleshooting the outgoing isdn-testcall command’’ on page 2-40.

The following Facility Test Calls are described below:

- ‘‘Trunk test call’’
- ‘‘Touch-tone (DTMF) receiver test call’’
- ‘‘Time slot test call’’
- ‘‘System tone test call’’

Trunk test call

The trunk test call accesses specific Tie or CO trunks. DID trunks cannot be accessed.

To place a call:

1. Dial the Facility Test Call Feature Access Code (for example, 197, see Note), and listen for dial tone.

   NOTE:
   The Facility Test Call Access Code (FAC) is administered on the Feature Access Codes form. The 197 FAC code used here is an example.

2. Dial the 6-digit port number **PCSSpp**

P	=	Port network number (1)
C	=	Carrier number (A=1, B=2, C=3)
SS	=	Slot number (01-10)
pp	=	Port number

   The channels on a DS1 trunk are addressed by using the channel number for the port number.

3. Listen for one of the following tones:

   - Dial Tone or Silence — trunk is connected. Go to Step 4. If you hear a dial tone, it is coming from the far end. If the far end has been disabled, you do not hear dial tone. However, depending on far-end administration, you may still be able to dial digits. All digits dialed after the port number are transmitted using end-to-end DTMF signaling; therefore, if the trunk being tested is a rotary trunk, it is not possible to break dial tone.
   - Reorder Tone — trunk is busy or maintenance busy.
   - Intercept Tone — a trunk or touch-tone (DTMF) receiver has not been accessed.

4. Place a call. Even if you do not hear a dial tone, you may still be able to dial digits, depending on the administration of the far-end switch.

   All digits dialed after the port number are transmitted using end-to-end DTMF signaling; therefore, if the trunk being tested is a rotary trunk, it is not possible to break dial tone.

   If the call does not go through (that is, no ringing), determine if the trunk circuit pack has been removed.

CAUTION:
To leave the Facility Test Call administered after you logoff poses a significant security risk that unauthorized individuals may connect to the telecommunications network through the use of test call features.

To remove the Facility Test Calls Access Code, do the following:

a. Enter **change feature-access-codes** to display the Feature Access Code screen.

b. Leave the `Facility Test Calls Access Code` field **blank**.

Touch-tone (DTMF) receiver test call

The touch-tone (DTMF) receiver call accesses and tests the four touch-tone (DTMF) receivers located on the TN744D Tone Detector circuit pack.

To place the call:

1. Dial the Facility Test Call Feature Access Code (for example, 197, see Note), and listen for dial tone.

   NOTE:
   The Feature Access Code (FAC) is administered on the Feature Access Codes Form. The 197 FAC code used here is an example.

2. Dial the 6-digit port number **PCSSpp**:

P	=	Port network number (1)
C	=	Carrier number (A=1, B=2, C=3)
SS	=	Slot number (01-10)
pp	=	Touch-tone (DTMF) Receiver Port number (01, 02, 05, or 06)

3. Listen for one of the following tones:
   - Confirmation Tone — touch-tone (DTMF) receiver is connected. Go to Step 4.
   - Reorder Tone — touch-tone (DTMF) receiver is busy.
   - Intercept Tone — a touch-tone (DTMF) receiver or trunk has not been accessed.
4. Dial **1234567890*#** and listen for Confirmation tone (test passed) or intercept tone (test failed). The test fails if the touch-tone (DTMF) receiver does not recognize all the touch-tone (DTMF) signals.
5. To test another touch-tone (DTMF) receiver, repeat Steps 2 through 4.
6. To terminate the test call, hang up the station set used for testing.

Time slot test call

The time slot test call connects the voice terminal user (tester) to a tester-specified time slot located on the TDM Buses (A or B) or out-of-service time slots.

To place the call:

1. Dial the Facility Test Call Feature Access Code (for example, 197, see Note), and listen for dial tone.

   NOTE:
   The Feature Access Code (FAC) is administered on the Feature Access Codes Form. The 197 FAC code used here is an example.

2. Dial port network number (1), then press # and the 3-digit time slot number **060**, where:

xxx	=	Time slot number (000 through 255 on Bus A and 256 through 511 on Bus B)

3. Listen for one of the following tones:
   - Confirmation Tone — time slot is idle or maintenance busy
   - Reorder Tone — time slot is busy
   - Dedicated Tone — one of the following tones is heard (see Table 2-2):

Table 2-2. TDM bus time slot numbers

TDM Bus A time slot	TDM Bus B time slot	Tone heard
000	256	Reorder
001	257	Reorder
002	258	Reorder
003	259	Reorder
004	260	Reorder
005	261	Touch Tone 1 - 697Hz
006	262	Touch Tone 2 - 770 Hz
007	263	Touch Tone 3 - 852Hz
008	264	Touch Tone 4 - 941 Hz
009	265	Touch Tone 5 - 1209 Hz
010	266	Touch Tone 6 - 1336Hz
011	267	Touch Tone 7 - 1447 Hz
012	268	Touch Tone 8 - 1633 Hz
013	269	Dial Tone
014	270	Reorder Tone
015	271	Alert Tone
016	272	Busy Tone
017	273	Ringback Tone
018	274	Special Ringback Tone

Continued on next page

Table 2-2. TDM bus time slot numbers — *Continued*

TDM Bus A time slot	TDM Bus B time slot	Tone heard
019	275	2225 Hz Tone
020	276	Music
021	277	Tone on Hold
022-253	278-509	Confirmation (used for calls)
254	510	Reorder
255	511	Confirmation

Out-of-Service Time Slots to place the call:

1. Dial the Facility Test Call Feature Access Code (for instance, 197, see Note), and listen for dial tone.

   NOTE:
   The Feature Access Code (FAC) is administered on the Feature Access Codes Form. The 197 FAC code used here is an example.

2. Dial port network number (1), then dial ** and listen for the following tones:
   - Confirmation Tone — Connection is made. Go to Step 3.
   - Reorder Tone — No time slots are out-of-service.
3. Repeat from Step 1 to alternate between out-of-service time slots on TDM Bus A and B.

System tone test call

The system tone test call connects the voice terminal user to a specific system tone. To place the call:

1. Dial the Facility Test Call Feature Access Code (for instance, 197, see Note), and listen for dial tone.

   NOTE:
   The Facility Test Call Access Code (FAC) is administered on the Feature Access Codes Form. The 197 FAC code used here is an example.

2. Dial port network number (1), then dial *, followed by the two-digit tone identification number listed in Table 2-3.

NOTE:
For a definition of Call Progress Tones see *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522).

Table 2-3. System Tone Identification Numbers

Number	Description
00	Null tone
01	Dial tone
02	Reorder tone
03	Alert tone
04	Busy tone
05	Recall dial tone
06	Confirmation tone
07	Internal call waiting tone
08	Ringback tone
09	Special ringback tone
10	Dedicated ringback tone
11	Dedicated special ringback tone
12	Touch tone 1
13	Touch tone 2
14	Touch tone 3
15	Touch tone 4
16	Touch tone 5
17	Touch tone 6
18	Touch tone 7
19	Touch tone 8
20	Chime
21	350 Hz
22	440 Hz

Continued on next page

Table 2-3. System Tone Identification Numbers — *Continued*

Number	Description
23	480 Hz
24	620 Hz
25	2025 Hz
26	2225 Hz
27	Counter
28	External call waiting
29	Priority call waiting
30	Busy verification
31	Executive override/intrusion tone
32	Incoming call identification
33	Dial zero
34	Attendant transfer
35	Test calls
36	Recall on don’t answer
37	Audible ring
38	Camp-on recall
39	Camp-on confirmation
40	Hold recall
41	Hold confirmation
42	Zip tone
43	2804 Hz
44	1004 Hz (-16dB)
45	1004 Hz (0 dB)
46	404 Hz
47	Transmission test sequence 105
48	Redirect tone
49	Voice signaling tone
50	Digital milliwatt
51	440 Hz + 480 Hz

Continued on next page

Table 2-3. System Tone Identification Numbers — *Continued*

Number	Description
52	Music
53	Transmission test sequence 100
54	Transmission test sequence 102
55	Laboratory test tone 1
56	Laboratory test tone 2
57	Disable echo supervision dial tone
58	7 seconds of answer tone
59	4 seconds of answer tone
60	Restore music (or silence)
61	Warning tone
62	Forced music tone
63	Zip tone (first of 2 sent)
64	Incoming call ID (first of 2 sent)
65	Tone on hold
66	CO dial tone
67	Repetitive confirmation tone
68	Conference/bridging tone

Analog tie trunk back-to-back testing

The TN760B circuit pack can be configured for back-to-back testing (also known as connectivity testing) by making translation and cross-connect changes. This testing configuration allows for the connection of Tie Trunks back-to-back in the same switch to verify the operation of Tie Trunk ports. The tests can be performed in either the E & M or simplex modes.

E & M mode test procedure

The procedures to perform the Analog Tie Trunk port test in the E & M mode are as follows:

1. At the administration terminal, enter **list configuration trunks** command to determine which ports are assigned on the Tie Trunk circuit pack.
2. Enter **display dialplan** command to determine the Trunk Access Code (TAC) format.
3. Enter **display port xx** command for all ports defined in Step 1. This action displays the trunk groups to which the ports belong (that is, of which the ports are members).

   NOTE:
   See “Control circuit packs” on page 2-7 for details on how to remove and replace port circuit packs.

4. Insert the circuit pack back into the slot.
5. Enter **display trunk xx p** command for each trunk group identified in Step 3. This command displays the specified trunk group on the administration terminal screen and prints a hard copy on the printer. Save this data for later use.
6. Remove all members defined by these ports from the trunk group(s) using the **ch trunk xx** command.
7. Remove the Tie Trunk circuit pack from the carrier slot.
8. Set the dip (option) switches for each of the two ports to be tested on the Tie Trunk circuit pack to “E & M mode” and “unprotected.”
9. Enter **add trunk n** command to add a new (test) trunk group. Then enter the following information:
   - Group Type — tie
   - TAC — (use trunk access code obtained from dial plan)
   - Trunk Type (in/out) — wink/wink
   - Port — assign two of the ports from the tie trunk
   - Mode — E & M
   - Type — specify one port as t1 standard and other port as t1 compatible

   Examples of the Trunk Group forms are shown in Figure 2-3 on page 2-28 and Figure 2-4 on page 2-28.

```
display trunk-group 10                                           Page  1 of  5

                                TRUNK GROUP

Group Number: 10                  Group Type: tie          CDR Reports? y
  Group Name: tr 10                      COR: 1                   TAC: 110
   Direction: two-way       Outgoing Display? n       Data Restriction? n
MIS Measured? n
 Dial Access? y               Busy Threshold: 60          Night Service:
Queue Length: 0               Internal Alert? n    Incoming Destination:
   Comm Type: voice                Auth Code? n


TRUNK PARAMETERS

   Trunk Type (in/out): wink/wink       Incoming Rotary Timeout(sec): 5
    Outgoing Dial Type: tone                      Incoming Dial Type: tone
                                             Disconnect Timing(msec): 500
       Digit Treatment:                                       Digits:
          Used for DCS? n
        ACA Assignment? n

                Baud Rate: 1200     Synchronization: async   Duplex: full
       Incoming Dial Tone? y                        Maintenance Tests? y
 Answer Supervision Timeout:                     Suppress # Outpulsing? n
```

Figure 2-3. Trunk Group form

```
                                                            Page 2 of  5

                                 TRUNK GROUP


GROUP MEMBER ASSIGNMENTS


                  Port       Name         Mode         Type    Answer Delay

               1: B1901                   E & M        t1 stan
               2: B1902                   E & M        t1 comp
               3:
               4:
               5:
               6:
               7:
               8:
               9:
              10:
              11:
              12:
              13:
              14:
              15:
```

Figure 2-4. Trunk Group form — E & M mode (Page 2 of 2)

10. Locate the Tie Trunk port terminal connections at the cross-connect field. See Table 2-4.

Table 2-4. Carrier lead appearances at 110 cross-connect field

110 connecting block terminals	CO trunk TN747B	Tie trunk TN760B
1	T1	T1
2	R1	R1
3		T11
4		R11
5		E1
6		M1
7	T2	T2
8	R2	R2
9		T12
10		R12
11		E2
12		M2
13	T3	T3
14	R3	R3
15		T13
16		R13
17		E3
18		M3
19	T4	T4
20	R4	R4
21		T14
22		R14
23		E4
24		M4
25	T5	
26	R5	

Continued on next page

Table 2-4. Carrier lead appearances at 110 cross-connect field — *Continued*

110 connecting block terminals	CO trunk TN747B	Tie trunk TN760B
27		
28		
29		
30		
31	T6	
32	R6	
32		
33		
34		
36		
37	T7	
38	R7	
39		
40		
41		
42		
43	T8	
44	R8	
45		
46		
47		
48		
49		
50		

11. At the cross-connect field, disconnect outside trunk facilities from the Tie Trunk ports and mark the disconnected wires for later reconnecting the Tie Trunk ports back to normal operation. The D Impact Tool (AT-8762) is required to perform this step.

12. Use jumper wires (DT 24M-Y/BL/R/G and DT 24P-W/BRN) and the D Impact Tool to connect wiring between the two ports assigned in Step 9 at the cross-connect field. For example, if the two ports on the Analog Tie Trunk circuit pack are port 1 and 2, connect the wirings as shown below:

Port 1	Port 2
T1	T12
R1	R12
T11	T2
R11	R2
E1	M2
M1	E2
t1 stan E&M	t1 comp E&M

13. Check all wiring to verify good connections between the two test ports.
14. Place a call from one voice terminal to another voice terminal using the Tie Trunk ports assigned. Dial TAC and extension. For example, if TAC of Tie Trunk group is 110 and station number is 5012, then dial 110 5012. If the call cannot be made, either one of these ports could be defective. There are four ports on TN760B (port 1, 2, 3, and 4), try different combinations to determine defective ports.
15. If there is a defective port on the circuit pack, try to switch to an unused port. However, if all ports are normally used, then replace the circuit pack.
16. Disconnect the jumpers between two ports. Then use administration terminal and trunk printouts to restore all trunk group changes to normal values.

Analog tie trunk port test procedure

The procedures to perform the Analog Tie Trunk Port Test in the simplex mode are as follows:

1. Repeat Steps 1 through 7 of the E & M Mode Test Procedure.
2. Set the dip (option) switches for each of the two ports to be tested on the Tie Trunk circuit pack to simplex mode.
3. Enter **add trunk n** command to add a new (test) trunk group. Then enter the following information:
   - Group Type — tie
   - TAC — (use trunk access code obtained from dial plan)
   - Trunk Type (in/out) — wink/wink
   - Port — assign two of the ports from the tie trunk
   - Mode — simplex
   - Type — type 5

An example of the Trunk Group Form Page 2 is shown in Figure 2-5.

```
                                                              Page  2 of  5
                                      TRUNK GROUP


    GROUP MEMBER ASSIGNMENTS


                     Port       Name         Mode         Type    Answer Delay

                  1: B1901                   simplex      type 5
                  2: B1902                   simplex      type 5
                  3:
                  4:
                  5:
                  6:
                  7:
                  8:
                  9:
                 10:
                 11:
                 12:
                 13:
                 14:
                 15:
```

Figure 2-5. Trunk group form — simplex mode (page 2 of 5)

4. Locate the Tie Trunk port terminal connections at the cross-connect field. See Table 2-4 on page 2-29.
5. At the cross-connect field, disconnect outside trunk facilities from the Analog Tie Trunk ports and mark the disconnected wires for later when the Tie Trunk ports are placed back into normal operation. The D Impact Tool (AT-8762) is required to perform this step.
6. Use jumper wires (DT 24M-Y/BL/R/G) and the D Impact Tool to connect wiring between the two ports assigned in Step 4 at the cross-connect field. For example, if the two ports on the Analog Tie Trunk circuit pack are ports 1 and 2, connect the wirings as shown below:

```
Port   1                                  Port   2

T1     ________________________________     T12
R1     ________________________________     R12
T11    ________________________________     T2
R11    ________________________________     R2

type   5                                   type   5
simplex                                    simplex
```

7. Repeat Steps 13 through 16 of the E & M Mode Test Procedure.

Terminating trunk transmission testing

The Terminating Trunk Transmission (TTT) (noninteractive) feature provides for extension number access to three tone sequences that can be used for trunk transmission testing from the far end of the trunks.

The three test types should have extension numbers assigned on the Maintenance-Related System Parameters Form.

Test Type 100:_____ Test Type 102:_____ Test Type 105:_____

Test Type 100 provides:

1. 5.5 seconds of 1004 Hz tone at 0dB
2. Quiet until disconnect; disconnect is forced after one minute

Test Type 102 provides:

1. 9 seconds of 1004 Hz tone at 0dB
2. 1 second of quiet
3. This cycle is repeated until disconnect; disconnect is forced after 24 hours.

Test Type 105 provides:

1. Nine seconds of 1004 Hz at -16dB
2. One second of quiet
3. Nine seconds of 404 Hz at -16dB
4. One second of quiet
5. Nine seconds of 2804 Hz at -16dB
6. 30 seconds of quiet
7. One half second of Test Progress Tone (2225 Hz)
8. Approximately five seconds of quiet
9. Forced disconnect

Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI problems

The following flowchart, Figure 2-6 and Figure 2-7 on page 2-35, defines a layered approach when troubleshooting ISDN-PRI problems. Since a problem at a lower layer affects upper layers, layers are investigated from low to high. In the flowchart, the DS1 facility is layer 1, the TN765 Processor Interface is layer 2, and the ISDN trunks are layer 3. Transient problems are diagnosed on Page 2 of the flowchart, Figure 2-7 on page 2-35.

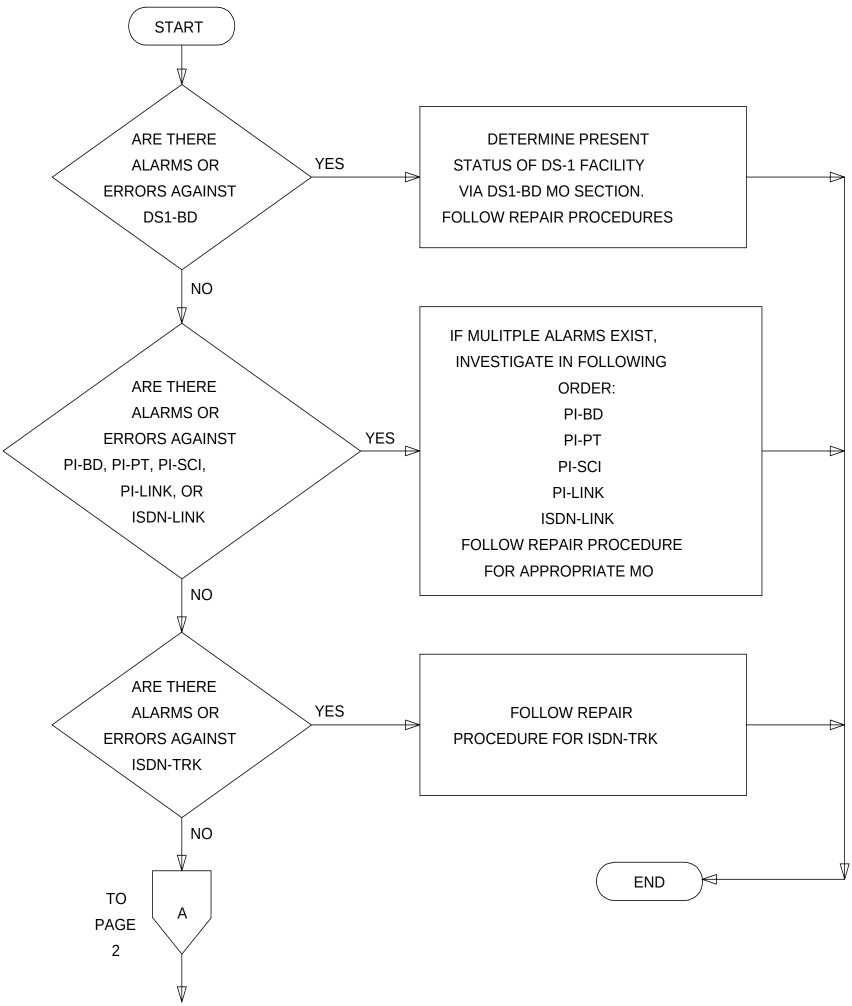


Figure 2-6. Processing of ISDN-PRI problems (page 1 of 2)

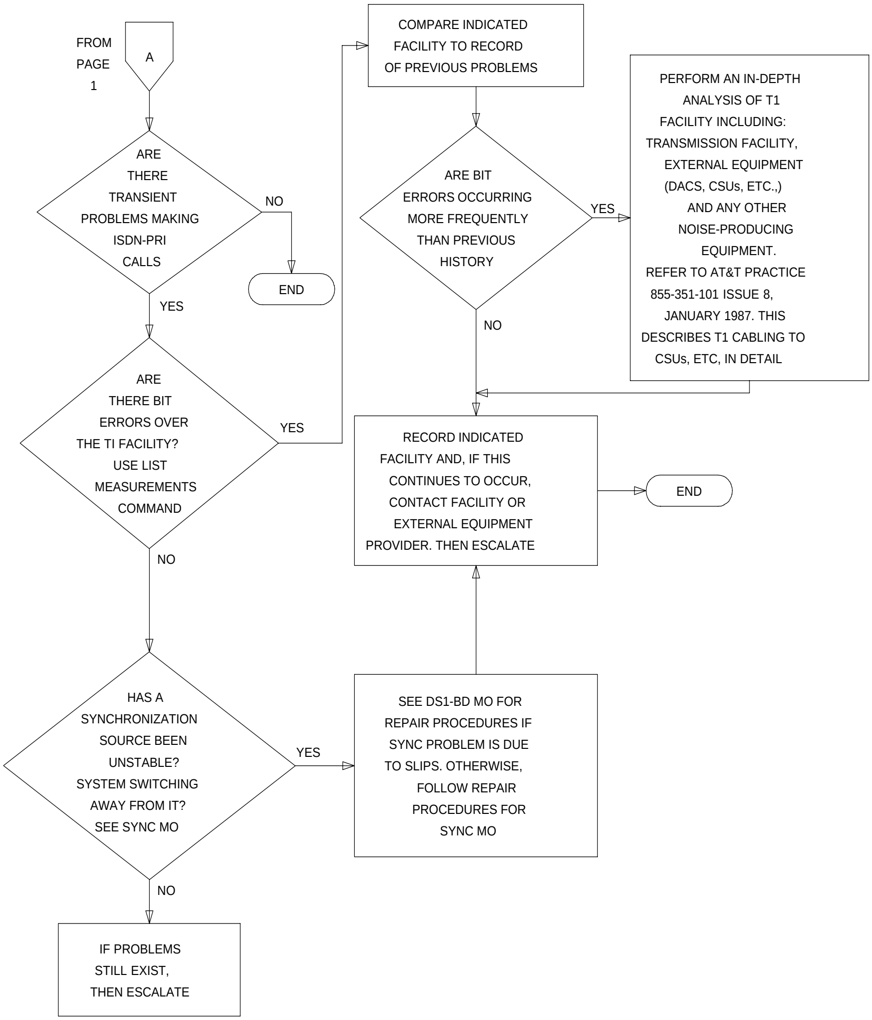


Figure 2-7. Processing of ISDN-PRI problems (page 2 of 2)

Troubleshooting PRI endpoint problems

The following flowchart, Figure 2-8 on page 2-36 and Figure 2-9 on page 2-37, defines a layered approach when troubleshooting PRI endpoint problems. Since a problem at a lower layer affects upper layers, layers are investigated from low to high. In the flowchart, the DS1 facility is layer 1, the TN765 Processor Interface is layer 2, and the ISDN trunks are layer 3.

The troubleshooting procedure described here diagnoses faults between the switch and the line-side PRI terminal adapter/ISDN-PRI endpoint equipment. Problems encountered on the network-side of a wideband connection or problems with end-to-end equipment compatibility are outside the scope of this manual.

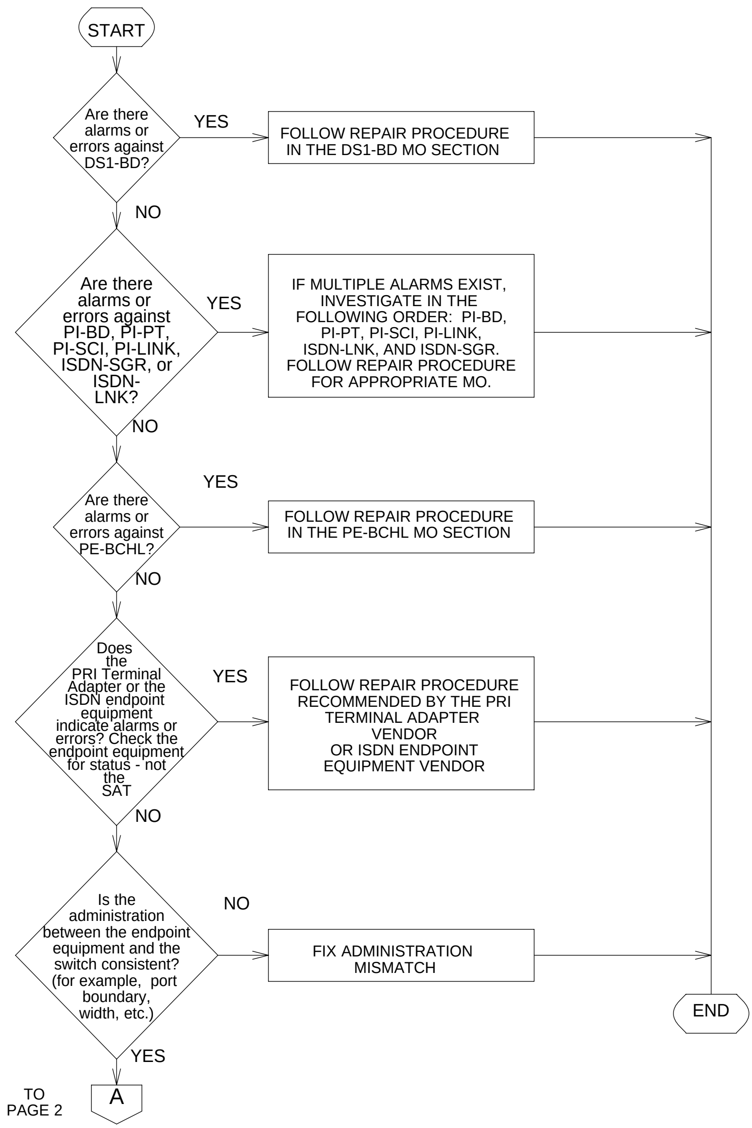


Figure 2-8. Processing of PRI endpoint problems (page 1 of 2)

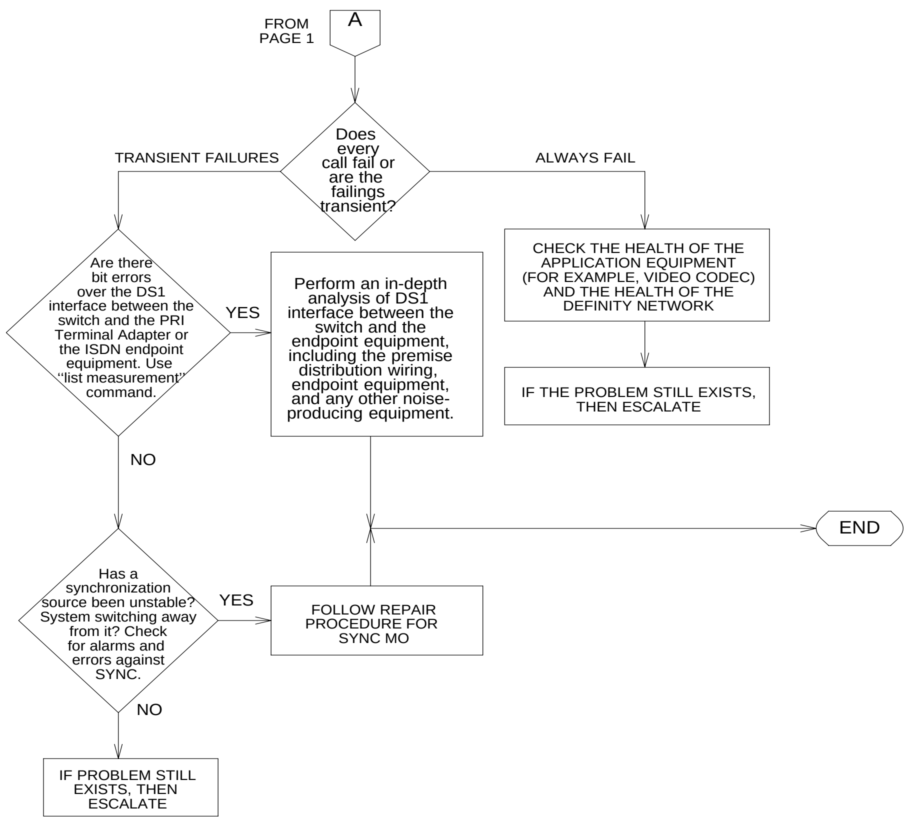


Figure 2-9. Processing of PRI endpoint problems (page 2 of 2)

Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI test call problems

An ISDN-PRI test call is a diagnostic call placed across an ISDN-PRI user-network interface to a previously-designated number. An ISDN-PRI test call is also a maintenance procedure concerned with the identification and verification ISDN-PRI user-network interface problems. The ISDN-PRI test call can access ISDN-PRI trunks only.

Placing an outgoing ISDN-PRI test call

NOTE:
An ISDN-PRI test call can be placed only if the circuit translates to an ISDN-PRI trunk.

An ISDN-PRI test call can be originated via either the *synchronous* or the *asynchronous* method. Each method is described below.

Synchronous method

One command is used in this method to start, stop and query an ISDN-PRI test call. In the synchronous method, an outgoing ISDN-PRI test call may be part of a system technician-demanded long test sequence to test a circuit pack, port, or trunk. Therefore, the command line entry can be any of the following:

test trunk <grp>/<mbr> long [repeat #]
test port PCSSpp long [repeat #]
test board PCSS long [repeat #]

The “long” qualifier must be entered in the above commands in order for the ISDN test call to run. The repeat number (#) can be any number from 1 through 99 (default = 1).

The following information is displayed in response to the above commands:

- **Port**: The port address (PCSSpp) of the maintenance object under test.
- **Maintenance Name**: The type of maintenance object tested.
- **Test Number**: The actual test that was run.
- **Test Results**: Indicates whether the test passes, fails, or aborts.
- **Error Code**: Additional information about the results of the test. (See the ISDN Trunk Maintenance documentation for details.)

Asynchronous method

NOTE:
The asynchronous method requires a Maintenance/Test circuit pack to be physically present in the system.

In this method, four commands are used to start, stop, query, and list an outgoing ISDN-PRI test call. These commands are as follows:

clear isdnpri-testcall <grp>/<mbr> (stop)
list isdn-testcall (list)
status isdn-testcall <grp>/<mbr> (query)
test isdnpri-testcall <grp>/<mbr> [minutes] (start)

NOTE:
Before placing an outgoing ISDN-PRI test call, verify that the FAC on the System Features Form has been administered as well as the Far End Test Line No and TestCall Bearer Capability Class (BCC) on the Trunk Group Administration Form. Furthermore, if the ISDN-PRI trunk is of the “cbc” (call by call) service type, then the `Testcall Service` field on Trunk Group Administration Form must have been administered also.

To initiate an outgoing ISDN-PRI test call in the asynchronous method, issue the following command:

test isdn-testcall <grp>/<mbr> [minutes]

This command enables you to specify a specific the trunk on which to originate the ISDN-PRI test call.

NOTE:
The optional qualifier can also be used that specifies in minutes the duration of the test call. If no duration is specified, the default duration is used which is 8.4 or 9.6 seconds. The qualifier “minutes” accepts the numeric values one through 120 (that is, two hours = 120 minutes).

Figure 2-10 shows a typical response to the **test isdn-testcall** command:

```
test isdn-testcall

Port     Maintenance Name   Test Number   Test Result  Error Code

1B1501   ISDN-TRK             258           PASS
```

Figure 2-10. Typical response to test isdn-testcall command

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address: **PCSSpp** (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Maintenance Name`	Name of maintenance object
`Test Number`	The actual test that was run.
`Test Result`	Test result: Pass, Fail, Abort
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO or see “ISDN-TRK (DS1 ISDN Trunk)’’ on page 6-693.

The functions of the **clear**, **list**, and **status** commands associated with the ISDN Testcall are summarized in the following list. For more detailed information, refer to the appropriate sections as directed.

- **Clear isdn-testcall <grp>/<mbr>** enables you to cancel an in-progress ISDN-PRI test call and allow another test call to start. For details on this command, refer to the ''clear isdnpri-testcall'' command in Chapter 5, ''Maintenance Commands for DEFINITY ONE''.
- **List isdn-testcall <grp>/<mbr>** enables you to list all the ISDN-PRI trunks in use for an ISDN-PRI test call in the system. For details on this command, refer to the ''list testcalls'' command in Chapter 5, ''Maintenance Commands for DEFINITY ONE''.
- **Status isdn-testcall <grp>/<mbr no> [minutes]** enables you to check on the progress of an outgoing test call. When an outgoing ISDN-PRI test call completes in a specific port network, another ISDN-PRI trunk from the same port network is available for testing (regardless of whether the **status** information has been displayed). For details on this command, refer to the ''status isdn-testcall'' command description in Chapter 5, ''Maintenance Commands for DEFINITY ONE''.

Troubleshooting the outgoing isdn-testcall command

If the TestCall BCC field appears on the Trunk Group Administration Form, make sure the TestCall BCC field indicates the correct BCC for the service provisioned on the ISDN-PRI trunk. The TestCall BCC values are defined as follows:

- 0 — Voice
- 1 — Digital Communications Protocol Mode 1
- 2 — Mode 2 Asynchronous
- 3 — Mode 3 Circuit
- 4 — Digital Communications Protocol Mode 0 (usually the default).

NOTE:
If the ISDN-PRI trunk is of type "cbc," make sure the TestCall Service field on the Trunk Group Administration Form indicates the correct service so that a network facility message can be sent across the ISDN-PRI network

If the outgoing ISDN-PRI test call keeps aborting, please make sure that the far-end device can handle DCP Mode 0 or DCP Mode 1.

NOTE:
Before attempting to make an ISDN-PRI test call to the public network (that is, the network is the far-end), make sure that test call service is provisioned by the network. The user must subscribe to Test Type 108 service and have the correct far-end test call number administered on the trunk group form for the call to be allowed.

Install DS1 CPE loopback jack (T1 only)

Using the DS1 CPE Loopback Jack (apparatus code 700A, comcode 107988867), a technician can test the DS1 span between the system and the network interface point. The 700A can quickly isolate DS1 problems to either the customer premises or to the external DS1 span.

The 700A loopback jack is required when DC power appears at the interface to the ICSU. *The loopback jack isolates the ICSU from the DC power and properly loops the DC span power*. The 700A is also used when no smart jack is installed by the local phone company.

NOTE:
The loopback jack operates with any vintage of TN767E (or later) or TN464F (or later) DS1 circuit packs. The loopback jack operates with the 120A2 (or later) Integrated Channel Service Unit (ICSU) only; *not* the 31xx series of CSUs, other external CSUs, or earlier ICSUs.

Loopback jack installation

Configurations using a Smart Jack

The preferred location of the loopback jack is at the interface to the Smart Jack. This provides maximum coverage of CPE wiring when remote tests are run using the loopback jack. If the Smart Jack is not accessible, install the loopback jack at the extended demarcation point.

1. If there is no extended demarcation point, install the loopback jack directly at the network interface point as shown in Figure 2-11 on page 2-47.
2. If there is an extended demarcation point and the Smart Jack is not accessible, install the loopback jack as shown in Figure 2-12 on page 2-48.
3. If there is an extended demarcation point, but the Smart Jack is accessible, install the loopback jack as shown in Figure 2-13 on page 2-49.

Configurations without a Smart Jack

1. Install the loopback jack at the point where the cabling from the ICSU plugs into the “dumb” block. If there is more than one “dumb” block, choose the one that is closest to the Interface Termination feed or the fiber MUX. This provides maximum coverage for loopback jack tests. Refer to Figure 2-14 on page 2-50 and Figure 2-15 on page 2-51.

Installation

1. To install the loopback jack, simply disconnect the RJ-48 (8-wide) connector (typically an H600-383 cable) at the appropriate interface point and connect the loopback jack in series with the DS1 span. See Figure 2-11 on page 2-47 through Figure 2-15 on page 2-51.
2. Plug the H600-383 cable from the ICSU into the female connector on the loopback jack.
3. Plug the male connector on the loopback jack cable into the network interface point.

NOTE:
Do not remove the loopback jack after installation. This is not a test tool and should always be available to remotely test a DS1 span.

Administration

1. At the management terminal, enter **change ds1 <location>**. The "location" is the DS1 interface circuit pack for which the loopback jack was installed.
2. Be sure the "near-end CSU type" is set to `integrated`.
3. On page 2 of the form, change the `supply CPE loopback jack power` field to y.

NOTE:
Setting this field to **y** informs the technician that a loopback jack is present on the facility. This allows a technician to determine that the facility is available for remote testing.

4. Enter **save translation** to save the new information.

DS1 span test

This test should only be performed after the DS1 circuit pack and the 120A2 (or later) ICSU have been successfully tested using appropriate maintenance procedures. The DS1 span test consists of 2 sequential parts. Each part provides a result indicating if there is a problem in the CPE wiring. CPE wiring may be considered problem-free only if the results of both parts are successful.

The first part of the span test powers-up the loopback jack and attempts to send a simple code from the DS1 board, through the wiring and loopback jack, and back to the DS1 board. Maintenance software waits about 10 seconds for the loopback jack to loop, sends the indication of the test results to the management terminal, and proceeds to the second part of the test.

The second part of the test sends the standard DS1 3-in-24 stress testing pattern from the DS1 board, through the loopback jack, and back to a bit error detector and counter on the DS1 board. The bit error rate counter may be examined at will via the management terminal, and provides the results of the second part of the test. The test remains in this state until it is terminated so that the CPE wiring may be bit error rate tested for as long as desired.

1. Busy out the DS1 circuit pack by entering **busyout board UUCCSS** (where UUCCSS is the cabinet, carrier, and slot number of the DS1 board).
2. At the management terminal, enter **change ds1 <location>** and verify the `near-end csu type` is set to `integrated`.
3. Change to page 2 of the DS1 administration form and confirm that the TX LBO field is 0dB. If not, record the current value and change it to 0dB for testing. Press Enter to implement the changes or press Cancel to change nothing.
4. Enter **test ds1-loop <location> cpe-loopback-jack**. This turns on simplex power to the loopback jack and waits about 20 seconds for any active DS1 facility alarms to clear. A “PASS” or “FAIL” displays on the terminal. This is the first of the 2 results. A “FAIL” indicates a fault is present in the wiring between the ICSU and the loopback jack. The loopback jack may also be faulty. A “PASS” only indicates that the loopback jack looped successfully, not that the test data contains no errors. If a “PASS” is obtained, continue with the following steps.

   NOTE:
   The loss of signal (LOS) alarm (demand test #138) is not processed during this test while the 3-in-24 pattern is active.

5. Enter **clear meas ds1 loop <location>** to clear the bit error count.
6. Enter **clear meas ds1 log <location>** to clear the performance measurement counts.
7. Enter **clear meas ds1 esf <location>** to clear the ESF error count.
8. Enter **list meas ds1 sum <location>** to display the bit error count. Refer to Table 2-5 on page 2-43 for troubleshooting information.

Table 2-5. DS1 span troubleshooting

Displayed Field	Function	Indication
Test: cpe-loopback-jack	Pattern 3-in-24	The loopback jack test is active.

Continued on next page

Table 2-5. DS1 span troubleshooting — *Continued*

Displayed Field	Function	Indication
Synchronized	Y or N	If “y” displays, the DS1 circuit pack has synchronized to the looped 3-in-24 pattern and is accumulating a count of the bit errors detected in the pattern until the test has ended. If n displays, retry the test 5 times by ending the test per Step 11 and re-starting the test per Step 4. If the circuit pack never synchronizes, substantial bit errors in the 3-in-24 pattern are likely. This could be intermittent connections or a broken wire in a receive or transmit pair in the CPE wiring.
Bit Error Count	Cumulative count of detected errors	If there are no wiring problems, the counter remains at 0. A count that pegs at 65535 or continues to increment by several hundred to several thousand on each **list meas** command execution indicates intermittent or corroded connections, severe crosstalk, or impedance imbalances between the two conductors of the receive pair or the transmit pair. Wiring may need replacement. Note that “ESF error events” counter and the ESF performance counter summaries (“errored seconds”, “bursty errored seconds”, and so forth) will also increment. These counters are not used with the loopback jack tests. However, they will increment if errors are occurring. Counters should be cleared following the test.

9. Repeat Steps 5 through 8 as desired to observe bit error rate characteristics. Also, wait 1 to 10 minutes between Steps 5 through 7. One minute without errors translates to better than a 1 in 10 to the eighth error rate. Ten minutes without errors translates to better than a 1 in 10 to the ninth error rate.

10. If the test runs for 1 minute with an error count of 0, confirm that the 3-in-24 pattern error detector is operating properly by entering **test ds1-loop <location> inject-single-bit-error**. This causes the 3-in-24 pattern generator on the DS1 circuit pack to inject a single-bit error into the transmit pattern. A subsequent **list meas ds1 summary <location>** command displays the bit error count. If a count greater than 1 is displayed, replace the ICSU and retest. If the problem continues, replace the DS1 circuit pack.

11. Terminate the test by entering **test ds1-loop <location> end cpe-loopback-jack-test**. Wait about 30 seconds for the DS1 to re-frame on the incoming signal and clear DS1 facility alarms.

    Loopback termination fails under the following conditions:

    a. The span is still looped somewhere. This could be at the loopback jack, at the ICSU, or somewhere in the network. This state is indicated by a fail code of 1313. If the red LED on the loopback jack is on, replace the ICSU. Re-run the test and verify that the loopback test terminates properly. If not, replace the DS1 circuit pack and repeat the test.

    b. The DS1 cannot frame on the incoming span’s signal after the loopback jack is powered down. This means that there is something wrong with the receive signal into the loopback jack from the “dumb” block or the Smart Jack. If the service provider successfully looped and tested the span, up to the Smart Jack, this condition isolates the problem to the wiring between the loopback jack and the Smart Jack. Refer to ‘‘Loopback Jack Fault Isolation Procedures’’ for information on how to proceed in this case. The test cannot be successfully terminated until a good signal is received. To properly terminate the test before a good receive signal is available, enter **reset board <location>**.

12. Restore the TX LBO field to the original value recorded in Step 2.

13. Release the DS1 circuit pack using the **release board PCSSpp** command.

14. Leave the loopback jack connected to the DS1 span.

Loopback Jack Fault Isolation Procedures

This section describes the possible DS1 configurations in which the loopback jack may be used. These configurations are: when the DS1 provider includes a Smart Jack, when no Smart Jack is provided at all, and when sites use fiber multiplexers.

Configurations Using a Smart Jack

The addition of the loopback jack and the presence of a Smart Jack divides the DS1 span into 3 separate sections for fault isolation. These sections are shown in Figure 2-11 on page 2-47 through Figure 2-13 on page 2-49 for the different span configurations. They are:

Section 1:	Between the 120A2 (or later) ICSU and the loopback jack.
Section 2:	Between the loopback jack and the Smart Jack (network interface point).
Section 3:	From the Smart Jack to the CO. It is necessary to contact the DS1 provider to run this test.

A problem can exist in 1 or more of the 3 sections. The field technician is responsible for finding and correcting problems in the first 2 sections. The DS1 service provider is responsible for finding and correcting problems in the third section. Testing is divided into 3 steps.

- Test customer premises wiring (section 1 in the following 3 figures) from the ICSU to the loopback jack as described in “DS1 Span Test.”
- Test the CO-to-network interface wiring (section 3 in Figure 2-11 on page 2-47) using the Smart Jack loopback (CO responsibility). Coordinate this test with the DS1 provider.
- Test the short length of customer premises wiring (section 2 in the following 3 figures) between the loopback jack and the Smart Jack. This can be done using a loopback that “overlaps” section 2 of the cable. Any of the following loopbacks can do this:

  a. The local ICSUs line loopback, which is typically activated, tested, and then deactivated by the DS1 service provider at the CO end.

  b. The local DS1 interface’s payload loopback, activated and tested by the DS1 service provider at the CO end.

  c. The far-end ICSU’s line loopback. This test is activated at the management terminal by entering **test ds1-loop <location> far-csu-loopback-test-begin**. The test is terminated by entering **test ds1-loop <location> end-loopback/span-test**. Bit error counts are examined as described in “DS1 Span Test.” This test method is the least preferable because it covers wiring that is not in the local portion of the span. This test only isolates problems to section 2 wiring if there are no problems in the wiring between the far-end CO and the far-end ICSU. Coordinate this test with the DS1 service provider.

  If any of the above tests (a, b, or c) fail, a problem is indicated in section 2 as long as the tests for section 1 and section 3 pass. Since section 2 includes the network interface point, it is necessary to work with the service provider to isolate the fault to the loopback jack cable, the “dumb” block, or the Smart Jack.

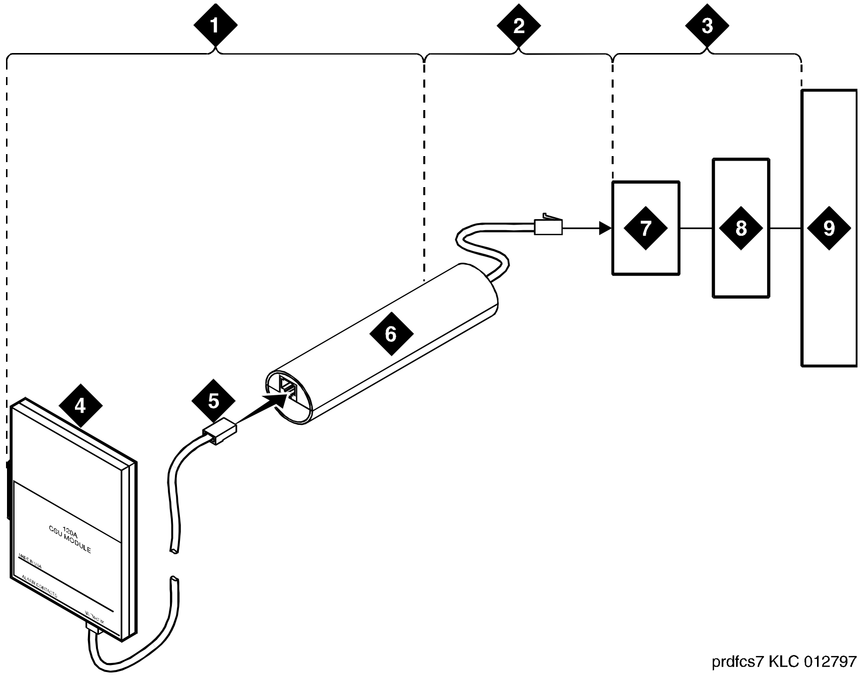


Figure notes:

1. Span Section 1
2. Span Section 2
3. Span Section 3
4. 120A2 (or later) Integrated Channel Service Unit (ICSU)
5. RJ-48 to Network Interface (Up to 1000 Feet) (305 m)
6. Loopback Jack
7. Network Interface Smart Jack
8. Interface Termination or Fiber MUX
9. Central Office

Figure 2-11. Network interface at Smart Jack

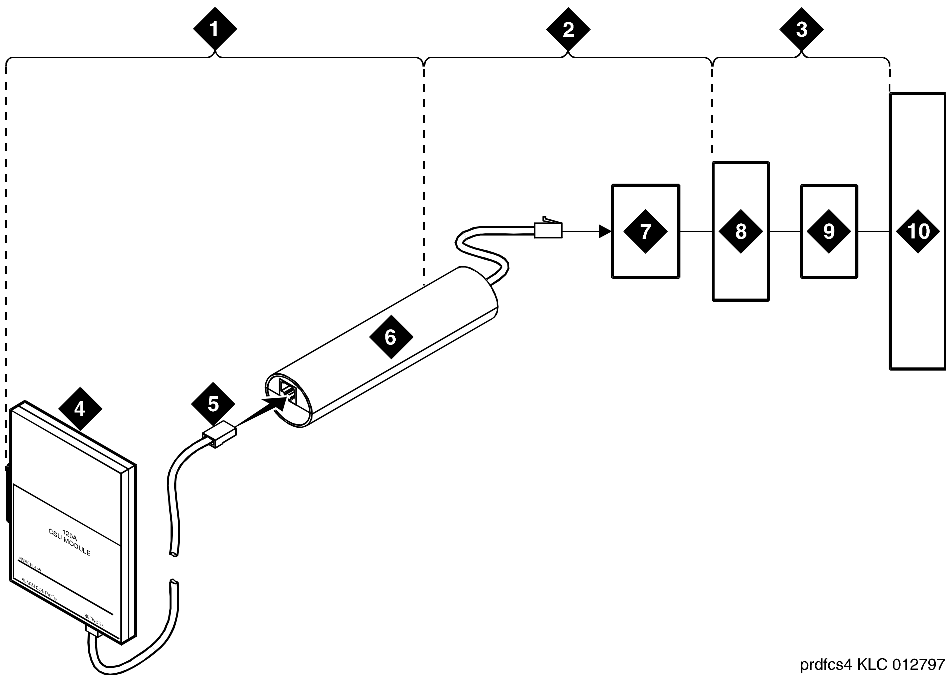


Figure notes:

1. Span Section 1
2. Span Section 2
3. Span Section 3
4. 120A2 (or later) Integrated Channel Service Unit (ICSU)
5. RJ-48 to Network Interface (Up to 1000 Feet) (305 m)
6. Loopback Jack
7. “Dumb” Block (Extended Demarcation)
8. Network Interface Smart Jack
9. Interface Termination or Fiber MUX
10. Central Office

Figure 2-12. Network interface at extended demarcation point (Smart Jack inaccessible)

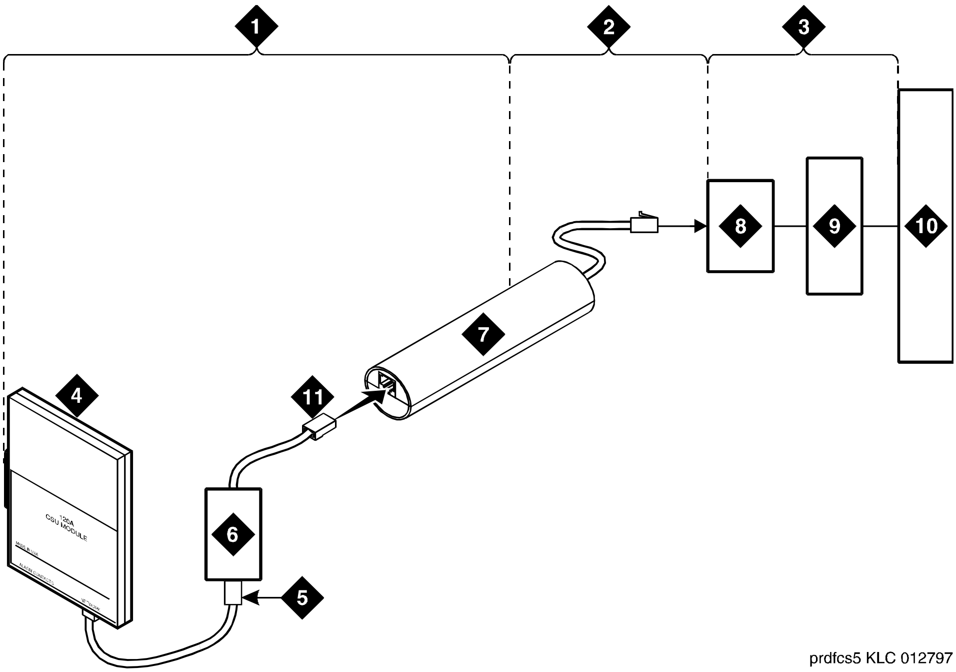


Figure Notes:

1. Span Section 1
2. Span Section 2
3. Span Section 3
4. 120A2 (or later) Integrated Channel Service Unit (ICSU)
5. RJ-48 to Network Interface (Up to 1000 Feet) (305 m)
6. "Dumb" Block (Extended Demarcation)
7. Loopback Jack
8. Network Interface Smart Jack
9. Interface Termination or Fiber MUX
10. Central Office
11. "Dumb" Block to Smart Jack RJ-48

Figure 2-13. Network interface at extended demarcation point (Smart Jack accessible)

Configurations without a Smart Jack

When the loopback jack is added to a span that does not contain a Smart Jack, the span is divided into 2 sections. See Figure 2-14 and Figure 2-15 on page 2-51.

1. ICSU to the loopback jack.
2. Loopback jack to the Central Office (CO).

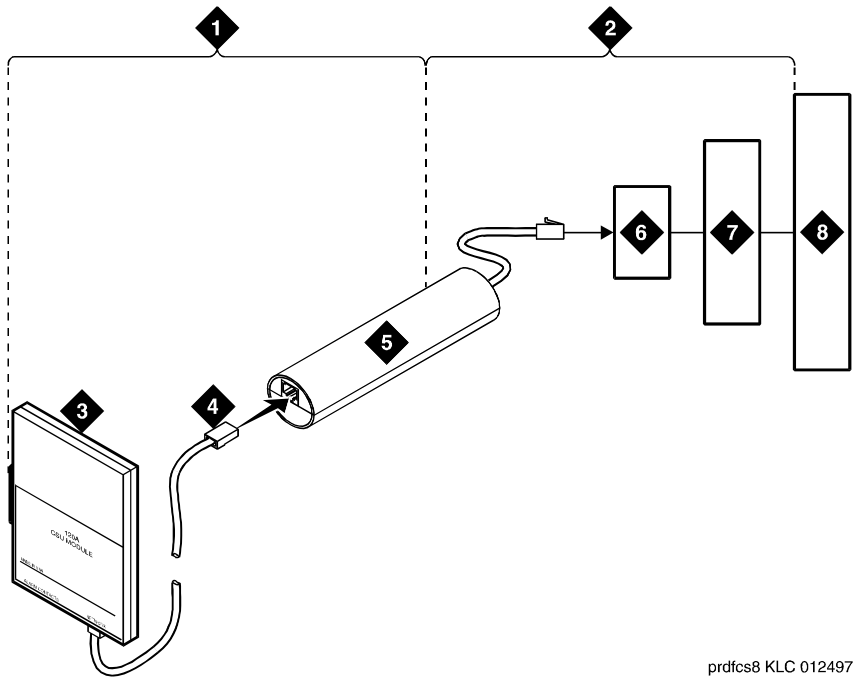


Figure notes:

1. Span Section 1
2. Span Section 2
3. 120A2 (or later) Integrated Channel Service Unit (ICSU)
4. RJ-48 to Network Interface (Up to 1000 Feet) (305 m)
5. Loopback Jack
6. “Dumb” Block (Demarcation Point)
7. Interface Termination or Fiber MUX
8. Central Office

Figure 2-14. Network interface at “dumb” block

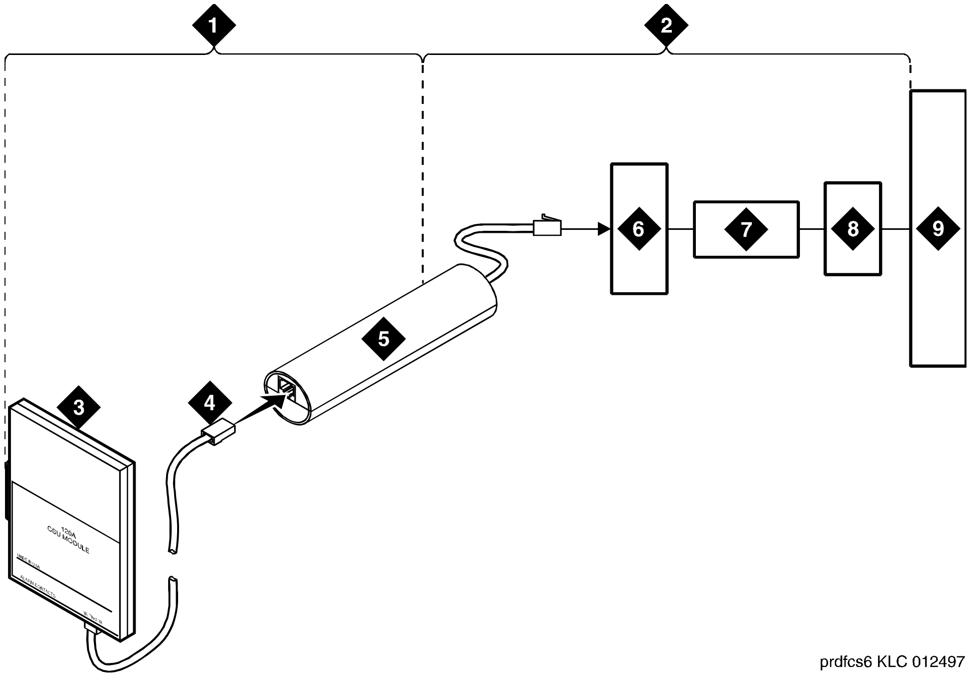


Figure notes:

1. Span Section 1
2. Span Section 2
3. 120A2 (or later) Integrated Channel Service Unit (ICSU)
4. RJ-48 to Network Interface (Up to 1000 Feet) (305 m)
5. Loopback Jack
6. “Dumb” Block (Demarcation Point)
7. Repeater
8. Fiber MUX
9. Central Office

Figure 2-15. Network interface at “dumb” block with repeater line to fiber MUX

Section 2 includes the short cable from the loopback jack to the “dumb” block demarcation point (part of the loopback jack). This is the only portion o f section 2 that is part of customer premises wiring but is not covered in the loopback jack’s loopback path.

A problem can exist in 1 or both of the 2 sections. The field technician is responsible for finding and correcting problems in section 1 and the loopback cable portion of section 2. The DS1 service provider is responsible for finding and correcting problems in the majority of section 2. Testing is divided into 2 steps.

1. Test customer premises wiring (section 1 in Figure 2-14 on page 2-50) from the ICSU to the loopback jack as described in the “DS1 Span Test” section.

2. Test the loopback jack-to-”dumb” block and “dumb” block-to-CO wiring (section 2 in Figure 2-14 on page 2-50). This can be done using a loopback that “overlaps” the section of the span. Any of the following loopbacks can do this:

    a. The local ICSUs line loopback, which is typically activated, tested, and then deactivated by the DS1 service provider at the CO end.

    b. The local DS1 interface’s payload loopback, activated and tested by the DS1 service provider at the CO end.

    c. The far-end ICSU’s line loopback. This test is activated at the management terminal by entering **test ds1-loop <location> far-csu-loopback-test-begin**. The test is terminated by entering **test ds1-loop <location> end-loopback/span-test**. Bit error counts are examined as described in the “DS1 Span Test” section. This test only isolates problems to section 2 wiring if there are no problems in the wiring between the far-end CO and the far-end ICSU. Coordinate this test with the DS1 service provider.

    If any of the above tests (a, b, or c) fail, a problem is indicated in section 2. This could mean bad loopback jack -to-”dumb” block cabling, but is more likely to indicate a problem somewhere between the “dumb” block and the CO. This is the responsibility of the DS1 service provider. If the DS1 Span Test confirms that there are no problems in section 1, the technician should proceed as follows to avoid unnecessary dispatch.

    - Identify and contact the DS1 service provider

    - Inform the DS1 provider that loopback tests of the CPE wiring to the “dumb” block (section 1) showed no problems

    - If the far-end ICSU line loopback test failed, inform the DS1 provider

    - Request that the DS1 provider perform a loopback test of their portion of the section 2 wiring by sending someone out to loop section 2 back to the CO at the “dumb” block.

        If this test fails, the problem is in the service provider’s wiring.

        If the test passes, the problem is in the cable between the loopback jack and the “dumb” block. Replace the loopback jack.

Configurations using fiber multiplexers

Use the loopback jack when customer premises DS1 wiring connects to an on-site fiber multiplexer (MUX) and allows wiring to the network interface point on the MUX to be remotely tested. This requires that ICSUs be used on DS1 wiring to the MUX.

Fiber MUXes can take the place of Interface termination feeds as shown in Figure 2-11 on page 2-47, Figure 2-12 on page 2-48, Figure 2-13 on page 2-49, and Figure 2-14 on page 2-50. Test these spans using the same procedures as metallic spans. Note the following points:

- Fiber MUXes may have loopback capabilities that can be activated by the service provider from the CO end. These may loop the signal back to the CO or back to the DS1 board. If the MUX provides the equivalent of a line loopback on the “problem” DS1 facility, this may be activated following a successful loopback jack test and used to isolate problems to the wiring between the loopback jack and the MUX.
- Be aware that there are installations that use repeatered metallic lines between the MUX and the “dumb” block. Theses lines require DC power for the repeaters and this DC power is present at the “dumb” block interface to the CPE equipment. *A loopback jack is required in this configuration to properly isolate and terminate the DC power*.

To check for the presence of DC, make the following 4 measurements at the network interface jack:

1. From Transmit Tip (T, Pin 5) to Receive Tip (T1, Pin 2)
2. From Transmit Ring (R, Pin 4) to Receive Ring (R1, Pin 4)
3. From Transmit Tip (T, Pin 5) to Transmit Ring (R, Pin 4)
4. From Receive Tip (T1, Pin 2) to Receive Ring (R1, Pin 4)

All measurements should read 0 (zero) volts DC. For pin numbers and pin designations, refer to *Integrated Channel Service Unit (ICSU) Installation and Operation* (555-230-193).

Multimedia call handling

- "Expansion Services Module"
- "Troubleshooting MMCH"

Expansion Services Module

The Expansion Services Module (ESM) shown in Figure 2-16 provides T.120 data sharing capability on a MMCH multipoint H.320 video conference. Each conference participant must have endpoints administered and a personal computer with the H.320 video application installed. The DEFINITY ECS must have the expansion service module installed.

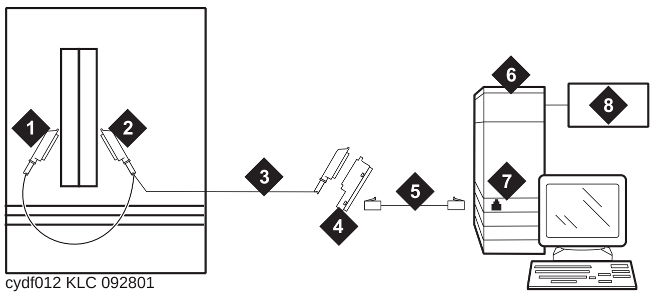


Figure Notes

1. Port B Y-cable connector to a TN787 Multimedia Interface (MMI) circuit pack
2. Port A Y-cable connector to a TN2207 PRI circuit pack
3. 25-pair Y-cable
4. 356A adapter
5. D8W cord connected to 356A adapter port 1
6. Expansion Service Module (ESM)
7. Port B on compatible primary rate interface (PRI) card

Figure 2-16. Typical ESM connections

CAUTION:

The TN2207 circuit pack is the only pack allowing connection of an ESM to the DEFINITY ECS switch.

Troubleshooting MMCH

- "64 Kbps calls terminate but far end receives 56 Kbps indication"
- "Calls terminate with no audio"
- "Some parties cannot be heard by others (audio subsetting)"
- "Calls terminate with no video"
- "Calls terminate correctly but are unstable"
- "Synchronization"
- "Voice-activated switching problems"
- "No switching, full motion video"
- "Video never switches to a particular party"
- "Audio echo"
- "Endpoint or I-MUX in loopback mode"

Before troubleshooting any problems associated with the DEFINITY MMCH, always be sure that the endpoint is operating correctly (audio, video, and data) by making point-to-point test calls. If possible, make the test calls over the network to test the connectivity and routing of network calls from the endpoint. This eliminates problems such as disconnected audio or video cables and network troubles.

64 Kbps calls terminate but far end receives 56 Kbps indication

Description

Some 2x64 Kbps conferences on the DEFINITY MMCH do not establish because of framing, audio, or video problems.

For calls that are routed in the network through an Avaya/LEC interface, the originating equipment may launch a 64 Kbps call attempt, and the far end receives either a 56 Kbps or 64 Kbps indication. If the far end receives a 64 Kbps indication, the call may have used 56 Kbps facilities. If so, the call may exhibit any of the following conditions:

- No handshaking in one direction or both (call disconnects after timeouts)
- Call connects, but audio or video is corrupted (audio noise or no video)
- Call succeeds without disruption (this is the least likely since one endpoint must be aware that the call is really 56 Kbps to connect)

If any of the above conditions occur, then 64 Kbps calls from the site are blocked.

Solution

Administer the conference for connection at 56 Kbps.

Calls terminate with no audio

Description

To support endpoints that do not support Multipoint Command Conference (MCC), the DEFINITY MMCH changes its capability set and initiates a capability set exchange with the endpoint when the Selected Communications Mode (SCM) changes. If the endpoint does not follow the SCM audio mode, the MCU may include the endpoint as a secondary (audio only) endpoint. If the endpoint sends an unknown or unsupported audio mode, then the TN788B decoder port mutes the endpoint from the conference. The user may hear the conference but may not be heard by other parties in the conference.

Solution

1. Use the Status Conference x form and check the Audio Mode field for the current operating mode of the conference.
2. Another indication of the audio modes is in the “Incoming Mode Commands from Endpoint and Outgoing Commands from MMI” on page 3 of the Status Conference x Endpoint y form. Check the `Audio` fields under the Mode Commands/Communication Modes section of the form.

Some parties cannot be heard by others (audio subsetting)

Description

Problems where varying subsets of the conference hear different things may have problems with the various summing resources/groups that are in use. Traditionally theses faults are caused by the SPE not cleaning up the connections properly. Isolation and diagnosis should focus on the VC resources in use by that conference.

Solution

1. Use the **status conference** command to list the VC resources in use by this conference. Try a hot replacement of any VC boards in use, which refreshes the VC translations and move all of the audio connections to different VC ports.
2. If the problem still exists, try dropping the conference and then bringing the conference back up again. Not only does this refresh VC translations, but uses different timeslots as well.
3. If the problem still exists, suspect a hardware problem. If practical, wait for the DEFINITY MMCH to be idle (no active conferences), and then check the circuit packs for active (yellow) LEDs. If any of these are unexpected, such as on a VC board, try replacing the board and then bringing the conference up again.

Calls terminate with no video

Description

Generally, loss of video can be divided into 2 types. The first occurs when the DEFINITY MMCH switches to the endpoint, but nobody sees them. The receivers see either “black” video or a frozen image of the previous speaker depending on the codec of the manufacturer. The type occurs when the DEFINITY MMCH does not switch to an endpoint.

Solution

In the first type described above, wiring problems, power to the camera, or video encoder circuit pack problems in the codec are typical causes.

In the second type, no video from an endpoint typically occurs because it is not a valid video source. This can be checked by looking at page 1 of the Status Conference x Endpoint y Vid form under the Capability section. In this section, a “y” or “c” suggests that the endpoint has video. An “e” means ept has not declared any video capability in cap set, “n” is audio only, and “blank” means audio add-on.

Also check page 1 of the Status Conference x Endpoint y Vs form for indication of the video state for the endpoint values.

Calls terminate correctly but are unstable

Description

A number of conditions will lead to some or all endpoints having stability problems during the course of a conference. A lack of stability from an endpoint is noticeable by a lack of a video switching while the party is the only talker or excessive disconnects from that endpoint.

Synchronization

Generally, the most common problem is a mismatch in synchronization sources between the endpoint and the DEFINITY MMCH. This typically causes low-level (Px64) handshake problems that can trigger the endpoint/MMCH to disconnect the call. The MCCH’s timers are set to sufficiently high values so that, normally, the endpoint will timeout and disconnect first. If installed in a customer network, it is a good idea to perform an audit of the path synchronization is being supplied. If there are different clock sources between endpoints and the DEFINITY MMCH, some problems are sure to occur. The severity of these problems can range from a handshake failure every few seconds to one per day. Depending on the type of endpoint, this can cause the endpoint to disconnect or just freeze video until the main problem is resolved.

Specifically, PictureTel System 4000 endpoints seem to be the most sensitive to instability. The Avaya Vistium also disconnects fairly infrequently. Last, the CLI Rembrandt II VP freezes video and waits for framing to be recovered.

Network configuration concerns with synchronization

When auditing a network for synchronization, avoid unnecessary hops. Thus, a switch providing star-configuration synchronization is preferred over a daisy-chain configuration. Additionally, if there are DEFINITY PBXs that have EPNs, synchronization should be provided to sub nodes from the same port network through which the PBX receives its synchronization. Passing synchronization through the PBX Expansion Interface adds an unnecessary hop to the path and creates another potential point of failure.

Expansion Interface duplication

If a customer's network uses PBX EPNs with duplicated Expansion Interfaces, scheduled switching of the Expansion Interface links should be disabled on the PBX via **change system-parameters maintenance**. When scheduled maintenance runs and switches the links, there is a brief corruption of the data path. If endpoints have active calls when the switch occurs, this corruption of the data path causes Px64 handshake problems, which lead to the endpoints losing video source status, and sometimes disconnecting as described above. Disabling the EI switching is in the customer's best interest to prevent the disruption of the Px64 data stream. The customer will get the same level of alarm indications and maintenance on the EI links, regardless of the status of scheduled switching.

PRI D-channel backup

A somewhat unlikely source of call stability problems occur where the translations for PRI D-channel Backup between two non-MCU switches were incorrect. As an example, on switch A, DS1 1A10 was designated as the primary source, and on switch B, the corresponding DS1 was designated as the secondary source. When scheduled maintenance was run on the switch that had an active standby D-channel, an audit disconnected some calls using the link. The problem was corrected when the D-channel primary/secondary assignments matched.

Processor duplication on the PBX

Do not enable the PI link switch on scheduled maintenance. This can cause link stability problems on the Accunet Bandwidth Controller (ABC).

Voice-activated switching problems

Voice-activated switching on the DEFINITY MMCH does not follow the loudest talker. The MMCH queues all speaking parties and selects a new video broadcaster (the second-oldest speaking party) when the oldest speaking party has stopped talking. The new broadcaster will see the last speaker as its video. The system can also "learn" about the noise coming from an endpoint to help prevent false switches, adapting both to noise level and repetitive sounds such as a fan. This adaptation occurs over approximately 10 seconds.

No switching, full motion video

If a room is excessively noisy, the DEFINITY MMCH may receive sufficient audio signal to conclude that there is a speaker present. Use the Status Conference x form to determine if the MMCH thinks an endpoint is talking. The MMCH sets the `Ts` field to `t` for each endpoint if there is voice energy detected. This endpoint may have to mute when nobody at the site is speaking to allow the conference to proceed normally. Remind the customer that it may be necessary to mute if a side conversation is going on in the background, just as one would do in an audio conference. If the system does not switch broadcasters even after the current broadcaster has muted, check the conference administration using the **display conference X** command to ensure that the conference is in voice-activated mode. Also verify that parties who were speaking are valid video sources as described in the "Calls terminate with no video" section above.

The See-Me feature (MCV) can also cause VAS to "lock-up." An endpoint can activate MCV to force their site to become the broadcaster. If they do not disable the feature when finished, the system remains in this mode indefinitely. Beginning with Release 3.0, the **status conference X** command shows that MCV is in effect by displaying `av` in the Video Status (Vs) column. Page 3 of the Status Conference X Endpoint Y form also has a `Broadcaster` field that indicates MCV is in effect with (SEE-ME) as the broadcaster. The same scenario can occur in a CHAIR or UCC-controlled conference with a designated broadcaster. In this situation the CHAIR/UCC has not released the designated broadcaster and returned to VAS mode. If there is a UCC-designated broadcaster, **status conference X** indicates a Video Status of u. Also, for UCC rollcall the return video may appear to be stuck. Check the Video Status for an "`R`," indicating rollcall.

If none of the examples above appears to be the cause, and if the room was quiet, all speakers are valid video sources, the conference is voice-activated, and the speaker can be heard, then escalate the problem.

Video never switches to a particular party

Description

Verify that the endpoint is a valid video source as described in the "Calls terminate with no video" section above. If it is, then the audio from the endpoint may not have sufficient voice signal for the hardware to determine the parties at the endpoint are speaking. Check the `Talk` field on page three of the Status Conference X Endpoint Y form to see if the `talking bit` is y. Next, check the audio by standing adjacent to the microphone and speaking at a normal level.

Solution

If the audio is not muffled:

1. Use the **status conference** command to determine which port on the TN788B (VC board) is connected to this endpoint.
2. Check the VC (TN788B) board using the **test board xxyy long** command.
3. Drop the call.
4. Find another available port, then:
   a. Busyout the port to which the endpoint was connected.
   b. Make another call to the same conference. If the problem corrects itself, then the previous port may be bad. If there are other VC boards with sufficient available ports to replace calls on the current VC, then pull the board that has the bad endpoint on it (the **status conference** command displays the encoder port associated with the call). The system will automatically reestablish the VC connections without dropping the call. If this fixes the problem, then replace the board, as it has at least one bad port. Reseating the board may temporarily fix the problem due to the hard reset done to the board.

Audio echo

Echo in conference calls, particularly those with large delay characteristics, is totally disruptive. When Voice Activated Switching is taken into account, the effects are disastrous. Various arrangements of the microphone(s) and room speaker(s) may be needed.

For some Avaya Vistium endpoints, if an external speaker is attached or was attached when the system was last rebooted, this endpoint will cause audio echo throughout the conference. First, isolate the offending endpoint by asking each endpoint to mute, one at a time, until the echo disappears.

If the input from an endpoint is located too close to the speakers of an endpoint, then acoustic echo is created. The microphone must be moved away from the speakers.

Normally, if any microphone in the room is moved relative to the speakers, that site will cause echo until the echo canceller in the codec retrains itself, some will require a manual reset. If a PictureTel keypad is configured with external microphones connected to the keypad, then the internal microphone and external microphone(s) “sing” to each other if the “ext mic” bat switch is set to “int mic” on the back of the keypad. In this configuration, VAS locked on that site, and the acoustic “singing” was inaudible.

Rate adaptation

Because of a lack of a clear explanation in standards, sometimes endpoints do not work well with each other and the DEFINITY MMCH. The MMCH will only allow a conference to downgrade from 64kbps to 56 kbps operation on conferences that have the `Rate Adaptation` flag set to y.

When a downgrade does occur, information on the Status Conference form indicates the success or failure of the 64kbps-endpoints that are participants to properly rate adapt to 56kbps. As a general indication that the conference has rate adapted, the `Conference Transfer Rate` and `Effective Transfer Rate` fields show initial and current transfer rates, respectively. For each 64-kbps endpoint the column that indicates `Rate Adapt` shows an n if the endpoint did not follow the procedures as specified by the H.221. If an endpoint shows y, it did successfully rate adapt. If an endpoint shows c, it joined the conference at 56kbps.

Once the conference rate adapts, the endpoints that do not properly follow suit, will become audio-only endpoints. A conference will not rate adapt from 56 kbps back to 64 kbps until all endpoints disconnect from the conference and it idles.

The PictureTel 1000 Release 1.1C, PictureTel 6.01 software, and the Vistium 2.0 software successfully rate adapt with the MCU. External rate adaptation techniques used by VTEL and CLI are known to cause problems with the endpoint when used with this feature.

Endpoint or I-MUX in loopback mode

Some endpoints have a loopback enable feature. This makes DEFINITY MMCH data loopback at the MMCH when a connection is in progress. The loopback can be enabled prior to or during a connection.

The MMCH does not detect the loop and continues to VAS. In most scenarios, the switch occurs, but within a few seconds, the broadcaster’s return video becomes its own image. Once the broadcaster stops speaking, the system “false” switches to an apparently random port that was not speaking.

TN760D tie trunk option settings

The TN760D Tie Trunk circuit pack interfaces between 4 tie trunks and the TDM bus. Two tip and ring pairs form a 4-wire analog transmission line. An E and M pair are DC signaling leads used for call setup. The E-lead receives signals from the tie trunk and the M-lead transmits signals to the tie trunk.

To choose the preferred signaling format (Table 2-6 and Table 2-7), set the switches on the TN760D and administer the port using Figure 2-17 on page 2-63 and Table 2-8 on page 2-63.

Table 2-6. Signaling Formats for TN760D

Mode	Type
E & M	Type I Standard (unprotected)
E & M	Type I Compatible (unprotected)
Protected	Type I Compatible, Type I Standard
Simplex	Type V
E & M	Type V
E & M	Type V Revised

Table 2-7. Signaling type summary

	Transmit (M-Lead)		Receive (E-Lead)	
Signaling Type	On-Hook	Off-Hook	On-Hook	Off-Hook
Type I Standard	ground	battery	open[1]/battery	ground
Type I Compatible	open[1]/battery	ground	ground	open[1]/battery
Type V	open[1]/battery	ground	open	ground
Type V Reversed	ground	open	ground	open

1. An open circuit is preferred instead of battery voltage.

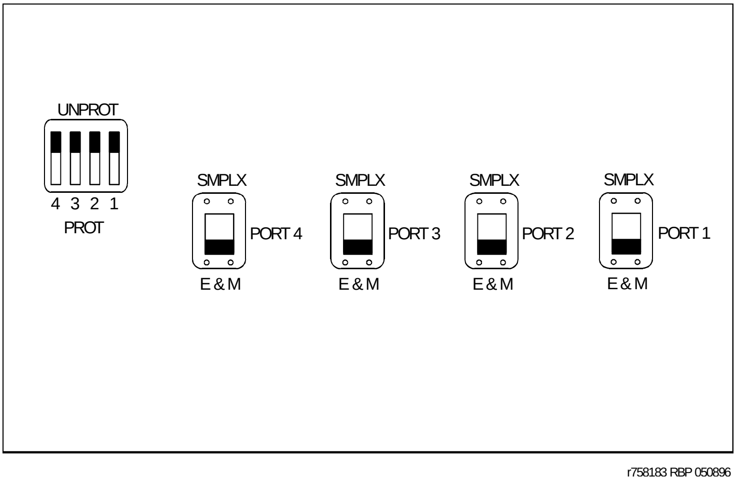


Figure 2-17. TN760D tie trunk circuit pack (component side)

Table 2-8. TN760D option switch settings and administration

Installation situation		Preferred signaling format		E&M/SMPLX switch	Prot/Unprot switch	Administered port
Circumstance	**To**	**System**	**Far-End**			
Co-Located	DEFINITY	E&M Type 1 Compatible	E&M Type 1 Standard	E&M	Unprotected	Type 1 Compatible
Inter-Building	DEFINITY	Protected Type 1 Compatible	Protected Type 1 Standard Plus Protection Unit	E&M	Protected	Type 1 Compatible
Co-Located	Net Integrated	E&M Type 1 Standard	Any PBX	E&M	Unprotected	Type 1

TN464E/F option settings

The TN464E/F DS1/E1 Interface - T1/E1 circuit pack interfaces between a 24- or 32-channel Central Office/ISDN or tie trunk and the TDM bus.

Set the switches on the circuit pack to select bit rate and impedance match. See Table 2-9 and Figure 2-18.

Table 2-9. Option switch settings on TN464E/F

120 Ohms	Twisted pair
75 Ohms	Coaxial requiring 888B adapter
32 Channel	2.048 Mbps
24 Channel	1.544 Mbps

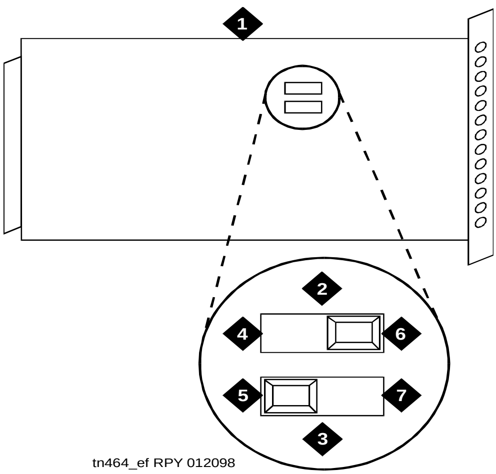


Figure Notes

1. Backplane Connectors
2. 24/32 Channel Selector
3. 75/120 Ohm Selector
4. Faceplate
5. 32 Channel
6. 120 Ohm (shown selected)
7. 24 Channel (shown selected)

Figure 2-18. TN464E/F option settings

Troubleshooting multimedia call handling (MMCH)

Before troubleshooting any problems associated with the DEFINITY MMCH, always be sure that the endpoint is operating correctly (audio, video, and data) by making point-to-point test calls. If possible, make the test calls over the network to test the connectivity and routing of network calls from the endpoint. This eliminates problems such as disconnected audio or video cables and network troubles.

64 Kbps calls terminate but far end receives 56 Kbps indication

Description

Some 2x64 Kbps conferences on the DEFINITY MMCH do not establish because of framing, audio, or video problems.

For calls that are routed in the network through an Avaya/LEC interface, the originating equipment may launch a 64 Kbps call attempt, and the far end receives either a 56 Kbps or 64 Kbps indication. If the far end receives a 64 Kbps indication, the call may have used 56 Kbps facilities. If so, the call may exhibit any of the following conditions:

- No handshaking in one direction or both (call disconnects after timeouts)
- Call connects, but audio or video is corrupted (audio noise or no video)
- Call succeeds without disruption (this is the least likely since one endpoint must be aware that the call is really 56 Kbps to connect)

If any of the above conditions occur, then 64 Kbps calls from the site are blocked.

Solution

Administer the conference for connection at 56 Kbps.

Calls terminate with no audio

Description

To support endpoints that do not support Multipoint Command Conference (MCC), the DEFINITY MMCH changes its capability set and initiates a capability set exchange with the endpoint when the Selected Communications Mode (SCM) changes. If the endpoint does not follow the SCM audio mode, the MCU may include the endpoint as a secondary (audio only) endpoint. If the endpoint sends an unknown or unsupported audio mode, then the TN788B decoder port mutes the endpoint from the conference. The user may hear the conference but may not be heard by other parties in the conference.

Solution

1. Use the Status Conference x form and check the Audio Mode field for the current operating mode of the conference.
2. Another indication of the audio modes is in the "Incoming Mode Commands from Endpoint and Outgoing Commands from MMI" on page 3 of the Status Conference x Endpoint y form. Check the `Audio` fields under the Mode Commands/Communication Modes section of the form.

Some parties cannot be heard by others (audio subsetting)

Description

Problems where varying subsets of the conference hear different things may have problems with the various summing resources/groups that are in use. Traditionally theses faults are caused by the SPE not cleaning up the connections properly. Isolation and diagnosis should focus on the VC resources in use by that conference.

Solution

1. Use the **status conference** command to list the VC resources in use by this conference. Try a hot replacement of any VC boards in use, which refreshes the VC translations and move all of the audio connections to different VC ports.
2. If the problem still exists, try dropping the conference and then bringing the conference back up again. Not only does this refresh VC translations, but uses different timeslots as well.
3. If the problem still exists, suspect a hardware problem. If practical, wait for the DEFINITY MMCH to be idle (no active conferences), and then check the circuit packs for active (yellow) LEDs. If any of these are unexpected, such as on a VC board, try replacing the board and then bringing the conference up again.

Calls terminate with no video

Description

Generally, loss of video can be divided into 2 types. The first occurs when the DEFINITY MMCH switches to the endpoint, but nobody sees them. The receivers see either "black" video or a frozen image of the previous speaker depending on the codec of the manufacturer. The type occurs when the DEFINITY MMCH does not switch to an endpoint.

Solution

In the first type described above, wiring problems, power to the camera, or video encoder circuit pack problems in the codec are typical causes.

In the second type, no video from an endpoint typically occurs because it is not a valid video source. This can be checked by looking at page 1 of the Status Conference x Endpoint y Vid form under the Capability section. In this section, a “y” or “c” suggests that the endpoint has video. An “e” means ept has not declared any video capability in cap set, “n” is audio only, and “blank” means audio add-on.

Also check page 1 of the Status Conference x Endpoint y Vs form for indication of the video state for the endpoint values.

Calls terminate correctly but are unstable

Description

A number of conditions will lead to some or all endpoints having stability problems during the course of a conference. A lack of stability from an endpoint is noticeable by a lack of a video switching while the party is the only talker or excessive disconnects from that endpoint.

Synchronization

Generally, the most common problem is a mismatch in synchronization sources between the endpoint and the DEFINITY MMCH. This typically causes low-level (Px64) handshake problems that can trigger the endpoint/MMCH to disconnect the call. The MCCH’s timers are set to sufficiently high values so that, normally, the endpoint will timeout and disconnect first. If installed in a customer network, it is a good idea to perform an audit of the path synchronization is being supplied. If there are different clock sources between endpoints and the DEFINITY MMCH, some problems are sure to occur. The severity of these problems can range from a handshake failure every few seconds to one per day. Depending on the type of endpoint, this can cause the endpoint to disconnect or just freeze video until the main problem is resolved.

Specifically, PictureTel System 4000 endpoints seem to be the most sensitive to instability. The Avaya Vistium also disconnects fairly infrequently. Last, the CLI Rembrandt II VP freezes video and waits for framing to be recovered.

Network configuration concerns with synchronization

When auditing a network for synchronization, avoid unnecessary hops. Thus, a switch providing star-configuration synchronization is preferred over a daisy-chain configuration. Additionally, if there are DEFINITY PBXs that have EPNs, synchronization should be provided to sub nodes from the same port network through which the PBX receives its synchronization. Passing synchronization through the PBX Expansion Interface adds an unnecessary hop to the path and creates another potential point of failure.

PRI D-channel backup

A somewhat unlikely source of call stability problems occur where the translations for PRI D-channel Backup between two non-MCU switches were incorrect. As an example, on switch A, DS1 1A10 was designated as the primary source, and on switch B, the corresponding DS1 was designated as the secondary source. When scheduled maintenance was run on the switch that had an active standby D-channel, an audit disconnected some calls using the link. The problem was corrected when the D-channel primary/secondary assignments matched.

Voice-activated switching problems

Voice-activated switching on the DEFINITY MMCH does not follow the loudest talker. The MMCH queues all speaking parties and selects a new video broadcaster (the second-oldest speaking party) when the oldest speaking party has stopped talking. The new broadcaster will see the last speaker as its video. The system can also “learn” about the noise coming from an endpoint to help prevent false switches, adapting both to noise level and repetitive sounds such as a fan. This adaptation occurs over approximately 10 seconds.

No switching, full motion video

If a room is excessively noisy, the DEFINITY MMCH may receive sufficient audio signal to conclude that there is a speaker present. Use the Status Conference x form to determine if the MMCH thinks an endpoint is talking. The MMCH sets the `Ts` field to `t` for each endpoint if there is voice energy detected. This endpoint may have to mute when nobody at the site is speaking to allow the conference to proceed normally. Remind the customer that it may be necessary to mute if a side conversation is going on in the background, just as one would do in an audio conference. If the system does not switch broadcasters even after the current broadcaster has muted, check the conference administration using the **display conference X** command to ensure that the conference is in voice-activated mode. Also verify that parties who were speaking are valid video sources as described in the “Calls terminate with no video” section above.

The See-Me feature (MCV) can also cause VAS to “lock-up.” An endpoint can activate MCV to force their site to become the broadcaster. If they do not disable the feature when finished, the system remains in this mode indefinitely. Beginning with Release 3.0, the **status conference X** command shows that MCV is in effect by displaying `av` in the Video Status (Vs) column. Page 3 of the Status Conference X Endpoint Y form also has a `Broadcaster` field that indicates MCV is in effect with (SEE-ME) as the broadcaster. The same scenario can occur in a CHAIR or UCC-controlled conference with a designated broadcaster. In this situation the CHAIR/UCC has not released the designated broadcaster and returned to VAS mode. If there is a UCC-designated broadcaster, **status conference X** indicates a Video Status of u. Also, for UCC rollcall the return video may appear to be stuck. Check the Video Status for an “`R`,” indicating rollcall.

If none of the examples above appears to be the cause, and if the room was quiet, all speakers are valid video sources, the conference is voice-activated, and the speaker can be heard, then escalate the problem.

Video never switches to a particular party

Description

Verify that the endpoint is a valid video source as described in the “Calls terminate with no video” section above. If it is, then the audio from the endpoint may not have sufficient voice signal for the hardware to determine the parties at the endpoint are speaking. Check the `Talk` field on page three of the Status Conference X Endpoint Y form to see if the `talking bit` is y. Next, check the audio by standing adjacent to the microphone and speaking at a normal level.

Solution

If the audio is not muffled:

1. Use the **status conference** command to determine which port on the TN788B (VC board) is connected to this endpoint.
2. Check the VC (TN788B) board using the **test board xxyy long** command.
3. Drop the call.
4. Find another available port, then:
    a. Busyout the port to which the endpoint was connected.
    b. Make another call to the same conference. If the problem corrects itself, then the previous port may be bad. If there are other VC boards with sufficient available ports to replace calls on the current VC, then pull the board that has the bad endpoint on it (the **status conference** command displays the encoder port associated with the call). The system will automatically reestablish the VC connections without dropping the call. If this fixes the problem, then replace the board, as it has at least one bad port. Reseating the board may temporarily fix the problem due to the hard reset done to the board.

Audio echo

Echo in conference calls, particularly those with large delay characteristics, is totally disruptive. When Voice Activated Switching is taken into account, the effects are disastrous. Various arrangements of the microphone(s) and room speaker(s) may be needed.

For some Avaya Vistium endpoints, if an external speaker is attached or was attached when the system was last rebooted, this endpoint will cause audio echo throughout the conference. First, isolate the offending endpoint by asking each endpoint to mute, one at a time, until the echo disappears.

If the input from an endpoint is located too close to the speakers of an endpoint, then acoustic echo is created. The microphone must be moved away from the speakers.

Normally, if any microphone in the room is moved relative to the speakers, that site will cause echo until the echo canceller in the codec retrains itself, some will require a manual reset. If a PictureTel keypad is configured with external microphones connected to the keypad, then the internal microphone and external microphone(s) “sing” to each other if the “ext mic” bat switch is set to “int mic” on the back of the keypad. In this configuration, VAS locked on that site, and the acoustic “singing” was inaudible.

Rate adaptation

Because of a lack of a clear explanation in standards, sometimes endpoints do not work well with each other and the DEFINITY MMCH. The MMCH will only allow a conference to downgrade from 64kbps to 56 kbps operation on conferences that have the `Rate Adaptation` flag set to y.

When a downgrade does occur, information on the Status Conference form indicates the success or failure of the 64kbps-endpoints that are participants to properly rate adapt to 56kbps. As a general indication that the conference has rate adapted, the `Conference Transfer Rate` and `Effective Transfer Rate` fields show initial and current transfer rates, respectively. For each 64-kbps endpoint the column that indicates `Rate Adapt` shows an n if the endpoint did not follow the procedures as specified by the H.221. If an endpoint shows y, it did successfully rate adapt. If an endpoint shows `c`, it joined the conference at 56kbps.

Once the conference rate adapts, the endpoints that do not properly follow suit, will become audio-only endpoints. A conference will not rate adapt from 56 kbps back to 64 kbps until all endpoints disconnect from the conference and it idles.

The PictureTel 1000 Release 1.1C, PictureTel 6.01 software, and the Vistium 2.0 software successfully rate adapt with the MCU. External rate adaptation techniques used by VTEL and CLI are known to cause problems with the endpoint when used with this feature.

Endpoint or I-MUX in loopback mode

Some endpoints have a loopback enable feature. This makes DEFINITY MMCH data loopback at the MMCH when a connection is in progress. The loopback can be enabled prior to or during a connection.

The MMCH does not detect the loop and continues to VAS. In most scenarios, the switch occurs, but within a few seconds, the broadcaster's return video becomes its own image. Once the broadcaster stops speaking, the system "false" switches to an apparently random port that was not speaking.

Packet Bus Fault Isolation and Correction

3

General

This chapter describes the fault isolation/correction procedures for the Packet Bus and for the various MOs that use the Packet Bus. Because the Packet Bus is shared by all circuit packs that must communicate on it, a faulty circuit pack can disrupt communication over the Packet Bus. In addition, a circuit pack that does not use the Packet Bus can cause service disruptions if the physical configuration of the switch is being modified (this is discussed in more detail later). For these reasons, isolating the cause of Packet Bus failure can be complicated. In this chapter, a flowchart is provided to aid in this isolation effort, as are detailed discussions of the tools and procedures used in the fault isolation and correction.

This chapter is organized into several sections that provide introductory information, as well as packet bus fault isolation and correction procedures. The sections of the chapter are as follows:

- ‘‘Remote Maintenance versus On-Site Maintenance’’ discusses the strategy and the requirements for performing remote maintenance and on-site maintenance for the Packet Bus.
- ‘‘Tools for Packet Bus Fault Isolation and Correction’’ discusses the tools that are needed to isolate and correct Packet Bus faults.
- ‘‘Packet Bus’’ describes the Packet Bus, its use, and the types of faults that can occur on the Packet Bus. A diagram that shows the physical and logical connections between circuit packs connected to the Packet Bus is also included.
- ‘‘Circuit Packs That Use the Packet Bus’’ describes the various circuit packs, ports, and endpoints that use the Packet Bus. The section discusses how these maintenance objects interact, how a failure of one maintenance object can affect another, and also the failure symptoms of these maintenance objects.

- ''Maintenance of the Packet Bus'' describes the Packet Bus maintenance software strategy. Similarities and differences between the Packet Bus and the TDM Bus are discussed. An overview of the Fault Isolation and Correction Procedures is also presented.
- ''The Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack (TN771D)'' discusses the use of the Maintenance/Test circuit pack in normal switch maintenance, as well as its role in Packet Bus fault isolation. The standalone mode of the Maintenance/Test (which is used to perform the Packet Bus Fault Isolation and Correction procedures on-site) is discussed in detail.
- ''Packet Bus Fault Isolation Flowchart''presents a flowchart that is used to isolate a Packet Bus problem. This flowchart is the starting point for this process, and it is used to determine if a failure of service is caused by the Packet Bus itself or by another maintenance object on the Packet Bus.
- ''Packet Bus Fault Correction'' presents the procedures required to correct either a problem with the Packet Bus itself or one that is caused by a circuit pack connected to the Packet Bus.

The Packet Bus Fault Isolation Flowchart is intended to be the normal starting point for isolating and resolving Packet Bus problems. However, anyone who is unfamiliar with Packet Bus maintenance should read the introductory sections to gain a good understanding of the Packet Bus maintenance and the procedures involved.

Remote Maintenance versus On-Site Maintenance

Most packet bus fault isolation and repair procedures require a technician to be on-site. This is true because a packet bus failure is caused by a hardware failure of the packet bus itself or by a circuit pack that is connected to it. However, initial diagnoses can be made via use of the flowchart presented in the ''Packet Bus Fault Isolation Flowchart'' section of this chapter. However, before implementing the ''Standalone Mode'' (described later) and the Packet Bus Fault Correction Procedure, a technician must be on-site.

The flowchart as presented refers to the repair procedures in Chapter 10, ''Maintenance Object Repair Procedures'', in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123) for various MOs. When one of the decision points is reached, a remote technician can refer to the appropriate section and attempt to resolve any fault conditions. In addition, the remote technician can examine some of the other MOs on the flowchart. Keep in mind that if an MO that appears early on the flowchart fails, this failure can cause alarms with MOs that appear later in the flowchart.

The Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port (described in detail later in this chapter) can give the remote technician information about the state of the packet bus. This information can be obtained via the **status system** command and via the PKT-BUS test sequence. As described later, the Maintenance/Test circuit pack may or may not be present at a customer site, depending on system configuration. If a Maintenance/Test circuit pack is not present, one must be taken to the customer site.

In a high or critical reliability system, a Processor Interchange may resolve the packet bus problem. This operation can be done remotely, and is discussed in the ''Packet Bus Fault Correction'' section in this chapter.

Tools for Packet Bus Fault Isolation and Correction

The following list discusses several tools that are (or may be) required to perform Packet Bus Fault Isolation and Correction. The technician should be provided with these tools at the customer site:

- TN771 Maintenance/Test circuit pack for use in standalone mode, as well as the required connectors and cables. (Refer to the ''The Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack (TN771D)'' section in this chapter.)
- Replacement TN771 Maintenance/Test circuit pack may be needed. Conditions for requirement, and the relevant implementation steps are documented in the ''Special Precaution Concerning the TN771'' section in this chapter.
- Backplane pin-replacement kit may be required in the procedures described in the ''Packet Bus Fault Correction'' section of this chapter. If the kit is not available, replacement of a carrier may be required.

Packet Bus

Each port network has its own packet bus, and, accordingly, there is one packet bus MO in each port network. The packet bus is not duplicated, as is the TDM Bus. However, there are several spare leads on the packet bus and, in high and critical reliability systems, these spare leads are used to recover from some failures on the packet bus.

Packet Bus Usage

The packet bus carries ISDN-BRI signaling information for ISDN-BRI stations and data modules and for ASAI adjunct connections. The TN556 ISDN-BRI circuit pack is used for these connections. The SPE interface to the packet bus is the TN778 Packet Control (in high and critical reliability systems, there is one TN778 in each SPE). For systems with multiple port networks, the TN570 Expansion Interface is used to pass messages from the packet bus in one port network to the packet bus in its neighbor. The TN771 Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack (discussed in detail later) provides packet bus maintenance testing and reconfiguration capabilities.

Packet Bus Faults

Two types of packet bus failures can occur:

- **Shorts**. A short occurs when leads on the packet bus become connected together. Such a connection can occur due to component failures on the packet bus interface of a circuit pack, a failure of the cables between carriers or the TDM/LAN terminators, or by pins being bent together on the backplane. Usually, a failure that occurs during normal operation is caused by a circuit pack failure. However, if the system configuration is being modified (for example, circuit packs are being moved), the cause of a subsequent packet bus failure is probably bent pins.
- **Opens**. An open occurs when there is a break on the packet bus such that the electrical path to the termination resistors is broken. Usually, this break is caused by a failed TDM/LAN cable or by a failed TDM/LAN terminator. The break can also be caused by a failure in the backplane of a carrier, although this is unlikely.

Shorts on the packet bus occur much more often than do opens. This is because the incorrect insertion of a circuit pack can cause leads to be shorted together. It is possible for a circuit pack to be the cause of a packet bus fault but still exhibit trouble-free operation. For example, the insertion of a TDM-only circuit pack (TN754B Digital Line) could bend the packet bus pins on the backplane. However, since the circuit pack does not communicate on the packet bus, the pack is not affected by the problem.

Packet bus faults do not necessarily cause service interruptions. However, most packet bus shorts do cause these interruptions. Depending on what leads are defective, the system may be able to recover and continue to communicate. This can be detrimental because it makes isolating the fault difficult. The Maintenance/Test circuit pack provides the capability to detect, and, in some cases, correct packet bus faults.

Packet Bus Connectivity

Various circuit packs communicate on the packet bus (see next section).

For details on ISDN-BRI and ASAI connectivity, refer to “BRI-PORT” and “BRI-SET/ASAI-ADJ”. For details on Expansion Interface connectivity, refer to “EXP-INTF”.

Circuit Packs That Use the Packet Bus

Four circuit packs can use the packet bus. The following list identifies and discusses each circuit pack. An explanation of how each circuit pack assists in packet bus maintenance is also included.

NOTE:
The MOs involved with each circuit pack are listed in brackets. Documentation for each maintenance object is provided in Chapter 10, ‘‘Maintenance Object Repair Procedures’’ of *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123).

- **TN778 Packet Control** [PKT-CTRL] provides the SPE interface to the packet bus, just as the TN777 Network Control does to the TDM Bus. All traffic on the packet bus passes through the packet control.

  The packet control can detect failures of certain control leads on the bus. Such failures are indicated by an inability to transmit data. The packet control can also detect data errors on the packet bus.

- **TN570 Expansion Interface** [EXP-INTF] is used to connect the PNs in the system. For systems that use the packet bus, all Port Network connections must be made with TN570 circuit packs. All packet traffic between PNs passes through a pair of TN570s (one in each port network).

  The Expansion Interface can detect a subset of control lead failures (though not as many as the packet control), and it can detect many data lead failures via parity errors on received data.

- **TN556, TN2198 and TN2208 ISDN-BRI circuit packs** [BRI-BD, BRI-PORT, ABRI-PORT, BRI-SET, BRI-DAT, ASAI-ADJ] provides connections for ISDN-BRI station sets and data modules and for ASAI adjuncts. The Packet Bus is used to carry signaling information for sets and data modules. The Packet Bus passes signaling information and ASAI messages between the SPE and the ASAI adjunct. The ISDN-BRI circuit pack has the same fault detection capabilities as the TN570 Expansion Interface.

- **TN771D (or later) Maintenance/Test circuit pack** is the workhorse of packet bus maintenance. This circuit pack can detect all packet bus failures for the PN in which it resides. In High and Critical Reliability systems, the circuit pack enables the reconfiguring of the packet bus around a small number of failed leads. The TN771D circuit pack provides a standalone mode (that is, one that does not involve communication with the SPE) for inspecting the packet bus for faults. This is a critical tool for the packet bus fault correction procedures, which are described later.

Effect of Circuit Pack Failures on the Packet Bus

A failure of any of the circuit packs described in the previous section can disrupt traffic on the Packet Bus. Some failures cause actual Packet Bus failures with corresponding alarms, while others cause service outages without alarming the Packet Bus (although the failed circuit pack(s) should be alarmed).

The following list discusses the effects on the Packet Bus of a failure on each circuit pack that uses the Packet Bus.

- **TN778 Packet Control**. A failure of the Packet Control typically causes all Packet traffic in the system to fail. As a result, ISDN-BRI sets are not able to make or receive calls, and communication with an ASAI adjunct fails. A failure of the Packet Control may also cause a failure of the Packet Bus itself if the failure is on the interface circuitry. Otherwise, only the Packet Control is alarmed.

  In a High or Critical Reliability system, there is one TN778 Packet Control in each SPE. If a Packet Control failure in the active SPE causes a Packet Bus disruption, performing an SPE interchange may restore service. In some cases, circuit pack failures may require that the circuit pack be replaced before service is restored.

- **TN570 Expansion Interface**. A failure of the Expansion Interface typically causes all Packet traffic in the connected EPN to fail. If the failure is on the Packet Bus interface, the Packet Bus may be alarmed as well.

  In a High or Critical Reliability system, there is one EPN link in each control carrier for each EPN. If an active Expansion Interface failure causes a Packet Bus disruption, performing an Expansion Link switch may restore service. In some cases, circuit pack failures may require that the circuit pack be replaced before service is restored.

- **TN556 ISDN-BRI Circuit Pack**. A failure of the ISDN-BRI circuit pack typically causes some or all ISDN-BRI sets and data modules and/or an ASAI adjunct connected to the circuit pack to fail to function. If the failure is on the Packet Bus interface, the Packet Bus may be alarmed as well.

- **TN771 Maintenance/Test**. A failure of the Maintenance/Test may cause an incorrect indication of a packet bus failure or the inability to detect such a failure. A failure of the packet bus interface of the circuit pack may cause the packet bus to be alarmed.

A failure of the packet bus interface on any of the circuit packs discussed can cause the packet bus to be alarmed. This is true because such a failure may result in shorting packet bus leads together. This typically disrupts ALL packet bus traffic in the affected port network. A failure of the packet bus in the PPN affects packet traffic in the EPNs as well. Also, packet bus failures that do not affect all endpoints on that packet bus may occur. Therefore, a packet bus failure should not be ruled out even if some packet service is still present.

A circuit pack can fail in a manner such that it transmits bad data on the Packet Bus. If the Packet Control fails in such a fashion, all Packet traffic is disrupted (because all traffic requires the Packet Control). Likewise, such a failure on the Expansion Interface may disrupt all Packet traffic in that port network.

However, if an ISDN-BRI circuit pack fails such that it transmits bad data, all devices connected to the circuit pack fail to function. This failure may also disrupt the entire Packet Bus whenever the circuit pack tries to transmit data. Such a disruption may be indicated by Packet Bus alarms that occur and go away, intermittent failures of other Packet circuit packs, and/or interference with other connected endpoints. The failures mentioned are difficult to isolate because of their intermittent nature. In most cases, the failed circuit pack is usually alarmed, and all connected endpoints on the circuit pack are out of service until the circuit pack is replaced. These symptoms help in isolating the fault.

Maintenance of the Packet Bus

The following topics are discussed:

- Comparison between the Packet Bus and the TDM Bus
- Packet Bus Maintenance Software
- Overview of Fault Correction Procedures

Packet Bus and TDM Bus: a Comparison

Although the Packet Bus is similar to the TDM Bus in many ways, there are some important differences. For example, there are two physical TDM Buses in the switch (refer to the TDM-BUS section in Chapter 10, ''Maintenance Object Repair Procedures'' of *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123), for more information), and one of these buses can fail without affecting the other (although half of the call-carrying capacity is lost in this case). On the other hand, there is only a single Packet Bus in the switch, and a failure of that bus can disrupt all traffic on the Packet Bus.

In High or Critical Reliability systems, the Maintenance/Test circuit pack provides Packet Bus reconfiguration capabilities. This allows the Packet Bus to remain in service with up to three lead failures. There is no corresponding facility on the TDM Bus, where the second physical TDM Bus continues to carry traffic until repairs are completed.

In addition, the system response varies according to the type of bus failure. Specifically, a catastrophic TDM Bus failure (one that affects both TDM Buses) disables ALL traffic in the system, while a catastrophic Packet Bus failure affects only Packet traffic. This means that all TDM traffic is unaffected, while all BRI and ASAI traffic does not work. The significance of this distinction depends on the customer’s application. (For example, a customer whose primary application requires ASAI would consider the switch to be out of service, while a customer with a large number of Digital/Analog/Hybrid sets and a small number of ISDN-BRI sets would probably not consider the Packet Bus failure a catastrophic problem.) The only way a Packet Bus failure can affect TDM traffic is via possible impact on system response time in a large switch due to ISDN-BRI endpoint maintenance running. This should rarely happen because the Packet Bus maintenance software is able to prevent this impact for most Packet Bus faults (see the next section).

CAUTION:

Since the correction procedures and some of the fault isolation procedures for the Packet Bus are highly destructive to service throughout the system (inasmuch as the procedures primarily involve removing circuit packs), particular attention must be paid to nondestructive fault isolation. Also, for the same reason, the time taken with destructive procedures must be minimized. This is the major reason that maintenance of the Packet Bus and of the Packet maintenance objects is described in such detail.

Packet Bus Maintenance Software

Packet Bus maintenance software involves the traditional set of error conditions, tests, and alarms relevant to Packet Bus faults. These are described in PKT-BUS and they are similar in design to the maintenance strategy for most maintenance objects.

In addition, because a Packet Bus failure can cause all BRI/ASAI endpoints in the affected Port Network (and their associated ports and circuit packs) to report failures, special care must be taken to ensure that the flood of error messages from the affected maintenance objects does not overload the system and interfere with TDM Bus traffic. When such a failure occurs, maintenance of Packet circuit packs is affected in the following manner:

- ISDN-BRI circuit pack (BRI-BD) in-line errors indicating possible Packet Bus failures are placed into the error log, but are not acted upon.
- ISDN-BRI port (BRI-PORT, ABRI-PORT) in-line errors indicating possible Packet Bus failures **are neither placed into the error log nor acted upon.**
- ISDN-BRI endpoint (BRI-SET, BRI-DAT, ASAI-ADJ) in-line error **are neither placed into the error log nor acted upon.**
- Circuit pack and port in-line errors that are not related to the Packet Bus, or that indicate a circuit pack failure, are acted upon in the normal fashion.

- Normal background maintenance (periodic and scheduled) is not affected.
- Foreground maintenance (for example, commands executed on the Manager I terminal) are not affected.

These interactions allow normal, non-Packet, system traffic to continue unaffected, and they reduce the number of extraneous entries into the Error/Alarm Logs. If the Packet Bus failure is caused by a failed circuit pack, the circuit pack should appear in the Error/Alarm Logs, which aids in fault isolation.

The following events indicate a Packet Bus failure that requires the actions in the previous paragraph to occur:

- In-line errors that indicate a possible Packet Bus failure reported by two or more Packet circuit packs
- Packet Bus Uncorrectable report from the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port (M/T-PKT)
- Packet Bus Interface Failure from the Packet Control (PKT-CTRL)

If such a failure occurs, this information will be available in an Error Log entry for PKT-BUS. Refer to ''PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)'' on page 6-908 for more detailed information.

Overview of Fault Correction Procedures

This section gives an overview of the procedures used to (1) isolate the cause of Packet Bus faults and to (2) correct the Packet Bus faults. These procedures are applicable to High and Critical Reliability systems, and they are detailed fully later in this chapter:

1. The first procedure attempts to determine if a circuit pack that interfaces to the Packet Bus is the cause of the Packet Bus problem. The error and alarm logs are examined for entries for these circuit packs, and the normal maintenance procedures for those circuit packs are attempted.
2. If the Packet Bus problem still exists, port circuit packs (those in the purple slots) are removed to look for circuit pack(s) that have failed and/or have damaged the Packet Bus pins (a diagram of the backplane pins is provided later).
3. If the Packet Bus problem is still not resolved, the same procedure is attempted for the control complex circuit packs.
4. If the problem is still not resolved, or if the Packet Bus faults are known to have open leads, a procedure is undertaken in which the bus terminators and cables are replaced. If this does not resolve the problem, the carrier connectivity of the port network is reconfigured to attempt to isolate a faulty carrier.

The Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack (TN771D)

Description

Packet bus reconfiguration is available only in high and critical reliability systems. In such systems that use the packet bus, a Maintenance/Test is required in each port network. In other configurations (for example, Standard Systems, no packet bus use), the circuit pack is optional.

CAUTION:
All TN771 circuit packs must be of TN771D vintage or later.

Normal Packet Functionality

The Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port provides the packet bus testing and reconfiguration capabilities. When the port is in service, the port continuously monitors the packet bus for faults (or recovery from faults), and it reports this information to packet bus maintenance.

The yellow LED on the TN771D Maintenance/Test circuit pack provides a visual indication of the state of the packet bus, as follows:

- **Blinking** at a rate of 1 per sec — the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port cannot swap leads to correct a Packet Bus fault (that is, there are too many faults). **The Packet Bus may be unusable**. If the failures detected by the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port are open lead failures, the Packet Bus may still be operating.
- **On steady** — the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port has swapped leads on the Packet Bus. **The Packet Bus is still operating**.

  NOTE:
  Because the yellow LED on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack can also be on steady when the other ports on the circuit pack are in use, the ports on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack used for ISDN-PRI trunk testing must be busied out before the Maintenance/Test circuit pack is used to help resolve Packet Bus faults. This is done via the **busyout port PCSS02** and **busyout port PCSS03** commands. Also, be sure to release these ports when the process is completed.

- **Off** — there is no Packet Bus fault present.

  NOTE:
  It takes 5 to 10 seconds for the LED to respond to a change in the state of the Packet Bus.

In normal switch operation, the Maintenance/Test provides the visual feedback of the Packet Bus state. When standalone mode (described in the next section) is in effect, these visual indications are still provided; however, the Packet Bus is never reconfigured, and, as a result, the yellow LED either blinks or is off.

Standalone Mode

The TN771D Maintenance/Test provides a standalone mode for detecting Packet Bus faults. In the standalone mode, a terminal is connected to the Maintenance/Test circuit pack via the Amphenol™ connector on the back of the cabinet. This setup allows the System Technician to determine the state of the Packet Bus without having to access the Manager I terminal to provide these functions, even if the switch is not in service. Note that the Maintenance/Test does not reconfigure the Packet Bus when it is operating in standalone mode.

Standalone mode is used in the Packet Bus Fault Correction procedures. As a result, **a TN771 and a corresponding terminal must be available to the technician who is to perform such procedures**. A High or Critical Reliability system has a TN771 in each port network. However, the customer of a system that does not have High or Critical Reliability may have purchased a TN771 for ISDN-PRI trunk testing, or to increase the system's ability to detect Packet Bus failures.

The **list configuration** command is used to check for the presence of a circuit pack in the system. If a circuit pack is not present in the system, one must be taken to the customer site. The ''Special Precaution Concerning the TN771'' section in this chapter discusses the special cases when a spare TN771 must be taken to the customer site.

NOTE:
When in standalone mode, the yellow LED on the TN771 blinks if there is a Packet Bus fault. If there is no such fault, the yellow LED is off. This is true because Packet Bus reconfiguration cannot occur in standalone mode.

Required Hardware for Standalone Mode

In addition to the TN771, the following equipment is required to use the standalone mode:

1. Terminal or PC with terminal-emulation software. The EIA-232 (RS-232) port should be configured at 1200 baud, no parity, 8 data bits, and one stop bit. This is **not** the same configuration as for the Manager I terminal. Therefore, if the Manager I can be used for this operation (and this depends on the switch configuration and on customer requirements), remember to restore the original communication parameters before returning the Manager I to service.
2. 355A EIA-232 Adapter (COMCODE 105 012 637).

3. 258B Six-Port Male Amphenol Adapter (COMCODE 103 923 025).
4. D8W 8-wire modular cable of an appropriate length to connect the 258A on the back of the cabinet to the 355A adapter. The relevant COMCODE is determined by the length of the cable, as follows:
    - 103 786 786 (7 feet)
    - 103 786 802 (14 feet)
    - 103 786 828 (25 feet)
    - 103 866 109 (50 feet)

Slot Selection for Standalone Mode

When selecting a carrier slot to use for standalone mode in a port network that does not already contain a TN771, keep the following points in mind:

- A port circuit slot (indicated by a purple label) should be used.
- -5 volt power supply must be available in the carrier. This section describes the power supply configurations that provide this power supply.
- It is preferable that the slot chosen is in the A carrier if a free slot that matches the criteria presented in the first two items of information in this list is available.

Entering and Exiting Standalone Mode

NOTE:
When in standalone mode, the red LED on the TN771 is lit. This function is correct, and it serves as a reminder to remove the TN771 from standalone mode.

CAUTION:
The TN771 in standalone must be the ONLY TN771 in the port network. If a TN771 is already in the port network, place that TN771 in standalone mode. Do not insert a second TN771 into standalone mode. System behavior is rendered as undefined if this is done. In addition, the system is not able to detect the extra circuit pack in this case because a TN771 in standalone mode is invisible to the SPE.

CAUTION:
If the TN771 Packet Bus port has reconfigured the Packet Bus in a switch with a High or Critical Reliability system, (indicated by error type 2049 against PKT-BUS), placing the Maintenance/Test in standalone mode causes a loss of service to the Packet Bus. This is true because reconfiguration is not performed in standalone mode. Therefore, this procedure should be considered a service-disrupting procedure.

If the system has a TN771 installed in the Port Network to be examined, use the following steps to enter the standalone mode:

1. Ensure that Alarm Origination is suppressed either at login time or via the Maintenance-Related System Parameters form.
2. Attach the 258B Six-Port Male Amphenol Adapter to the Amphenol connector for the TN771's slot. Connect one end of a D8W 8-wire modular cable to port 1 of the 258B. Connect the other end of the cable to a 355A EIA-232 Adapter. Plug the EIA-232 Adapter into the terminal to be used, and turn the terminal on.
3. Reseat the TN771 circuit pack.

NOTE:
In a High or Critical Reliability system, this causes a Minor, Off-board alarm to be raised against the Packet Bus. This alarm is not resolved until the TN771 (in particular, the Packet Bus port is returned to service. To ensure that Packet Bus alarms have been cleared, it may be necessary to restore the TN771 to normal mode.

If there is no TN771 in the Port Network, use the following steps to enter the standalone mode:

1. Attach the 258A Six-Port Male Amphenol Adapter to the Amphenol connector for the slot into which the TN771 is to be inserted. Connect one end of a D8W 8-wire modular cable to port 1 of the 258A. Connect the other end of the cable to a 355A EIA-232 Adapter. Plug the EIA-232 Adapter into the terminal to be used, and turn the terminal on.
2. Insert the TN771 circuit pack into the slot. The system does not recognize the presence of the circuit pack.

If the standalone mode is entered successfully, the following is displayed on the connected terminal:

```
                TN771 STANDALONE MODE
          (Type "?" at the prompt for help)

Command:
```

Figure 3-1. Normal Standalone Mode Display

CAUTION:

If the display in Figure 3-1 does not appear, be sure to check the wiring between the terminal and the TN771, and also the terminal parameters. If these are correct, the TN771 may be defective. In such a case, follow the procedures to exit standalone mode (described in the next paragraph). Then test the Maintenance/Test circuit pack.

NOTE:

If the TN771 fails while in standalone mode, the message `TN771 circuit pack failed` is displayed, and no further input is accepted on the terminal. The circuit pack must be replaced.

Use the following procedures to exit standalone mode:

1. Remove the 258A Adapter from the Amphenol connector.
2. If the TN771 was installed for this procedure, remove it. Otherwise, reseat the TN771.
3. Be sure that alarm origination is re-enabled on the Maintenance-Related System Parameters form if it was disabled there (if it was disabled at login, it is automatically re-enabled at logoff).

Using Standalone Mode in Packet Bus Fault Isolation and Correction

When the TN771 is in standalone mode, three commands can be used at the terminal:

- **ds** displays the current state of the Packet Bus leads.
- **dsa** toggles auto-report mode on and off. In auto-report mode, the state of the Packet Bus leads are displayed and the terminal beeps whenever a change occurs.
- **?** displays the available commands.

Figure 3-2 presents an example of a standalone mode display. In the display, an ‘S’ indicates a shorted lead, an ‘O’ indicates an open lead, and a blank indicates no fault.

L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	S	S	S	L
P	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	P	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	S	F	B	F
S	S															O							

Command:

Figure 3-2. Example Standalone Mode Display

The information within a standalone mode display is used in the Packet Bus Fault Correction procedures that follow. The TN771 display indicates the specific leads on the backplane to examine for bent or damaged pins. Figure 3-3 on page 3-16 shows the location of the packet bus leads on the backplane as viewed from the front of the carrier, while Figure 3-4 on page 3-17 shows the same slot as viewed from the back of the carrier.

NOTE:
This information is available only from the standalone mode and with an on-site connected terminal. This information is not available from the Manager I, and, thus, it is not available remotely. This is not a concern, inasmuch as this information cannot be used effectively if testing is not on site.

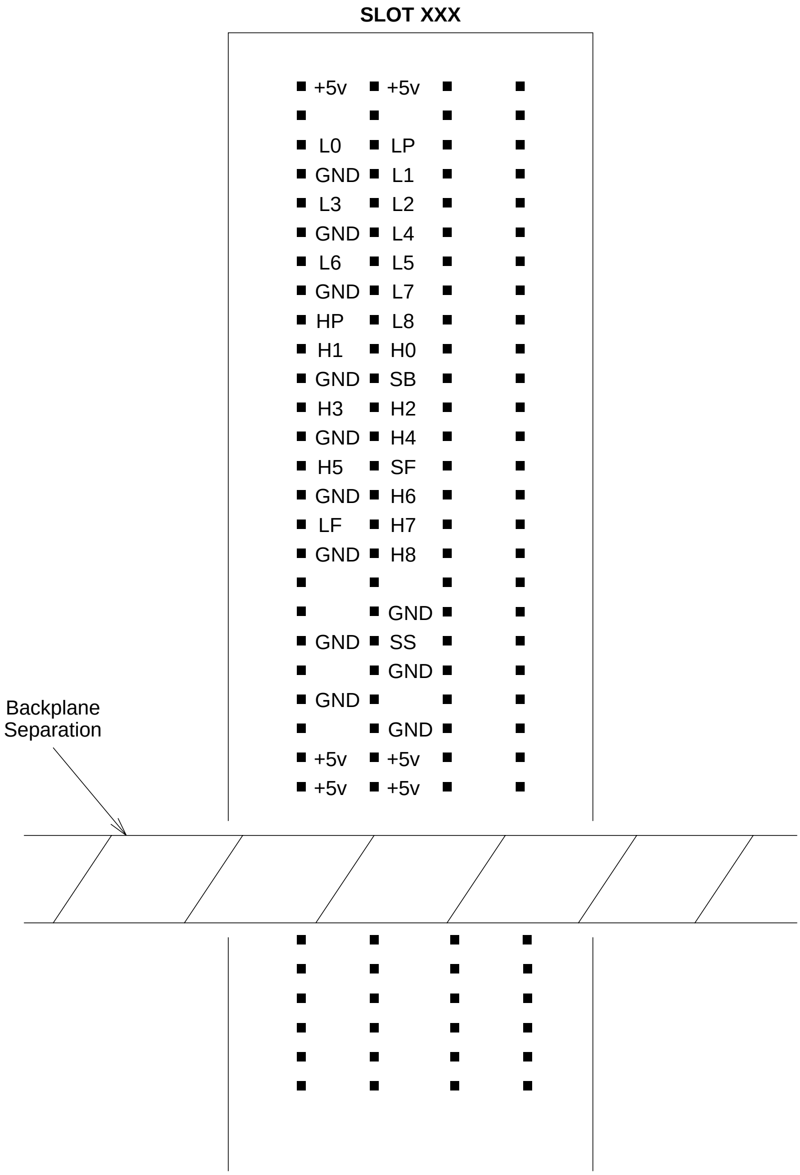


Figure 3-3. Packet Bus Leads on the Backplane - Front View

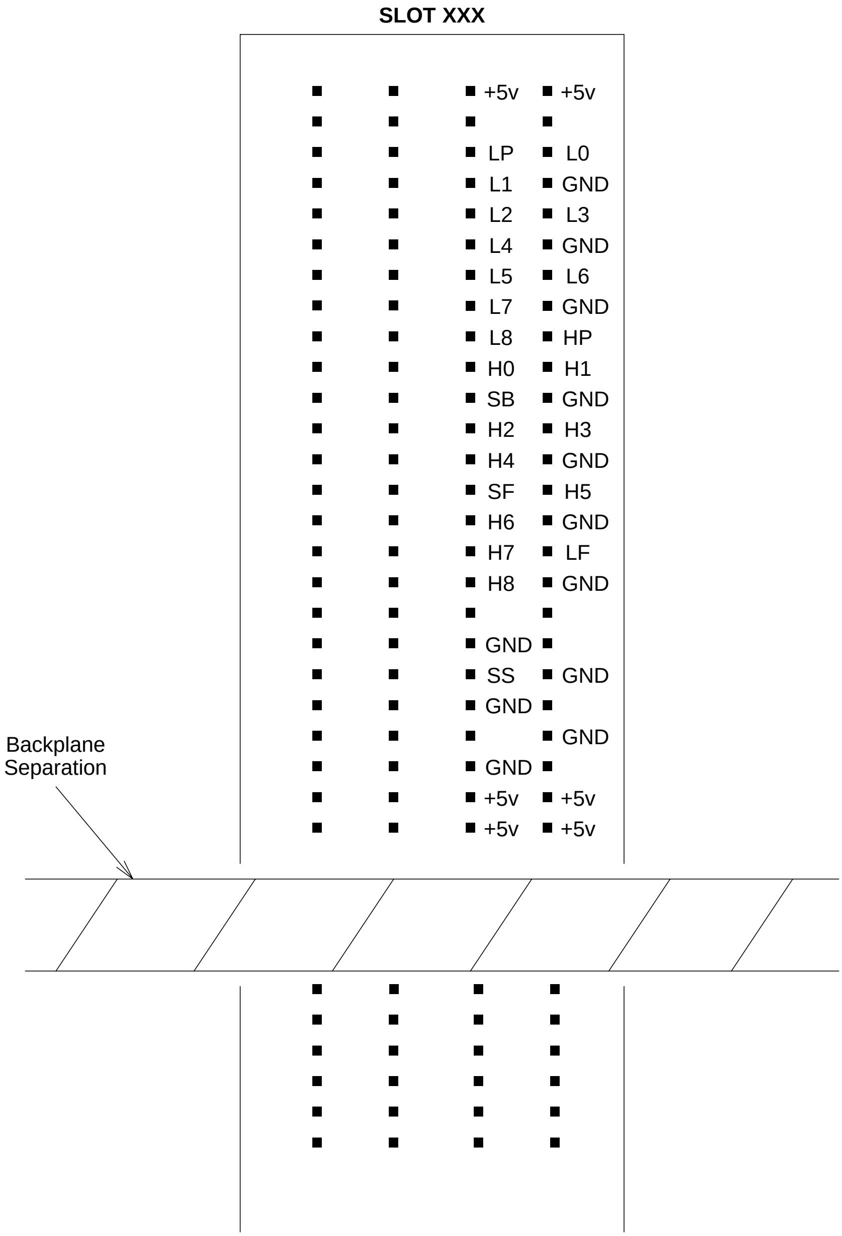


Figure 3-4. Packet Bus Leads on the Backplane - Back View

Special Precaution Concerning the TN771

NOTE:
A new TN771 Maintenance/Test circuit pack must be taken to the customer site whenever the following is true:

- Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port indicates that a Packet Bus fault is present.

  NOTE:
  Such a fault is indicated by a Major or Minor alarm against the Packet Bus. A Major alarm is indicated in the error log by Error Type 513, while a Minor alarm is indicated by Error Type 2049.

- Test #572 of the PKT-BUS test sequence is the only test that fails.

This precaution is taken because certain failures of the Maintenance/Test circuit pack can appear as Packet Bus failures. To ensure that the problem is indeed with the Packet Bus, implement the following steps:

1. Refer to ''M/T-PKT (Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port)'' on page 6-834. Correct any problems with the TN771 Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port as described in that section. If the TN771 Maintenance/Test circuit pack is replaced during the correction process, enter the **test pkt P long** command to determine if the Packet Bus faults have been resolved. If there are still Packet Bus problems, correct them by using the procedures in the sections that follow.
2. If the Maintenance/Test circuit pack was not replaced, enter the **test pkt P** command. Record the results (PASS/FAIL/ABORT) and error codes for Test #572.
3. Enter the **status system P** command. Record the information listed for the Packet Bus.
4. Busyout the Maintenance/Test circuit pack by entering the **busyout board PCSS** command.
5. Replace the Maintenance/Test circuit pack with the new circuit pack.
6. Release the Maintenance/Test circuit pack by entering the **release board PCSS** command.
7. Enter the **test pkt P** and **status system P** commands as described in Steps 2 and 3.
8. If the data matches the previously recorded data, a Packet Bus problem exists. The original TN771 Maintenance/Test circuit pack is not defective, and it does not need to be returned to the factory. Replace the original TN771, then correct the Packet Bus problem by using the procedures in the sections that follow.
9. If the data does *not* match the previously recorded data, *the original TN771 Maintenance/Test circuit pack is defective*. If there are still indications of Packet Bus problems, correct them by using the procedures in the sections that follow.

Packet Bus Fault Isolation Flowchart

The flowchart in this section presents the steps to be taken for isolating and resolving Packet Bus problems. The order in which the maintenance objects should be examined can be determined by assessing how wide-spread the failure is. For example, since all ISDN-BRI devices communicate with the TN778 Packet Control circuit pack, this MO should be examined early in the sequence. On the other hand, a failure of a TN570 circuit pack in an EPN may cause ISDN-BRI failure in an EPN, but it could not be the cause of a failure in the PPN.

Whenever the flowchart refers to the Maintenance documentation for a specific MO, keep in mind that the repair procedure for that MO may in turn refer to another MO's repair procedure. The flowchart tries to coordinate these procedures so that a logical flow is maintained if the Packet Bus problems are not resolved via the first set of repair procedures. However, a Packet Bus failure can lead to a somewhat haphazard referencing of various MO procedures that may result in your implementing steps that either have already been completed or are not necessary. If this occurs, return to the flowchart at the step that follows the reference to Chapter 10, ''Maintenance Object Repair Procedures'' in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si (*555-233-123), and then continue.

NOTE:
The following **status** commands can also help diagnose Packet Bus problems:

- **status system**
- **status packet-control**
- **status bri-port**
- **status station**
- **status data-module**

For a description of these commands, refer to the "Status Commands" section in Chapter 8, ''Maintenance Commands and Trouble-Clearing Aids'' in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123). The commands provide information about the service state of various Packet maintenance objects. This information can be useful for remote maintenance, inasmuch it can explain the impact of the failure(s) on the system.

The Packet Bus Fault Isolation Flowchart appears on the following two pages.

NOTE:
See the ''Flowchart Description and Supplement'' section following the flowchart for a description of the flowchart as well as for supplementary information, the availability of which is indicated by the uppercase letters that appear in the flowchart.

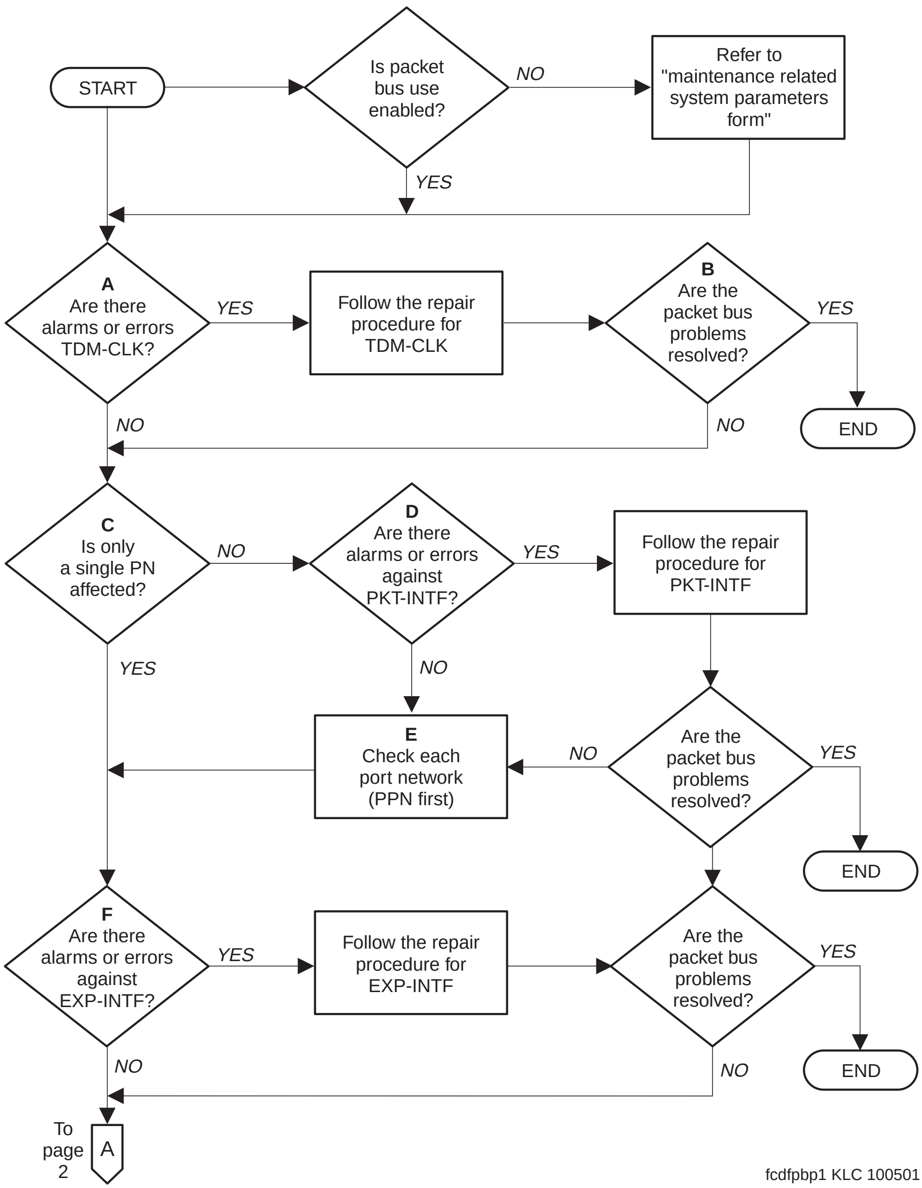


Figure 3-5. Packet Bus Flowchart (Page 1 of 2)

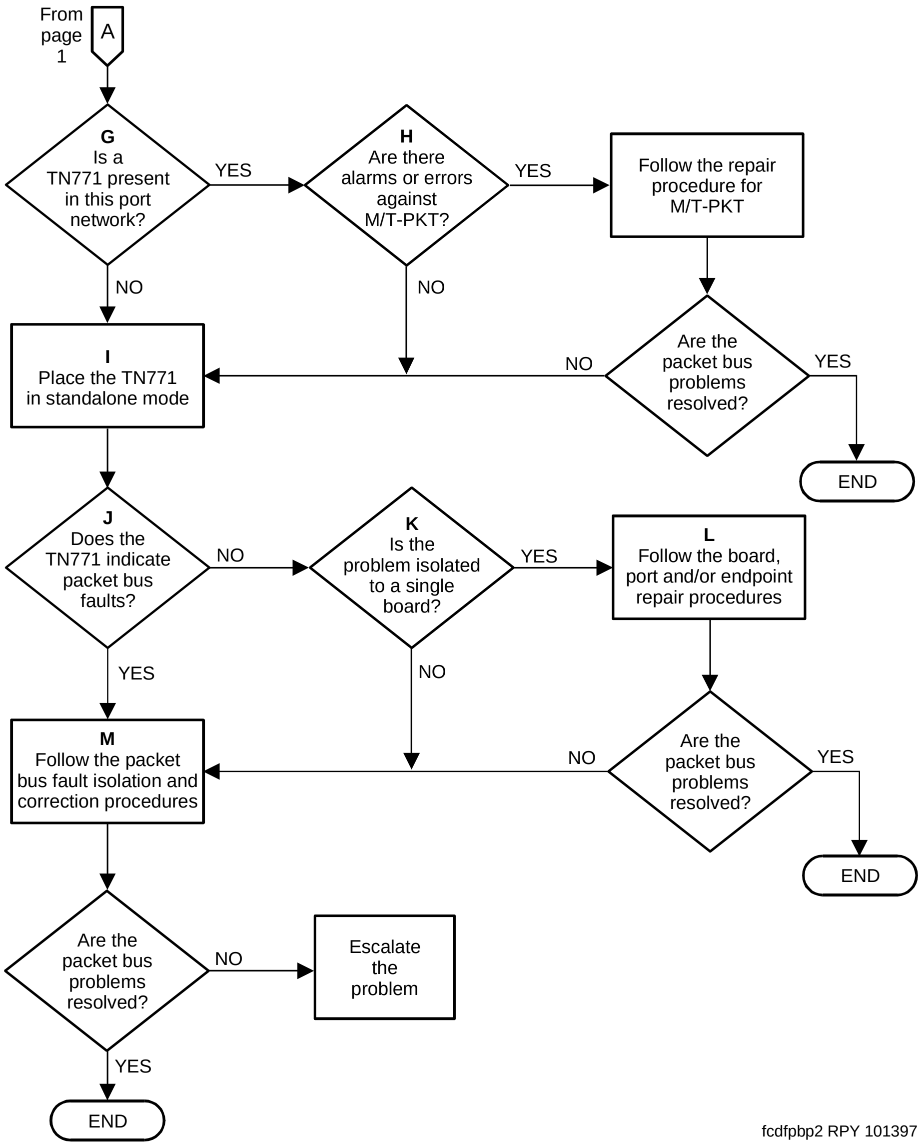


Figure 3-6. Packet Bus Flowchart (Page 2 of 2)

Flowchart Description and Supplement

An uppercase letter in bold (for example, **A, B, C,** etc.) indicates that there is supplemental information with details about the relevant process that could not fit into the appropriate box or diamond.

NOTE:
Due to space restrictions, individual error codes and alarms are not detailed on the flowchart. The maintenance object descriptions in Chapter 10, ''Maintenance Object Repair Procedures'' in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123), discuss which errors and alarms could cause or be indicative of Packet Bus problems. In general, unless an error, alarm, or test refers explicitly to the TDM Bus, the error, alarm, or test should be considered a possible cause of Packet Bus problems.

The following paragraphs supplement the corresponding letter in the flowchart.

a. Problems with the system clock (TDM-CLK) can cause service disruptions on the Packet Bus as well as on the TDM Bus. Therefore, if there are alarms active against TDM-CLK, these alarms should be resolved before any other Packet Bus fault isolation is attempted.

   NOTE:
   All TDM-CLK problems should be resolved before the process is continued, even if the problems refer only to the TDM Bus. (This is an exception to the previous note.) This is recommended because a Packet Bus problem cannot cause a TDM-CLK problem, while a TDM-CLK problem can cause a Packet Bus problem.

b. The question ''Are the Packet Bus problems resolved?'' appears several times on the flowchart. This is a general question that can involve several checks. The basic question is ''Are the problems that caused you to use this flowchart resolved?'' Some of the more specific questions might be:

   - Are all Packet Bus alarms resolved?
   - Are all Packet circuit pack (port, endpoint) alarms resolved?

     NOTE:
     If all alarms are resolved, issue the **clear pkt** command. This command attempts to put the switch back into the service state by resolving any BRI problems that exist. Refer to Chapter 8, ''Maintenance Commands and Trouble-Clearing Aids'' in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123) for more information.

   - Are all ISDN-BRI stations/data modules and/or ASAI adjuncts in service?
   - Does the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port (in normal or standalone mode) still indicate a Packet Bus fault?

c. If only a single EPN is affected, the Packet Control is probably not the source of the problem. However, if all of the ISDN-BRI circuit packs are located in a single EPN, assume that the answer to this question is ‘‘No,’’ and check the Packet Control.

d. A Packet problem that affects more than one port network is probably caused by either a Packet Control failure or a PPN Packet Bus failure. The Packet Control is checked before the Packet Bus Fault Correction procedures are implemented.

e. Because the Packet Bus in each port network is physically separate, each affected port network must be checked individually. The PPN should be checked first, however, since any EPN Packet problems are usually resolved once the PPN Packet problem is resolved. After resolving the problem in one port network, be sure to check if the problems in other port networks have also been resolved.

f. This step applies only when an attempt to resolve an EPN Packet Bus problem is made. When checking the Expansion Interfaces in an EPN, be sure to check the corresponding ones in the PPN. Also, recall that all Expansion Interfaces in 286 systems, 386 systems, or later systems that are using the Packet Bus must be TN570s. Using TN776s results in an EPN where TDM traffic works but Packet traffic does not work.

g. If a TN771 is not present, one must be installed to accommodate the standalone mode, which is discussed earlier in this chapter.

h. If a TN771 is present, it can fail in such a fashion that it eventually disrupts the Packet Bus or misinterprets a Packet Bus problem.

i. If work is being done on-site, follow the procedures described earlier in this chapter for placing the TN771 into standalone mode. If work is not being done on-site, go to the next step.

j. The answer is ‘‘Yes’’ if the TN771 in standalone mode indicates any faulty leads. The answer is also ‘‘Yes’’ if Test #572 in the PKT-BUS test sequence fails, and/or if the **status system** display indicates that faulty leads are present and the TN771 in the port network is known to be functioning correctly.

k. If the non-functional endpoints are isolated to a single circuit pack, the circuit pack is probably the cause of the problem.

l. The procedures that must be executed are determined by which maintenance objects on the circuit packs are alarmed. Start with the procedures for the circuit pack errors/alarms, then continue with those for the port. Finally, execute the procedures for the endpoint.

m. Follow the procedures outlined later in this chapter.

Packet Bus Fault Correction

Using and interpreting results from the status system command

The **status system** command can be issued to retrieve information about the Packet Bus. This command is described fully in the "Status Commands" section in Chapter 8, ‘‘Maintenance Commands and Trouble-Clearing Aids’’ in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123).

The **status system** command provides the service state, alarm status, and (if the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port is activated) the number of faulty and open leads. This information can be used to determine the urgency of the repair. In general, a service state of ‘‘out’’ indicates extreme urgency, while a service state of ‘‘reconfig’’ indicates moderate urgency.

CAUTION:

Ultimately, the urgency of a repair is determined by the customer’s requirements. A customer who uses ISDN-BRI for station sets probably considers a Packet Bus failure critical. However, a customer with only a small percentage of ISDN-BRI service may consider even an uncorrectable Packet Bus fault to be of minor importance and may prefer to delay performing repairs, due to their destructive nature.

NOTE:

If maintenance is actively running on the Packet Bus at the time the **status system** command is issued, the data reported for the Packet Bus may be inconsistent. The reason is that this data is updated by the maintenance tests that are running. If the data seems inconsistent, enter the command again.

If test results or the results of the **status system** command indicate that there are 24 faults on the Packet Bus, the problem is probably caused by faulty cables between carriers, or by defective bus terminators. However, before proceeding, make sure that the report is not being falsely given by the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port. Accordingly, look for an M/T-PKT error in the error log. Then test the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port by entering the **test port** command. Refer to the ‘‘Special Precaution Concerning the TN771’’ section earlier in this chapter if any problems are suspected.

If the carrier into which a TN771 Maintenance/Test circuit pack is installed does not have a -5 volt power supply, the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port reports 24 open leads on the Packet Bus (via the **status system** command and via Test #572 of the PKT-BUS test sequence). No failure of the TN771 is indicated in this case because the TN771 is not defective. Refer to CARR-POW maintenance in Chapter 10, ‘‘Maintenance Object Repair Procedures’’ in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123), and ensure that a -5 volt power supply is available.

Considerations for High and Critical Reliability Systems

If a High or Critical Reliability system is involved, special considerations involving the features of this type of system must be kept in mind. In particular, if a Packet Bus problem is caused by a duplicated component, switching to the standby component may both alleviate the problem and isolate the faulty circuit pack. Therefore, the commands in the following list should be executed first in a High or Critical reliability system. For more information on these commands, refer to Chapter 8, ‘‘Maintenance Commands and Trouble-Clearing Aids’’ in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si (*555-233-123).

- **reset system interchange** If this command resolves the Packet Bus problem, the problem is with the Packet Control in the (new) standby SPE. Refer to PKT-CTRL maintenance in Chapter 10, ‘‘Maintenance Object Repair Procedures’’ in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si (*555-233-123).
- **set exp-link** If this command resolves the Packet Bus problem, the problem is with either the (new) standby EI Link or the EIs at either end. Refer to EXP-INTF maintenance in Chapter 10, ‘‘Maintenance Object Repair Procedures’’ in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si (*555-233-123).
- **set tone-clock** If this command resolves the Packet Bus problem, the problem is with the (new) standby Tone-Clock. Refer to TDM-CLK maintenance.

NOTE:
Keep in mind that, even though the steps discussed in the previous list may fail to resolve the problem, the steps are not necessarily fault-proof. Continue with the procedures in the next section.

Troubleshooting Procedures

As we discussed earlier in this chapter, Packet Bus faults are usually caused by a defective circuit pack connected to the backplane, by bent pins on the backplane, or by defective cables/terminators that make up the Packet Bus. The first two faults cause shorts, while the third fault causes either shorts or opens.

There are four procedures for correcting Packet Bus faults. The number of procedures that are to be used to correct faults depends upon a number of factors relevant to system performance and to the content of the procedures themselves. For example, if the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port is activated, and if there is an indication of open leads on the Packet Bus (either via the **status system** command or via Test #572 failure), **go directly to Procedure 4**. The reason for this is that Procedures 1 through 3 try to locate faulty circuit packs or bent pins behind circuit packs. Since these types of failures can never cause open faults, Procedures 1 through 3 need not be implemented in this case. However, if there are both shorts and opens, execute Procedure 4, then return to Procedure 1 if there are still shorts after the open lead problems are resolved.

CAUTION:

Since Packet Bus fault isolation procedures involve removing circuit packs and possibly disconnecting entire carriers, these procedure have a profound effect on service. Therefore, if possible, implement these procedures after hours or during hours of minimum system use.

NOTE:

Each of these procedures contains one or more steps that require a determination as to whether the Packet Bus problem has been resolved. Accordingly, several condition checks must be performed. We can present each such check in the form of a question, as follows:

- Did the Maintenance/Test circuit pack standalone mode initially indicate the existence of faulty leads, and are these leads no longer indicated?
- Have all alarms against the Packet Bus and Packet circuit packs been resolved?

  NOTE:

  If all alarms are resolved, issue the **clear pkt** command. This command attempts to put the switch back into the service state by resolving any BRI problems that exist. Refer to Chapter 8, “Maintenance Commands and Trouble-Clearing Aids’’, in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123) for more information.

- Are all ISDN-BRI stations and data modules as well as any relevant ASAI adjuncts in service?

Note that if one of these conditions is not yet met, the others need not be checked.

The following sections discuss the four procedures for correcting Packet Bus faults.

Procedure 1

Procedure 1 determines if any circuit packs that use the Packet Bus have faults. For each circuit pack type (see Table 3-1), perform the following steps:

NOTE:
The circuit packs need not be checked in the order presented *if the flowchart in this chapter has been followed*. However, if newly added circuit packs are involved, check these packs first, inasmuch as the packs are most likely to have caused a problem.

1. Display the Error and Alarm Logs for the circuit pack via the **display errors** and **display alarms** commands.
2. If there are errors for the circuit pack, refer to the appropriate maintenance documentation in Chapter 6, ''Maintenance Objects for DEFINITY ONE'', and follow the recommended maintenance procedure to resolve the errors. Note that some of these procedures may refer to PKT-BUS maintenance as the cause of the fault; if so, implement these Packet Bus Fault Correction procedures at that point.
3. After implementing the repair procedure for the circuit pack (and regardless of whether this procedure succeeds or fails), determine if the Packet Bus fault is still present.
4. If the Packet Bus fault is still present, implement Procedure 1 for the next circuit pack.
5. If there are no more circuit packs in the list, go to Procedure 2.
6. If the Packet Bus fault has been resolved, the procedures are completed.

Table 3-1. Packet Circuit Packs

Circuit Pack Name	Circuit Pack Code	Associated Maintenance Objects
ISDN-BRI	TN556	BRI-BD, BRI-PORT, ABRI-PORT, BRI-SET, BRI-DAT, ASAI-ADJ
Maintenance/Test	TN771	M/T-BD, M/T-PKT
Packet Control	TN778	PKT-CTRL
Expansion Interface	TN570	EXP-INTF

Procedure 2

Procedure 2 removes and reinserts port circuit packs (those in the purple slots) one or several at a time. Use Procedure 2 for each port circuit pack in the port network until either (1) the problem is resolved or (2) there are no more circuit packs in the port network.

NOTE:
This procedure should also be used for the TN570 Expansion Interface circuit pack in a standard system. For a High or Critical Reliability system, refer to Procedure 3 for the Expansion Interface circuit pack. Also, refer to Procedure 3 for the TN768 or TN780 Tone-Clock circuit pack in a switch with a High or Critical Reliability system.

CAUTION:
The Expansion Interface circuit pack should be the last one checked in this procedure, since removing this circuit pack disconnects its EPN. The Tone-Clock circuit pack should be the next-to-last one checked. In addition, the TN771 must be reseated after the Tone-Clock is reinstalled.

If the Packet Bus problem is present when the circuit pack is inserted, but is resolved when the circuit pack is removed, either the circuit pack or the backplane pins in that slot caused the problem. If the backplane pins are intact, replace the circuit pack.

NOTE:
In a multiple failure situation, the circuit pack could be one cause of the Packet Bus problem. However, there could also be other failures that are causing Packet Bus faults.

In Procedure 2, an option of working either with one circuit pack at a time or with multiple circuit packs simultaneously is available. In view of this, determine the level of service interruption to be allowed during this procedure. If causing a disruption to all users in the port network is deemed permissible, large groups of circuit packs should be worked with. This option allows faster job completion. *However, if large service disruptions are to be avoided, work with one circuit pack at a time*. This option is slower, but it disrupts only the users of a single circuit pack.

CAUTION:
If the TN771 Standalone mode does NOT indicate Packet Bus faults, perform Procedure 2 for ONLY the port (purple) slot Packet circuit packs listed in Table 3-1 on page 3-27. Also, problems with the backplane pins need not be checked for. Determining if the problem is resolved by removing circuit packs is sufficient.

Steps for Procedure 2:

1. Remove one or several circuit packs as appropriate, according to the considerations presented in the previous paragraphs. Any circuit pack(s) (whether Packet or non-Packet) that have been recently inserted should be checked first. It is likely that such a circuit pack caused a new problem. Keep in mind that Packet circuit packs should be checked before non-Packet circuit packs.

   If the decision is made to remove multiple circuit packs, consider working with an entire carrier at a time to ensure a good granularity.

2. Determine if the Packet Bus fault is still present.

3. If the Packet Bus fault is still present:

   - Determine if the backplane pins in the removed circuit pack's slot are bent. Use the output from the Maintenance/Test standalone mode and Figure 3-3 on page 3-16 and Figure 3-4 on page 3-17.

   - If the backplane pins are bent, power down the carrier (refer to the "Removing Power" section in Chapter 5, ''Routine Maintenance Procedures'' in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123), straighten or replace the pins, reinsert the circuit pack, restore power (refer to the ''Restoring Power'' section in Chapter 5, and repeat Procedure 2, beginning with Step 2, for the same circuit pack.

   WARNING:
   If this is a High or Critical Reliability system, and if the slot is in the Active control carrier, perform an SPE interchange before changing the circuit pack. Follow the procedures presented in Chapter 6, ''Reliability Systems: A Maintenance Aid'' in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123).

   - If the backplane pins are not bent, reinsert the circuit pack(s), and perform Procedure 2 for the next set of circuit packs.

4. If the Packet Bus fault is not present, do the following:

   - Reinsert a circuit pack. If multiple circuit packs have been removed, reinsert the circuit packs **one at a time**, and repeat the following substeps until all of the circuit packs have been reinserted.

   - Determine if the Packet Bus fault has returned.

   - If the Packet Bus fault has returned, the reinserted circuit pack is defective. Replace the circuit pack and then continue.

   - If the Packet Bus fault does not return when all of the circuit packs have been reinserted, the procedure is completed.

Continue with Procedure 3 if all the port circuit packs have been checked, but the Packet Bus fault is still not resolved.

Procedure 3

Procedure 3 removes and reinserts control carrier circuit packs one at a time. The Packet Control, Tone-Clock, and Expansion Interface circuit packs are the only processor complex circuit packs that communicate on the Packet Bus. In addition, the Memory 1 and EPN Maintenance Board circuit packs are connected to the Packet Bus in the backplane (while the Memory 2 circuit pack is not). Therefore, these are the only processor complex circuit packs that are likely to cause a Packet Bus problem in a stable system. As a result, Procedure 3 should be performed only on the Packet Control, Memory 1, and EPN Maintenance Board circuit packs in all systems, and on the Expansion Interface and Tone-Clock circuit packs in High and Critical Reliability systems.

CAUTION:

If the TN771 Standalone mode does NOT indicate Packet Bus faults, perform Procedure 3 for ONLY the Packet Control, Expansion Interface, and Tone-Clock circuit packs. Also, problems with the backplane pins need not be checked for. Determining if the problem is resolved by removing circuit packs is sufficient.

In a system without High or Critical Reliability, do the following:

1. Power down the control carrier. Refer to the ‘‘Removing Power’’ section in Chapter 5, ‘‘Routine Maintenance Procedures’’ in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123).
2. Remove the suspect circuit pack.
3. As in Procedure 2, determine if the backplane pins in the removed circuit pack’s slot are bent.
4. If the backplane pins are bent, do the following:
   a. Straighten or replace the pins
   b. Insert the same circuit pack
5. If the backplane pins are not bent, replace the circuit pack (reinsert the circuit pack if a replacement is not available).
6. Turn the power back on to reboot the system. Refer to the ‘‘Restoring Power’’ section in Chapter 5, ‘‘Routine Maintenance Procedures’’ in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123).
7. Determine if the Packet Bus fault is still present.
8. If the Packet Bus fault is still present, do the following:
   a. If the circuit pack was reinserted in Step 5, replace the circuit pack, and repeat Procedure 3.
   b. If the circuit pack was replaced in Step 5, repeat Procedure 3 for the next processor complex circuit pack.
9. If the Packet Bus fault does not recur, the procedure is completed.

If Procedure 3 fails to identify the cause of the problem, go to Procedure 4.

In a High or Critical Reliability System, do the following:

1. If the circuit pack to be replaced is in the SPE, perform an SPE interchange by entering the **reset system interchange** command. For an Expansion Interface circuit pack, enter the **set exp-link** command to switch to the standby expansion link. For a Tone-Clock circuit pack, enter the **set tone-clock** command to switch to the standby Tone-Clock circuit pack.
2. Remove the newly-inactive suspect circuit pack. For a circuit pack in the processor complex, use the procedures in Chapter 6, ''Reliability Systems: A Maintenance Aid'' in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si (*555-233-123).
3. As in Procedure 2, determine if the backplane pins in the removed circuit pack's slot are bent.
4. If the pins are bent, do the following:
   a. Power down the carrier. Refer to the ''Removing power''' section in Chapter 2, ''Maintenance Procedures for DEFINITY ONE'''.
   b. Straighten or replace the pins.
   c. Insert the same circuit pack.
   d. Restore power to the carrier. Refer to the ''Restoring Power'' section in Chapter 5, ''Routine Maintenance Procedures'' in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si (*555-233-123).
5. If the backplane pins are not bent, insert or replace the circuit pack.
6. Determine if the Packet Bus fault is still present.
7. If the Packet Bus fault is still present, do the following:
   a. If the circuit pack was reinserted in Step 5, replace the circuit pack. Then repeat Procedure 3, starting at Step 2.
   b. If the circuit pack was replaced in Step 5, continue with Step 9.
8. If the Packet Bus fault does not recur, then the procedure is completed.
9. If the suspect circuit pack has been tested in the other control carrier, go to Step 10. Otherwise, implement Step 1, then Steps 2 through 8.
10. Repeat the procedure in the previous step for the next suspect circuit pack.

If all processor complex circuit packs have been checked and the problem is not resolved, continue with Procedure 4.

Procedure 4

Procedure 4 tries to isolate the failure to a particular set of carriers. Only the circuit packs in those carriers are checked. Procedure 4 is used if the preceding procedures fail, because it can help locate multiple circuit pack failures as well as failures of the carrier hardware. The procedure is also used if there are open leads on the Packet Bus. (The faults detected by Procedures 1 through 3 cannot cause open leads.)

In Procedure 4, the TDM/LAN Cable Assemblies and TDM/LAN termination resistor packs are replaced. If this action does not resolve the Packet Bus fault, the carriers are reconfigured by moving the termination resistor packs in such a manner that certain carriers are disconnected from the bus. This is done by moving the termination resistors on the carrier backplanes. To terminate the Packet Bus at the end of a particular carrier, first unplug the cable that connects the carrier to the next carrier and then replace the cable with a termination resistor (see Figure 3-6). When the length of the Packet Bus is modified via this procedure, circuit packs that are essential to system operation (for example, Processor Complex, Tone-Clock) must still be connected to the new ‘‘shortened’’ Packet (and TDM) Bus. In addition, the Maintenance/Test circuit pack (in standalone mode) must be connected to the ‘‘shortened’’ bus.

WARNING:

Power must be removed from the entire port network before any cables or terminators are removed. Failure to do so can cause damage to circuit packs and power supplies and can be hazardous to the technician. After cabling changes are made and verified, power must be restored to the port network. Use the TN771 Standalone mode to determine if the Packet Bus fault is resolved.

CAUTION:

Circuit packs in carriers that are not part of the shortened bus are not inserted. As a result, these circuit packs are not alarmed. Ignore these alarms for now. All alarms should be resolved when the cabinet is restored to its original configuration.

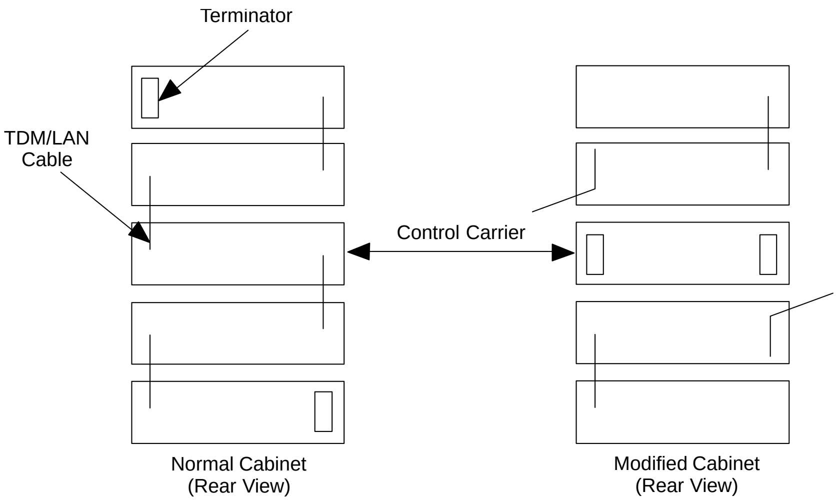


Figure 3-7. Carrier Rewiring Example

Procedure 4 is organized into two parts, as follows:

Part 1:

1. Power down the PN. See ''Removing Power'' section in Chapter 5, ''Routine Maintenance Procedures'' in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123).
2. Replace all of the TDM/LAN cables and both TDM/LAN terminators.
3. Restore power to the PN. See ''Restoring Power'' section in Chapter 5, ''Routine Maintenance Procedures'' in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123).
4. Determine if the packet bus fault is still present.
5. If the fault is present, go to Part 2.

Part 2:

Processor Port Network:

1. Terminate the Packet Bus so that it extends only from the Active control carrier (that is, the carrier that contains the Active SPE) to the carrier that contains the Maintenance/Test circuit pack. To allow this procedure to isolate the failure to the smallest possible number of carriers, place the Maintenance/Test circuit pack into a carrier that contains a processor complex, if possible.
2. Determine if the Packet Bus fault is still present. If so, and if there are shorts on the Packet Bus, perform Procedure 2 and/or Procedure 3 for only the circuit packs in those carriers that are connected to the ‘‘shortened’’ Packet Bus. (Procedure 2 is performed for port circuit packs, and Procedure 3 is performed for processor complex circuit packs.)
3. If the Packet Bus fault is not present, extend the Packet Bus to another carrier, and repeat the procedure in the previous step. When a carrier that causes the fault to recur is added, and if there are shorts, perform Procedure 2 and/or Procedure 3 for only the circuit packs in that carrier.
4. If the Packet Bus fault recurs as the Packet Bus is extended, and if Procedures 2 and 3 (if performed) do not resolve the problem, the added carrier(s) that caused the problem to recur are defective and must be replaced.

Other Port Networks:

1. Terminate the Packet Bus so that it extends only from the carrier that contains the Active Expansion Interface to the nearest carrier that contains the Maintenance/Test circuit pack. Place the Maintenance/Test circuit pack into a carrier that contains an Expansion Interface circuit pack in order to allow the procedure to isolate the failure to the smallest possible number of carriers.
2. Determine if the Packet Bus fault is still present. If so, and if there are shorts on the Packet Bus, perform Procedure 2 and/or Procedure 3 for only the circuit packs in those carriers that are connected to the ‘‘shortened’’ Packet Bus.
3. If the Packet Bus fault is not present, extend the Packet Bus to another carrier, and repeat the procedure in the previous step. When a carrier that causes the fault to recur is added, and if there are shorts, perform Procedure 2 and/or Procedure 3 for only the circuit packs in that carrier.
4. If the packet bus fault recurs as the packet bus is extended, and if Procedures 2 and 3 (if performed) do not resolve the problem, the added carrier(s) that caused the problem to recur are defective and must be replaced.

Global Administration Subsystem Commands

4

The global administration subsystem (GAS) provides a command line interface for administration and maintenance functions in the DEFINITY ONE system that are not supported in other applications.

The GAS commands are executed from the command line of a telnet session to the DEFINITY ONE system.

To obtain a list of commands at the command line, type ''lucent help'' plus Enter. To expand options for a command, type the commands after lucent help.

Command structure

GAS commands are special words and phrases instructing the system to perform a specific function. The commands are arranged in a hierarchy of keywords; that is, enter 1 command to go to a different level. The commands contain these parts:

- COMMAND NAME
- PARAMETERS
- OPTIONS

Command name

The command name is typed in first at the telnet prompt. Commands will be displayed in this type face. Examples of GAS commands are **lucent help**, **alarmstat**, and **backup**.

Parameters

A command may require additional information to complete its function. If this is the case, you must type in the appropriate parameter after the command. Parameters will be displayed inside of straight brackets [in this typeface], and listed in a table following the command with descriptions of what will occur with each parameter.

Options

Options refers to characters that may be appended to the command line. Options may be prefaced with either a dash (-) or a slash (/).

NOTE:
Options are printed in this typeface, and are enclosed in curly brackets ***{-h}***.

bash commands

The following commands are useful for administration and installation tasks. These commands are allowed for the lucent1 login. After choosing the bash shell, type the name of the command.

Table 4-1. Common bash commands for lucent1 login

Command	Description
alarmorig (see page 4-5)	Turns on alarm origination from the GAM (INADS)
alarmstat (see page 4-6)	Gives global alarm status (major, minor, or none) for the GAM, DEFINITY, and AUDIX
autobackup (see page 4-6)	Enables and disables backup commands
backupparams (see page 4-7)	Enables day and time destination
backupsource (see page 4-8)	Selects the data to be backedup
cleargamalarm (see page 4-7)	Clears alarms after analysis
d1backup (see page 4-9)	No help

Continued on next page

Table 4-1. Common bash commands for lucent1 login — *Continued*

Command	Description
d1restore (see page 4-12)	No help
d1stat (see page 4-13)	Displays the status of all the applications groups running on the system. Lists all the processes associated with an application that is only partially up and the status of each process (+ => up and - => down). Lists all the processes associated with an application regardless of its state.
downloadboot (see page 4-14)	Enables download of boot image to firmware
environment (see page 4-14)	Determines if a circuit pack is too hot.
ftpserv (see page 4-16)	Installs patches and license files (INADS)
fileversion (see page 4-16)	Queries Windows NT for executable file
fwversion (see page 4-17)	Displays command version number
identbackup (see page 4-19)	No help
installbackup	No help
installconfig (see page 4-20)	Installs license file (INADS)
gamalarmstat (see page 4-17)	Displays GAM alarm information formatted as follows: mm/dd/yyyy = month/day/year NT Event Log Name= System | Security | Application Alarm Source= NT | GAM | LAC | GSK | VFM | GAS NT Event Type = Error | Warn | Info Alarm Type = Major | Minor Event ID= Event field in NT Event Log ACKed= ACKed, NACKED, FAILURE, NO_OSS_ RESPONSE

Continued on next page

Table 4-1. Common bash commands for lucent1 login — *Continued*

Command	Description
lucent help (see page 4-20)	Lists all commands
oss (see page 4-21)	Sets telephone numbers for outgoing INADS calls
post (see page 4-21)	If no argument is given, postcodes are sent to the 860 firmware with the results sent to standard output.
product id (see page 4-22)	If no argument is given, the command displays product-id information for GAM and AUDIX.
rasdrop (see page 4-22)	If no argument is given, rasdrop schedules the RAS service to stop and restart in 2 minutes from when it was run.
reboot (see page 4-23)	Reboots system as follows: **nice**: Shuts down applications and Windows NT in a graceful manner **immediate**: reboots the system without waiting for the applications to shut down, causing possible loss of voice messages that are being recorded and all calls drop
restartcause (see page 4-23)	Displays the restart causes for system (for technician/TSC)
serialnumber (see page 4-25)	Reads and displays the serial number of the circuit pack
setip (see page 4-26)	Sets the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway of the LAN interface to the customer's LAN (out the splitter cable). Turns on RAS. Reboot is required for this to take effect.
shutdown (see page 4-30)	Shuts down: **all**: Avaya DEFINITY ONE applications **system**: all Avaya DEFINITY ONE applications and Windows NT **appname**: the name of the application to be shut down **camp-on**: (AUDIX feature) notifies users that a system shutdown will happen and waits for users to end their sessions before shutting down.

Continued on next page

Table 4-1. Common bash commands for lucent1 login — *Continued*

Command	Description
siteconfig (see page 4-28)	Prompts the user with a warning message and request confirmation
start (see page 4-30)	Called from a bash shell on Contry to start an application through Watchdog
swversion (see page 4-32)	Returns current version of software and load numbers of all software components
terminate (see page 4-32)	Called from a bash shell on Contry to terminate applications
versiondiff (see page 4-34)	Compares NT executables against version entered at the command line
vilog	Merges and displays the various log files in the system

alarmorig

This command will enable, disable or display the status of alarm origination to the OSS.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
alarmorig	***none***	**Displays current status (either “on” or “off”).**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3 (display only)	none	none
	on	**Enable OSS alarm reporting**			
	off	Disable OSS alarm reporting			

Format

```
alarmorig {on | off}
```

alarmstat

This command displays alarms for all applications (Global, DEFINITY, AUDIX) running on DEFINITY ONE.

- You must view individual DEFINITY and AUDIX alarms in the appropriate applications. See Chapter 7, ''DEFINITY ONE Windows 2000 Log Events and Alarms'' for procedures about how to view the alarm logs in the DEFINITY and AUDIX applications.
- Use the command ''gamalarmstat'' to view more details about global alarms.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
alarmstat	***none***	**View active alarms**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none	none

Output

```
System Alarm Status:
     Global: { major | minor | none}
     Definity: { major | minor | none }
     AUDIX: { major | minor | none }
```

Both major and minor alarms can appear on the output for each application if both types of alarms are present.

autobackup

This command enables or disables automatic periodic backup of translation data. The backup time and selection of data are set with the "Schedbackup" command.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
autobackup	***-y or /y*** ***-e or /e*** ***-n or /n*** ***-d or /d*** ***-v or /v***	**Enable automatic backup** **Enable automatic backup** **Disable automatic backup** **Disable automatic backup** **Display version number**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none	Command will fail if backup parameters have not been administered

Format

autobackup { -y | -n | -e | -d } <developers: should -v be included?>

backupparms

This command is used to administer or display the time and destination of the backup service.

NOTE:
If a network destination is entered for the destination parameter, DEFINITY ONE will attempt to access the location. If the location is not accessible, the destination parameter is saved, and a warning message is displayed.

Command Name	Parameter	Parameter Description	Permissions	Feature Interactions
backupparms	***none***	**Displays the current days, time and destination settings**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	
	days	Enter a number for the desired day(s) of the week, in the format 1234567, where 1 = Sunday 2 = Monday 3 = Tuesday 4 = Wednesday 5 = Thursday 6 = Friday 7 = Saturday		
	time	Enter the time of day in 24-hour format (HH:MM)		
	dest	Enter the destination for the backup: pcmcia = backup to the PCMCIA disk. Network directory path in the format \xxxx\yyyy		The directory is E:/backup The network backup drive is fixed as drive F:

Format

```
backupparms days time dest
```

Example

To set backups for every Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 11:30 PM on the PCMCIA disk, enter:

```
backupparms 257 23:30 pcmcia
```

To set backups for Sunday at 4 AM to the network path F:\definityone\backups, enter:

```
backupparms 1 04:00 \definityone\backups
```

backupsource

This command is used to select or view what data is backed up during an autobackup.

Command Name	Parameter	Parameter Description	Permissions	Defaults
backupsource	***none***	Displays the list of data sets administered for backup.	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	
	all	All data sets with a ◆ in the “defaults” column are backed up with this command parameter.		Yes
	deftran	Backup DEFINITY translations		◆
	registry	Backup Windows NT system registry		◆
	vmannounce	Backup voice announcements		
	vmmsgtran	Backup voice messages and translations		
	vmnammsgtran	Backup voice names, messages, and translations		◆
	vmnamtran	Backup voice names and translations		
	vmtran	Backup voice mail translations		

Format

```
backupsource list_of_parameters
```

```
backupsource
```

Example

To back up all datasets, enter

```
backupparms all security vmannounce vmtran
```

To see what is scheduled for backup, enter:

```
backupparms
```

The following displays:

```
Automatic Backup Administration:

          Enabled       yes | no
          Data Sets     all
                        security
                        vmannounce
                        vmtran
          Schedule      MM/DD - HH:MM  (see NOTE, below)
          Destination   pcmcia | \xxxx\yyyy  (see NOTE, below)
          Last          MM/DD - HH:MM
```

Where “last” is the date and time of the last automatic backup.

NOTE:
The day and time, and destination is administered with the “schedbackup” command.

cleargamalarm

This command clears all global alarms.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
cleargamalarm	***all***	**Clear all GAM alarms.**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none
	nnn	Clear the alarm with the alarm ID numbers specified by nnn		
	nnn,mmm,...,xxx	Clear the list of alarms specified by the alarm ID numbers in the comma separated list.		
	nnn-xxx	Clear all the alarms whose IDs are between nnn and xxx, inclusive.		

Format

```
cleargamalarm {all | nnn | nnn,mmm,...,xxx | nnn-xxx }
```

Example

To clear all alarms, enter:

```
cleargamalarm all
```

To clear alarms 1099 and 3422, enter

```
cleargamalarm 1099,3422
```

To clear all alarms between 500 and 889, enter

```
cleargamalarm 500-889
```

d1backup

Start an immediate backup of selected data, or cancel a backup that is in progress.

Use this command for manual backups.

You can use the dataset administered in a previous backupsource command, and the destination administered in a previous schedbackup command.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
backup	***none***	Displays backup settings	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	
	all	All data sets with a ◆ in the “defaults” column are backed up with this command parameter.		Yes
	-c	Cancel the currently running backup operation (initiated either manually or automatically)		
	dest	Enter the destination for the backup: pcmcia = backup to the PCMCIA disk.The directory is E:\contrybackup Network directory path in the format \xxxx\yyyy The network backup drive is fixed as drive F:\{xxx\yyy}\contrybackup		
	deftran*	Backup DEFINITY translations		◆
	registry*	Backup Windows NT system registry		◆
	vmannounce*	Backup voice announcements		
	vmmsgtran*	Backup voice messages and translations		
	vmnammsgtran*	Backup voice names, messages, and translations		◆
	vmnamtran*	Backup voice names and translations		
	vmtran*	Backup voice mail translations		

* These are identified as dataset parameters any or all of which may be separated by blank spaces

Format

```
backup {dataset dest | -c}
```

Example

To cancel a backup, enter

```
d1backup -c
```

To backup DEFINITY translation and AUDIX translation, enter

```
d1backup deftran vmtran pcmcia
```

To display the current backup settings, enter

```
d1backup
```

The following displays:

```
Backup Administration:

          Enabled        yes | no

          Data Sets      all
                         security
                         vmannounce
                         vmtran

          Schedule       MM/DD - HH:MM

          Destination    pcmcia | \xxxx\yyyy

          Last           MM/DD - HH:MM
```

d1restore

This command restores or cancels a restore of data from a backup set.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Valid values
restore	***-c***	Cancel a restore that is currently occurring. NOTE: The system may be in an unknown state after this operation.	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3 agent1	
	source	Where the backup is located:		pcmcia for pcmcia disk \xxxx\yyyy for the pathname of the network disk
	data-set	the list of keywords indicating what data is to be restored. See below.		

Table 4-2. Data-set Keywords

Keyword	Definition	Notes
all	A combination of datasets are to be restored.	This will only work if the restore was done with the *all* keyword. If all the datasets are not present, the restore will fail. If this happens, you must specify the list of datasets.
deftran	Restore DEFINITY translations	
registry	Restore Windows NT system registry	
vmannounce	Restore voice announcements	
vmmsgtran	Restore voice messages and translations	
vmnammsgtran	Restore voice names, messages, and translations	
vmnamtran	Restore voice names and translations	
vmtran	Restore voice mail translations	

Format

```
d1restore source data-set
d1restore -c
d1restore pcmcia deftran vmtran
```

CAUTION:

Cancelling a restore may leave the DEFINITY ONE system in an unknown state. If translations are corrupted, the system may be inoperable.

d1stat

Displays the status of all the applications groups running on the system. By default all the groups and their status are listed. If a particular application group's name or a set of names are specified, then the output is restricted to the set of groups.

Possible applications groups:

NT	Windows NT basic services
*NTras	Remote Access server
NTweb	Web server
NTconsole	A user logged in to the monitor/keyboard/mouse
NTplatform	Third party software
CoResServ	Co Resident services
DEFINTIY	Phone call processing/PBX
CornerStone	Voice processing platform
AUDIX	Voice Mail
AUDIXNet	Mail interchange with other servers
MISC	other

* = not required to be "up" for fully functional system

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
d1stat	***none***	Displays the status of all the applications groups running on the system.	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	
	-l	List all the processes associated with an application which is only PARTIALLY UP and the status of each process (+ => and - => down)		
	-lv	List all the process associated with an application regardless of its state.		

Format

d1stat

Example

The following displays:

```
 estonia-lucent1>d1stat
NT              11/11 UP
NTras            2/ 2 UP
NTweb            1/ 1 UP
NTconsole        2/ 2 UP
NTplatform       6/ 6 UP
CoResServ        5/ 5 UP
DEFINITY        51/51 UP
CornerStone      4/ 4 UP
AUDIX           33/33 UP
AUDIXNet         0/ 5 DOWN
MISC            24/ 0 UP
nero-lucent1>
```

downloadboot

This command downloads a new version of boot firmware.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
downloadboot	***source***	**Filename of the source file. This location must be accessible by the DEFINITY ONE system.**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none

Format

`downloadboot` *`source`*

environment

This command displays environmental parameters on the TN2314 processor circuit pack.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
environment	***none***	**Displays current operating environment of the TN2314 board.**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none

Format

`environment`

Output

```
temperature:
temp1: 85.29 deg F  (29.60 deg C)
temp2: 81.38 deg F  (27.43 deg C)

current minor alarm state:        OFF
current UPS alarm state:          OFF
current cabinet power/fan state:  ON
current alarm output state:       OFF

Voltages:
actual           min              max
        48V     -47.99V          -52.80V          -43.20V
        VCC     -5.12V           -5.50V           -4.50V
        +VCC     +5.07V           +4.50V           +5.50V
        +VEE    +12.04V          +10.80V          +13.20V
        3.3V     +3.33V           +2.97V           +3.63V

DEFINITY Red LED: OFF
DEFINITY Green LED: OFFMajor Alarm LED: OFF
```

exit

This command ends the LAC session.

NOTE:
This command will not terminate a remote access session (RAS). If multiple LAC sessions are active, only the session where the logoff command was entered will be terminated.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
exit	***none***	**Terminates the LAC session. Telnet is still active.**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none

fileversion

This command displays the version of the specified file.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
fileversion	***filename***	**Displays the version number of the file *filename*.**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none	Version information must be stored in the same manner as an ".exe" file.

Format

```
fileversion filename
```

ftpserv

The **ftpserv** command is executed from a bash shell and is used to turn on and off the file transfer protocol on the DEFINITY ONE. If you attempt to ftp into the DEFINITY ONE and you get a "connection refused" message then ftp is not running.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
ftpserv		**Starts ftpserv**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none
	-c	**Stops (closes) the service**		

Format

ftpserv

ftpserv -c

fwversion

This command displays the version of the firmware executing on the TN2314 processor circuit pack.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
fwversion	***none***	**Displays the firmware version on the TN2314 board**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none	none

Format

```
fwversion
```

Output

```
TN2314 application firmware version = nnnnnn
```

gamalarmstat

This command displays all the global alarms that are not cleared.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
gamalarmstat	***none***	**displays the global alarms that are not cleared**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none

Output

Alarms are displayed in the following format:

refnum: mm/dd/yyy hh:mm:ss nt-event-log-name source event-type severity event-ID ACKed

where

Alarm parameter	Description	Valid values
refnum	Alarm ID. Use this number to clear the alarm with the ''backupparms'' command	Any alphanumeric sequence
mm/dd/yyyy	Date when the alarm was generated (Month, day, year format)	Any valid date
hh:mm:ss	Time when the alarm was generated (hour:minute:second format)	Any valid time
nt-event-log-name	Indicates in which NT event log this alarm can be found.	application security system
source	Indicates which application is the source of the alarm. Use this information in conjunction with the alarm tables in Chapter 7, ''DEFINITY ONE Windows 2000 Log Events and Alarms'' for troubleshooting.	NT NT operating system GAM global alarm manager LAC Lucent access control GSK global sanity keeper VFM virtual fabric manager GAS global administration system
event-type	The type of event, as defined by Windows NT	Error Warning info
severity	The alarm severity	Major Minor
event-ID	An identification number given to the event by the NT operating system	Any valid alphanumeric
ACKed	Indicates that the alarm has been acknowledged. This field will be blank if the alarm has not been acknowledged.	ACK {blank}

identbackup

This command displays the identification information from an existing backup set.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
identbackup	***dest***	**Destination of backup file:** pcmcia, or \xxx\yyy for a network drive directory	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none

Format

```
identbackup { pcmcia | \xxx\yyy }
```

Output

The following displays (example):

```
Backup Set Identification:

          Version        1.01
          Time           06/21 - 21:45
          Data Sets      all
                         security
                         vmannounce
                         vmtran
```

where

Parameter	Definition
Version	DEFINITY ONE version
Time	Date and time the backup was made in month/day - hour:minute format, using a 24-hour time.
Data Sets	The data included in the backup. See ‘‘cleargamalarm’’ for meaning of the data set keywords.

installconfig

This command installs the login and license server data bases from a file received from the TSC/COE, and reboots the system.

NOTE:
This file must be present in order to run AUDIX, Cornerstone, or DEFINITY applications.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
installconfig	***filename***	**Installs the file filename on the DEFINITY ONE system.**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none	Required to run DEFNITY, Cornerstone and AUDIX applications.

Format

```
installconfig filename
```

lucent help

This command displays the list of commands supported by GAS.

NOTE:
To get help for an individual command, type -? (or /?) after the command.

net user

This command is used to add NT level logins, change NT level passwords, and enable/disable current NT accounts.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
net user	***login PW*** ***/active*** ***login PW***	**Adds NT level login** **activates a currently disabled login** **change existing PW**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none

Format

net user login password - adds new login

net user login /active - enables login

net user login new password - sets new password

oss

This command administers or displays parameters to control alarm call-out to the OSS system.

The parameters are stored in the Windows NT registry.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Valid values
oss	***none***	**Displays current settings of the oss parameters**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3 agent1	
	telephone -number	The telephone number of the OSS to call for alarms.		Any number with 1 to 30 digits. Use commas to insert pauses in the dial string.
	retries	How many retries will be attempted if an alarm call fails.		0 - 10, and 99 - indicates continuous retries.
	period	The time between retries in minutes.		1 - 1440

Format

```
oss telephone-number retries period
```

Output

```
TTTT....TTTT, NN, PPPP
```

Parameter	Definition
TTTT....TTTT	telephone number
NN	retries
PPPP	period

post

This command displays the last set of POST codes that resulted from the current boot of NT. This is to diagnose BIOS problems, and will not likely be useful in the field.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
post	***none***	**Display the set of hexadecimal codes produced at the last NT boot.**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none	

productid

This command sets or displays the OSS product IDs for the DEFINITY ONE software.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
productid	***none***	**Displays the 10-digit numeric product ID.**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none
	AUDIX-product-id	Displays product ID for AUDIX alarms		
	GAM-product-id	Displays product ID for GAM alarms		

Format

To set the product ID:

```
productid system-id
```

To view the product ID:

```
productid
```

Output

```
Product ID: System=xxxxxxxxxx
```

rasdrop

The rasdrop command is executed from a bash shell, it causes the Remote Access Server (RAS) service to be stopped and started again, there is a two minute delay from the time the command is executed till the service is toggled.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
rasdrop		**stops and starts ras service after a two minute delay**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none

Format

```
rasdrop
```

reboot

This command causes DEFINITY ONE system to reboot.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
reboot	***nice***	**Shuts down all applications and NT in a graceful manner before rebooting.**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	
	immediate	Reboots the system without shutting any software or processes down.		

Feature Interactions

```
reboot { nice | immediate }
```

CAUTION:
*Using the command **reboot** will cause all calls to be dropped. Any messages currently being recorded will likewise be lost.*

restartcause

This command displays the causes for system restart.

restartcause will search the NT event log from the most recent entry, and display any restart event with a time stamp at or after the time entered in the command line.

NOTE:
DEFINITY and AUDIX restarts are not displayed.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
restartcause	***none***	**Display all restart entries in the NT event log.**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	
	mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm	Display all restart entries at or after the date and time specified in month/day/year hour:second format.		

schedbackup

This command is used to administer or display the time and destination of the backup service.

NOTE:
If a network destination is entered for the destination parameter, DEFINITY ONE will attempt to access the location. If the location is not accessible, the destination parameter is saved, and a warning message is displayed.

CAUTION:
When entering a parameter description, do not enter the brackets.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Feature interactions
schedbackup	***list***	**list=[dataset]**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	
	dest	dest=[destination] dest=//machineName/share name or pcmcia		
schedbackup	***days***	days=[Su,M,T,W,Th,F,S]		
schedbackup	***time***	time=[hh:mm]		The directory is E:/backup The network backup drive is fixed as drive F:
	none	Displays the list of data sets administered for backup.	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	
	all	All data sets with a in the “defaults” column are backed up with this command parameter.		Yes
	defann	DEFINITY Announcements		
	deftran	Backup DEFINITY translations		
	registry	Backup Windows NT system registry		
	sam	NT passwords and permissions		
	security	Avaya LAC and license files		
	vmannounce	Backup voice announcements		

Continued on next page

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Feature interactions
	vmmsgtran	Backup voice messages and translations		
	vmnammsgtran	Backup voice names, messages, and translations		
	vmnamtran	Backup voice names and translations		
	vmtran	Backup voice mail translations		

serialnumber

This command displays the serial number of the TN2314 processor circuit pack.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
serialnumber	***none***	**Display serial number of TN2314**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none

Format

```
serialnumber
```

Output

```
croatia-lucent1> serialnumber Ryon serial number:
99DR01263695
TNcode:
TN2314
```

setip

The setip command is used to set system parameters including:

- LAN IP Address
- LAN subnet mask
- LAN Default Gateway
- RAS IP Address
- System Name

Options for setting system network options. IP addresses are all dotted decimal, e.g. 10.0.0.1. The GUI graphical equivilent (through a normal Windows NT logon via the monitor) are also given.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
setip	***none***		lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	
	-s	Be silent. Don't print before/after settings		
	-v	Print out the version of the command		
	-z	Debug. Show commands that will execute, but don't execute them.		
	-?	Help. Print this help string		
	name=systemname	Set the windows Networking name of the system. The name will be converted to uppercase. Reboot needed for this to take effect. GUI: NetworkNeighborhood->Properties->Identification->Computer Name:		
	cust=ip-addr, netmask [gateway]			
	cust=DHCP	Set the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway of the LAN interface to the customer's LAN (out the splitter cable). Reboot required for this to take effect. DHCP will be enabled if that is the address specified. GUI: Network Neighborhood->Properties-> IP Address->Adaper: [1]		
	dns=[name, domain, primary-ns-ip-addr[,secondary-ne-ip-addr]...]	Set the DNS host name, domain name, and a list of name server IP addresses. DNS will be turned off if no arguments are given. GUI: NetworkNeighborhood->Properties->Protocols->DNS		

Continued on next page

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
	wins-[ip-addr-primary [,ip-addr-backup]]	Set the IP address of the primary and secondary Window NetBios on the TCP name server. Reboot required for this to take effect. WINS will be turned off if no address is given. GUI: NetworkNeighborhood-.Properties-.Protocols->WINS-. Adapter: [1]		
	ras=[ip-addr]	Set the modem RAS/PPP interface IP address. This also causes RAS to be automatically started and programs default IP routes for Avaya Services Access. Reboot required for this to take effect. RAS will be turned off if no address is given. GUI: NetworkNeighborhood->Properties->Services-.Remote Access-. Properties->COM1-.Network->TCP/IP Configure->Begin:		

Example

setip cust- 155.9.162.121, 255.255.255.252, 155.9.162.2

setip ras-10.21.011

The following displays:

```
 estonia-lucent1> setip
name=BRONCO
cust=135.9.142.101,255.255.255.0,135.9.142.254
dns=estonia,dr.lucent.com,135.9.1.29,135.9.1.30,135.9.1.39
wins=135.9.140.1,135.9.140.4
ras=10.0.0.1
Command succeeded: No changes made
```

shutdown

This command instructs the named target process(es) to perform an orderly shutdown. If the shutdown is not completed in 60 seconds, an automatic terminate (see "terminate") will be sent to the process(es).

One parameter must be selected from the list of processes. The parameter campon is optional.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Notes
shutdown	***all***	Shut down all DEFINITY ONE applications. NOTE: *shutdown all* does not shut down Windows NT or the TN2314 firmware. NOTE: Commands should be executed from a bash window. Otherwise the bash may disappear.	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3 agent1	When all applications are selected for shut down, they will close in the following order: 1. AUDIX 2. AUDIX Networking 3. CornerStone 4. DEFINITY 5. VFM 6. GMM 7. License Server 8. Backup Restore 9. LACr 10. LucentLogger 11. watchdog The campon option is valid for this command parameter
	AUDIX	Shut down the AUDIX application.		The campon option is valid for this command parameter
	AUDIXNetw	Shut down the AUDIX Networking application		
	BackupRestore	Shut down the backup/restore process.		
	campon	AUDIX option only. Using this option causes AUDIX to notify users that the system is shutting down, and then wait for all users to end their sessions.		There is no shutdown wait time limit for this option. AUDIX will wait indefinitely until all users have ended their sessions, or a shutdown is commanded without the campon option.
	CornerStone	Shut down the Cornerstone application. If you shit it down, it will shut down AUDIX as well.		
	DEFINITY	Shut down the DEFINITY application.		
	GMM	Shut down the GMM application		Alarming will not occur until GMM is restarted
	LAC	Shut down the LAC application		

Continued on next page

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Notes
	LicenseServer	Shut down the licence server application.		You will not be able to run any applications until the license server has been restarted.
	LucentLogger	Shut down the Lucent logger process.		
	system	Shut down all DEFINITY ONE processes, Windows NT and the TN2314 firmware.		When multiple processes are selected for shut down, they will close in the following order: 1. AUDIX 2. CornerStone 3. DEFINITY 4. VFM 5. GMM 6. License Server 7. Backup Restore 8. LAC 9. LucentLogger 10. watchdog The campon option is valid for this command parameter
	VFM	Shut down the VFM process.		

Format

```
shutdown target {campon}
```

Feature interactions

If the campon option is used with the target all or system, shutdown will wait for AUDIX to terminate before continuing to close the other processes. AUDIX will wait for all users to end their sessions, with no time limit. When AUDIX is waiting indefinitely, a shutdown of AUDIX may be required.

If a target is not running, an error message is displayed.

The ''siteconfig'' command is used to start a target previously shut down or terminated.

siteconfig

This command installs the login and license server data bases from a file received from the TSC/COE. This command is only available to the lucent1 login group.

NOTE:
This command can only be executed on a previously installed system.

Command Name	Parameter	Parameter Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
siteconfig	***filename***	**Installs the encrypted system security file *filename* on the DEFINITY ONE system.**	lucent1 only	none	This command is logged in the event log, and can only be executed on a previously installed system.

Format

```
siteconfig filename
```

Feature Interactions

NOTE:
When siteconfig is executed, an event is logged, and may optionally send an alarm to the OSS.

NOTE:
Login and license server data must be present in order to run AUDIX, Cornerstone, or DEFINITY applications.

start

This command restarts selected processes previously stopped by a “start” or a “terminate” command.

NOTE:
You cannot restart Windows 2000 or the TN2314 firmware with the start command.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Notes
start	***all***	Restart all DEFINITY ONE processes. NOTE: *start all* does <u>not</u> restart Windows 2000 or the TN2314 firmware.	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	The processes that are restarted are (not in order): AUDIX AUDIX Networking Backup/Restore CornerStone CornerStone Logger DEFINITY GMM LAC License Server LucentLogger VFM
	AUDIX	Restart the AUDIX application.		
	AUDIXNetw	Restart the AUDIX Networking application		
	BackupRestore	Restart the backup/restore process.		
	CornerStone	Restart the Cornerstone application.		
	DEFINITY	Restart the DEFINITY application.		
	GMM	Restart the GMM application		
	LAC	Restart the LAC application		
	LicenseServer	Restart the licence server application.		You will not be able to run any applications until the license server has been restarted.
	LucentLogger	Restart the Lucent logger process.		
	VFM	Restart the VFM process.		

Format

```
start process-name
```

Feature interactions

Issuing the start command on a process already running will generate an error message.

swversion

This command displays the software version and load number of all DEFINITY ONE software components.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions
swversion	*none*	**Display the software version and load number for all installed applications.**	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3

Output

```
            Software Versions and Loads:
                    Release=DefinityOne.02.0.009.0
                    NT=4.0 1381 Service Pack 5
                    CYGNUS=CYGWIN_NT-4.0
                    GAM=G3V8c.00.0.510.0
                    LAC=G3V8c.00.0.510.0
                    Watchdog=G3V8c.00.0.510.0
                    Definity=G3V8c.00.0.510.0
                    AUDIX=N5.0
                    CornerStone=1.0.0
                    DSA=not installed
```

NOTE:
If a particular component is not installed, the version number will be replaced with the text “not installed”.

terminate

This command kills the named target process(es). The target process will not be notified, and is not expected to wait for I/O or user activity to cease.

Use the ‘‘start’’ command to stop a process in an orderly way. The shutdown command is the preferred method of stopping processes. Use terminate only as a last resort.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Notes
terminate	***all***	Terminate all DEFINITY ONE processes. NOTE: *terminate all* does not terminate Windows NT or the TN2314 firmware.	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	When multiple processes are selected for termination, they will stop in the following order: 1. AUDIX 2. CornerStone 3. DEFINITY 4. VFM 5. GMM 6. License Server 7. Backup Restore 8. LAC 9. LucentLogger 10. watchdog
	AUDIX	Terminate the AUDIX application.		
	BackupRestore	Terminate the backup/restore process.		
	CornerStone	Terminate the Cornerstone application and AUDIX.		
	DEFINITY	Terminate the DEFINITY application.		
	GMM	Terminate the GMM application		Alarming can not occur until the GMM is restarted.
	LAC	Terminate the LAC application		
	LicenseServer	Terminate the licence server application.		You will not be able to run any applications until the license server has been restarted.
	LucentLogger	Terminate the Lucent logger process.		
	system	Terminate all DEFINITY ONE processes, Windows NT and the TN2314 firmware.		
	VFM	Terminate the VFM process.		

Format

```
terminate process-name
```

Feature interactions

If a target is not running, an error message is displayed.

The “siteconfig” command is used to start a previously terminated target.

versiondiff

This command lists all files in the specified directory that have different NT version numbers than the one specified in the command.

Use versiondiff to locate patch files on a particular DEFINITY ONE system.

Command name	Parameter	Parameter description	Permissions	Defaults
versiondiff	***version***	**A Windows NT version number. All files which do not have the specified version number will be displayed.** Only files with version information in the header in ".dll" format will be checked. Others will be ignored.	lucent1 lucent2 lucent3	none
	directory	**The directory, including sub-directories, to search for files**		

Format

```
versiondiff version directory
```

Maintenance Commands for DEFINITY ONE

5

This chapter provides additional trouble-clearing information for resolving both system-alarmed and user-reported troubles. This chapter supplements the information found in Chapter 6, ''Maintenance Objects for DEFINITY ONE''. The maintenance commands are used to control, test, and obtain information associated with maintenance objects (MOs). The commands require the use of the administration terminal or remote Initialization and Administration System (INADS) interface and a valid login and password.

For Maintenance Objects and Maintenance Commands for the DEFINITY Wireless Business System (DWBS), refer to the appropriate maintenance documentation that accompanies the DWBS.

System command structure

System commands are standard words and phrases instructing the system to perform a specific function. The commands are arranged in a hierarchy of keywords; that is, enter 1 command to go to a different level. The commands contain 3 parts:

- ACTION
- OBJECT
- QUALIFIER

Action

ACTION is the first part of the command. When `command:` appears on the screen the ACTION specifies the operation desired. Examples include **add**, **duplicate**, **change**, **remove**, **display**, **list**, and **save**.

Object

OBJECT is the second part of the command and specifies the particular object to be administered. Some typical entries are **hunt-group**, **coverage path**, and **station**.

Qualifier

QUALIFIER is the last part of the command. It is 1 or more words or digits used to further identify or complete the OBJECT. For example, **hunt group** ***15*** or ***station 3600***, where ***15*** and ***3600*** are qualifiers.

NOTE:
Qualifiers are printed in this typeface.

Example

The command to add a station with extension number *1234* is:

add station *1234*

In this example, **add** is the ACTION, **station** is the OBJECT, and ***1234*** is the QUALIFIER. In the command line, spaces are required between the ACTION, OBJECT, and QUALIFIER.

Abbreviations

To save time, enter enough letters for each part of the command to make it unique. For example, if you want to enter the command **change system-parameters country-options**, typing **cha sys coun** is sufficient.

NOTE:
The craft login may not be allowed to perform some of the steps needed to initialize the system. If access is denied to some of these procedures, contact your Avaya representative for assistance.

busyout access-endpoint

This command is destructive. This command is used to busyout a specified access endpoint.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
busyout access-endpoint	***extension***	Extension number of access endpoint (per dial-plan) Examples: **busyout access-endpoint 25012** **busyout access-endpoint 77868**	init inads craft nms	none	See below

Feature interactions

- If there is an active call on the specified access endpoint, the call to drop.

Output

The following example shows the output for the **busyout access-endpoint 22502** command and assumes that access endpoint ports for extension 22502 are in cabinet 1, carrier C, slot 11, circuit 1 to 6. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
busyout access-endpoint 22502                           SPE A

                           COMMAND RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name   Result       Error Code
  01C1101    WAE-PORT        22502       PASS
  01C1102    WAE-PORT        22502       PASS
  01C1103    WAE-PORT        22502       PASS
  01C1104    WAE-PORT        22502       PASS
  01C1105    WAE-PORT        22502       PASS
  01C1106    WAE-PORT        22502       PASS


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Maintenance Name`	Name of maintenance object (WAE-PORT = wideband access endpoint; TIE-DS1 = single port access endpoint)
`Alt. Name`	The alternate way of identifying the maintenance object, in this case, the extension number of the access endpoint.
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Fail, Abort
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

busyout adjunct-ip-link

The busyout adjunct-ip-link command is used to busy out a specified ASAI adjunct IP link that is administered on the ip-services form. An ASAI adjunct link provides connectivity to CentreVu-CT which is connected to an Ethernet LAN. On DEFINITY ONE, the LAN interface is provided by the TN2314 Ethernet interface or by the C-LAN (Control LAN) TN799 circuit pack. A C-LAN board is used only if a private LAN is required for security reasons.

When the link is busied out, a Link Status message with the cause code set to “link down” and the reason code set to “Virtual BRI port busied out or not administered” is sent to the client. Background heart beat handshake ceases from this point on.

Action/object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
busyout adjunct	***ip-link***	Link identifier (1 - 8) Example: **busyout adjunct-ip-link 1**	init inads craft or any customer type login		See Feature interactions

Feature interactions

1. All ASAI service is disabled.
2. A Warning alarm is generated even if more severe ADJLK-IP alarms are present.
3. Periodic and scheduled tests continue to run. No alarms more severe than a Warning are generated until the adjunct-ip-link is released from busyout.
4. The release of the adjunct-ip-link from busyout retires all alarms.
5. If a problem still exists, background maintenance generates new alarms within a few minutes.

Parameters

Link-id - A number from 1 to 8 assigned to the link on the ip-services form as the suffix on the adjlk services type. For the first release of the feature, only 1 link will be supported.

Examples

busyout adjunct-ip-link 1

Output

The following display shows a typical result when busyout adjunct-ip-link is entered.

```
busyout adjunct-ip-link 1
                             COMMAND RESULTS

  Port      Maintenance Name  Alt. Name     Result           Error Code

  1         ADJLK-IP                        PASS


Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	The link number (1-8) as administered on the ip-services form
`Maintenance Name`	The name of the maintenance object as it appears in the Error and Alarm Logs
`Alternate Name`	An alternate means of identifying the maintenance object. This is not used for the ASAI adjunct-ip link
`Result`	Whether or not the object was successfully busied out
`Error code`	A number indicating the reason for an abort or failure of the command. See Busyout and Release Error Codes at the beginning of this chapter for details of common abort and failure codes.

busyout board

This command puts all the ports associated with the specified access endpoint in a maintenance busy (craft busy) state. No periodic or scheduled tests are performed on the busied out access endpoint ports until they are released. When the access endpoint ports are maintenance busy, the access endpoint is removed from active service on the switch, meaning that no call processing activity can include the busied objects because terminals on the administered ports do not receive dial-tone. Warning alarms are generated on each busied out port in the access endpoint. The **release access-endpoint** command returns all the ports associated with the specified access endpoint to operation.

WARNING:
This command is service disrupting and may cause extraneous alarms.

Action/object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
busyout board	***location***	Board address (**PCSSpp**) Examples: **busyout board 01c11** **busyout board 02c15**	init inads craft	none	None

Output

The following example shows the output from the **busyout board 1c07** command, and assumes that board in cabinet 1, carrier c, slot 7 is an analog board with three administered ports. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
busyout board 01C07                                    SPE A

                            COMMAND RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name    Result       Error Code
  01C07      ANL-BD                       PASS
  01C0702    ANL-LINE                     PASS
  01C0701    ANL-LINE         51001       PASS
  01C0703    ANL-LINE                     PASS


Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Maintenance Name`	The name of maintenance object
`Alt. Name`	The alternate way to identify the maintenance object. If the object is a station, the field contains the extension. If the object is a trunk, the field contains `xxx/yyy` (where *xxx* = trunk group number, *yyy* = member number). If the object is a private CO line, the field contains `P/xxx` (where *xxx* = private CO line group number).
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, or Fail
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

busyout cdr-link

This command will busyout a maintenance object associated with the specified call detail recording (cdr) link.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
busyout cdr-link	***none***		init inads craft	Primary	None

Output

The following example shows the output from the **busyout cdr-link primary** command.

```
busyout cdr-link primary                                    SPE A
                            COMMAND RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name    Result        Error Code
  1         CDR-LNK                       PASS

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit); 1 = primary, 2 = secondary link
`Maintenance Name`	The name of maintenance object
`Alt. Name`	Alternate way to identify maintenance objects
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, or Fail
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

busyout data-module

This command puts the specified data module in a maintenance busy state, even uninstalled data modules. No periodic or scheduled tests is performed on the busied out data module or data channel until it is released and no call processing can be executed on the data modules or over the data channels. Warning alarms are generated (error type 18) on each maintenance object busied out, so that INADS can access the state of the objects. The **release data module** command returns the specified data module (or data channel) to operation.

On a system with the duplication option, a busyout of a Network Control Data Channel (DATA-CHL) or a Processor Interface Port Data Channels (PI-PT) are preserved across SPE interchanges. The data channel extension must be released before the data channel can be brought back into service.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
busyout data-module	***extension***	Extension number (per dial-plan) Example: **busyout data-module 31300**	init inads craft nms	None	None

Output

The following example shows the output from the **busyout data-module 300** command.

```
busyout data-module 300                                 SPE A

                            COMMAND RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name    Result       Error Code
  01C1103    DIG-LINE          300          PASS

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

Port	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit) or the data channel number
Maintenance Name	The name of maintenance object
Alt. Name	Alternate way to identify maintenance objects.

If the Object isThe field contains

stationextension
trunk*xxx/yyy* (where *xxx* = trunk group number and *yyy* = member number)
private CO line*P/xxx* (where *xxx* = private CO line group number)

Result	Test result: Pass, Abort, or Fail
Error Code	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

busyout link

This command places maintenance objects associated with a specified link in a maintenance busy state. No periodic or scheduled tests are performed on the busied out maintenance objects until they are released. The link is marked out of service and is inaccessible to call processing. Warning alarms (error type 18) are generated on each busied out maintenance object, so that INADS can determine the state of the objects. The **release link** command reactivates the objects.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
busyout link	***link-id***	Processor Interface circuit pack 1a1 or 1b1 = 1 – 4 Processor Interface circuit pack 1a2 or 1b2 = 5 – 8 Examples **busyout link 1**	init inads craft	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **busyout link 1** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
busyout link 1                                        SPE A

                                 COMMAND RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name    Result        Error Code
  01C0301    PI-LINK                      PASS

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address/link-id
`Maintenance Name`	The name of the busied out maintenance object
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

busyout mis

This command places a management information system in the maintenance busy state. No periodic or scheduled maintenance is performed on the busied out mis until it is released. When the object is busied out no call processing activity may be performed over the link. A warning alarm (error type 18) is generated on the busied out mis, so that INADS can determine its state. The command, **release mis**, reactivates the busied out mis.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
busyout mis		Example: **busyout mis**	init inads craft cust rcust	None	None

Output

The following example shows the output from the **busyout mis** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
busyout mis                                SPE A

                        COMMAND RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name   Result       Error Code
           MIS                           PASS

Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Not applicable
`Maintenance Name`	Name of busied out maintenance object: `MIS`
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

busyout mis

This command places a management information system in the maintenance busy state. No periodic or scheduled maintenance is performed on the busied out mis until it is released. When the object is busied out no call processing activity may be performed over the link. A warning alarm (error type 18) is generated on the busied out mis, so that INADS can determine its state. The command, **release mis**, reactivates the busied out mis.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
busyout mis		Example: **busyout mis**	init inads craft cust rcust	None	None

Output

The following example shows the output from the **busyout mis** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
busyout mis                                        SPE A

                        COMMAND RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name   Result       Error Code
           MIS                           PASS

Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Not applicable
`Maintenance Name`	Name of busied out maintenance object: `MIS`
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

busyout port

This command places the specified port on a circuit pack in a maintenance busy state. No periodic or scheduled tests are performed on the busied out port until it is released. When the object is maintenance busy, it is deactivated (no call processing activity may include the busied object). Warning alarms (error type 18) are generated on each busied out maintenance object, so that INADS can determine the state of the objects. The command, **release port,** reactivates the administered port on a circuit pack at a specified location.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
busyout port	***location***	Port address: **PCSS** marked port: **PPSSpp** Examples: **busyout port 01c1101** **busyout port 02c1501**	init inads craft	none	see below

Output

The following example is a display of the **busyout port** command.

```
busyout port 01C0701                                 SPE A

                          COMMAND RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name    Result       Error Code
  01C0701    ANL-LINE                      PASS

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Alt. Name`	The alternate way to identify the maintenance object. If the object is a station, the field contains the extension. If the object is a trunk, the field contains `xxx/yyy` (where *xxx* = trunk group number, *yyy* = member number). If the object is a private CO line, the field contains `P/xxx` (where *xxx* = private CO line group number).
`Maintenance Name`	Type of busied out maintenance object.
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

busyout pri-endpoint

This command places all PRI endpoint ports (B-channels) associated with the specified PRI endpoint in a maintenance busy (system technician busy) state. No periodic or scheduled tests are performed on the busied out PRI endpoint ports until they are released. When the PRI endpoint port is maintenance busy it is deactivated (no call processing activity may include the busied object). Warning alarms (error type???) are generated on each busied out port. The command, **release pri-endpoint,** reactivates all ports (B-channels) associated with the specified PRI endpoint extension and the switch attempts to negotiate with the far-end PRI terminal adapter to reactivate each PRI endpoint port (B-channel).

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
busyout pri-endpoint	***extension***	PRI endpoint extension number Examples: **busyout pri-endpoint 25012** **busyout pri-endpoint 77868**	init inads craft nms	none	If active calls resides on specified PRI endpoints, the busyout command drops the call. Once the PRI endpoint is maintenance-busy, call attempts from far-end PRI terminal adapters are denied with a cause value 17.

Output

```
busyout pri-endpoint 22501                                  SPE A

                                 COMMAND RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name    Result        Error Code
  01B2001    PE-BCHL           22501        PASS
  01B2002    PE-BCHL           22501        PASS
  01B2003    PE-BCHL           22501        PASS
  01B2004    PE-BCHL           22501        PASS
  01B2005    PE-BCHL           22501        PASS
  01B2006    PE-BCHL           22501        PASS

Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Maintenance Name`	Type of busied out maintenance object: `PE-BCHL`
`Alt. Name`	Extension number of PRI endpoint
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Fail, Abort
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

busyout processor-ip-interface

The **busyout processor-ip-interface** command busies out the processor ethernet interface link. Using this command brings down the processor channel applications, ip-services, and IP calls that were active on the link.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
busyout link processor					

Output

The following example shows the output from the **busyout processor ip-interface** command.

```
busyout processor-ip-interface

                            COMMAND RESULTS

Port           Maintenance Name    Alt. Name      Result         Error Code

                    PEI-PT                        PASS                0
```

busyout station

This command places the installed and uninstalled administered voice terminal extension (station) in a maintenance busy state. No periodic or scheduled tests are performed on the busied out station until it is released. When the object is maintenance busy it is deactivated (no call processing activity may include the busied object). Warning alarms (error type 18) are generated on each busied out maintenance object, so that INADS can determine the state of the objects. The command, **release station**, reactivates the specified voice terminal extension.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
busyout station	***extension***	Extension number (per dial-plan) Examples: **busyout station 10020** **busyout station 32770**	init inads craft	none	none

Output

The following example is a display of the **busyout station** command.

```
busyout station 1002                                 SPE A

                           COMMAND RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name   Result       Error Code
  01C1102    DIG-LINE                     PASS

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Maintenance Name`	Type of busied out maintenance object
`Alt. Name`	Alternate means to identify maintenance object: extension number
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Fail, Abort
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

busyout tdm

The **busyout tdm** command places the specified tdm bus in a maintenance busy state. No periodic or scheduled tests are performed on the busied out bus until it is released. When the object is maintenance busy it is deactivated (no call processing activity may include the busied object). Warning alarms (error type 18) are generated on each busied out tdm bus, so that INADS can determine the state of the objects. The command, **release tdm**, reactivates the specified tdm bus.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
busyout tdm	***pn number*** ***bus***	pn number = TDM bus Port Network number to be busied out. bus = ***a*** (default control bus) or ***b*** (default tone bus) specifies desired half of TDM bus. Each 512 time slot TDM bus configures as two duplicate 256 time slot buses. This division allows duplication of control channels and dedicated tone time slots. Examples: **busyout tdm 1a**	init inads craft	none	If a bus is busied out, no calls are torn down. and no new calls are set up. Dedicated tone time slots must be moved to another bus (the other half of the duplicated bus) before a busyout of a particular bus is allowed.

Output

The following example is a display of the **busyout tdm** command.

```
busyout tdm port-network 1 bus a                          SPE A

                          COMMAND RESULTS

  Port    Maintenance Name  Alt. Name   Result       Error Code
  PN 01A  TDM-BUS                        PASS

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address and associated TDM number and bus (PNA or PNB)
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable
`Maintenance Name`	Type of busied out maintenance object: `TDM-BUS`
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

busyout tone-clock

The **busyout tone-clock** command places the specified tone/clock in a maintenance busy state. No periodic or scheduled tests are performed on the busied out object until it is released. When the object is maintenance busy it is deactivated (no call processing activity may include the busied object). Warning alarms (error type 18) are generated on each tone clock circuit pack busied out, so that INADS can determine the state of the objects. The command, **release tone-clock**, reactivates the specified tone/clock.

NOTE:
There is no tone clock board on DEFINITY ONE systems. Since the tone clock generator is on the processor board, use of this command returns a message denying its availability.

busyout trunk

The **busyout trunk** command places the specified installed or uninstalled trunk group or trunk group member in a maintenance busy state. No periodic or scheduled tests are performed on the busied out trunk groups or trunk group members until they are released. When the object is maintenance busy it is deactivated (no call processing activity may include the busied object). A single group member can be busied out by specifying the group and member number. All members in a trunk group can be busied out by specifying the trunk group number. Warning alarms (error type 18) are generated on each busied out maintenance object, so that INADS can access the state of the objects. The **release trunk** command reactivates the specified trunk group or group member.

NOTE:
If the user enters **busyout trunk <group number>/**, the lowest port-location in the group is busied out. **This is NOT recommended.**

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
busyout trunk	***group***	Trunk group number (1–99)	init inads craft	none	none
	member	Number of a particular trunk within a trunk group (1 – 99)			
		Examples: **busyout trunk 78** **busyout trunk 78/1**			

Output

The following example is a display of the **busyout trunk** command.

```
busyout trunk 78/1                                    SPE A

                          COMMAND RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name   Result       Error Code
  01C1505    CO-TRK            78/01       PASS

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Maintenance Name`	Type of busied out maintenance object.
`Alt. Name`	The alternate way to identify the maintenance object. If the object is a station, the field contains the extension. If the object is a trunk, the field contains `xxx/yyy` (where *xxx* = trunk group number, *yyy* = member number). If the object is a private CO line, the field contains `P/xxx` (where *xxx* = private CO line group number).
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

cancel hardware-group

This command temporarily or permanently aborts the execution of a **test hardware-group** command. To resume testing, enter **resume hardware-group** or **test hardware-group**.

NOTE:
This command is not available in DSA.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
cancel hardware-group		Examples: **cancel hardware-group**	init inads	none	See below

Feature interactions

- Scheduled and periodic maintenance

  When a **test hardware-group** is entered, all activity related to scheduled background maintenance, periodic background maintenance, and data audits suspends for the duration of the **test hardware-group** command. All activity related to scheduled background maintenance, periodic background maintenance, and data audits restarts if the **test hardware-group** command is canceled.

- status hardware-group

  The **status hardware-group** command displays the state of a canceled **test hardware-group** command as `canceled`.

change circuit-packs

This command allows users to administer circuit packs that are inserted into the system port, expansion control, and switch node carriers. It is used to configure the system when circuit packs are not physically inserted.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
change circuit-packs	***cabinet number***	Cabinet number of circuit packs to change Examples: **change circuit-packs 1** **change circuit-packs 2**	init inads craft cust nms	1 (one)	none

Output

The following example is a display of page 1 of the **change circuit-packs 1** command when DEFINITY AUDIX is Administered by entering **TN566** in slot 8.

```
change circuit-packs                                                 Page    1 of    5
                              CIRCUIT PACKS

       Cabinet: 1                             Carrier: A
                                         Carrier Type: processor

Slot Code   Sf Mode    Name                  Slot Code   Sf Mode    Name

              11: VIRALM VIRTUAL ALARM BD
 01: TN2314 RESERVED-PROCESSOR   12: CWY1 IRTUAL PR-SSP BD
 02: TN2314          PROCESSOR-TONE/CLK   13:
 03:                                     14:
 04: TN556   C        BRI LINE           15:
 05: TN464   E     #  DS1 INTERFACE      16:
 06: TN744   D        CALL CLASSIFIER
 07:
 08: TN2224           DIGITAL LINE
 09: TN464   F        DS1 INTERFACE
 10: TN746   B        ANALOG LINE
 '#' indicates circuit pack conflict.
```

If **TN566** is entered for slot 8 and any of the 2 slots before it or 1 slot after it are occupied, the following error message displays:

```
Remove installed equipment from reserved 2 previous and 1
next slots
```

The following is an example of page 1 of the change circuit-packs form when MAPD is administered by entering **TN800**, **TN801**, or **TN802** in slot 7.

```
change circuit-packs                                                    Page   1 of   5
                             CIRCUIT PACKS

       Cabinet: 1                                 Carrier: A
                                             Carrier Type: processor

Slot Code   Sf Mode   Name                   Slot Code  Sf Mode   Name
                                              11: VIRALM VIRTUAL ALARM BD
  01: TN2314          RESERVED-PROCESSOR      12: CWY1 VIRTUAL PR-SSP BD
 02: TN2314          PROCESSOR-TONE/CLK      13:
 03:                                         14:
 04: TN556   C       BRI LINE                15:
 05: TN464   E     # DS1 INTERFACE           16:
 06: TN744   D       CALL CLASSIFIER
 07:
 08: TN2224          DIGITAL LINE
 09: TN464   F       DS1 INTERFACE
 10: TN746   B       ANALOG LINE
```

Field descriptions

`Cabinet`	Administered cabinet number
`Cabinet Layout`	Type of cabinet (single-carrier)
`Carrier`	In-use cabinet carrier
`Carrier Type`	Carrier function (port, processor, or expansion control)
`Slot`	Slot numbers (0 - 21).
`Code`	Circuit pack code (TN number) to identify the circuit pack type
`Sfx`	Lists the suffix, if applicable
`Name`	Alphanumeric circuit pack name

change ds1-echo-cancellation

The change ds1-echo-cancellation command changes the plan number of the echo cancellation circuitry. DEFINITY allows 10 different sets of parameters, or 10 different “plans,” to be administered. Each plan contains approximately 120 parameters. Initially, all 10 plans are identical (all 120 fields on each plan have the same default values). Plan 1 is display only. The user may change plans 2-10.

Echo cancellation is a software, right-to-use feature that is intended for channels supporting voice. It is not intended for channels that support data. Echo Cancellation on the TN464GP/TN2464BP is selectable per channel. The TN464GP/TN2464BP has the capability to detect modem tone and turn off echo cancellation accordingly.

Echo cancellation is turned on or off on a trunk group basis using the change trunk-group command. If the `TRUNK GROUP field, DS1 Echo Cancellation?` is set to y, echo cancellation is applied to every TN2405AP trunk member in that trunk group. The echo cancellation parameters used for a given trunk member are determined by the Echo Cancellation Plan number administered on the DS1 CIRCUIT PACK form for that specific trunk’s board. If the `TRUNK GROUP field, DS1 Echo Cancellation?` is set to n, echo cancellation is turned off for every TN2405AP trunk member in that trunk group.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
change ds1-echo-cancellation	**xx**	**plan number the user want to administer** Example: **change ds1-echo-cancellation 05**			

Field descriptions

`Echo Cancellation?` This specifies whether echo cancellation is activated.

`EC Direction` This indicates the direction that echo is being cancelled.

`EC Configuration` This determines which set of echo cancellation defaults will be administered for a specific customer. Configuraton 1 is the default plan, which provides the most rapid adaptation in detecting and correcting for echo at the beginning of a call, regardless of the loudness of the talker’s voice.

Only configurations 1-4 are valid at this time (configurations 5-15 will default to configuration 1).

```
add ds1 01c0401                                        Page 1 of 1

                              DS1 CIRCUIT PACK


         Location: 01C04                      Name:
         Bit Rate: 1.544               Line Coding: ami-zcs
Line Compensation: 1                  Framing Mode: esf
   Signaling Mode: common-chan




        Idle Code: 11111111
          DMI-BOS? y






   Slip Detection? n
Echo Cancellation? y_
     EC Direction: inward_
 EC Configuration: 1_
```

`DS1 Echo Cancellation?` The value must be “y” in order to activate the echo canceller capability on a per port basis. The default for this field is “n”.

```
add trunk-group 17                                   Page 2 of 20

                               TRUNK FEATURES

       ACA Assignment? n
                               Maintenance Tests? y


                     Data Restriction? n


Suppress # Outpulsing? n











                                                       MF Tariff Free? n
                                                DS1 Echo Cancellation? y
```

`DS1 Echo Cancellation?` The value must be "y" in order to activate the echo canceller capability on a per port basis. The default for this field is "n".

```
add personal-CO-line 1 Page                                          1 of 3
                         PERSONAL CO LINE GROUP

 Group Number: 1            Group Type: co                   CDR Reports? y
   Group Name: OUTSIDE CALL                                          TAC:
Security Code:              Coverage Path:            Data Restriction? n
                          Outgoing Display? n

TRUNK PARAMETERS
               Trunk Type:                            Trunk Direction: two-way
                Trunk Port:                       Disconnect Timing(msec): 500
                Trunk Name:                              Trunk Termination: rc
        Outgoing Dial Type: tone                         Analog Loss Group: 6
                  Prefix-1? y                           Digital Loss Group: 11
Disconnect Supervision - In? y                             Call Still Held? n
 Answer Supervision Timeout: 10                Receive Answer Supervision? n
                Trunk Gain: high                                   Country: 1
         Charge Conversion: 1                        DS1 Echo Cancellation? n
             Decimal Point: none
           Currency Symbol:
               Charge Type: units
```

`DS1 Echo Cancellation?` The value must be "y" in order to activate the echo canceller capability on a per port basis. The default for this field is "n".

change firmware download

The change firmware download command downloads a firmware image file from the specified source board to a specified target board.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
change firmware download	***PPCSS***	**source board location**			

The following example is a display of page 1 of the **change firmware download** command.

Output

```
change firmware download                                        Page   1 of    1
                                   FIRMWARE DOWNLOAD
   Source Board Location: _____
Firmware Image File Name: ________________________________________
       Target Board code: ______   Suffix: __   Firmware Vintage: ___
       Schedule Download? y    Remove Image File After Successful Download? n
   Start Date/Time: __/__/____  __:__     Stop Date/Time: __/__/____  __:__

    Target          Target          Target          Target          Target
   Location        Location        Location        Location        Location
  1. _____      11. _____       21. _____       31. _____       41  _____
  2. _____      12. _____       22. _____       32. _____       42  _____
  3. _____      13. _____       23. _____       33. _____       43. _____
  4. _____      14. _____       24. _____       34. _____       44. _____
  5. _____      15. _____       25. _____       35. _____       45. _____
  6. _____      16. _____       26. _____       36. _____       46. _____
  7. _____      17. _____       27. _____       37. _____       47. _____
  8. _____      18. _____       28. _____       38. _____       48. _____
  9. _____      19. _____       29. _____       39. _____       49. _____
 10. _____      20. _____       30. _____       40. _____       50. _____

Enter 5 character board number; cabinet(1-30):carrier(A-E):slot(0-20)
12345678911234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789
0
```

Field descriptions

`Source Board Location`	The C-LAN board location (PPCSS) where the firmware image resides.
`Firmware Image File Name`	Enter the firmware image file name to download. Firmware image file names can be from 1 to 40 alphanumeric characters (i.e., printable characters, including blanks).
`Target Board Code`	This is a display-only field showing the TN-code for which the entered image file was built.

`Suffix`	This is a display-only field showing the board suffix for which the entered image file was built including the ‘P’ designator.
`Firmware Vintage`	This is a display-only field showing the firmware vintage of the entered image file.
`Schedule Download?`	This field indicates whether the download will take place immediately or at some future time. If “n” is entered, the download will commence when the form is successfully submitted. If “y” is entered, the Start Date/Time and Stop Date/Time fields are displayed to schedule the download.
`Remove Image File After Successful Download?`	This field indicates whether the firmware image file on the source board will be automatically removed following the successful download of all specified target boards. The image file will be removed and the filesystem on the source board will be disabled automatically. This field will be ignored and the image file will be left intact on the source board unless every board in the schedule was successfully downloaded.
`Start Date/Time`	This field only appears if the Schedule Download field is set to “y”. The Date portion of the field will be of the format mm/dd/yyyy (mm=2 digits for the month, dd=2 digits for the day and yyyy = 4 digits for the year). The Time portion of the field will be of the format hh:mm (hh=2 digits for the hour and mm = 2 digits for the minutes).
`Stop Date/Time`	This field only appears if the Schedule Download field is set to “y”. The Date portion of the field will be of the format mm/dd/yyyy (mm=2 digits for the month, dd=2 digits for the day and yyyy = 4 digits for the year). The Time portion of the field will be of the format hh:mm (hh=2 digits for the hour and mm = 2 digits for the minutes). If this field is left blank, the download will continue until completion.
`Target Location`	These fields contain the target board locations (ppcss) of the boards that will receive the download file image.

change ip-network-region

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
change ip-network-region	***x***	**1 - 80**			
	"_"	blank — no inter-network region connectivity[1]			
	1 to 7	(codec set) - represents the preferred codec set to be used between the two regions and implies that inter-network region connectivity exists between these two regions.			

1. The field defaults to blank everywhere except for fields indicating connectivity from a region to itself. Those fields default to "1".

The matrix should be populated for the same region with the preferred codec selected on the first page of this form. (e.g., for change ip-network-region 1, the matrix should be populated automatically for row 1, column 1 with the preferred codec selected on the first page). If ip-network-region 9 is administered with connectivity with ip-network-region 11 first and then ip-network-region 11 is displayed, the matrix will be populated automatically to show administered connectivity with ip-network-region 9.

The second pages of the ip-network-region x forms are hidden if the `IP Stations` field, the `H.323 Trunks` field, and the `Remote Office` field on the Customer Options form are set to **n**.

If the "`Inter-region IP connectivity allowed?`" field on the IP-interfaces form is set to yes, then the entries for all interconnections among regions 1 to 10 on the R9 ip-network-region form are set to "1". Otherwise, the entries on upgrades are the same as the defaults.

Output

```
change system-parameters features                                Page 11 of 11
                     FEATURE-RELATED SYSTEM PARAMETERS

                                         Direct IP-IP Audio Connections? n
                                                  IP Audio Hairpinning? N
```

The Direct IP-IP Audio Connections and IP Audio Hairpinning fields are hidden if the IP Stations field, the H.323 Trunks field, and the Remote Office field on the customer options form is set to n.

Field descriptions

`Direct IP-IP Audio Connections`	Defaults to "n" (no). “Y” = The switch assumes that the endpoint will be directly ip-ip connected, unless the endpoint signals to the contrary during registration. “N“ = The switch assumes that the endpoint will not be directly ip-ip connected. This value overrides any contrary indication that the endpoint may signal during registration.
`IP Audio Hairpinning`	Defaults to "n" (no). “Y” = The switch assumes that the endpoint will be ip-TN2302-ip connected, unless the endpoint signals to the contrary during registration. “N“ = The switch assumes that the endpoint will not be ip-TN2302-ip connected.

change synchronization

Each system contains a hierarchy of sources used for timing synchronization. DS1 inputs to the external stratum 3 clock affect stratum 3 synchronization hierarchy. Primary and secondary fields reflect Stratum 4 synchronization. If all fields are blank, the tone clock board within each PN provides timing for that PN.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
change synchronization		Examples: **change synchronization** **change synch**	init inads craft cust rcust bcms	none	DS1 interface, BRI trunk, or UDS1 board selected as either a primary or secondary synch source cannot be removed on the DS1 circuit pack administration form or the regular circuit pack administration form.

Output/Input

The following example shows the output for the **change synchronization** command. “4” was entered in the stratum field.

```
change synchronization                            Page   1 of   1

             SYNCHRONIZATION PLAN

      SYNCHRONIZATION SOURCE (circuit pack location)
          Stratum: 4
          Primary: _____    Secondary: _____
Location  Name    Slip        Location  Name    Slip

 NOTE: DS1 and BRI trunk sources will result in stratum 4, type II
synchronization
```

The following example shows the output for the **change synchronization** command. “3” was entered in the stratum field.

```
change synchronization                            Page   1 of   1

             SYNCHRONIZATION PLAN

      SYNCHRONIZATION SOURCE (DS1 circuit pack location)
            Stratum: 3
       Port Network: 1
```

Field descriptions

`Stratum:`	Current synchronization stratum (3, 4)
`Primary:`	First choice system synchronization source (blank entry = no synchronization); field valid only if stratum 4 synchronization is specified
`Secondary:`	Second choice system synchronization source (blank = no synchronization); valid if stratum 4 synchronization selected
`Location:`	Circuit pack location of all administered DS1 circuit packs (port network, carrier and board slot)
`Name:`	User-defined name for the DS1 circuit pack (blank = no user-defined name assigned)
`Slip:`	If DS1 circuit pack has slip alarm, **y**; if not, **n**
`Port Network:`	Display-only field specifying the port network that supplies synchronization through the tone clock circuit pack (valid for stratum 3 synchronization)

change system-parameters maintenance

The **change system-parameters maintenance** command specifies and displays scheduled maintenance operations and maintenance support functions. It also activates and deactivates INADS alarm origination during repairs. To deactivate alarm origination:

1. Make a note of the current entries in the `Alarm Origination` and `CPE Alarm` fields so you can restore them later.
2. Change the `Alarm Origination to OSS Numbers` field to **neither**.
3. Change the `CPE Alarm Activation Level` field to **none**.
4. If daily scheduled maintenance must remain idle during a maintenance procedure, set the `Start Time` field to a time after the session ends. If daily Scheduled Maintenance is running and needs to be deactivated, set the `Stop Time` field to one minute after the current time.
5. Press Enter and verify that the screen displays the message:

   `Command successfully completed`

NOTE:
For earlier releases of system software, disable Cleared Alarm Notification and Restart Notification before submitting the form.

NOTE:
When finished working on the switch be sure to return all fields to their original settings.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
change system-parameters maintenance		Examples: **change system-parameters maintenance**	init inads craft cust rcust	none	none

Output

The following output example shows a display of the **change system-parameters maintenance** command

```
change system-parameters maintenance                         Page   1 of 3
                  MAINTENANCE-RELATED SYSTEM PARAMETERS

OPERATIONS SUPPORT PARAMETERS
            Product Identification: 1000000000
        First OSS Telephone Number: 5551212         Abbrev Alarm Report? y
       Second OSS Telephone Number: 5551212         Abbrev Alarm Report? n
  Alarm Origination to OSS Numbers: both
        Cleared Alarm Notification? y              Suspension Threshold: 5
              Restart Notification? y
           Test Remote Access Port? n
        CPE Alarm Activation Level: none
                  Customer Access to INADS Port? n
       Repeat Dial Interval (mins): 7

SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE
                  Start Time: 22: 00                     Stop Time: 04: 00
           Daily Maintenance: daily                Save Translation: daily
 Control Channel Interchange: no          System Clocks Interchange: no
```

```
 change system-parameters maintenance                            Page   2 of   3
                 MAINTENANCE-RELATED SYSTEM PARAMETERS

MINIMUM MAINTENANCE THRESHOLDS ( Before Notification )
        TTRs: 4        CPTRs: 1        Call Classifier Ports: 0
        MMIs: 0          VCs: 0

TERMINATING TRUNK TRANSMISSION TEST ( Extension )
   Test Type 100:          Test Type 102:          Test Type 105:

ISDN MAINTENANCE
   ISDN-PRI Test Call Extension:         ISDN-BRI Service SPID:

DS1 MAINTENANCE
   DS0 Loop-Around Test Call Extension:

SPE OPTIONAL BOARDS
                     Packet Intf1? y     Packet Intf2? y
```

```
  change system-parameters maintenance                    Page 3 of 3
          MAINTENANCE-RELATED SYSTEM PARAMETERS

       Modem Connection: external
```

Field descriptions

Operations support parameters

`Product Identification`	Identifies switch to an Operations Support System (OSS): 10-digit number starting with 1.
`First OSS Telephone Number`	Switch reports alarms first to the First OSS telephone number (for example, INADS or Trouble Tracker). The number must be obtained from the National Customer Support Center (NCSC) or the TSC. (# and ***** are not allowed in the telephone number.)
`Abbrev Alarm Report`	Enables the Abbreviated Alarm Report feature for the first OSS. (yes)
`Second OSS Telephone Number`	The switch reports alarms secondly to the second OSS telephone number. For example, INADS or DEFINITY . The number must be obtained from the National Customer Support Center (NCSC) or the TSC. (# and ***** are not allowed in the telephone number.)
`Abbrev Alarm Report`	Enables the Abbreviated Alarm Report feature for the second OSS. (no)
`Alarm Origination to OSS Numbers`	Indicates one of four options for alarm origination (neither): `both` = Major and Minor alarms result in an automatic call to both administered OSS telephone numbers. `first-only` = Major and Minor alarms result in an automatic call to the first administered OSS number. `neither` = alarm origination does not occur; reports are not sent to either number. `second no-backup` = Major and Minor alarms result in an automatic call to the first administered OSS telephone number. If calling the first OSS telephone number fails four times, the switch calls the second administered OSS telephone number until calling the first OSS telephone number is successful. **NOTE:** Before DEFINITY ONE Release 9, the name of this field was `Alarm Origination Activated`. If Alarm Origination is deactivated, Cleared Alarm Notification and Restart Notification deactivate, even though they may still be activated in the administration.
`Cleared Alarm Notification`	The switch originates calls to the OSS and sends an alarm resolution message once all previously-reported Major and Minor alarms are resolved. Activate Alarm Origination to enable Cleared Alarm Notification. (no)

`Restart Notification`	Enables the switch to originate calls to the OSS and report any system restarts caused by switch problems. Activate Alarm Origination to enable Restart Notification.
`Suspension Threshold`	Some problems cause alarms to be generated and resolved repeatedly. To detect these problems, the switch suspends Cleared Alarm Notification when it has reported the specified number of Cleared Alarm notifications in a 24 hour period. A suspended Cleared Alarm Notification reactivates with a successfully-completed “logoff” command, a system reset, or when the threshold is changed. This field is irrelevant if `Cleared Alarm Notification` or `Alarm Origination` are disabled. (1–15)
`Test Remote Access Port`	Indicates if remote access testing on the SYSAM circuit pack is active. This field should be set to **yes** when an INADS line is connected to the switch and a maintenance contract is in effect to maintain alarm origination capability. If no equipment is connected to the remote access port, or if a trunk for remote access and alarm origination is not provided, running tests on the remote access port on the SYSAM results in test failures. This causes unnecessary maintenance alarms and allows potentially destructive tests to be run. To prevent this set this field to n**o**.
`CPE Alarm Activation Level`	Indicates the minimum level (Major, Minor or Warning) to activate Customer-Provided Equipment (CPE) alarm. If the level is **none**, the CPE does not activate for any alarm. (none) **NOTE:** When the switch goes into Emergency Transfer, the CPE alarm activates regardless of the CPE Alarm Activation Level setting.
`Customer Access to INADS Port`	To prevent customer login ID access to system administration and maintenance interface control, set this field to **no**. Avaya services has sole access to this field. (no)
`Repeat Dial Interval (MMS)`	Number of minutes that the system must wait before attempting another call origination to an OSS. Lack of a far-end acknowledgment triggers the timer.
`Roundtrip Propagation Delay`	
`Packet Loss`	
`Ping Test Interval`	
`Pings per Measured Interval`	

Scheduled maintenance

An automated series of maintenance tests and operations runs daily according to the schedule and settings specified in the following fields

`Start Time`	Hour and minute (24-hour notation) when daily scheduled maintenance starts
`Stop Time`	Hour and minute when scheduled daily maintenance ceases. If any daily maintenance operations are not completed by this time, the system notes its stopped sequence location and includes those operations during the next scheduled daily maintenance.
`Daily Maintenance`	This display-only field lists the standard test series run by maintenance software during daily maintenance.
`Save Translation`	Indicates days that translation data in memory automatically saves to the Mass Storage System disk and/or tape devices during scheduled maintenance. The operation saves to disk, then completes a backup to tape. (daily, days of the week, or no) “No” prevents automatic saves.
`Control Channel Interchange`	Each port network has a pair of TDM busses called A and B. Each has a set of time slots dedicated to the control channel. One bus (at a time) carries the control channel in each PN. (daily, days of the week, or no) “No” prevents interchanges. (no)
`System Clocks Interchange`	This field indicates the days that interchanges occur. (daily, days of the week, or no). “No” prevents interchanges. (no)
`SPE Interchange`	This field indicates the days SPE interchanges execute during scheduled maintenance, for duplicated SPE systems. (daily, days of the week, or no). “No” prevents scheduled interchanges. (no)
`EXP-LINK Interchange`	This field indicates if expansion links between port-networks interchange as part of scheduled maintenance. The value “no" means that EXP-LINK interchanges do not automatically occur as part of scheduled maintenance. (no)
`Minimum Threshold for TTRs`	When the number of touch tone receivers (TTRs) in service falls below this number (4 to 200), a WARNING alarm is raised against TTR-LEV. These are also known as dual-tone multifrequency receivers (DTMRs). There are 8 TTRs on the TN2314. To alarm the first occurrence of a TTR being taken out of service, set this field to the total number of TTRs in the switch.

NOTE:
This is not part of the basic DEFINITY ONE configuration.

`Minimum Threshold for CPTRs`

When the number of call progress tone receivers in service falls below this number (2 to 100), a WARNING alarm is raised against TTR-LEV. These are also known as general purpose tone detectors (GPTDs). There are 8 CPTRs on the TN2314. To alarm the first occurrence of a CPTR being taken out of service, set this field to the total number of CPTRs in the switch.

NOTE:
This is not part of the basic DEFINITY ONE configuration.

`Minimum Threshold for Call Classifier Ports`

When the number of call classifier ports (CLSFY-PTs) in service falls below this number, a WARNING alarm is raised against TTR-LEV. Valid entries are 1 to 200. There are 8 ports on the TN2314 circuit pack. To alarm the first occurrence of a CLSFY-PT being taken out of service, set this field to the total number of CLSFY-PTs.

`Test Type 100, Test Type 102, Test Type 105`

This field specifies extensions assigned to receive tie-trunk calls from other switches that have test line origination capability. The system responds by sending a sequence of test tones. Test Type 100 tests far end to near end loss and C-message by sending:

- 5.5 seconds of 1004 Hz tone at 0dB
- Quiet until disconnect; disconnect is forced after one minute

Test Type 102 tests far end to near end loss by sending:

- 9 seconds of 1004 Hz tone at 0dB
- 1 second of quiet
- This cycle is repeated until disconnect; disconnect is forced after 24 hours.

Test Type 105 tests 2-way loss, gain slope, and C-message and C-notch noise by sending:

- Nine seconds of 1004 Hz at -16dB
- One second of quiet
- Nine seconds of 404 Hz at -16dB
- One second of quiet
- Nine seconds of 2804 Hz at -16dB
- 30 seconds of quiet
- One half second of Test Progress Tone (2225 Hz)
- Approximately five seconds of quiet
- Forced disconnect

`ISDN-PRI Test Call Extension`

This field indicates the extension used by far-end ISDN nodes to place calls to the system, for testing ISDN-PRI trunks between the far-end and the system.

`ISDN-BRI Service SPID`	This field shows if the link associates with the Service SPID. If the link is associated with the Service SPID. This number is the test spid (0 – 99999) (see ''BRI-SET, ASAI-ADJ, BRI-DAT'' on page 6-270). Otherwise, this field is blank. Service SPID is a feature used by the system technician to check building wiring between the switch and the BRI endpoint.
`DSO Loop-Around Test Call Extension`	The extension used to set up a DSO loop around connection for testing non-ISDN DS1 trunks The DSO Loop-Around Test Call feature is used primarily for testing DSO channels associated with non ISDN-PRI trunks. The loop-around is activated by dialing the test extension number. Multiple DSO Loop-Around connections can be established by placing multiple calls to the loop-around extension. For more information see ''Facility test calls'' in Chapter 2, ''Maintenance Procedures for DEFINITY ONE''.
`Loss Plan`	Leave this field blank if no extra loss is required. If extra loss is required, enter digits as shown below. Use this field if additional loss is required to maintain transmission quality for conference calls by entering the digits shown below.

No. of parties to be conferenced	Enter digit
3	2
4	3
5	4
6	5
7	6

`SPE Optional Boards:`	These fields indicate if a Disk circuit pack is present, and identifies administered Packet Interface slots. If a Packet Interface circuit pack is present, the corresponding Packet Interface field is set to y when the system boots. No change to that field is allowed. If a Packet Interface circuit pack is not present, the value for the Packet Interface field is read from translation data, and stored on disk or tape. If the field is set to **n**, a Packet Interface circuit pack may be administered by changing the corresponding `Packet Interface` field to **y**.

clear audits

The **clear audits** command clears cumulative and/or peak hour's data collected for each data relation audit. This command clears old data to display data collected since the last **clear audits** command when the **status audits** command is invoked. Refer to ''status audits'' on page 5-188 for more information).

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
clear audits	***cumulative***	Clears data collected about the peak hour since the last reboot or **clear audits cumulative** command	init inads	none	See below
	peak-hour	Clears peak hour data Examples: **clear audits cumulative** **clear audits peak-hour**			

Feature interactions

Status audits displays data cleared by the **clear audits** command. After **clear audits** executes successfully, the **display audits cumulative** and/or **display audits peak-hour** commands display information collected since the last **clear audits** command. The start date displays on the status audits screen reflecting the time that **clear audits** executed.

clear errors

The **clear errors** command moves errors and resolved alarms to cleared-error lists, making room for new incoming error messages. This command does not clear active alarms from the alarm log. This command must be used with care to prevent overwriting cleared entries. When additional entries are needed to log new errors, the system clears error entries first. Use the **display errors** command to list the cleared errors.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
clear errors		Examples: **clear errors**	init inads craft	none	none

clear isdnpri-testcall

The **clear isdnpri-testcall** command cancels in-progress ISDN-PRI test calls. Once a running test call is cleared, another can begin.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
clear isdnpri-testcall	***group number*** ***member number***	Trunk group number. Member within the trunk group. Examples: **clear isdnpri-testcall 80/1** **clear isdnpri-testcall 78/2**	init inads craft	none	none

clear mst

The **clear mst** command precedes a trace. If this command is active during a trace, it clears unwanted data.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
clear mst		Examples: **clear mst**	init inads	none	none

clear pkt

The **clear pkt** command resolves packet bus problems and sends a forced packet bus **clear stimuli** command over the packet bus.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
clear pkt	***port network location***	Physical position of the packet bus (1 - 3) Examples: **clear pkt port-network 1**	init inads craft	none	none

clear port

The **clear port** works with the **mark port** command. This command removes marks from ports frees them for service.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
clear port	***location***	Port location (**PCSSpp**) Examples: **clear port 01c1102**	init inads cust nms	none	none

disable administered-connection

The **disable administered connection** command stops both scheduled and periodic testing and stops processing of in-line errors for all or selected administered connections.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
disable administered-connection	***ac number*** ***all***	Number of the administered connection Selects all administered connections Examples: **disable administered-connection all** **disable administered-connection 1** **disable administered-connection 128**	init inads craft cust rcust mis	none	none

disable filesystem

This command is part of the Firmware Download feature. The **disable filesytem** command requests the removal of the memory filesystem on the source board after a firmware download.

This command fails if there are any files present on the filesystem and an error message, `filesystem still has files`, displays on the SAT. To disable the filesystem, remove all the files on the filesystem via the **remove file** command.

This command fails if the filesystem is already disabled.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
disable filesystem	***PPCSS***	**board location**			

disable firmware download

This command disables the current firmware download. If a target board is currently downloading, the download is first completed for the current board but the remaining boards are not downloaded.

This command clears the existing download form information. However, it retains the states of the previous download schedule. This past status is viewable by executing the **status** command with the last qualifier.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
disable firmware download	***UUCSS***	**board location**			

disable mst

The **disable mst** command stops the message trace facility. If the trace was not already disabled, the command inserts a GAP marker into the trace. The user should execute the **disable mst** command when the trace is complete. If left enabled, the trace continues to use CPU time until the time limit expires. Entering **disable mst** command has no effect on the system if the trace is already disabled. To view the results of the trace, enter the **list mst** command.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
disable mst		Example: **disable mat**	init inads	none	none

disable suspend-alm-orig

The **disable suspend-alm-orig** command stops entries from the active Suspend Alarm Origination table. This command disables all board entries that match a specific physical board location.

NOTE:
This command does *not* disable port entries.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
disable suspend-alm-orig	***board location***	Physical location of the replaced or corrected board (does not support port location) Examples: **disable suspend-alm-orig 1C03** **disable suspend-alm-orig 1E07**	init inads craft cust rcust	none	none

disable synchronization-switch

This command stops the automatic clock switching capability of the maintenance subsystem. The clock refers to the oscillator on a tone/ clock or DS1 interface. The synchronization subsystem (TDM bus clock, DS1 trunk board, and maintenance and administration software) provides error-free digital communication between the switch and other PBXs, COs, or customer equipment.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
disable synchronization-switch			init inads craft	none	none

disable test-number

The **disable test-number** command prohibits selected maintenance tests from running. To run a disabled test number, enter the **enable test-number** command.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
disable test-number	***number***	Maintenance test number	init inads	none	none

display alarms

The **display alarms** command creates an Alarm Report. The user completes an option screen to select the parameters for the report.

The system creates the reports from the logs of the maintenance subsystem. The subsystem monitors the system hardware and logs problems as errors or alarms. The type of alarm indicates the impact of the problem, as defined below:

Warning alarm—A minor interference which does not noticeably impair service.

Minor alarm—A problem which could disable a local area of the system and noticeably impair service.

Major alarm—A problem which widely degrades the system and seriously impairs service. The system automatically calls INADS to report major alarms.

Resolved alarm—A problem which has been corrected, and the system is correctly functioning. The system stamps resolved alarms with the date and time the problem was corrected. The system handles any errors associated with the alarms as “resolved.”

SNMP data

The native SNMP agent provides access to a table of DEFINITY errors on a DEFINITY ONE system. Each entry in the table includes the following information:

- Alarm location
- Maintenance name of alarmed object
- On Board flag
- Alternate name
- Alarm severity
- Service state
- Acknowledgement flags (1 and 2)
- Date and time of alarms and resolutions

For more detailed information see Output and Field descriptions below.

System Reboots and the Alarm Logs

The system saves the Alarm and Error logs to the memory card if any of the following events occur:

— The **save translation** command is executed.

— Translations are saved as part of scheduled maintenance.

— A reboot takes place.

— The PPN is about to lose all power after having been on battery backup.

The attempt to save the alarm and error logs may be unsuccessful if the MSS is not available.

Whenever the system reboots, the logs are restored from the SPE disk that becomes active with the reboot. Since the logs are saved to the disk on the SPE that was active *before* the reboot, the versions restored at reboot time may not be current. This condition occurs if:

— The attempt to save at reboot did not succeed.

— The SPE disk that is rebooted is not the same disk to which the logs were last saved.

In such a case, the logs will not contain the most recent errors and alarms. To determine if the restored logs are complete, look for indications that would have preceded the reboot.

System resets, that are less severe than a reboot, rarely affect the error and alarm logs.

NOTE:
If the error and alarm logs contain SYSTEM errors, then use the **display initcauses** command to search for information that system could *not* log during reset operation.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
display alarms			init inads craft cust rcust bcms browse	all alarms displayed	See below

Feature interactions

- If the user disables the alarm origination with the **change system-parameters maintenance** command, then the Ack? (Acknowledged) field on the Alarm Report is blank regardless of the true acknowledged state of the alarm.

Options screen

When you enter the **display alarms** command, the system first displays the options screen. Select the options you want to view on the report. The figure below is an example of the options screen for Alarm Reports.

```
display alarms                                                  Page 1 of 1
                                 ALARM REPORTS

        The following options control which alarms will be displayed.
        ALARM TYPES
                   Active? y_      Resolved? n_
                    Major? y_         Minor? y_      Warning? y_
        REPORT PERIOD
                 Interval: m_    From: __/__/__:__   To: __/__/__:__
        EQUIPMENT TYPE ( Choose only one, if any, of the following )
                             Cabinet: ____
                        Port Network: __
                        Board Number: _______
                                Port: ________
                            Category: ________
                           Extension: _____
                Trunk ( group/member ): ___/___
```

Field descriptions

ALARM TYPES	Enter **y** (yes) or **n** (no) in any of the 5 alarm type fields
Interval	Enter **one** of the codes below: **m** = last month **h** = last hour **d** = last day ***w*** = last week **a** = all (default)
From	Month/day/year (example: 01/01/97); if the From date is blank, the report contains all the active alarms for the month *prior* to the current date.
To	Month/day/year (example: 01/15/97); if the To date is not entered, the report contains all the active alarms starting with the From date to the current date.
Cabinet	Administered cabinet number (1-3)

`Port Network`	1-3
`Board Number:`	Board address (**PCSS**); example: 01A20
`Port`	Port address (**PCSSpp**); example: 01A2031
`Category`	Object code for the equipment category. Press HELP in this field to view a list of the object codes.
`Extension`	Extension number (per dial-plan)
`Trunk`	Enter a group number or a group and member number: ■ Enter *only* the **group** number (01-99) to display *all* members in the group. Example: 01/__ ■ Enter *both* the **group** number (01-99) and **member** number (01-99) to display a *specific* member in a group.Example: 01/99

Output

After you complete the options screen, the system displays a 1- or 2-page Alarm Report. To toggle between the pages and to exit the report, use the keys described below:

- For 513 and 715 terminals, use **F8** for NEXT PAGE and PREV PAGE commands.
- For all other terminals, use **F7** for NEXT PAGE and PREV PAGE commands.
- Use **Esc** for the CANCEL command.

The screen below shows an example of an Alarm Report.

```
display alarms

                                 ALARM REPORT

Port    Maintenance  On     Alt  Alarm   Svc    Ack?  Date        Date
         Name         Brd?      Name    Type     State   1 2   Alarmed      Resolved

01C07     ANL-BD         y              MINOR         n n  05/22/20:26 00/00/00:00
01C0702   ANL-LINE       n        311   WARNING  IN        05/22/20:26 00/00/00:00
01C0701   ANL-LINE       n        1051  WARNING  IN        05/22/20:26 00/00/00:00
01C0703   ANL-LINE       n        1053  WARNING  IN        05/22/20:26 00/00/00:00
01C1505   CO-TRK         n        78/01 WARNING  OUT       05/22/20:26 00/00/00:00
01C1505   CO-TRK         n        78/01 WARNING  OUT       05/22/20:26 00/00/00:00
PN 02B    TDM-BUS        n              WARNING            05/23/14:53 00/00/00:00



Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Lists the location codes for the alarmed object, as follows: ■ Circuit packs locations display as: cabinet-carrier-[slot]-[circuit]. Example: **01C0702**.
`Maintenance Name`	Lists the logical name of the maintenance object with the alarm.
`On Brd`	A **y** (yes) indicates the fault was found on the associated circuit pack. A **n** (no) indicates the fault is **not** connected to the circuit pack.
`Alt Name`	Identifies the location of maintenance object, as follows: ■ Station = extension number ■ Trunk = Group number (78/__) or group and member numbers (78/01) ■ Private CO Line = private CO line (P) and group number. (P/xxx)
`Alarm Type`	Alarm level: MAJOR, MINOR, or WARNING
`Service State`	Service state of the station and trunk ports: ■ RDY = ready for service ■ OUT = out of service ■ IN = in service ■ [Blank] = No associated service state
`Ack?`	Headings 1 and 2 identify the first and second OSS telephone numbers, respectively. The entries below indicate the acknowledged alarm state: ■ **y** (yes) = alarm has been acknowledged ■ **n** (no) = alarm has **not** been acknowledged ■ **c** (cleared) = alarm was first acknowledged, then resolved and cleared [Blank] = no attempt was made to report the alarm **NOTE:** If the user disables the alarm origination with the **change system-parameters maintenance** command, then the **Ack?** field will be blank regardless of the true acknowledged state of the alarm.
`Date Alarmed`	Month, day, hour, and minute of the alarm.
`Date Resolved`	Month, day, hour, and minute of the resolution (active alarms = zeros)

display bulletin board

For detailed information about the DEFINITY bulletin board, refer to “Using the bulletin board” and “Bulletin Board” in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administrator’s Guide* (555-230-506).

SNMP data

The native SNMP agent provides access to the contents of the DEFINITY’s bulletin board. The data is from the **display bulletin board** command.

display capacity

This form describes how you have administered your system and provides a "snapshot" status of the switch resources.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
display capacity			init inads craft cust rcust	none	none

The screen below shows the output from the **display capacity** command.

NOTE:
The capacities listed may not coincide with your system. The figures that follow are included to help explain the command and the field values, not to provide capacity information.

```
display capacity                                                     Page 1 of 9

                                    SYSTEM CAPACITY

                  Current System Memory Configuration: G3cfsV6

                                                                           System
                                                            Used  Available  Limit
                                                           - - - - - - - - - - - - -
                      AAR/ARS
                                AAR/ARS Patterns:             17       623      640
                          Inserted Digit Strings:              6      2994     3000

             ABBREVIATED DIALING (AD)

                           AD Entries Per System:             10     99990   100000
      AD Personal Lists Per System:149995000

    ADJUNCT SWITCH APPLICATION INTERFACE (ASAI)
      Active Controlling Associations:060006000
      Notification Requests:01000010000
 Simultaneous Active Adjunct Controlled Calls:030003000
```

Field descriptions (page 1)

AAR/ARS

`AAR/ARS Patterns`	The number of route patterns. For further information, see *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522).
`Inserted Digit Strings`	Number of 12-character inserted-digit strings available for AAR/ARS preferences. For further information, see *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522).

Abbreviated Dialing (AD)

`AD Entries Per System`	The number of abbreviated dialing entries (for both group and personal lists).
`AD Personal Lists Per System`	The number of abbreviated dialing personal lists. For further information, see *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522).

Adjunct Switch Application Interface (ASAI)

`Active Controlling Associations`	The number of station domain controls that ASAI adjuncts can request.
`Notification Requests`	The number of requests ASAI can make to monitor call activity at a split or VDN.

`Simultaneous Active Adjunct Controlled Calls`	The number of calls that can be controlled by ASAI adjuncts.

```
                                                          Page  2 of  9
                               SYSTEM CAPACITY

                                                                  System
                                                    Used  Available  Limit
                                                   - - - - - - - - - - - - -

              ATTENDANT SERVICE

                         Attendant Positions:         2        26       28
                                Queue Length:         0       300      300

                         Authorization Codes:         0     90000    90000

    BASIC CALL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (BCMS)
                  Measured Agents Per System:         0      2000     2000
                      Measured Splits/Skills:         0       600      600
                                       VDNs:          0       512      512
```

Figure 5-1. System Capacity form (page 2 of 9)

Field descriptions (page 2)

Attendant Service

`Attendant Positions`	The number of administered attendants.
`Queue Length`	A *real-time* snapshot of the number of calls waiting for all attendants.
`Authorization Codes`	The number of authorization codes used for security purposes. For further information, see *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522).

Basic Call Management System (BCMS)

`Measured Agents Per System`	The number of agents the Basic Call Management System (BCMS) is measuring.
`Measured Splits/Skills`	The number of hunt groups BCMS is measuring.
`VDNs`	The number of vector directory numbers BCMS is measuring.

```
                                                            Page 3 of 9
                              SYSTEM CAPACITY

                                                                     System
                                                    Used  Available  Limit
                                                   - - - - - - - - - - - - -

              CALL COVERAGE
                      Coverage Answer Groups:          0       750       750
                              Coverage Paths:          7      9992      9999

                          Call Pickup Groups:          0      5000      5000

                                Call Records:          -         -      7712

       CALL VECTORING/CALL PROMPTING
                    Vector Directory Numbers:          2     19998     20000
                          Vectors Per System:          3       509       512
     BSR Application-Location Pairs Per System:        0      1000      1000
```

Figure 5-2. System Capacity form (page 3 of 9)

Field descriptions (page 3)

Call Coverage

`Coverage Answer Groups`	The number of Coverage Answer Groups. For further information, see *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522).
`Coverage Paths`	Coverage Paths — The number of coverage paths which is a path taken when a call goes to coverage. For further information, see *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522).
`Call Pickup Groups`	The number of call pickup groups have been administered. For further information, see *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522).
`Call Records`	The maximum number of active calls at a given time. This field does not display real-time data, just the system limit and is not administrable.

Call Vectoring/Call Prompting

`Vector Directory Numbers`	The number of system VDNs. For further information, see *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 3 Call Vectoring and Expert Agent Selection (EAS) Guide* (555-230-521).
`Vectors Per System`	The number of vectors per system. For further information, see *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 3 Call Vectoring and Expert Agent Selection (EAS) Guide* (555-230-521).

`BSR Application - Location Pairs Per System`	The number of mappings administered in a multisite network. The maximum number of application-location pairs per system is 1000. For example, for a network of 10 locations, you can assign100 applications; with 50 locations, you can assign 20 applications. For further information, see*DEFINITY Communications System Generic 3 Call Vectoring and Expert Agent Selection (EAS) Guide* (555-230-521).

```
                                                      Page 4 of 9
                           SYSTEM CAPACITY

                                                            System
                                              Used  Available  Limit
                                             - - - - - - - - - - - - -

            DATA PARAMETERS
                   Administered Connections:       5      123     128
                Alphanumeric Dialing Entries:      0     1250    1250

               DIAL PLAN
                                 Extensions:     104    35961   36065
                   Miscellaneous Extensions:      25    20292   20317
                      UDP Extension Records:      15    49985   50000

                     Digital Data Endpoints:      50     7450    7500

                    Expansion Port Networks:       2       41      43

                   Facility Busy Indicators:      10     9990   10000
```

Figure 5-3. System Capacity form (page 4 of 9)

Field descriptions (page 4)

Data Parameters

`Administered Connections`	The number of connections between two access or data endpoints. For further information, see *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522).
`Alphanumeric Dialing Entries`	For further information, see *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522).

Dial Plan

`Extensions`	This includes stations, data endpoints, hunt groups, announcements, TEGs, VDNs, common shared extensions, and code calling IDs.

`Miscellaneous Extensions`	Anything that is not a station, trunk, data module, or attendant. This includes, but is not limited to, PCOL groups, common shared extensions, access endpoints, administered TSCs, code calling IDs, VDNs, LDNs, hunt groups, announcements, and TEGs.
`UDP Extension Records`	The number of 4- or 5-digit extension numbers that allow a user to call from one PBX to another using that number.
`Digital Data Endpoints`	The number of digital serial communication devices that permit the asynchronous transfer of data. This also includes the number of analog adjuncts.
`Expansion Port Networks`	The number of port networks connected to the TDM bus and packet bus of a process port network.
`Facility Busy Indicators`	The number of visual indicators of the busy/idle status of any particular trunk group, hunt group member, or station user. For further information, see *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522).

```
                                                          Page 5 of 9
                               SYSTEM CAPACITY

                                                                System
                                                    Used  Available  Limit
                                                   - - - - - - - - - - - - -

  HUNT GROUPS, SPLITS, OR SKILLS
                        Groups/Splits/Skills:         9       591      600
                        Logged-In ACD Agents:         0      5200     5200
                    Group Members Per System:        17      9983    10000
                    CMS Measured ACD Members:         0     10000    10000
                      Queue Slots Per System:         2     14998    15000
                        Queue Status Buttons:         0      2000     2000

                      Intercom Groups Per System:     0       256      256

                    Modem Pool Groups Per System:     0        63       63

            Personal CO Line (PCOL) Trunk Groups:     0       200      200
```

Figure 5-4. System Capacity form (page 5 of 9)

Field descriptions (page 5)

Hunt groups, splits, or skills

`Groups/Splits/ Skills`	The number of ACD hunt groups.
`Logged-In ACD Agents`	A *real-time* field displaying the number of agents actually logged in. For example, if an agent is logged into 4 skills (and there are no other agents), then the `Logged-In ACD Agents` field is 1 and the `Group Members Per System` field is 4.
`Group Members Per System`	The number of agent/group pairs.
`CMS Measured ACD Members`	The number of agent pairs being measured by CMS.
`Queue Slots Per System`	The number of hunt group queue positions.
`Queue Status Buttons`	The number of hunt group queue status buttons administered on stations. There are four types of queue status buttons; attendants use the last two queue status buttons: ■ q-calls (Queue Calls) ■ q-time (Queue Time) ■ atd-qcalls (ATD - Queue Calls) ■ atd-qtime (ATD - Queue Time)
`Intercom Groups Per System`	The number of intercom groups set up within your organization.
`Modem Pool Groups Per System`	The number of modem pool groups. For further information, see *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522).
`Personal CO Line (PCOL) Trunk Groups`	The number of PCOL trunk groups. For further information, see *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522).

```
                                                     Page 6 of 9
                          SYSTEM CAPACITY

                                                                System
                                                  Used  Available  Limit
                                                  - - - - - - - - - - - - -

    Recorded Announcement Analog Queue Slots:         0      1256      1256

 TEMPORARY SIGNALING CONNECTIONS (TSC)
                           Administered TSCs:         0       128       128
                               NCA-TSC Calls:         0       256       256

               TRUNKS
                           DS1 Circuit Packs:         9       157       166
                        ICHT For ISDN Trunks:         0       576       576
            ISDN CBC Service Selection Trunks:        1       199       200
                               Trunks Groups:        29       637       666
                                Trunks Ports:        86      3914      4000
```

Figure 5-5. System Capacity form (page 6 of 9)

Field descriptions (page 6)

`Recorded Announcement Analog Queue Slots`	The number of calls in queue for the system's analog announcements.

Temporary Signaling Connections (TSC)

`Administered TSCs`	The number of allowed Temporary Signaling Connections (TSCs).
`NCA-TSC Calls`	The number of allowed Non-Call Associated TSCs.

Trunks

`DS1 Circuit Packs`	The number of allowed DS1 circuit packs.
`ICHT For ISDN Trunks`	The number of Incoming Call Handling Table (ICHT) entries administered for trunk groups.
`ISDN CBC Service Selection Trunks`	The number of call-by-call trunk groups.
`Trunk Groups`	The number of trunk groups administered.
`Trunk Ports`	The number of trunk ports administered.

```
                                                        Page  7 of  9
                           SYSTEM CAPACITY

                                                                System
                                                Used  Available  Limit
                                              - - - - - - - - - - - - -

         VOICE TERMINALS
            Station Button Memory (units):         0 %    100 %   5260000
                           Station Records:        35     24965     25000
                                  Stations:        29       -         -
                         Stations With Port:       29       -         -
                      Stations Without Port:        0       -         -
                            Other Stations:         6       -         -
                                 TTI Ports:         0       -         -

         TOTAL SUBSCRIBED PORTS
                            ISDN BRI Ports:         3      6997      7000
                    Station and Trunk Ports:      119     13881     14000
```

Figure 5-6. System Capacity form (page 7 of 9)

Field descriptions (page 7)

Voice Terminals

`Station Button Memory (units)`	The percentage of memory being consumed by all administered buttons.
`Station Records`	The number of resources being used by regular stations, announcements, and music on hold.
`Stations`	The number of voice terminals.
`Stations With Port`	The number of connected voice terminals (stations with specific administered ports).
`Stations Without Port`	The number of voice terminals not having an administered port, such as AWOH.
`Other Stations`	The number of ports used as conversion resources, agent login ID, MASI, and analog announcements.
`TTI Ports`	The number of ports assigned by TTI features.

Total Subscribed Ports

`ISDN BRI Ports`	The number of ISDN-BRI ports.
`Station and Trunk Ports`	The number of stations with ports and assigned trunk ports.

```
                                                   Page 8 of 9
                              SYSTEM CAPACITY

                                                                 System
                                              Used  Available  Limit
                                             - - - - - - - - - - - - -

              TOTAL SUBSCRIBED PORTS
                WIRELESS:
                          Radio Controllers:         0        0        0
                         Wireless Terminals:         0        0        0
```

Figure 5-7. System Capacity form (page 8 of 9)

Field descriptions (page 8)

Current System Information

`Software Load`	The current software load on which the system is running.
`Memory Configuration`	The system platform.
`Offer Category`	The system's offer category.

Last Translation Loaded Information

`Software Load`	The software load translations saved before upgrade or reboot.
`Memory Configuration`	The platform on which the translations were saved. Can also be `unknown` if no flash card is present or translations made on old load. This is important because platforms are not always compatible.
`Offer Category`	The offer category that was set when the last save translation was done before upgrade or reboot. Can also be `unknown` if no flash card is present or translations made on old load.

```
    display capacity                                       Page   9 of   9
SYSTEM CAPACITY

CURRENT SYSTEM INFORMATION

Software Load: G3V8c.00.0.509.0
Memory Configuration: G3cfsV8
Offer Category: A

LAST TRANSLATION LOADED INFORMATION

Software Load: G3V8c.00.0.509.0
Memory Configuration: G3cfs(compact co-res)
Offer Category: A
```

Figure 5-8. System Capacity form (page 9 of 9)

Field descriptions (page 9)

Total Subscribed Ports

`Radio Controllers`	The number of subscribed radio controller circuit packs.
`Wireless Terminals`	The number of subscribed wireless terminals.

display dialplan

For more information about the **display dialplan** command, refer to the *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administrator's Guide* (555-230-506).

SNMP data

The native SNMP agent captures data generated by this command.

display disabled-tests

This command lists the numbers for all maintenance tests that have been disabled by INADS. These tests are not be available for background or demand testing.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
display disabled-tests			init inads craft cust rcust	none	none

Output

The following examples shows the output from the **display disabled-tests** command.

```
display disabled-tests                                   SPE A


                         DISABLED TEST INFORMATION

         Test Number

         710


Command successfully completed
```

display ds1-echo cancellation

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
display ds1-echo cancellation					

Output

The following examples shows the output from the **display ds1-echo cancellation** command.

```
display ds1-echo cancellation
```

display errors

The **display errors** command creates an Alarm Report. The user completes an option screen to select the parameters for the report.

The system creates the reports from the logs of the maintenance subsystem. The subsystem monitors the system hardware and logs problems as errors or alarms.

Errors can result from in-line firmware errors, periodic tests, failures detected while executing a test command, software inconsistency, or a data audit discrepancy.

SNMP data

The native SNMP agent provides access to a table of DEFINITY errors on a DEFINITY ONE system. Each entry in the table consists of the following information:

- Error location
- Maintenance name of the object in error
- Alternate name
- Error type
- Auxiliary data
- Time error first occurred
- Time error last occurred
- Error count
- Alarm state

For more information about the data listed above see ''Output form'' on page 5-63 and ''Field descriptions'' on page 5-63.

System reboots and the error logs

The system saves the alarm and error logs to the memory card if any of the following events occur:

— The **save translation** command is executed.

— Translations are saved as part of scheduled maintenance.

— A reboot takes place.

— The PPN is about to lose all power after having been on battery backup.

The attempt to save the alarm and error logs may be unsuccessful if the MSS is not available.

Whenever the system reboots, the logs are restored from the SPE disk that becomes active with the reboot. Since the logs are saved to the disk on the SPE that was active *before* the reboot, the versions restored at reboot time may not be current. This condition occurs if:

— The attempt to save at reboot did not succeed.

— The SPE disk that is rebooted is not the same disk to which the logs were last saved.

In such a case, the logs do not contain the most recent errors and alarms. To determine if the restored logs are complete, look for indications that would have preceded the reboot.

System resets, less severe than a reboot, rarely affect the error and alarm logs.

NOTE:
If the error and alarm logs contain SYSTEM errors, then use the **display initcauses** command to search for information that system could *not* log during reset operation.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
display errors	***high resolution***	Highlights the time stamps on the Error Report for the first and last occurrences of the error.	init inads craft cust nms browse	all errors displayed	none

Input form

When you enter the **display errors** command, the system first displays the options screen. You select the options you want to view on the report. The figure below is an example of the options screen for an Error Report.

```
display errors                                                    Page   1 of   1
                                 ERROR REPORT
     The following options control which errors will be displayed.
         ERROR TYPES
            Error Type: _____            Error List: active-alarms
         REPORT PERIOD
            Interval: _      From: __/__/__:__  To: __/__/__:__
         EQUIPMENT TYPE ( Choose only one, if any, of the following )
                                Cabinet: __
                           Port Network: __
                           Board Number: ____
                                   Port: ______
                               Category: ________
                              Extension: _____
              Trunk ( group/member ): ___/___
```

Field descriptions

`Error Type` — Enter a specific error type. If the field is blank, the system displays all errors. Press HELP in this field to view a list of codes.

`Error List` — Enter **one** of the error lists below:

active-alarms (default)
errors
cleared-errors

The title for the Hardware Error Report will include the name of the selected error list.

`Interval` — Enter **one** of the codes below:

m = last month
h = last hour
d = last day (default)
w = last week
a = all

`From` — Enter 2-digit numbers for the month/day/year (Example: 01/01/97). The default is the earliest time of the existing error records in the log.

`To` — Enter 2-digit numbers for the month/day/year (Example: 01/01/97). The default is the current date.

`Cabinet` — Enter 1

`Port Network` — Enter 1

`Board Number:` — Board address: **PCSS**

`Port` — Port location: **PCSSpp**

`Category` — Enter the object code for the equipment category. Press HELP in this field to view a list of the object codes

`Extension` — Enter the extension number

`Trunk` — Enter a group number or a group and member number:

- Enter *only* the **group** number (01-99) to display *all* members in the group. Example: 01/__
- Enter *both* the **group** number (01-99) and **member** number (01-99) to display a *specific* member in a group. Example: 01/99.

Output form

After completing the options screen, the system displays a 1- or 2-page Hardware Error Report. To toggle between the pages and to exit the report, use the keys described below:

- For 513 and 715 terminals, use **F8** for NEXT PAGE and PREV PAGE commands
- For all other terminals, use **F7** for NEXT PAGE and PREV PAGE commands
- Use **Esc** for the `CANCEL` command

The screen below is an example of an Hardware Error Report -- Active Alarms, **without** the high-resolution qualifier in the command line.

```
display errors                                                  Page  1   SPE A

                     HARDWARE ERROR REPORT - ACTIVE ALARMS

Port      Mtce     Alt     Err   Aux     First        Last        Err Err Rt/ Al Ac
          Name     Name    Type  Data    Occur        Occur       Cnt Rt  Hr  St
01C0702   ANL-LINE 311     257         01/31/09:20 01/31/20:26 255 256 255 a   y
01C0701   ANL-LINE 1051    257         01/31/20:26 01/31/20:26 4   0   4   a   y
01C0703   ANL-LINE 1053    257         01/31/20:26 01/31/20:26 4   0   4   a   y
01A       TDM-CLK          0     0     01/31/20:34 01/31/20:34 1   0   1   a   n
01C1505   CO-TRK   078/001 3329  57408 01/31/20:26 01/31/20:27 5   300 5   a   y
01C1505   CO-TRK   078/001 1537        01/31/20:26 01/31/20:28 5   150 5   a   y


Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port` — Lists the location codes for the alarmed object, as follows:

- Circuit packs locations display as: cabinet-carrier-[slot]-[circuit]. Example: 01C702.
- Port network locations display as: port network number-bus. Example: **PN 01B**. PN 01 = Port Network (PN) number and A or B = bus.

`Maintenance Name` — Lists the logical name of the maintenance object with an error logged against it.

`Alt Name` — Identifies the location of maintenance object, as follows:

- Station = extension number
- Trunk = Group number (78/__) or group and member numbers (78/01)
- Private CO Line = private CO line (P) and group number (P/xxx)

`Error Type`	Lists the error number for the type of problem encountered for this maintenance object. The technician must use this error number in conjunction with the logical name information to determine the exact nature of the error.
`Aux Data`	Lists additional information concerning the maintenance object error condition. Like the error type, this data will be specific to the maintenance object type. However, unlike the error code, only the most recent value of the auxiliary data will be retained for each error record.
`First Occur`	Displays the month, day, hour, and minute (and second if the high-resolution command line option is used) that the error was first recorded.
`Seq Cnt`	Sequence Count - This number indicates the order of errors logged within a second for the time stamps associated with the first occurrence and last occurrence of an error. This information is displayed only if the **high-resolution** command line option is entered. There may be gaps for the sequence numbers within a given second since the last occurrence of an error may replace an existing entry that had been assigned the missing sequence number. Gaps may also appear in the numbers since sequence counts are also used with software event information not shown in the hardware error log.
`Last Occur`	Displays the month, day, hour, and minute (and second if the high-resolution command line option is used) of the most recent error. Note: if the system is unable to retrieve the time of day when the error occurred, a ‘dummy’ date will be stamped in the log and appears as: **00/00/01:07**.
`Err Cnt`	Error Count - The total number of times that the error type has occurred for this maintenance object. If the number of errors exceeds 3 digits, the system enters the number **256**, which indicates that a larger number of errors occurred, but could not be displayed correctly.
`Err Rt`	Error Rate - The average rate at which the errors have occurred from the first occurrence to the present. If the number of errors exceeds 3 digits, the system enters the number **256**, which indicates that a larger number of errors occurred, but could not be displayed correctly.
`Rt/Hr`	Rate per Hour - An approximation of the rate that this error occurred in the last hour.If the number of errors exceeds 3 digits, the system enters the number **256**, which indicates that a larger number of errors occurred, but could not be displayed correctly.

`Al St` Alarm Status - A character indicating the status of this MO in the error and alarm logs. The allowed values are:

a = Active alarm entry

r = Resolved alarm entry

c = Resolved alarm entry as a result of the long "clear" option of the test command

s = Resolved alarm entry as a result of a software requested (non-demand) system restart

t = Resolved alarm entry as a result of a technician requested system restart

n = Not alarmed.

Ac Active? - A **y** (yes) entry indicates the maintenance object is still active. A **n** (no) entry indicates the object is no longer a problem.

The screen below is an example of an Hardware Error Report -- Active Alarms, **with** the high-resolution qualifier in the command line.

When you enter the command **display errors high-resolution**, the system adds the `Seq Cnt` (sequence count) column. The number in the column indicates the order of errors logged within a second for the time stamps associated with the first occurrence and the last occurrence of an error. Refer to the field description above for more details.

```
display errors high-resolution                                  Page  1   SPE A

             HIGH RESOLUTION HARDWARE ERROR REPORT - ACTIVE ALARMS

Port     Mtce     Alt     Err   Aux         First    Seq        Last     Seq Err Al
         Name     Name    Type  Data        Occur    Cnt        Occur    Cnt Cnt St
01C0702  ANL-LINE 311     257        01/31/09:20:21 1  01/31/20:26:05 1  255 a
01C0701  ANL-LINE 1051     257        01/31/20:26:18 1  01/31/20:26:18 7  4   a
01C0703  ANL-LINE 1053     257        01/31/20:26:18 2  01/31/20:26:18 8  4   a
01A      TDM-CLK           0     0    01/31/20:34:35 1  01/31/20:34:35 1  1   a
01C1505  CO-TRK   078/001 3329  57408 01/31/20:26:07 1  01/31/20:27:28 1  5   a
01C1505  CO-TRK   078/001 1537        01/31/20:26:52 1  01/31/20:28:41 1  5   a


Command successfully completed
```

display events

A vector event is the occurrence of something unexpected during a vector-routed call due to resource exhaustion or faulty vector programming. For example, route-step failures are typically due to the programming of an invalid extension. These types of failures are not due to faulty hardware or system software error and do not constitute incorrect feature operation. This command allows you to diagnose and correct vectoring problems due to the above-mentioned causes. See *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 3 Call Vectoring and Expert Agent Selection (EAS) Guide* (555-230-521) for information on how to interpret this report.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
display events			init inads craft cust rcust	none	none

Input form

The following entry form is displayed to allow limiting the report to events of a certain type or from a defined time period.

```
display events                                   Page   1 of   1    SPE B

                            EVENT REPORT

  The following options control which events will be displayed.

         EVENT CATEGORY

            Category: vector
                    denial

         REPORT PERIOD

            Interval: _a_    From: __/__/__:__ To: __/__/__:__


         SEARCH OPTIONS

                        Vector Number: ___
                           Event Type: _____
```

Field descriptions

`Category`	`Vector` specifies the type of event report to display and is the only valid entry.
`Report Period`	The fields in this section allow you to view only those vector events that occurred within a specific time period. If these are left blank, all vector events recorded are displayed.
`Interval:`	This field specifies a display of all events within the last time period of the type Enter the first letter of one of the following selections: *a*ll, *m*onth, *d*ay, *h*our, *m*inute.
`Start/Stop Time`	The starting and ending times of the interval to be reported in 24-hour notation.
`Vector Number`	The number of the vector (1-256) for which events will be reported. If this field is left blank, events for all vectors are reported.
`Event Type`	Specific types of vector events are associated with numbers from 50000 to 50999. Entering one of these numbers limits the report to events of this type. If this field is left blank, events for all types of vectors are reported.

Output

See *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 3 Call Vectoring and Expert Agent Selection (EAS) Guide* (555-230-521) for more information on how to interpret this report. In particular, the `Event Data 2` field is associated with possible causes and repair strategies for the event.

The following example shows a typical vector event report.

```
display events                                              Page  1   SPE B


                               EVENTS REPORT

Event Event                       Event    Event   First       Last       Evnt
Type  Description                 Data 1   Data 2  Occur       Occur       Cnt


50020 Call not queued             256/5     B    09/28/13:43 09/28/13:43  1
50541 Not a messaging split       Split 89  4C   09/28/13:43 09/28/13:43  1
```

Field descriptions

`Event Type`	A number from 50000 to 50999 that identifies what type of vector event occurred.
`Event Description`	A text string describing the event.
`Event Data 1`	If in the format *number*/*number* such as “200/10”, this indicates the vector number and step number associated with the event. If in the format “Split *number”* such as “Split 2”, this indicates the split number.
`Event Data 2`	Additional data concerning the event encoded as a hex number.
`First Occur`	The date and time when the vector event first occurred.
`Last Occur`	The date and time when the vector event last occurred.
`Evnt Cnt`	The total number of times, up to 255, that vector events of this type have occurred.

display failed ip-network-region

The **display failed network-region** command provides a list of the worst first 100 network regions with broken connectivity.

The network regions are ordered from worst to best, for example:

- 5:9 (i.e. Region 5 has 9 broken paths)
- 4:5 (i.e. Region 4 has 5 broken paths)
- 1:2 (i.e. Region 1 has 2 broken paths)

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
display failed ip-network-region					

The following is an example of output from the **display failed ip-network-region** command.

```
display failed ip-network-region

                         WORST NETWORK REGIONS
               Network Region:Number of Broken Paths


     5:9       :         :         :         :         :         :         :
     4:5       :         :         :         :         :         :         :
     1:2       :         :         :         :         :         :         :
      :        :         :         :         :         :         :         :
      :        :         :         :         :         :         :         :
      :        :         :         :         :         :         :         :
      :        :         :         :         :         :         :         :
      :        :         :         :         :         :         :         :
      :        :         :         :         :         :         :         :
      :        :         :         :         :         :         :         :
      :        :         :         :         :         :         :         :
      :        :         :         :         :         :         :         :
      :        :         :         :         :         :         :         :
```

display firmware download

Whenever the processor resets and the system is restarted, whether initiated by a technician command or by system software, information about the recovery is stored. If the reset is escalated, only the reset that successfully completes is recorded. Information about the reset may also be found in the Error Log. When a reset 4 (reboot) occurs, the Error Log is saved on the Mass Storage System.

Records of the last 16 restarts are retained in the initcauses log in chronological order. A power failure results in loss of all records in the initcauses log.

display initcauses

The **display initcauses** command displays a history of recovery steps taken by the system. Each time the system performs some type of recovery (due to user request or a hardware or software problem), the recovery information is stored. The software error log also contains information pertaining to restarts. If a reset 4 (reboot) occurs, the software error log is also be stored. Information in the software error log should be used in conjunction with information in the initcauses log.

The history of the last 16 restarts performed by the system will be recorded to the initcauses buffer in chronological order. This buffer fills an entire screen with information if it is completely full. Power failures in the processor complex wipe out the entire initcauses buffer.

SNMP data

The native SNMP agent captures the following data:

- Restart date and time
- Restart level
- Escalation
- Restart cause

See “Field descriptions” on page 5-71 for detailed descriptions.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
display initcauses	***print*** ***schedule***	Report sent to printer Command is validated and then a scheduling form displays to schedule execution of the command. The command is then placed in the queue and is executed at the specified time.	init inads craft nms	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **display initcauses** command.

```
display initcauses

                            INITIALIZATION CAUSES

    Cause                Action   Escalated    Carrier      Time
 Craft Request           4       no           1A        08/05  9:15
 Upgrade Software             2       no           1A        08/05  9:29
 Software Request             1       no           1A        08/09  2:34


 Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Cause`

- `Bad Memory`: A defective memory circuit pack generating too many errors caused a restart.
- `System Technician Request`: The restart was performed because of system technician demand. A system technician-requested **reset system 4** command entry should always precede an **upgrade software** command entry.
- `Initialized`: This is always the first entry in the history and is present until more than 15 restarts have been performed.
- `Maintenance Reset`: This refers to resets of the SPE by maintenance in SPE Down mode in which maintenance periodically tries to awaken the SPE.
- `Software Request`: Software requested the system restart.
- `Unknown`: A restart that could not be classified. The Software Error Log may contain more information about the restart.

`Action` The level of recovery performed by the system. The recovery levels follow:

Reset system 1 (Warm)
Reset system 2 (Cold-2)
Reset system 3 (defaults to Reset system 4)
Reset system 4 (Reboot)
Reset system 5 (Extended reboot)

`Escalated` Whether the restart was escalated to a higher level to clear the problem. There is a software escalation strategy that can cause a higher level restart than the one previously performed to be executed if the need arises.

`Carrier` Indicates the carrier on which the recovery was performed (**1A**).

`Time` The date (month and day) and time of the restart.

display port

This command displays the port location, the equipment connected to the port, and the means by which the port can be identified (for example, an extension number, the trunk group and member, and so on).

SNMP data

The native SNMP agent captures the following data:

- Equipment type
- Equipment identifier
- Equipment type 2 (for BRI ports)
- Equipment identifier 2 (for BRI ports)

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
display port	***location***	Port address (**PCSSpp**)	init inads craft cust browse	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output for the **display port 1c0801** command.

```
display port 1c0801                              SPE A

                      PORT INFORMATION

                        Port: 01C0801
              Equipment Type: Station
              Identification: 1021
```

Field descriptions

`Port:`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Equipment Type:`	Hardware that is physically connected to the specified port.
`Identification:`	Depends on the hardware that is physically connected to the port: **If hardware isThe field contains** stationstation extension trunktrunk group and member number) modem poolmodem pool group number

display signaling-group

This command displays properties of a specific signaling group, designated by the qualifier. Signaling groups are groups of B-Channels for which a given D-Channel (or D-Channel pair) will carry the signaling information.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
display signaling-group	***xx***	xx is the number of signaling grou to be displayed Example: **display signaling-group 4**	init inads craft	none	none

The following is an example of the output of the **display signaling-group #** command:

```
display signaling-group 4                                    Page 1 of 5

                              SIGNALING GROUP

    Group Number:  4             Group Type:  h.323   Max number of NCA TSC:  4
                              Remote Office?  n        Max number of CA TSC:  4
                                                     Trunk Group for NCA TSC:  4
         Trunk Group for Channel Selection:  4
            Supplementary Service Protocol:  a


     Near-end Node Name:  jb_clan                   Far-end Node Name:  cl_dolan_cll
   Near-end Listen Port:  7007                    Far-end Listen Port:  7007
                                               Far-end Network Region:
          LRQ Required?  n          Calls Share IP Signaling Connection?  y
          RRQ Required?  n
                                        Bypass if IP Threshold Exceeded?  n

                                          Direct IP-IP Audio Connection?  n
                                                   IP Audio Hairpinning?  n
                                         Interworking Message:  PROGress
```

Field Descriptions

`Grp No`	The signaling group number
`Group Type`	The type of signal format (ISDN-PRI, ATM, H.323)
`Max NCA TSCs`	Maximum number of Non-Call Associated (NCA)Temporary Signaling Connections (TSCs) - virtual connections established within a D-Channel in the facility so that users can transport non-call control user-user information.
`Max CA TSCs`	Maximum number of Call Associated (CA) TSCs.
`Remote Office?`	The number of NCA TSCs that are administered.
`Trunk Group for NCA TSC`	The ISDN-PRI trunk group number whose incoming call-handling table handles incoming NCA-TSCs through this signaling group
`Trunk Group for Channel Selection`	If more than one trunk group is assigned to this signaling group, the trunk group entered in this field is the one that can accept incoming calls.
`Supplementary Service Protocol`	This field appears only when trunk Group Type is ISDN. The letter **a** indicates AT&T Customer Supplementary Services, when *Country Code* **1A** is selected on the DS1 screen. When the *Country Code* selected on the DS1 screen is **1B**, Bellcore Supplementary Services is indicated. And when the *Country Code* selected on the DS1 screen is **1C**, Nortel Proprietary Supplementary Services is indicated. The letter **b** indicates ISO Q SIT. The letter **c** indicates ETSI. The letter **d** indicates ECMA QSIG. The letter **e** allows DCS with rerouting, when *DCS with Rerouting* is **y**, and the *Used for DCS* field on the trunk group screen is **y**. The letter **f** indicates Feature Plus. The letter **g** indicates ANSI.
`Near-end Node Name`	The node name for the C-LAN IP interface on this switch. The node name is administered on the **Node Names** screen and the **IP Interfaces** screen.
`Far-end Node Name`	The node name for the far-end C-LAN IP interface used for trunks assigned to this signaling group. The node name is administered on the **Node Names** screen.
`Near-end Listen Port`	A port number assigned to both near-end and far-end systems for signaling. 1720 is a recommended default. 1719 is used when *LRQ* is **y**.
`Far-end Listen Port`	The same port number assigned to the near-end listen port.
`Far-end Network Region`	The network region number that is assigned to the far-end of the trunk group. It appears only for H.323 signaling groups. A blank indicates the region of the near-end node

`LRQ Required?`	If the far-end switch is a DEFINITY ECS, this field is **n**. If the far-end switch is a non-DEFINITY switch, and requires a location request to obtain a signaling address in its signaling protocol, this field is **y**.
`RRQ Required?`	This field displays **y** if the signaling group serves a remote office (gateway); it displays **n** if the signaling group serves a gatekeeper.
`Calls Share IP Signaling Connection?`	A value of **y** indicates inter-DEFINITY connections; a value of **n** indicates that the local and/or remote switch is a non-DEFINITY switch.
`Bypass if IP Threshold Exceeded?`	A value of **y** indicates that the system will automatically remove from service trunks assigned to this signaling group, when IP transport performance falls below limits administered on the **Maintenance-Related System-Parameters** screen.
`Direct IP-IP Audio Connection?`	Allows direct audio connections between IP endpoints. A value of **y** saves on bandwidth resources and improves sound quality of voice over IP transmissions.
`IP Audio Hairpinning?`	A value of **y** allows IP endpoints to be connected through the IP circuit pack on the switch in IP format, without going through the DEFINITY TDM bus.
`Interworking Message:`	This field determines what message the switch sends when an incoming ISDN trunk call interworks (is routed over a non-ISDN trunk group). PROGress causes the public network to cut through the B-channel and allow the caller to hear tones, such as ringback or busy tone, over the non-ISDN trunk. ALERTing causes the public network in many countries to play ringback tone to the caller. Select this value only if the DS1 is connected to the public network, and it is determined that callers hear silence (rather than ringback or busy tone) when a call incoming over the DS1 interworks to a non-ISDN trunk.

```
display signaling-group 4                                        Page 2 of 5
                         ADMINISTERED NCA TSC ASSIGNMENT

Service/Feature:                        As-needed Inactivity Time-out (min):

 TSC    Local                                                     Mach.
Index   Ext.Enabled  Established Dest.    Digits    Appl.          ID

  1:    64666   Y      permanent  22666              dcs            24
  2:            n
  3:            n
  4:            n
  5:            n
  6:            n
  7:            n
  8:            n
  9:            n
 10:            n
 11:            n
 12:            n
 13:            n
 14:            n
 15:            n
 16:            n
```

display synchronization

This command calls up the synchronization form where the administered synchronization stratum and reference sources are displayed. (No changes can be made to the system synchronization with this command.)

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
display synchron-ization			init inads craft cust rcust bcms browse	none	See below

Feature interactions

- A DS1 interface or a UDS1 board that has been selected as either a primary or secondary synchronization source cannot be removed on the DS1 circuit pack administration form or the regular circuit pack administration form.

Output

The following example shows the output for the **display synchronization** command.

```
display synchronization                              Page  1 of  2

       SYNCHRONIZATION SOURCE (Synchronization Plan circuit pack location)

           Stratum: 4
           Primary:      Secondary:

                        DS1 CIRCUIT PACKS

 Location    Name     Slip         Location    Name     Slip
 01C10 D92D1 ds1 1c10   n
 01C11 D92D1 ds1 1c11   n

 NOTE: DS1 and BRI Trunk sources result in stratum 4, type II synchronization
```

Field descriptions

`Stratum:`	Synchronization stratum that is used (3 or 4)
`Primary:`	First choice system synchronization source (blank = no synchronization); valid only if stratum 4 synchronization specified
`Secondary:`	Second choice system synchronization source (blank = no synchronization); valid only if stratum 4 synchronization specified
`Location:`	Circuit pack location (cabinet-carrier-slot) of all administered DS1 circuit packs are listed here.
`Name:`	User-defined name administered for the DS1 circuit pack. Blank means no user-defined name administered.
`Slip:`	If the DS1 circuit pack has slip alarm, field shows y; otherwise, n.

display system-parameters maintenance

This command displays the translation data for maintenance-related system parameters.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
display system-parameters maintenance			init inads craft super-user Maintain Switch Circuit Packs permissions	none	none

SNMP data

The native SNMP agent captures the product ID generated by this command.

Output

The following display shows a typical result when **display system-parameters maintenance** is entered.

```
display system-parameters maintenance                          Page   1 of 3
                   MAINTENANCE-RELATED SYSTEM PARAMETERS

OPERATIONS SUPPORT PARAMETERS
            Product Identification: 1000000000
        First OSS Telephone Number: 5551212         Abbrev Alarm Report? y
       Second OSS Telephone Number: 5551212         Abbrev Alarm Report? n
  Alarm Origination to OSS Numbers: both
        Cleared Alarm Notification? y              Suspension Threshold: 5
              Restart Notification? y
           Test Remote Access Port? n
        CPE Alarm Activation Level: none
                  Customer Access to INADS Port? n
       Repeat Dial Interval (mins): 7

SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE
                  Start Time: 22: 00                      Stop Time: 04: 00
           Daily Maintenance: daily               Save Translation: daily
 Control Channel Interchange: no         System Clocks Interchange: no
```

```
   display system-parameters maintenance                       Page   2 of   3
                    MAINTENANCE-RELATED SYSTEM PARAMETERS

MINIMUM MAINTENANCE THRESHOLDS ( Before Notification )
        TTRs: 4        CPTRs: 1        Call Classifier Ports: 0
        MMIs: 0          VCs: 0

TERMINATING TRUNK TRANSMISSION TEST ( Extension )
   Test Type 100:          Test Type 102:          Test Type 105:

ISDN MAINTENANCE
   ISDN-PRI Test Call Extension:         ISDN-BRI Service SPID:

DS1 MAINTENANCE
   DS0 Loop-Around Test Call Extension:

SPE OPTIONAL BOARDS
                     Packet Intf1? y     Packet Intf2? y
```

```
   display system-parameters maintenance                    Page 3 of 3
          MAINTENANCE-RELATED SYSTEM PARAMETERS

      Modem Connection: external
```

Field descriptions

Defaults for data entry fields are listed in parentheses.

Product Identification	10-digit number (starting with 1) that identifies the switch to an Operations Support System (OSS), for example, INADS.
First OSS Telephone Number	First telephone number that the switch dials to report alarms; must be obtained from the National Customer Support Center (NCSC) or the TSC. (**#** and ***** are not allowed in the telephone number.)
Abbrev Alarm Report	Enables the Abbreviated Alarm Report feature for the first OSS. (yes)

`Second OSS Telephone Number`	Second telephone number that the switch dials to report alarms; must be obtained from the National Customer Support Center (NCSC) or the TSC. (**#** and ***** are not allowed in the telephone number.)
`Abbrev Alarm Report`	Enables the Abbreviated Alarm Report feature for the second OSS. (no)
`Alarm Origination to OSS Numbers`	One of four options for alarm origination (neither):

- If `both`, all Major and Minor alarms result in an automatic call to both OSS telephone numbers. Both OSS telephone numbers must be administered.
- If `first-only`, all Major and Minor alarms result in an automatic call to the first OSS number only. The switch does not call the second OSS telephone number even if the number is administered. The first OSS telephone number must be administered
- If `neither`, alarm origination does not take place. Warning alarms are not reported to either numbers.
- If `second-as-backup`, all Major and Minor alarms result in an automatic call to the first OSS telephone number. If calling the first OSS telephone number fails four attempts, the switch starts to call the second OSS telephone number as a backup until calling the first OSS telephone number becomes successful. Both OSS telephone numbers must be administered.

NOTE:
Before DEFINITY ONE Release 9, the name of this field was `Alarm Origination Activated`. If Alarm Origination is deactivated, both Cleared Alarm Notification and Restart Notification are disabled, even though they may still be activated in the administration.

`Cleared Alarm Notification`	Enables the switch to originate a call to the OSS and send an alarm resolution message whenever all previously-reported Major and Minor alarms are resolved. Alarm Origination must be activated in order for Cleared Alarm Notification to work. (no)
`Restart Notification`	Enables the switch to originate a call to the OSS and report any system restarts caused by problems with the switch.

`Suspension Threshold`	The threshold for suspending Cleared Alarm Notification (1-15). Some problems may cause alarms to be generated and then resolved repeatedly. To detect these problems (by not sending additional Cleared Alarm notifications to indicate a problem- free system), the switch suspends Cleared Alarm Notification when it has reported this administrable number of Cleared Alarm notifications in a 24-hour period. A suspended Cleared Alarm Notification is only enabled again with a successfully completed “logoff” command, a system reset, or when the threshold is changed. This field is irrelevant if Cleared Alarm Notification or Alarm Origination is disabled.
`Test Remote Access Port`	Specifies whether testing of the remote access port on the SYSAM circuit pack is enabled. This field should read `yes` whenever there is an INADS line connected to the switch and there is a maintenance contract in effect so that alarm origination capability is maintained.
`CPE Alarm Activation Level`	Indicates the minimum level (Major, Minor or Warning) at which the Customer-Provided Equipment (CPE) alarm is activated. If the level is `none`, the CPE does is not activated for any alarm. (none) **NOTE:** The CPE alarm is always activated when the switch goes into Emergency Transfer, regardless of the CPE Alarm Activation Level setting.
`Customer Access to INADS Port`	Provides the capability to prohibit access to system administration and maintenance interface, via the INADS port when using customer login ID’s. This field can only be activated by Avaya services through system-parameters maintenance administration.(no)
`Repeat Dial Interval (MMS)`	Indicates the number of minutes that the system must wait before attempting another call origination to an OSS. This timer is triggered by the lack of a far-end acknowledgment. (7)

Scheduled maintenance

A series of maintenance tests and operations runs automatically every day according to the schedule and settings specified in the following fields.

`Start Time`	The hour and minute (24-hour notation) at which daily scheduled maintenance begins. (22:00)
`Stop Time`	Time (hour and minute) when scheduled daily maintenance stops. If any daily maintenance operations are not completed by this time, the system notes where in the sequence it stopped and perform those operations during the next scheduled daily maintenance.
`Daily Maintenance`	This display-only field simply represents the series of tests that are always run by maintenance software as part of daily maintenance.
`Save Translation`	This field indicates on which days translation data in memory will automatically be saved to the Mass Storage System disk and/or tape devices during scheduled maintenance. The save operation is first made to disk, followed by a disk backup to tape. On systems with duplicated SPEs, translation data is saved on both SPEs. Valid entries are **daily**, days of the week, or **no**. “No” specifies that no automatic saves are to be executed. (daily)
`Control Channel Interchange`	Each port network has a pair of TDM busses called A and B, each of which has a set of time slots dedicated to use by the control channel. At any one time, the control channel in each PN is carried on only one of the two busses. This field indicates on which days the control channel in each port network will be switched from one of the paired TDM busses to the other. Valid entries are **daily**, days of the week, or **no**. “No” specifies that no interchange be executed. (no)
`EXP-LINK Interchange`	This field indicates whether or not the expansion links between port-networks are interchanged as part of scheduled maintenance. The value “daily" means that EXP-LINK interchange occurs automatically everyday. The value “no" means that EXP-LINK interchange is not done automatically as part of scheduled maintenance. Values represented by the days of the week mean that EXP-LINK interchange occurs automatically on the specified day only. Since EXP-LINK interchange only applies to duplicated systems, simplex systems do not display this field. (no)
`Minimum Threshold for TTRs`	When the number of touch tone receivers (TTRs) in service falls below this number (4 to 200), a WARNING alarm is raised against TTR-LEV. These are also known as dual-tone multifrequency receivers (DTMRs). There are 8 TTRs on the TN2314. To alarm the first occurrence of a TTR being taken out of service, set this field to the total number of TTRs in the switch.

`Minimum Threshold for CPTRs`	When the number of call progress tone receivers in service falls below this number (2 to 100), a WARNING alarm is raised against TTR-LEV. These are also known as general purpose tone detectors (GPTDs). There are 8 CPTRs on theTN2314. To alarm the first occurrence of a CPTR being taken out of service, set this field to the total number of CPTRs in the switch.
`Minimum Threshold for Call Classifier Ports`	When the number of call classifier ports (CLSFY-PTs) in service falls below this number, a WARNING alarm is raised against TTR-LEV. Valid entries are 1 to 200. There are 8 ports on the TN2314 circuit pack. To alarm the first occurrence of a CLSFY-PT being taken out of service, set this field to the total number of CLSFY-PTs.
`Test Type 100, Test Type 102, Test Type 105`	An extension assigned to receive tie-trunk calls from other switches with test line origination capability. The system responds by sending a sequence of test tones. Test Type 100 tests far-end to near-end loss and C-message by sending: ■ 5.5 seconds of 1004 Hz tone at 0dB ■ Quiet until disconnect; disconnect is forced after one minute
`ISDN-PRI Test Call Extension`	The extension used by a far-end ISDN node to place a call to the system to test the ISDN-PRI trunks between the far-end and the system.
`ISDN-BRI Service SPID`	This field shows whether or not the link is associated with the Service SPID. If the link is associated with the Service SPID, this field contains a “yes” and the extension field is blank; otherwise, this field is blank. Service SPID is a feature used by the system technician to check building wiring between the switch and the BRI endpoint.

`DSO Loop-Around Test Call Extension`	Extension number for the test call. This test extension number is used to establish a loop-around connection on the selected trunk. The DSO Loop-Around Test Call feature is used primarily for testing DSO channels associated with non-ISDN-PRI trunks. The loop-around is activated by dialing the test extension number. Multiple DSO Loop-Around connections can be set up by placing multiple calls to the loop-around extension. The DS0 Loop Around feature provides a loop around connection for incoming non-ISDN DS1 trunk data calls. This feature is similar to the far-end loop around connection provided for the ISDN Test Call feature. This DS0 loop around is provided primarily to allow a network service provider to perform facility testing at the DS0 level before video teleconferencing terminals are installed at the PBX. The feature is activated on a call-by-call basis by dialing a test call extension specified on the second page of the System Parameters Maintenance form. No special hardware is required. When the test call extension is received by the PBX, a non-inverting, 64 kbps connection is set up on the PBX's Time Division Multiplexed bus. More than one loop around call can be active at the same time. For calls routed over the public network using the ACCUNET Switched Digital Service (SDS) or Software Defined Data Network (SDDN), the data transmission rate is 56 Kbps, since robbed bit signaling is used. For calls established over a private network using common channel signaling, the full 64 kbps data rate is available. When the incoming trunk group is used only for data calls (SDS), the Communications Type on the associated Trunk Group form should be set to "data." When the incoming trunk group is used for robbed bit alternate voice and/or data (SDN/SDDN), the Communications Type on the Trunk Group form should be set to **rbavd** (robbed bit alternate voice data). For private network trunks using common channel signaling, the Communications Type on the associated Trunk Group form can be set to "avd."

`Loss Plan`

Use only when extra loss is required to maintain quality of transmission on conference calls. Leave this field blank if no extra loss is required. If extra loss is required, enter digits as shown below.

No. of parties to be conferenced	Enter digit
3	2
4	3
5	4
6	5
7	6

`SPE Optional Boards:`

These fields indicate whether a Disk circuit pack is present in the system, and which Packet Interface slots are administered. If a Packet Interface circuit pack is physically present, the corresponding Packet Interface field is set to y when the system boots, and no change to that field is allowed. If the system is equipped with duplicated SPEs, a Packet Interface field is set to **y** when either SPE carrier contains a Packet Interface circuit pack in the corresponding position. If a Packet Interface circuit pack is not present, then the value for the Packet Interface field is read from translation data stored on disk or tape. If the field is set to **n**, a Packet Interface circuit pack may be administered by changing the corresponding Packet Interface field to **y**.

display time

This command displays the system time but does not allow for any changes to the system time.

Output

The following example shows the output for the **display time** command.

```
   display time
DATE AND TIME
DATE
            Day of the Week: Tuesday        Month: October
           Day of the Month: 19              Year: 1999

TIME
Hour: 8   Minute: 5     Second: 51


WARNING: Changing the date or time will impact BCMS, CDR and MEASUREMENTS

list configuration ds1
SYSTEM CONFIGURATION - DS1 Circuit Packs
Location   Code    Vintage    Signaling        Name             CSU MOD

01A05      TN767E  conflict    isdn-pri         albania-a05       none
```

Field descriptions

Day of the Week	The day of the week that the system has stored.
Day of the Month	The numerical day of the month.
Month	The month of the year stored by the system.
Year	The current year stored by the system.
Hour	The hour of the current day.
Minute	The number of minutes into the hour.
Second	The number of seconds into the minute stored by the system.

enable administered-connection

This command restarts scheduled and periodic maintenance for a single or all administered connections and can be used to track the maintenance processing of administered connections without interference from other maintenance processing. This command also restarts the processing of in-line errors for all or the selected administered connection.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
enable administered-connection	***ac number*** ***all***	The number of the administered connection All administered connections are enabled. Examples: **enable administered-connection 128** **enable administered-connection all**	init inads craft cust rcust mis	none	none

enable filesystem

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
enable filesystem	***PPCSS*** ***filesystem size***	board location 1KB to 100KB with a default of 512KB an error message—not enough memory available on source board—is displayed on the SAT if the source board cannot create a filesystem of the specified size. command fails if the source board cannot create a filesystem of the specified size or if the filesystem is already enabled	dadmin inads (the above logins are used if the optional superuser login ID is not specified)		

enable mst

Enables the message trace that is controlled according to the parameters created with the **change mst** command. If executed while the trace is enabled, the command has no effect and returns a screen message indicating that the command was successful.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
enable mst			init inads	none	none

enable suspend-alm-orig

This command enables Suspend Alarm Origination for a board (including all ports and endpoints on the board) or for a port (including all endpoints on the port) for both on- and off-board alarms or for off-board alarms only. Many control circuit packs do not have a board location, so this command cannot support all circuit packs. Each enable command becomes a new entry or replaces an existing entry in the Suspend Alarm Origination table. A new entry that matches both the physical location and off-only, on-, and off-board specifications of an active entry replaces the active entry in the Suspend Alarm Origination table.

On the command line, specify a time-out duration of 1 - 72 hours. The ***off-board-only*** is optional; if the keyword is not specified, the entry suspends Alarm Origination for both on-and off-board alarms.

This command may be particularly useful for:

- Improved control over customer requests. For example, to suspend off-board DS1 alarms temporarily for customers that periodically disconnect DS1 trunks for testing or other business-related purposes.
- Improved control over external (non-Avaya) problems such as suspending off-board DS1 alarms before a customer resolves facility problems (for example, a T1 trunk that has developed an off-board condition).
- Improved control over internal (Avaya) problems that cannot be resolved immediately. For example, the command can be used to suspend Alarm Origination for a bad circuit pack detected late Friday night and dispatch personnel cannot respond until Monday.

NOTE:
Also see other Suspend Alarm Origination related commands, including **disable suspend-alm-orig** and **list suspend-alm-orig**.

Action/ Object	Qualifiers	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
enable suspend-alm- orig	**board/port location** ***off-board-only*** ***expires-in-hrs***	Physical location of the hardware optional; if not specified, both on-and off-board alarms suspended No. of hours (1-72) Examples: **enable suspend-alm-orig 1B03 expires-in-hrs 3** **enable suspend-alm-orig 1B0701 expires-in-hrs 72** **enable suspend-alm-orig 1B07 off-board-only expires-in-hrs 24**	init inads craft cust rcust	Both on- and off-board alarms if the **off-board-only** keyword is not specified	none

enable synchronization-switch

This command re-enables automatic clock switching or returns the maintenance subsystem back to the normal state. The synchronization subsystem consists of the TDM bus clock, DS1 trunk board, and SPE-resident maintenance and administration software and provides error free digital communication between the switch and other PBXs, COs, or customer-premise equipment (CPE).

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
enable synchronization-switch			init inads craft	none	none

enable test-number

This command enables a previously disabled test number. At the next request by maintenance or the technician, this test number will run.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
enable test-number	**number**	The specific test number to re-enable Example: **enable test-number 102**	init inads craft	none	The **display disabled-tests** command gives a list of all disabled tests.

list configuration

This command generates a report listing the group specified, the type, code, suffix, and vintage of the requested circuit packs as installed in the switch, and all ports assigned to the circuit pack.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
list configuration	***hardware-group***	See Hardware Groups below. Examples: **list configuration carrier 1a** **list configuration port-network 1**	init inads craft cust rcust	none	none

NOTE:
The **list configuration software-version** command is discussed separately under its own heading.

Hardware groups

Enter one of the following hardware groups:

all — Displays all circuit packs administered and/or physically inserted in all cabinets.

board PCSS — Displays all assigned ports on the circuit pack specified by cabinet, carrier, and slot.

carrier *n* — Displays all circuit packs and assigned ports on the carrier specified by *n*, where *n* is either A or B.

control — Displays the control complex.

ds1 — Displays all the DS1 (TN722, TN767, and TN464) port circuit packs administered and/or physically inserted.

port-network pn# — Displays all circuit packs located in a specified port network. (**List cabinet** gives the port network number(s) associated with a particular cabinet.) Circuit packs on switch node carriers are not displayed when the port-network qualifier is entered. To display switch node circuit packs, use the **all**, **carrier** or **board** qualifiers.

NOTE:
DEFINITY ONE has only one port network.

stations — Displays all circuit packs that can be assigned stations, including DS1 circuit packs for remote stations.

trunks — Displays all circuit packs that can be used for administering trunks.

Output

The following display shows the output from the **list configuration all** command.

```
   list configuration all                                                    Page    1
SYSTEM CONFIGURATION
Board                                                            Assigned Ports
Number    Board Type               Code     Vintage     u=unassigned t=tti p=psa

01A01     RESERVED-PROCESSOR        TN2314    000003
01A02     PROCESSOR-TONE/CLK        TN2314    000003      x  x  x  x  x  x  x  x
mj u
01A04     BRI LINE                  TN556C  000002      01 u  02 u  03 u  04 u
05 u  06 u  07 u  08 u
09 u  10 u  11 u  12 u
01A05     DS1 INTERFACE             TN767E  conflict    01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08
                                                        09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
                                                        17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
                                                        u  u  u  u  u  u  u  u
01A06     CALL CLASSIFIER           TN744D  000001      01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08
01A08     DIGITAL LINE             TN2224   000005      01 02 03 u  u  u  u  u
                                                        u  u  u  u  u  u  u  u
                                                        u  u  u  u  u  u  u  u

                press CANCEL to quit --  press NEXT PAGE to continue
```

Field descriptions

Port	The port number of the circuit pack
Board Type	The functional name of the circuit pack
Code	The TN or UN code of the circuit packs
Suffix	The suffix code of the circuit pack
Vintage	The vintage number of the circuit pack
01 through 32	Assigned port numbers

The following display shows output from the **list configuration ds1** command.

```
list configuration ds1

                     SYSTEM CONFIGURATION - DS1 Circuit Packs

Location    Code     Vintage     Signaling          Name              CSU MOD

01A05       TN464F   000002      isdn-pri                             120A1
01A06       TN464D   000002      isdn-pri                             n/a
```

Field descriptions

`Signaling` This field is displayed only when **list configuration ds1** is entered. The contents of the field are the same as the signaling mode administered for the ds1 circuit pack or `none` if the circuit pack is not administered.

`Name` This field is displayed only when **list configuration ds1** is entered. The contents of the field are the same as the signaling mode administered for the ds1 circuit pack or `none` if the circuit pack is not administered.

`CSU MOD` This field is displayed only when **list configuration ds1** option is selected. The field contains the identification number of the Integrated CSU module present on the DS1 circuit pack (TN767E or later / TN464F or later) or `none`. If the circuit pack is a TN464E or TN767D, `unknown` displays. If the circuit pack is a TN464D or TN767C or earlier suffix DS1 board, then `n/a` displays.

list config software-version

This command displays:

- Software version numbers and compatibility indexes of the software load modules stored in system memory (RAM) and on the Mass Storage System devices (tape).
- The dates and times when translation and announcement data were last saved to the MSS.
- Information about any software update files that have been applied to the system. See “Software Upgrade” in Chapter 2, ‘‘Maintenance Procedures for DEFINITY ONE’’ for an explanation of software versions and compatibility indexes.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
list configuration software-version	***memory-resident***	Data for the active SPE, RAM-resident files only.	init inads craft	none	none

SNMP data

The native SNMP agent captures the data listed above.

Output

If the memory card contains a core dump file, fields for tape or memory card data display `coredump`. When a core dump is present, all other files on the device are marked invalid.

If the memory card cannot be read at the time the command is entered, the relevant fields display `no tape or memory card`. (This does not indicate that the system does not recognize the presence of the device.)

The following display shows the output from the **list configuration software-version** command.

```
list configuration software-version

                         SOFTWARE VERSIONS
                   SPE_A                         SEP_B

    SOFTWARE VERSION
    Memory Resident: G3V7c.00.0.432.0



    TRANSLATION DATE
    Memory Resident: 1:01 pm TUE JUN 1, 1999
      Disk Resident: 1:01 pm TUE JUN 1, 1999
```

Field descriptions

`Software version`	Displays information related to the current software-load module stored in memory and in the MSS.
`Memory Resident`	Version number of the RAM-resident load module.

`PKT-CTRL FW VERSION`	displays version number of the Packet Control firmware.
`Translation date`	Displays information related to the translation files as stored in memory and the MSS.
`Memory Resident`	Date and time when translation data was last read from the MSS into memory. This is stored in SPE memory and is not modified by changes to translation data. A **save translation** command updates this date. If `Date invalid` is displayed, the timestamp does not contain the expected information.

list directory

This command lists all files in the specified directory of the board-memory file system.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
list directory	***PPCSS*** ***[full path]***	board location file/directory name			

NOTE:
The forward slash is the default path for listing files in the root directory. To list the files in a directory other than the "/" root directory, the complete path must be specified.

Output

The following is an example of output from the **list directory** command.

```
list directory board 1C12                                          Page   1
                                  LIST DIRECTORY

  Board                     File/Directory                    Creation       Size
 Location                        Name                      Date       Time    Kb

  01C12    D:/                                          2000/03/01 04:59:23
  01C12    F:fwdlimg464fv23                             2000/01/01 00:00:00  367
  01C12    F:fwdlimg2405av01                            2000/02/29 23:59:59  493










D = Directory F = File
12345678911234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
         0         2         3         4         5         6         7         8
```

list disabled-mos

This command displays all the MOs that have been maintenance disabled in the system.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
list disabled-mos			init inads	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **list disabled-MOs** command.

```
list disabled-MOs

          DISABLED MAINTENANCE OBJECT INFORMATION

        Maintenance Name   Location    Status
        ALL                            Enabled
        DIG-LINE           01A1203     Disabled


 Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Maintenance Name`	The type of maintenance object (or group of maintenance objects) that have been disabled. `All` is also valid.
`Location`	The physical location of the disabled maintenance object that has been disabled. This field displays blanks if all maintenance objects have been disabled (**disable all**) or all MOs of a specific type have been disabled (**disable MO-all**).
`Status`	Whether the maintenance object or group of maintenance objects is `Enabled` or `Disabled`.

list external-device alarm

For detailed information about this command, refer to Chapter 2 of *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10csi* (555-233-119).

SNMP data

The native SNMP agent provides access to a table of DEFINITY's external devices. Each entry in the table includes the following data:

- Port location
- External device alarm name (alternate name) and description
- Product ID
- Building
- Address
- Administered alarm level

list history

This command generates a log listing of the most recently completed "data affecting" administration and maintenance commands. Data commands are those administration and maintenance commands that change the data state associated with any object and qualifier in the system. Administration data commands affect translation data, while maintenance data commands affect state information. For example, **change station** is a data command, whereas **display station** is not.

All information in the transaction log is saved as translation data when the **save translation** command is performed (LIFO order).

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
list history			init inads craft cust browse nms	none	See below

Feature interactions

The translation log is written to the hard disk as translation data when the **save translation** command is executed. The translation data is time stamped when saved. This time stamp is noted when translation is loaded from the memory card and included in all recent change history reports.

When a user requests a recent change history report, there could be other users concurrently issuing data commands and altering the contents of the transaction log. Therefore, if the user pages the entire way through the report, the oldest entries in the transaction log (maximum 250 commands) may have been overwritten by data commands issued by these other users. Should this occur, the final entries of the report show the data commands issued by the other users since the recent change history report was originally requested.

Output

```
list history                                                      Page   7

HISTORY
Date of Loaded Translation: 10:34am Fri Oct 15, 1999
 Date  Time Port      Login   Actn  Object       Qualifier

10/13 15:52 MGR1      init    logn
10/13 15:19 NET       init    logn
10/12 16:15 NET       init    cha   abbreviated- group 1
10/12 16:10 NET       init    logn
10/06 10:14 NET       init    cha   station      40001
10/06 10:13 NET       init    add   abbreviated- group next
10/06 10:12 NET       init    logn
 9/10 15:33 MGR1      init    cha   coverage     path 1
 9/10 15:32 MGR1      init    logn
 9/10  7:09 NET       init    enab  test-number  1357
 9/10  7:08 NET       init    test  board        1a12
 9/10  7:06 NET       init    logn
```

Field descriptions

`Date` The date the command was issued in (mm/dd format)

`Time` The time the command was issued (in hh:mm format)

`Port` The port type to which the user was connected when the command was issued. For release 1 of DEFINITY ONE, this entry is not used. This field may show MGR1, NET, or INADS but those port types are incorrect. This will be fixed in a future release.

Port number	Board	List history display
0 - 30	EPN Maintenance Board Port	MAINT
31 - 40	System Access Port	SYS-PORT
41	Maintenance Board Port	SYSAM-LCL
42	Remote Maintenance Board Port	SYSAM-RMT

`Login` User login

`Actn` The first word (verb) of the command, specifying the operation to be performed. This field is truncated after four characters to allow enough space for objects and qualifiers. Four characters is enough to uniquely identify each action.

`Object` The qualifier, or second phrase of the command, specifying the particular thing being acted upon by the command. Twelve characters is enough to uniquely identify each object.

NOTE:
Where the object is multiple words in length, only the first word will be displayed in the object field. All succeeding words will be treated as qualifiers. This field is truncated after twelve characters to allow enough space for qualifiers.

`Qualifier` One or more qualifiers describing the characteristics of the action/object pair. This field is truncated after 31 characters to keep information for a command on a single line.

list isdn-testcall

This command displays the ISDN-PRI trunks in use for ISDN-PRI test calls. This command is useful to determine which trunk is in use for an outgoing ISDN-PRI test call.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
list isdn-testcall		Report sent to printer.	init inads craft	none	none

Output

```
list isdnpri-testcall

                 ISDN-PRI TESTCALLS
     B-Channel  Start Time    Duration  M/T Port
     078/001    25/12:36      120       1B1102


 Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`B-Channel`	Trunk in use for the ISDN-PRI test call (trunk group number/ member number).
`Start Time`	Time the test call started (dd/hh:mm format).
`Duration`	Expected duration of the test call.
`M/T Port`	The Maintenance/Test circuit pack’s digital port address (in cabinet/carrier/slot/circuit format) in use for the outgoing asynchronous ISDN-PRI test call.

list marked-ports

This command lists all the ports that have been marked unusable with the **mark port** command (maximum of fifteen marked ports per page).

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
list marked-ports			init inads craft cust rcust bcms browse	none	none

Output

```
list marked-ports

                MARKED-PORT INFORMATION
     Port        Board-Type
     1C0101     DIG-BD
     1C0601
     1C0702     DIG-BD

 Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	The port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit) of the marked port.
`Board-Type`	The type of circuit pack containing the marked port. If this circuit pack information is no longer available because the circuit pack was removed after the port was marked, the `Board-Type` field is blank.

list measurements

This command lists performance measurements of a DS-1 link indicating the quality of the DS-1 physical interface between the system and a far end system. The **ds1 summary** option provides a summary report while the **ds1 log** option provides a detailed report.

NOTE:
The **list measurements** command has many more options than documented here. Only those options dealing with DS1 board are documented below.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
list measurements	***log***	Detailed report generated	init inads craft cust rcust browse nms bcms	none	none
	summary	Summary report generated			
	ds1_location	The physical location of a DS1 circuit pack entered as cabinet-carrier-slot. Examples: **list measurements ds1 log 2a18** **list measurements ds1 summary**			

Output

```
list measurements ds1 summary 2a19                         SPE A

 Switch Name:                    Date: 1:25 pm  THU APR 16, 1992

      DS-1 Link Performance Measurements Summary Report

   Counted Since: 1:20 pm  THU APR 16, 1992
   Number of Seconds Elapsed Into Current 15-min Interval: 323
   Total of Valid 15-min Intervals in Past 24-hr Period:   0
                                               Total of  Current
                  Worst_15-Min_Interval        24-hr     15-Min Interval
   Category         Date    Time    Count      Count     Count
 Errored Seconds    4/16    13:20     0          0         4
 Bursty Err Secs    4/16    13:20     0          0         4
 Severely Err Secs  4/16    13:20     0          0         0
 Failed Seconds     4/16    13:20     0          0         0

 Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions (list measurements ds1-summary)

`Counted Since:`	The start time and date when the associated measurement counters were cleared or the DS1 circuit pack was administered.
`Number of Seconds Elapsed Into Current 15-min Interval:`	The number of seconds from the beginning of the current 15-minute interval (0 - 900).
`Total of Valid 15-min Intervals in Past 24-hr Period:`	The total number of 15-minute intervals in the past 24-hour period that contain valid data (0 - 96).
`Category`	The four categories correspond to four measurement error counters: ■ `Errored Seconds`: the value of the errored seconds counter for the specified 15-minute interval (0 - 900 or N/A if data for the 15-minute interval is invalid). ■ `Bursty Err Secs`: the value of the bursty errored seconds counter for the specified 15-minute interval (0 - 900 or N/A if data for the 15-minute interval is invalid). ■ `Severely Err Secs`: the value of the severely errored seconds counter for the specified 15-minute interval(0 - 900 or N/A if data for the 15-minute interval is invalid). ■ `Failed Seconds`: the value of the failed seconds counter for the specified 15-minute interval (0 - 900 or N/A if data for the 15-minute interval is invalid).
`Worst_15-Min_ Interval`	The date(Date), end time(Time), and error count (Count; from 0 to 900 in increments of four) of the 15-minute interval in the previous 24-hour period that contains the maximum value for each of the four error categories.
`Total of 24-Hour Count`	The sum of all valid 15-minute counts for the previous 24-hour period for each of the four error categories (0 - 65535).
`Current 15-Minute Interval`	The error count for the current (incomplete) 15-minute interval for each of the four error categories (0 - 900 or N/A if data for the 15-minute interval is invalid).

```
list measurements ds1 log 2a19                                SPE A

 Switch Name:                    Date: 1:26 pm  THU APR 16, 1992

       DS-1 Link Performance Measurements Detailed Log Report
   Counted Since: 1:20 pm  THU APR 16, 1992
                 ERRORED BURSTY    SEVERELY   FAILED    VALID
   DATE   TIME   SECOND  ERR SECS  ERR SECS   SECONDS   INTERVAL
   4/16   13:05    0      0          0            0         y
   4/16   13:20    0      0          0            0         y

 Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions (list measurements ds1 log)

`Counted Since:`	The start time and date when the associated measurement counters were cleared or the DS1 circuit pack was administered.
`DATE`	The date of the 15-minute interval.
`TIME`	The time of the 15-minute interval.
`ERRORED SECONDS`	The value of the errored seconds counter for the specified 15-minute interval (0 - 900 or N/A if data for the 15-minute interval is invalid).
`BURSTY ERR SECS`	The value of the bursty errored seconds counter for the specified 15-minute interval (0 - 900 or N/A if data for the 15-minute interval is invalid).
`SEVERELY ERR SECS`	The value of the severely errored seconds counter for the specified 15-minute interval (0 - 900 or N/A if data for the 15-minute interval is invalid).
`FAILED SECONDS`	The value of the failed seconds counter for the specified 15-minute interval (0 - 900 or N/A if data for the 15-minute interval is invalid).
`VALID INTERVAL`	This field indicates whether the data for the specified 15-minute interval is valid. Data is considered valid when a count for that 15-minute interval. If the field has a value of **y**, the data for the four error categories is valid; otherwise, the data is invalid. Data is considered valid when a count for that 15-minute interval is retrieved and none of the following invalid conditions occur: — If a system warm start or a system cold start occurred during the interval — If the DS1 circuit pack was not inserted during the interval — If the system time was changed during the interval — If the system was too busy to respond to a poll request for the interval

list measurements aca

For more information about using ACA refer to “Automatic Circuit Assurance” in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administrator’s Guide* (555-230-506).

SNMP data

The native SNMP agent provides access to a table of referral records that appears in the **list measurements aca** command.

NOTE:
ACA must be enbled in order to collect the data listed below.

Each record represents an unusually long or short holding time on a trunk. Each entry in the table includes the following data:

- Date and time of referral
- Trunk group number and member
- Type of referral (long or short)

list measurements clan sockets

List measurements clan sockets works on IP Media Processor & Medpro.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
list measurements clan sockets	***hourly <CCccss>***	Lists the measurements for the last 24 hours, from current hour backwards, for the indicated board. Examples: **command x**		none	
	summary yesterday-peak ***summary today-peak*** ***summary last-hour***	Lists the measurements for the previous daysí peak, in socket usage (Erl), for the C-LAN boards administered on the IP interfaces form.		none	
	detail yesterday-peak <CCccss> ***detail today-peak <CCccss>*** ***detail last-hour <CCccss>***			none	

These measurements are displayed by software; the screen output may span multiple C-LAN boards.

Output

The following example shows the Measurements CLAN SOCKETS hourly - Page 1.

```
list measurements clan sockets hourly 01B12  Page   1

Switch Name:                                    Date: 5:27 pm  WED MAR 26, 1992
                     CLAN SOCKETS HOURLY REPORT
                       (Last 24 Hours)

                               Socket          Socket
Meas                     Avail  Usage   Socket  Denial  %        % Time
Hour  Board  Region     Sockets (Erl)   peg     peg     Denials  ASB
0400  01B12  3          xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx
0300  01B12  3          xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx
0200  01B12  3          xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx
0100  01B12  3          xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx
0000  01B12  3          xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx
2300  01B12  3          xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx
2200  01B12  3          xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx
2100  01B12  3          xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx
2000  01B12  3          xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx
1900  01B12  3          xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx
1800  01B12  3          xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx
1700  01B12  3          xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Meas Hour`	The hour the measurement was taken. Switches in multiple time zones are treated as in the current MMI reports. We do not assume that the customer has made any correlation between LAN regions and time zones. Range: 0000 - 2300.
`Board`	The cabinet, carrier, and slot for the specified board. Range: CCccss.
`Region`	The network region that the C-LAN for this measurement is in. (The increase to 44 regions is required by [75101-2].) Range: 1-44.
`Avail Sockets`	The number of available sockets on the specified Clan board. Range: 0-999.
`Socket Usage (Erl)`	The total time, in Erlangs, that is available from sockets on this C-LAN board. Calculated by: (Total Socket Seconds of usage) / 3600. Range: 0-9999.9.
`Socket peg`	Total number of times a C-LAN socket on the board was allocated to a call or link. Range: 0-65535.
`Socket Denial peg`	Total number of times a C-LAN socket on the board was needed for a call or link, but was not available. Range: 0-65535.
`% Denials`	(Socket Denial peg) or (Socket Denial peg + Socket peg). Range: 0-99.

`% Time ASB` The percentage of time during the measured interval that all C-LAN sockets on the board were unavailable for use. Range: 0-99.

The following example shows the Measurements C-LAN SOCKETS summary yesterday-peak - Page 1.

```
list measurements clan sockets summary yesterday-peak  Page   1

Switch Name:                                  Date: 5:27 pm  WED MAR 26, 1992

                  CLAN SOCKETS PEAK REPORT

                Peak Hour: 0400

                               Socket          Socket
Meas                     Avail   Usage   Socket  Denial  %        % Time
Hour  Board  Region   Sockets (Erl)   peg     peg     Denials  ASB
0400  01B12  2        xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx
0400  01B13  3        xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx
0100  01B14  4        xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx
0100  01B15  1        xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx


Command successfully completed
```

The reports list measurements clan sockets summary today-peak and list measurements clan sockets summary last-hour are similar to the above report.

The following example shows the Measurements CLAN SOCKETS detail yesterday-peak - Page 1.

```
list measurements clan sockets detail yesterday-peak 01B12  Page   1

Switch Name:                                  Date: 5:27 pm  WED MAR 26, 1992

                  CLAN SOCKETS PEAK REPORT

                Peak Hour: 0400

                               Socket          Socket
Meas                     Avail   Usage   Socket  Denial  %        % Time
Hour  Board  Region   Sockets (Erl)   peg     peg     Denials  ASB
0400  01B12  3        xxx     xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx   xx.xx    xx.xx


Command successfully completed
```

The reports list measurements clan sockets today-peak list and measurements clan sockets last-hour are similar to the above report.

list measurements ip codec

Supports IP media processing resource measurements. The list measurements ip codec command works on IP Media Processor & Medpro.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
list measurements ip codec	***hourly <region number>***	Lists the measurements for the last 24 hours, from current hour backwards, for the indicated region. If the switch clock is changed, the report shows stars as on R8. Examples: **Sample IP Codec Hourly Output For Region 4**		none	
	summary yesterday-peak ***summary today-peak*** ***summary last-hour***	Lists the measurements for the previous day's peak, for all regions with MEDPRO resources administered on the ip-interfaces form. The peak hour in a given region is the hour at which [G.711 Usage (Erl) + G.711 Usage (Erl)] is a maximum for that region. If the switch clock is changed, the report shows stars as on R8.		none	
	detail <region number> yesterday-peak ***detail <region number> today-peak*** ***detail <region number> last-hour***	Lists the measurements for the previous dayís peak for the indicated region. If the switch clock is changed, the report shows stars as on R8.		none	

These measurements are displayed by software; the report output may span multiple IP Media Processor or Medpro boards. A single report output combines statistics from both IP Media Processor and Medpro boards. Codecs are considered as part of a common pool.

Output

The following example shows the IP Codec Hourly Output For Region 4.

```
list measurements ip codec hourly 4

Switch Name:                                          Date: 5:32 pm  WED MAR 26, 1992

                        IP CODEC RESOURCE HOURLY REPORT

                           G711                           G723/9
                        ---------------------       -------------------------
Meas         DSP     Usage    In Reg   Out of      Usage    In Reg   Out of
Hour  Region  Rscs    (Erl)    peg      Reg peg     (Erl)    peg      Reg peg
0400 4       xxxx    xxxx.x   xxxxx    xxxxx       xxxx.x   xxxxx    xxxxx
0300 4       xxxx    xxxx.x   xxxxx    xxxxx       xxxx.x   xxxxx    xxxxx
0200 4       xxxx    xxxx.x   xxxxx    xxxxx       xxxx.x   xxxxx    xxxxx
0100 4       xxxx    xxxx.x   xxxxx    xxxxx       xxxx.x   xxxxx    xxxxx
0000 4       xxxx    xxxx.x   xxxxx    xxxxx       xxxx.x   xxxxx    xxxxx
2300 4       xxxx    xxxx.x   xxxxx    xxxxx       xxxx.x   xxxxx    xxxxx
2200 4       xxxx    xxxx.x   xxxxx    xxxxx       xxxx.x   xxxxx    xxxxx
```

Field descriptions

`Meas Hour`	The hour the measurement was taken. Switches in multiple time zones are treated as in the current MMI reports. We do not assume that the customer has made any correlation between LAN regions and time zones. Range: 0000 - 2300.
`Region`	The network region that the IP Media Processors and Medpros for this measurement are in. (The increase to 44 regions is required by [75101-2].) Range: 1-44.
`DSP Rscs`	Total IP codec resources (voice channels) in the region. (22 or 31) * # Medpro + 64 * #IP Media Processors. The 22 or 31 multiplier for Medpro depends on admin of codec preferences. For R9, a G711 call takes 1 resource, while a G723/729 call or a Fax relay call takes 2 resources. Range: 0-9999.
`G.711 Usage (ERL)`	Usage in Erlangs of G.711 codecs during the measurement interval. Includes time that the voice channels are on a call. Usage shall be measured from the time the voice channel is allocated until it is released. Calculated by: (Total Call Seconds) / 3600 where Total Call Seconds is a sum of the following: total time (in seconds) that a G.711 resource on a Medpro is in use total time (in seconds) that a G.711 resource on an IP Media Processor is in use r Range: 0-9999.

`G.711 In Reg Peg`	Total number of times an IP media processor port in the region was allocated to a G.711 call. Range: 0-65535.
`G.711 Out of Reg peg`	The total number of times an IP media processor port was needed in the region for a G.711 call, but was successfully allocated to a resource in another region. Out of Region does not include denials. If "Network regions are interconnected?" is "n(o)", then Out of Region will always be 0. Range: 0-65535.
`G.723/9 Usage (ERL)`	Usage in Erlangs of G.723 or G.729 codecs during the measurement interval. Includes time that the voice channels are on a call. Usage shall be measured from the time the voice channel is allocated until it is released. Calculated by: (Total Call Seconds) / 3600 where Total Call Seconds is a sum of the following: total time (in seconds) that a G.723 or G.729 resource on a Medpro is in use twice the total time (in seconds) that a G.723 or G.729 resource on an IP Media Processor is in use Range: 0-9999.
`G.723/9 In Reg peg`	Total number of times an IP media processor port in the region was allocated to a G.723 or G.729 call. Range: 0-65535.
`G.723/9 Out of Reg peg`	The total number of times an IP media processor port was needed in the region for a G.723 or G.729 call, but was successfully allocated to a resource in another region. Out of Region does not include denials. If "Network regions are interconnected?" is "n(o)", then Out of Region will always be 0. Range: 0-65535.

Services personnel who wish to estimate the amount of IP traffic used on IP trunks versus IP stations can compare the above report with the lines of the ìlist measurements trunk-groupî and ìlist performance trunk-groupî and ìlist measurements outage-trunkî and ìmonitor traffic trunk-groupsî reports which correspond to IP trunk groups. Note that it is required that the switch does not have mixed IP and non-IP ports in a single trunk group.

Output

The following example shows the Measurements IP CODEC yesterday-peak - Page 1

```
list measurements ip codec summary yesterday-peak   Page   1

Switch Name:                                    Date: 5:27 pm  WED MAR 26, 1992

          IP CODEC RESOURCE SUMMARY REPORT

                       G711                           G723/9
                    ---------------------      -------------------------
Meas         DSP    Usage   In Reg  Out of     Usage   In Reg  Out of
Hour Region  Rscs   (Erl)   peg     Reg peg    (Erl)   peg     Reg peg
0400 1       xxxx   xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx      xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx
0300 2       xxxx   xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx      xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx
0600 44      xxxx   xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx      xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx


Command successfully completed
```

The reports list measurements ip codec summary today-peak and list measurements ip codec summary last-hour are similar to the above report.

The following example shows the Sample IP Codec detail yesterday-peak Output For Region 4.

```
list measurements ip codec detail 4 yesterday-peak 4

Switch Name:                                    Date: 5:32 pm  WED MAR 26, 1992

                    IP CODEC RESOURCE DETAIL REPORT

                       G711                           G723/9
                    ---------------------      -------------------------
Meas         DSP    Usage   In Reg  Out of     Usage   In Reg  Out of
Hour Region  Rscs   (Erl)   peg     Reg peg    (Erl)   peg     Reg peg
0400 4       xxxx   xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx      xxxx.x  xxxxx   xxxxx
```

Services personnel who wish to estimate the amount of IP traffic used on IP trunks versus IP stations can compare the above report with the lines of the list measurements trunk-group and list performance trunk-group and list measurements outage-trunk and monitor traffic trunk-groups reports which correspond to IP trunk groups. Note that it is required that the switch does not have mixed IP and non-IP ports in a single trunk group.

list measurements ip dsp-resource

Supports IP media processing resource measurements. The list measurements ip codec command works on IP Media Processor & Medpro.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
list measurements ip dsp-resource	***hourly***	Lists the measurements for the last 24 hours, from current hour backwards, for the indicated region. If the switch clock is changed, the report shows stars, as do other reports on R8. Examples: **command x**		none	
	summary yesterday-peak summary today-peak summary last-hour	Lists the measurements for the previous dayís peak DSP Usage (Erl) for all regions with resources of type MEDPRO administered on the ip-interfaces form. The peak hour in a given region is the hour at which DSP Usage (Erl) is a maximum for that region. If the switch clock is changed, the report shows stars as on R8.		none	
	detail <region number> yesterday-peak detail <region number> today-peak detail <region number> last-hour	Lists the measurements for the previous dayís peak for the indicated region. If the switch clock is changed, the report shows stars as do other reports on R8.		none	

These measurements are displayed by software; the report output may span multiple IP Media Processor or Medpro boards. A single report output combines statistics from both IP Media Processor and Medpro boards. Codecs are considered as part of a common pool.

Output

The following example shows the dsp-resource Hourly Output For Region 4.

```
list measurements ip dsp-resource hourly 4

Switch Name:                                      Date: 5:32 pm  WED MAR 26, 1992

                        IP DSP RESOURCE HOURLY REPORT

Meas          DSP     DSP Usage    In Reg    Out of     Denied    %       % Out
Hour Region   Rscs    (Erl)        Peg       Reg Peg    Peg       Blk     of Srv
0400 4        xxxx    xxxx.x       xxxxx     xxxxx      xxxxx    xx.xx    xx.xx
0300 4        xxxx    xxxx.x       xxxxx     xxxxx      xxxxx    xx.xx    xx.xx
0200 4        xxxx    xxxx.x       xxxxx     xxxxx      xxxxx    xx.xx    xx.xx
0100 4        xxxx    xxxx.x       xxxxx     xxxxx      xxxxx    xx.xx    xx.xx
0000 4        xxxx    xxxx.x       xxxxx     xxxxx      xxxxx    xx.xx    xx.xx
2300 4        xxxx    xxxx.x       xxxxx     xxxxx      xxxxx    xx.xx    xx.xx
2200 4        xxxx    xxxx.x       xxxxx     xxxxx      xxxxx    xx.xx    xx.xx
2100 4        xxxx    xxxx.x       xxxxx     xxxxx      xxxxx    xx.xx    xx.xx
2000 4        xxxx    xxxx.x       xxxxx     xxxxx      xxxxx    xx.xx    xx.xx
```

Field descriptions

`Meas Hour` — The hour the measurement was taken. Switches in multiple time zones are treated as in the current MMI reports. We do not assume that the customer has made any correlation between LAN regions and time zones. Range: 0000 - 2300.

`Region` — The network region that the IP Media Processors and Medpros for this measurement are in. (The increase to 44 regions is required by [75101-2].) Range: 1-44.

`DSP Rscs` — Total IP codec resources (voice channels) in the region. (22 or 31) * # Medpro + 64 * #IP Media Processors. The 22 or 31 multiplier for Medpro depends on admin of codec preferences. For R9, a G711 call takes 1 resource, while a G723/729 call or a Fax relay call takes 2 resources. Range: 0-9999.

`DSP Usage (ERL)`	Usage in Erlangs of all codecs during the measurement interval. Includes time that the voice channels are on a call. Usage shall be measured from the time the voice channel is allocated until it is released. Calculated by: (Total Call Seconds) / 3600 where Total Call Seconds is a sum of the following: total time (in seconds) that any CODEC resource on a Medpro is in use total time (in seconds) that a G.711 resource on an IP Media Processor is in use twice the total time (in seconds) that a G.723 or G.729 resource on an IP Media Processor is in use. Range: 0-9999.
`In Reg peg`	Total number of times an IP media processor port in the region was allocated to a call. Range: 0-65535.
`Out of Reg peg`	The total number of times an IP media processor port was needed in the region for a call, but was successfully allocated to a resource in another region. Out of Region does not include denials. If "Network regions are interconnected?" is "n(o)", then Out of Region will always be 0. Range: 0-65535.
`Denied Peg`	The total number of times an IP media processor port was needed in the region for a call but could not be allocated in this region nor any other region because all IP media processor ports were busy, resulting in the call not being able to go through. Range: 0-65535.
`% Blk`	The percent of attempted allocations of IP media processor ports in the region that are blocked, i.e., not successful. Includes calls that are successfully allocated out of region and denied altogether. Range: 0-99.
`% out of Srv`	Percent of CCS time that any IP media processor ports were out of service, either manually busied out or maintenance busy, during the measured interval. Calculated by: (Total Time in CCS that any port was OOS / (Available Resources * 36)) * 100. Range: 0-99.

The following example shows the Measurements ip dsp-resource Summary - Page 1.

```
list measurements ip dsp-resource summary yesterday-peak    Page    1

Switch Name:                                          Date: 5:27 pm  WED MAR 26, 1992

                    IP DSP RESOURCE SUMMARY REPORT

Meas           DSP     DSP Usage   In Reg    Out of    Denied   %      % Out
Hour Region    Rscs    (Erl)       Peg       Reg Peg   Peg      Blk    of Srv

0400 1         xxxx    xxxx.x      xxxxx     xxxxx     xxxxx   xx.xx   xx.xx
0300 2         xxxx    xxxx.x      xxxxx     xxxxx     xxxxx   xx.xx   xx.xx
0600 44        xxxx    xxxx.x      xxxxx     xxxxx     xxxxx   xx.xx   xx.xx


Command successfully completed
```

The reports list measurements ip dsp-resource summary today-peak and list measurements ip dsp-resource summary last-hour are similar to the above report.

The following example shows the IP dsp-resource detail yesterday peak Output For Region 4.

```
list measurements ip dsp-resource detail 4 yesterday-peak 4

Switch Name:                                          Date: 5:32 pm  WED MAR 26, 1992

                    IP DSP RESOURCE DETAIL REPORT

Meas           DSP     DSP Usage   In Reg    Out of    Denied   %      % Out
Hour Region    Rscs    (Erl)       Peg       Reg Peg   Peg      Blk    of Srv

0600 4         xxxx    xxxx.x      xxxxx     xxxxx     xxxxx   xx.xx   xx.xx
```

list measurements ip-signaling-group

Shows the 10 worst signaling groups for each hour of today, starting with the most recent whole hour. The forms for the today and yesterday qualifiers are 24 pages, one for each hour. The groups for each hour will be rank-ordered from worst to least worst based on the Hour Average Latency.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
list measurements ip-signaling-group	***current-hour***	Shows the 10 worst signaling groups for the current hour.			
	last-hour	Shows the 10 worst signaling groups for the last full hour.		none	
	today ***yesterday***	Shows the 10 worst signaling groups for each hour of today, starting with the most recent whole hour, or yesterday.		none	

Output

The following example shows the list measurements ip-signaling-group current-hour command.

```
list measurements ip-signaling-group current-hour               Page 1 of 1 SPE A
Switch Name:                                             Date: 6:28 pm THU FEB 4, 1997
IP SIGNALING GROUPS LATENCY AND LOSS REPORT
CURRENT HOUR 10 WORST PERFORMING IP SIGNALING GROUPS
RANK ORDERED WORST TO LEAST WORST

Sig              Hour       Hour    Hour      Hour &    Interval    Interval Interval
Grp             Average    Packets Packets     Worst     Average    Packets  Packets
No   Region  Latency(ms)  Sent    % Lost   Interval Latency(ms)   Sent    % Lost
---  ------  -----------  ------- -------  -------- ----------- -------- --------
001    01       10000       xx     100%     18:03      10000       xx      100%
002    02       10000       xx     100%     18:06      10000       xx      100%
003    03       10000       xx     100%     18:09      10000       xx      100%
004    04       10000       xx     100%     18:12      10000       xx      100%
005    05       10000       xx     100%     18:15      10000       xx      100%
006    06       10000       xx     100%     18:18      10000       xx      100%
007    07       10000       xx     100%     18:21      10000       xx      100%
008    08       10000       xx     100%     18:24      10000       xx      100%
009    09       10000       xx     100%     18:27      10000       xx      100%
010    10       10000       xx     100%     18:30      10000       xx      100%
Command successfully completed
```

The following example shows the list measurements ip-signaling-group last-hour command.

```
list measurements ip-signaling-group last-hour                 Page 1 of 24 SPE A
Switch Name:                                         Date: 6:28 pm THU FEB 4, 1997
IP SIGNALING GROUPS LATENCY AND LOSS REPORT
LAST FULL HOUR 10 WORST PERFORMING IP SIGNALING GROUPS
RANK ORDERED WORST TO LEAST WORST

Sig              Hour       Hour    Hour      Hour &    Interval    Interval Interval
Grp            Average    Packets Packets     Worst      Average    Packets  Packets
No  Region   Latency(ms)   Sent   % Lost    Interval Latency(ms)    Sent     % Lost
--- ------   ----------- ------- -------   -------- -----------  -------- --------
001   01        10000       xx     100%      18:03      10000        xx       100%
002   02        10000       xx     100%      18:06      10000        xx       100%
003   03        10000       xx     100%      18:09      10000        xx       100%
004   04        10000       xx     100%      18:12      10000        xx       100%
005   05        10000       xx     100%      18:15      10000        xx       100%
006   06        10000       xx     100%      18:18      10000        xx       100%
007   07        10000       xx     100%      18:21      10000        xx       100%
008   08        10000       xx     100%      18:24      10000        xx       100%
009   09        10000       xx     100%      18:27      10000        xx       100%
010   10        10000       xx     100%      18:30      10000        xx       100%

Command successfully completed
```

The following example shows the list measurements ip-signaling-group today command. (The yesterday form has exactly the same layout and content type as the today form but the information applies to the previous day's 24 hours.)

```
list measurements ip-signaling-group today                     Page 1 of 24 SPE A
Switch Name:                                         Date: 6:28 pm THU FEB 4, 1997
IP SIGNALING GROUPS LATENCY AND LOSS REPORT
TODAY'S 10 WORST PERFORMING IP SIGNALING GROUPS PER HOUR
RANK ORDERED WORST TO LEAST WORST FOR EACH HOUR

Sig              Hour       Hour    Hour      Hour &    Interval    Interval Interval
Grp            Average    Packets Packets     Worst      Average    Packets  Packets
No  Region   Latency(ms)   Sent   % Lost    Interval Latency(ms)    Sent     % Lost
--- ------   ----------- ------- -------   -------- -----------  -------- --------
001   01        10000       xx     100%      18:03      10000        xx       100%
002   02        10000       xx     100%      18:06      10000        xx       100%
003   03        10000       xx     100%      18:09      10000        xx       100%
004   04        10000       xx     100%      18:12      10000        xx       100%
005   05        10000       xx     100%      18:15      10000        xx       100%
006   06        10000       xx     100%      18:18      10000        xx       100%
007   07        10000       xx     100%      18:21      10000        xx       100%
008   08        10000       xx     100%      18:24      10000        xx       100%
009   09        10000       xx     100%      18:27      10000        xx       100%
010   10        10000       xx     100%      18:30      10000        xx       100%

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Sig Grp No`	The group number, rank ordered.
`Region`	The network region of the group.
`Hour Average Latency (ms)`	The average latency for the whole hour.
`Hour Packets Sent`	The number of packets sent during the whole hour.
`Hour Packets % Lost`	The percent lost packets for the whole hour (if 100% the corresponding latency is shown as ****).
`Hour & Worst Interval`	The hour and worst 3 minute interval within the hour. (The interval is identified by the last minute of the interval.)
`Interval Average Latency (ms)`	The average latency for the interval.
`Interval Packets Sent`	The number of packets sent during the interval.
`Interval Packets % Lost`	The percent lost packets for the interval (if 100%, the corresponding latency is shown as *****).

list signaling-group

This command lists signaling groups, which are groups of B-Channels for which a given D-Channel (or D-Channel pair) will carry the signaling information.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
list signaling-group	***count xx***	xx is the number of signaling groups to be displayed Example: **list signaling-group count 6**	init inads craft	none	none

The following is an example of the output of the **list signaling-group** command:

```
list signaling-group

                              SIGNALING GROUPS

Grp  Group          No.       Primary   Secondary Max       Max       No, Adm'd
No.  Type      FAS? Trunk BrdsD-Channel D-Channel NCA TSCs  CA TSCs   NCA TSCs

2    atm       y    1         01B0815             0         0         0
4    h.323     y    1                             4         4         1
5    isdn-pri  y    1         01B1024             0         0         0
6    isdn-pri  y    1         01A0724             48        23        1
9    h.323     y    1                             0         0         0
15   atm       y    1         01B0809             0         0         0
25   isdn-pri  y    1         01B0924             20        20        0
```

Field Descriptions

`Grp No`	The signaling group number
`Group Type`	The type of signal format (ISDN-PRI, ATM, H.323)
`FAS?`	Facility Associated Signaling (FAS), in which a D-Channel carries signaling information for only those B-Channels on the same facility as the D-Channel. This is identical to a DS1 interface. If the parameter is “n”, this is referred to as Non-Facility Associated Signaling (NFAS),in which a B-Channel can belong to any signaling group as long as the maximum number of DS1’s for a signaling group is not exceeded.
`No. Trunk Brds`	The number of trunk boards having members belonging to this signaling group
`Primary D-Channel`	The D-Channel administered to be the primary channel. If, during the backup procedure, both channels are in the same state, switches at opposite ends of the PRI select the primary D-Channel to be put into service.
`Secondary D-Channel`	This channel will only appear if the signaling group is an NFAS signaling group. This D-Channel is administered to be the secondary D-Channel. If, during the backup procedure, both channels are in the same state, switches at opposite ends of the PRI select the primary D-Channel to be put into service.
`Max NCA TSCs`	Maximum number of Non-Call Associated (NCA)Temporary Signaling Connections (TSCs) - virtual connections established within a D-Channel in the facility so that users can transport non-call control user-user information.
`Max CA TSCs`	Maximum number of Call Associated (CA) TSCs.
`No. Adm’d NCA TSCs`	The number of NCA TSCs that are administered.

SNMP data

The native SNMP agent provides access to a table of signaling groups. Each entry in the table includes the following data:

- Signaling group number
- Primary D-channel location (port)
- Facility Associated Signaling (FAS)
- Non-Facility Associated Signaling (NFAS), including:
  - — Secondary D-channel location (port)
  - — For each DS1 trunk board used by the signaling group:
    - Location
    - Interface ID

list skill-status

This command displays administration and status data about skilled hunt groups. The **list skill-status** command supports the standard “start” and “count” command line options.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
list skills-status	***xx count yy***	xx is a hunt group number yy is the number of hunt groups to be displayed Example: **list skill-status 11 count 6**	init inads craft	none	none

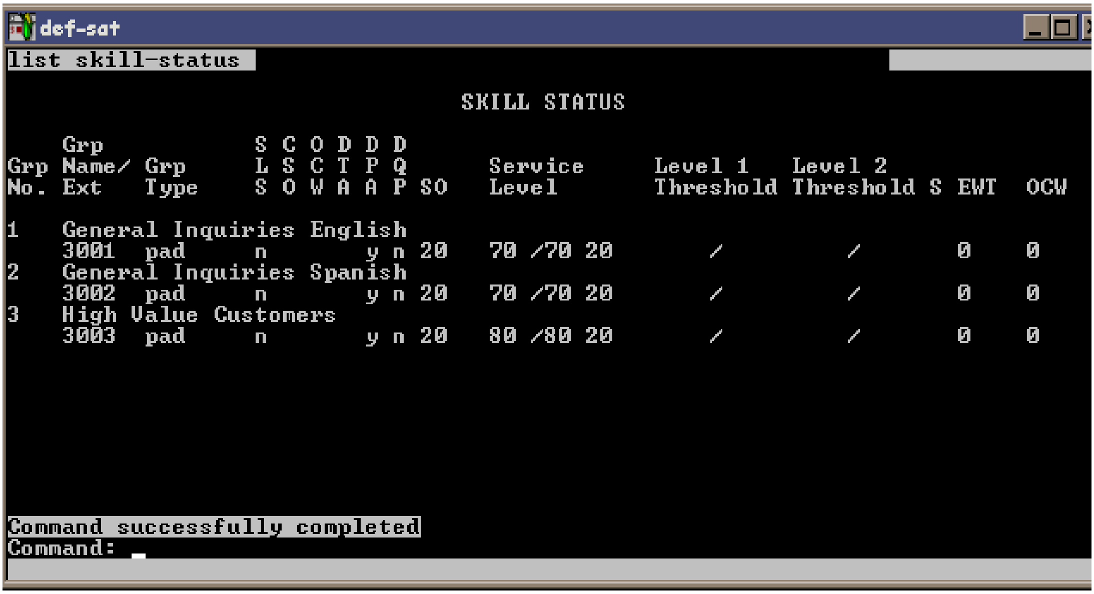
The Table 5-1 displays data for each skilled hunt group:

Table 5-1. Skilled Hunt Group Status Data

Group Number	Group Name	Group Extension	Group Type
Service Level Supervisor	Call Selection Override	Activate on Oldest Call Waiting	Dynamic Threshold Adjustment
Dynamic Percent Adjustment	Dynamic Queue Position	Service Objective	Weighted Service Level (status)
Service Level Target (percentage and time)	Level 1 Threshold	Adjusted Level 1 Threshold (status)	Level 2 Threshold
Adjusted Level 2 Threshold (status)	SLS State (status)	Expected Wait Time (status)	Time in Queue of Call at Head of Queue (status)

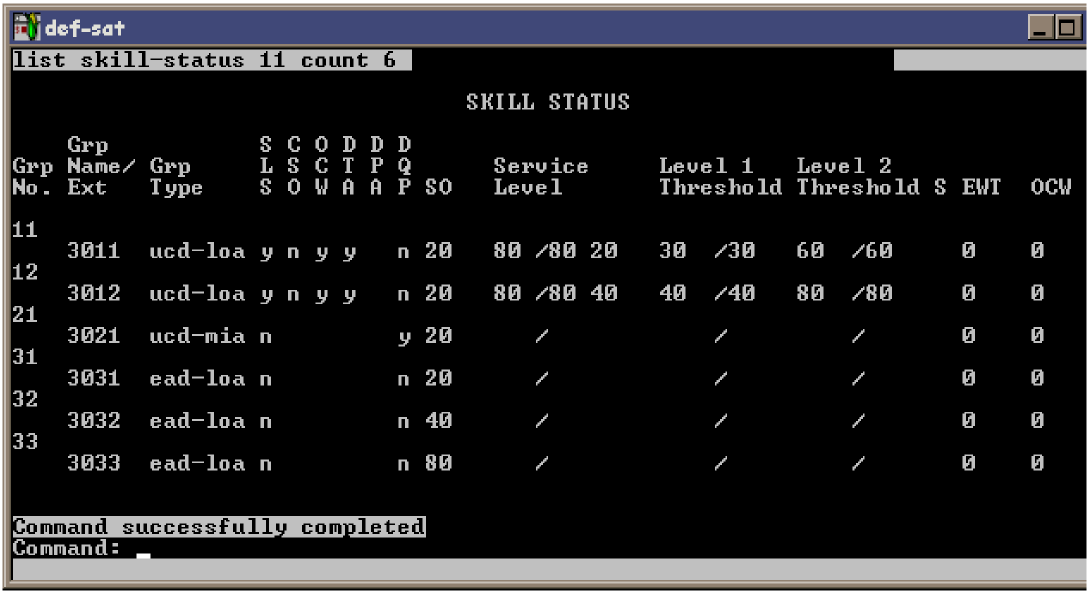
Output

The following example shows the output of the **list skill-status** command for three PAD skills with the Dynamic Percentage Adjustment enhancement enabled.



```
def-sat
list skill-status

                              SKILL STATUS

    Grp             S C O D D D
Grp Name/ Grp       L S C T P Q        Service      Level 1   Level 2
No. Ext   Type      S O W A A P SO     Level        Threshold Threshold S EWT   OCW

1   General Inquiries English
    3001  pad       n       y n 20     70 /70 20        /         /       0     0
2   General Inquiries Spanish
    3002  pad       n       y n 20     70 /70 20        /         /       0     0
3   High Value Customers
    3003  pad       n       y n 20     80 /80 20        /         /       0     0

Command successfully completed
Command:
```

The following shows the output of the **list skill-status** command for six skills administered with a mixture of CentreVu Advocate and CentreVu Advocate Advisor features. The use of the start and count command line options is also shown. Skills 11 and 12 use UCD-LOA and the Service Level Supervisor feature with the Activate on Oldest Call Waiting and Dynamic Threshold Adjustment options enabled. Skill 21 uses the Dynamic Queue Position feature. Skills 31, 32, and 33 use EAD-LOA and the Service Objective feature with a different service objective administered for each skill.



```
def-sat
list skill-status 11 count 6

                                SKILL STATUS

     Grp                S C O D D D
Grp  Name/ Grp          L S C T P Q      Service        Level 1    Level 2
No.  Ext   Type         S O W A A P SO   Level          Threshold  Threshold S  EWT   OCW

11
     3011  ucd-loa y n y y   n 20   80 /80 20      30  /30    60  /60       0     0
12
     3012  ucd-loa y n y y   n 20   80 /80 40      40  /40    80  /80       0     0
21
     3021  ucd-mia n         y 20      /              /          /          0     0
31
     3031  ead-loa n         n 20      /              /          /          0     0
32
     3032  ead-loa n         n 40      /              /          /          0     0
33
     3033  ead-loa n         n 80      /              /          /          0     0

Command successfully completed
Command:
```

Note that in both of these examples the "list skill-status" command was executed before any traffic was offered to the skills. Therefore, the weighted service level is equal to the percentage component of the service level target and the adjusted level 1 and level 2 thresholds are equal to the administered level 1 and level 2 thresholds.

list suspend-alm-orig

This command lists active entries in the Suspend Alarm Origination table. Even though this command only lists active entries, an entry that expires during the list process still appears in the output. If the Suspend Alarm Origination table is empty, the output contain only the title and field headings.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
list suspend-alm-orig			init inads craft	none	none

Output

```
list suspend-alm-orig

                           Suspend Alarm Origination Entries

                          Physical   Board         Expires At

                          01C03      off-only      06/11/15:06
                          01E0407    on-and-off    06/11/17:26
                          01E0406    on-and-off    06/12/45:34
```

list sys-link

This command displays all of the system links, including the location, link type and channel number, link state, current path status, faulted path status, and last recorded fault, if any. See “SYS-LINK (System Links)” on page 6-1046 for details.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
list sys-link			init inads craft	none	none

Output

The following examples shows the output from the **list sys-link** command.

```
list sys-link                                              Page   1    SPE A

                      SYSTEM LINKS INFORMATION

Location  Link Type/  State  Current    Faulted   Last Fault
          Channel            Path       Path      Recorded

01A0516   PRI         up     present    present   12/30/1996 14:18

   press CANCEL to quit -- press NEXT PAGE  to continue
```

Field descriptions

`Location`	Physical location of the port associated with the system link (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Link Type/Channel`	Type of system-link (e.g., PRI, TACL, RACL).
`State`	System link state: up or down
`Current Path`	Status of the current path: none if the link is down; `present` if the current path is valid
`Faulted Path`	Specifies the faulted path status: `present` if the link has been faulted at least once, none if the link has never gone down, and `default` if the default faulted path is being used
`Last Fault Recorded`	Date and time of the most recent fault

list testcalls

This command generates an Automatic Transmission Measurement System (ATMS) report. The ATMS allows the voice and data trunk facilities to be measured for satisfactory transmission performance. The performance of the trunks is evaluated according to measurements produced by a series of analog tests and are compared against user-defined threshold values. The purpose of the report is to provide measurement data to help determine the quality of trunk lines. The measurement report contains data on trunk signal loss, noise, singing return loss, and echo return loss.

The measurements are produced by a set of analog trunk tests. The tests are initiated by a maintenance demand test or by a set of scheduled tests. The largest portion of these measurements are generated through scheduled testing during system quiet hours (hours where the traffic volume is low). Each trunk test performed by the system stores the results in a database. The trunk measurements in this database reflect the state of each trunk at the time of its last test.

Action/Object	Qualifiers/Options	Qualifier/Option description
list testcalls	***detail*** ***summary***	Detailed measurement report displayed Summary measurement report displayed
	grp group number	Measurements for a specific trunk group displayed. When used with the ***to-grp*** option, this option is the starting trunk group in a range of user-specified trunk groups.
	to-grp group number	Measurements for all trunk groups from 1 to the specified “to-grp” trunk group are displayed. When used with the ***grp*** option, this option is the ending trunk group in a range of user-specified trunk groups.
	mem member number	Measurements for a specific trunk group member displayed. When used with the ***to-mem*** option, this option is the starting trunk group member in a range of user-specified trunk group members.
	to-mem member number	Measurements for all trunk group members from 1 to the specified “to-mem” trunk group member displayed. When used with the ***mem*** option, this option is the ending trunk group member in a range of user-specified trunk group members.
	port location	Measurements for a specific trunk circuit (port) displayed
	result result identifier	This option is used to filter out all measurement results that do not match the user-specified result, that is, only measurement results that match the user specified result are displayed. Examples of results are pass, marg, fail, etc.

Continued on next page

Action/Object	Qualifiers/Options	Qualifier/Option description
	not-result result identifier	This option is used to filter out all measurement results that do match the user-specified result, that is, only measurement results that do not match the user specified result are displayed. Examples of results are pass, marg, fail, etc.
	count count number	This option is used to specify (limit) the number of records displayed.

Examples

list testcalls detail
list testcalls detail grp 78
list testcalls detail grp 78 to-grp 80
list testcalls detail grp 78 to-grp 80 mem 1 not-result pass
list testcalls detail grp 78 to-grp 80 mem 1 to-mem 5
list testcalls detail grp 78 to-grp 80 mem 1 to-mem 5 count 3 result pass
list testcalls detail mem 1 count 3 result pass
list testcalls detail to-grp 78 to-mem 4 count 3 result pass
list testcalls detail to-mem 3 result pass
list testcalls detail port 1c1504t
list testcalls summary
list testcalls summary grp 78
list testcalls summary grp 78 count 5
list testcalls summary grp 78 to-grp 80
list testcalls summary grp 78 to-grp 80 count 3
list testcalls summary to-grp 78

Output

The following example is of the output for the **list testcalls detail grp 80** command.

```
list testcalls detail grp 80                    Page   1   SPE A

                             ATMS MEASUREMENT REPORT

 Group: 80   Type: co     Vendor:           TTL Type: 105-w-rl

 THRESHOLD VALUES            Loss dev at

                       1004Hz-loss  404Hz 2804Hz C-msg C-ntch SRL SRL
                        Min    Max    -  +  -  +  Noise Noise  LO  HI   ERL
            Marginal    -2     21     9  9  9  9     55    74   0   0    0
        Unacceptable    -2     21     9  9  9  9     55    74   0   0    0
 Trk Test   Test  Test -16dBm  0dBm
 Mem Date  Time   Rslt  NE FE NE FE  NE FE NE FE  NE FE NE FE  NE FE NE FE  NE FE
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9

        press CANCEL to quit -- press NEXT PAGE to continue
```

Detail report field descriptions

`Group`	The trunk group number selected.
`Type`	The trunk group type.
`Vendor`	The vendor of this trunk group.
`TTL Type`	The kind of test line for this trunk group.
`Threshold Values`	The list of marginal and unacceptable threshold values defined on the trunk group form.
	The following fields appear on the lower section of the form. Many of the column headings contain the abbreviations “FE” for far end and “NE” for near end. These abbreviations define which end took the measurements.
`Trk Mem`	The trunk member within the trunk group.
`Test Date`	The month and day this trunk was tested.
`Test Time`	The time of day this trunk was tested.
`Tst Rslt`	This field describes the results of the trunk transmission test.

`1004Hz-loss Min`	Far-to-near and near-to-far measurements of 1004-Hz loss from low-level tone.
`1004Hz-loss Max`	Far-to-near and near-to-far measurements of 1004-Hz loss at 0 dBm.
`Loss dev at 404Hz`	Transmission tests at low frequency. These tests measure a maximum positive and negative deviation of +9 and -9 dB from the 1004-Hz loss measurements.
`Loss dev at 2804Hz`	Transmission tests at high frequency. These tests measure a maximum positive and negative deviation of +9 and -9 dB from the 1004-Hz loss measurements.
`C-msg Noise`	Maximum noise interference (in dBrnC: decibels above reference noise, which is B(EQ)10 sup -12E(EQ) watts) terminating on a voice terminal within the voice-band frequency range (500 to 2500 Hz) between 15 and 55 dBrnC.
`C-ntch Noise`	Maximum signal-dependent noise interference on a line between 34 and 74 dBrnC.
`SRL-LO`	Singing return loss from 0 to 40 dB between the sum of the circuit (repeater) gains and the sum of the circuit losses. SRL-LO occurs most often in the frequency range of 200 to 500 Hz.
`SRL-HI`	Singing return loss from 0 to 40 dB between the sum of the circuit (repeater) gains on a circuit and the sum of the circuit losses. SRL-HI occurs most often in the frequency range of 2500 to 3200 Hz.
`ERL`	Echo return loss from 0 to 40 dB between the level of signal strength transmitted and the level of signal strength reflected. ERL occurs most often in the frequency range of 500 to 2500 Hz.

The following example is the output from the **list testcalls summary grp 80** command.

```
list testcalls summary grp 80                          SPE A

                        ATMS MEASUREMENT SUMMARY REPORT

                             Trunks  Trunks   Trunks
 Trk  Num   Last   Last  Passed  Failed   Failed    Trks Trks  Busied
 Grp  Of    Test   Test  Transm  Marginal Unaccept  In-  Not   Out
 Num  Trks  Date   Time   Test   Threshld Threshld  Use  Test  Trunks

 80   19                   0       0        0        0    19    19


 Command successfully completed
```

Summary report field descriptions

`Trk Grp Num`	The trunk group number which is being summarized. Only outgoing or two-way analog trunks will be listed.
`Num Of Trks`	The total number of members per trunk group.
`Last Test Date`	The date of the oldest measurement in the trunk group.
`Last Test Time`	The time of the oldest measurement in the trunk group.
`Trunks Passed Transm Test`	The number of trunks that have passed the trunk transmission tests.
`Trunks Failed Marginal Threshld`	The number of trunks that failed a marginal threshold, but not an unacceptable threshold according to the threshold values defined on the trunk group form.
`Trunks Failed Unaccept Threshld`	This is taken from the unacceptable threshold administered on the Trunk group form.
`Trks In-Use`	The number of trunks that were in-use at the time of testing.
`Trks Not Test`	The number of trunks that were not tested due to error conditions.
`Busied Out Trunks`	The number of trunks that were busied out at the time. This could be due to hardware problems, incorrect threshold values, etc.

list trunk group

For more information about the **list trunk-group** command, see “Trunk Groups” in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administrator’s Guide* (555-230-506).

SNMP data

The native SNMP agent captures data generated by this command.

mark port

This command marks faulty ports as defective to prevent their use in other administrative operations (for example, adding a data-module or station). Ports on any type of circuit pack may be marked except for installed circuit packs that are administered automatically (for example, Tone Detector, Tone Generator, Announcement, Speech Synthesizer, Call Classifier and Maintenance/Test circuit packs). If the port can be administered manually, and it is unassigned, the port is marked as faulty. The **clear port** command reactivates the port. The **list marked-ports command** displays marked ports in list format. All marked port information is saved as part of translations.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
mark port	***location***	Location of the port to be marked: **PCSSpp** Examples: **mark port 1c0208** **mark port 2a1001**	init inads craft	none	none

monitor bcms

This command displays output for agents and splits and summarizes the bcms condition. This on-line status report automatically updates every 30 seconds (or by pressing the UPDATE key) until the command is canceled by pressing the CANCEL key. Three display options are available: skill, split, and system.

NOTE:
This command is not available in DSA.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
monitor bcms	***split*** ***split number*** ***system*** ***system number*** ***skill*** ***skill number***		init inads craft cust rcust bcms browse	none	none

Qualifier description

`split`	Specifies that the command display status information for a specified split number (an ACD hunt group).
`split number`	The split's identity to the switch and BCMS; an ACD hunt group number (split number). This parameter is entered only when the "split" parameter is entered.
`system`	This specifies that the command display split queue status as well as cumulative split information for all the BCMS measured splits.
`system number`	ACD hunt group numbers (split numbers) separated by spaces and/or split number ranges separated by a hyphen (-).
`skill`	This specifies that the command display status information for a specified skill number.
`skill number`	The skill's identity to the switch and BCMS; an ACD hunt group number (skill number). This parameter is entered only when the "skill" parameter is entered.

Output

The following examples shows the output from the **monitor bcms system** command.

```
monitor bcms system                                 Page    1 of    1

                                     BCMS SYSTEM STATUS

                               Date:    14:02 THU OCT 17 1991

                                     AVG                   AVG                  AVG
             CALLS    OLDEST      ANSW   AVAIL    #       ABAND    #     AVG     AFTER
SPLIT         WAIT      CALL     SPEED   AGENT  ABAND      TIME   ACD    TALK     CALL
Service          3      1:03       :45       0      3       :30    20    2:30    1:25
Sales            5       :33       :15       0     11       :45    36    1:32     :35
```

Field descriptions

`Date:`	The current date and time which is updated every 30 seconds or when the UPDATE key is pressed.
`SPLIT`	The name of the split being reported, if no name is administered then the split extension is displayed in the form "EXTxxxxx". Splits are displayed in split number order. This field is translation data.

`CALLS WAIT`	The number of calls currently waiting in this split's queue. If any of these calls are Direct Agent Calls, the field will be preceded by an asterisk. This field is real-time status data.
`OLDEST CALL`	The amount of time that the oldest call has waited in queue. This field is real-time status data.
`AVG ANSW SPEED`	The average speed of answer for this split during the current period. This includes time in queue and time ringing at the agent's voice terminal. Calls that intraflow (calls that overflow from one ACD split to another split) will not have queue time from previous splits included in the average. The calculation is Total Answer Time/Total Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) Calls. This field is measurement data and includes only those calls that have completed (terminated).
`AVAIL AGENT`	The number of agents in this split currently available to receive an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) call from this split. This field is real-time status data.
`# ABAND`	The number of calls that have abandoned during the current period. This field is measurement data.
`AVG ABAND TIME`	The average time abandoned calls waited in queue before abandoning during the current period. The calculation is Total Abandon Time/Total Calls Abandoned. This field is measurement data and includes only those calls that have completed (terminated).
`# ACD`	The number of Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) calls handled by this split during the current period. This includes calls that intraflow into the split. This field is measurement data.
`AVG TALK`	The average talk time for Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) calls handled by this split during the current period. This does not include ring time at the agents' voice terminal. The calculation is Total ACD Talk Time/Number of ACD Calls. This field is measurement data and includes only those calls that have completed (terminated).
`AVG AFTER CALL`	The average After Call Work (ACW) time for Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) calls handled by this split during the current period. ACD calls with no ACW time are included in the average. Time spent on direct incoming or outgoing calls while in ACW will not be included in the average. The calculation is (Total ACW Time - Total ACW Incoming Time - Total ACW Outgoing Time)/Total ACD Calls. This field is measurement data and includes only those calls that have completed (terminated).

The following example shows the output from the **monitor bcms split 1** command.

```
monitor bcms split 1                      Page   1 of   1   SPE A


            BCMS SPLIT (AGENT) STATUS

     Split: 1
    Split Name: hunt group 1          Date:   9:02 TUE OCT 22 1991
 Calls Waiting:  0
   Oldest Call: 0:00
   0=Staffed   0=Avail   0=ACD   0=ACW   0=AUX   0=Extn    0=OtherSplit
 AGENT         EXT     STATE    TIME     ACD    EXTN IN   EXTN OUT
                                        CALLS   CALLS      CALLS
```

Field descriptions

`Split:`	The number of the split requested. This field is translation data.
`Split Name:`	The name of the split requested. If no name exists the split extension is displayed in the form "EXT xxxxx". This field is translation data.
`Date:`	The current date and time which is updated every 30 seconds or when the UPDATE key is pressed.
`Calls Waiting:`	The number of calls currently waiting in this split's queue. If any of these calls are Direct Agent Calls, the field will be preceded by an asterisk. This field is real-time status data.
`Oldest Call:`	The time in minutes:seconds that the current oldest call has waited in this split's queue. This field is real-time status data.
`Staffed`	The number of agents currently logged into this split. This field is real-time status data.
`Avail`	The number of agents currently available to receive an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) call in this split. Agents are in either the Auto-in or Manual-in work modes and are not currently on a call. If the agent is on another split's call or in After Call Work (ACW) for another split, this agent is not considered available and will not be recorded here. This field is real-time status data.
`ACD`	The number of agents in this split currently on an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) call for this split. This includes ACD calls that are being handled by this split that arrive as coverage from another split. This field also includes outbound calls (Outgoing Call Manager) that are distributed through the ACD. Note that if an agent puts an ACD call on hold, but does not enter another state (for example, the agent does not enter the AVAIL state), the agent will still be seen as in the ACD state. This field is real-time status data.

`ACW`	The number of agents in this split currently in After Call Work (ACW) for this split. This field is real-time status data.
`AUX`	The number of agents in this split currently in AUX work for this split. If an agent is on another split's call or in After Call Work (ACW) for another split, this agent is not considered in AUX work and will not be recorded here. This field is real-time status data.
`Extn`	The number of agents in this split currently on non-ACD (Automatic Call Distribution) calls, either incoming or outgoing directly to or from their extensions. If the agents are also in After Call Work (ACW) or AUX they will be recorded as Extn rather than ACW or AUX. This field is real-time status data.
`Other Split`	The number of agents in this split on another split's call or in After Call Work (ACW) for another split. Only used if agents belong to multiple splits. This field is real-time status data.
`AGENT`	The name of the agent associated with the extension. If no name exists this field will be left blank. This field is translation data.
`EXT`	The extension of the agent. This field is translation data.
`STATE`	The current state of the agent for this split. This possible states are Avail, ACD, ACW, AUX, Extn In, Extn Out, OtherSplit, and Unstaff. If an agent is staffed, the agent must also be in one of the above states. This field is real-time status data.
`TIME`	The clock time that the agent entered the current state in hours:minutes. This field is real-time status data.
`ACD CALLS`	The number of Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) calls (inbound and outbound), that the agent has completed for this split during the current period (half hour or hour). The maximum number of calls is 255, and if this maximum is exceeded, 255 is displayed. This field is measurement data.
`EXTN IN CALLS`	The number of non-ACD (Automatic Call Distribution) calls that the agent has received (incoming) and completed during the current period. The maximum number of calls is 255, and if this maximum is exceeded, 255 is displayed. This field is measurement data.
`EXTN OUT CALLS`	The number of non-ACD (Automatic Call Distribution) calls that the agent has made (outgoing) and completed during the current period. The maximum number of calls is 255, and if this maximum is exceeded, 255 is displayed. This field is measurement data.

monitor health

This command displays the current system alarm summary, maintenance busy summary, user summary, critical system status, and cabinet status, that are updated every minute.

NOTE:
This command is not available in DSA.

After this command is terminates, users are logged off.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
monitor health			init inads craft cust nms browse	none	If standby SPE Emergency Transfer Select Switches change and handshakes are down, the displayed Emerg Trans field is incorrect until handshake reintializes. When the **monitor health** command terminates, users are logged off of the system.

Output

The following example is a display of the **monitor system health** command.

```
monitor health

ALARM SUMMARY                                  CABINET STATUS
       Major:   0
       Minor:   2                              Emerg Alarms
     Warning:   0                          Cab Trans Mj Mn Wn PNC
                                             1 auto-  0| 2| 2 up
BUSY-OUT SUMMARY                             2 n.a.   0| 0| 0 dn
      Trunks:   0                            3 n.a.   0| 0| 0 dn
    Stations:   0
      Others:   0
CRITICAL SYSTEM STATUS
 Active SPE: A/auto
 Duplicated? SPE:n
 Time Source: primary                        9:33 WED APR 28 1998
   # Logins: 3
```

Field descriptions

`Major`	The number of logged major alarms (0 – 200).
`Minor`	The number of logged minor alarms (0 – 200).
`Warning`	Number of warnings logged in the alarm file (0 – 200).
`Trunks`	Number of busied out maintenance trunks.
`Stations`	Number of busied out maintenance stations.
`Others`	Combined number of busied out maintenance objects excluding trunks and stations.
`Static`	Proportion of the CPU currently dedicated to high priority items. This percentage is rounded to the nearest integer, therefore 0 percent means that the occupancy is less than one half of a percent.
`SM`	Proportion of the CPU currently dedicated to system management or periodic and scheduled maintenance. If large amounts of periodic or scheduled maintenance testing performs, this occupancy percentage can be high without affecting service. This percentage is rounded to the nearest integer, therefore 0 percent means that the occupancy is less than one half of a percent.
`CP`	Proportion of the CPU currently dedicated to call processing. This occupancy has priority over SM and IDLE occupancy categories and takes processor time away from these occupancy categories, if needed. This percentage is rounded to the nearest integer, therefore 0 percent means that the occupancy is less than one half of a percent.
`Idle`	Proportion of the CPU currently available. This percentage is rounded to the nearest integer, therefore 0 percent means that the occupancy is less than one half of a percent.
`Active SPE`	Currently-active processor complex. When the active processor complex is locked on-line with lock switching on DUPINT, the “lock” option displays; otherwise, “auto” displays.
`Duplicated?`	Duplication status of the SPE (n).
`SPE Power`	Current power source for the processor complex. The normal state is “commercial”. When commercial power is unavailable, in-use battery backup is indicated with “backup”.
`Time Source`	Current timing source is displayed. The display values for this field vary according to timing sources selected. If the site administers the optional Stratum-3 hardware, “external” displays and “internal” displays when an internal source, such as a tone clock, is used. Primary and secondary timing sources must be administered when using the Stratum-4 option. “primary” = primary administered source is in use “secondary” = secondary administered source is in use. “local” = neither the primary or secondary sources are in use.

`# Logins`	Number of current users.
`Cab`	Assigned cabinet number, ranging from 1 to the highest cabinet number in the system.
`Emerg Trans`	Current setting of the emergency transfer switch for each cabinet. Five options are available: auto-on (“auto+” or “a+”), auto-off (“auto-” or “a-*, “on”, “off”, and “n.a.”. If “auto+” or “auto-” option are enabled, emergency transfers automatically activate when cabinets fail (“+” indicates that emergency transfer is activated, while “-” indicates that emergency transfer is inactive). When “on” is displayed, emergency transfer automatically activates. The “off” option shows that cabinets cannot activate emergency transfers. In duplicated SPE systems, switch settings for both processors of the PPN (cabinet 1) display. In this case, “auto+” is abbreviated “a+”, “auto-” is d “a-”, and “off” is “of”. “on” does not changed. If “n.a.” displays, emergency transfer switch settings are not available.
`Mj`	Number of major alarms associated with the cabinet. An asterisk fills the field when the number exceeds 99.
`Mn`	Number of minor alarms associated with the cabinet. An asterisk fills the field when the number exceeds 99.
`Wn`	Number of Wn associated with the cabinet. An asterisk fills the field when the number exceeds 99.
`PNC`	Displays current Port Network Connectivity (PNC) status for each port network within a cabinet. When multiple port networks exist within a cabinet, a slash separates Carriers A, B, and C (listed first) from Carriers D and E (up/up). Availability of the Expansion Archangel Link (EAL) determines the PNC status of a port network. “Up” denotes EAL availability. When the EAL is not available, then “dn” (down) displays.
`Time of Day`	Displays current time of day acquired from the system.

monitor security-violations

This command displays information about failed attempts to access the system, including the time of the violation, the login entered, and the port accessed during the failed login attempt. The system logs trunk group numbers, members, and extensions for remote access violations. The system logs remote and local invalid access attempts with a total of 16 entries maintained for each access type. This online status report automatically updates every 30 seconds until the command is canceled by pressing the CANCEL key.

NOTE:
This command is not available in DSA.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
monitor security-violations	***print***	Reports print to SAT-linked printers.	init inads craft cust rcust bcms browse	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **monitor security-violations** command.

```
monitor security-violations                             SPE A

                     SECURITY VIOLATIONS STATUS

                        Date:   9:12 MON DEC 30 1991

   SYSTEM MANAGEMENT VIOLATIONS        REMOTE ACCESS VIOLATIONS

 Date   Time  Login  Port    Ext    Date   Time   TG No.   Mbr  Ext
 12/30  09:12 init   MGR1           12/30  12:42  80        1   1111
 12/30  09:12 init   MGR1
 12/30  09:12 init   MGR1
```

Field descriptions

`Date:`	Current date and time.
`Date`	Date of the logged security violation shown as MM/DD (where MM = month and DD = day).
`Time`	Time of the logged security violation shown as HH:MM (where HH = the hour and MM = minute of the invalid access attempt).
`Login`	Login ID entered for the login violation attempt.
`Port`	Type of port used when login violation occurred. The following is a table of valid port types:
`MGR1`	MGR1 represents a connection to a system SAT port. Connections are either hardwired or dialed-up.
`Ext`	Extension assigned to the data module that failed during “logging in” session. If a data module is not used, this field is blank.
`Date`	Date of the logged security violation shown as MM/DD (where MM = month and DD = day).
`Time`	The time of the logged security violation shown as HH:MM (where HH = the hour and MM = the minute).
`TG No.`	The trunk group number associated with the trunk from the failed remote access attempt (remote access violations only).
`Mbr`	The trunk group member number associated with the trunk from the failed remote access attempt (remote access violations only).
`Ext`	Extension that interfaces with remote access features (remote access violations only).

monitor system

This command summarize the system's condition. This on-line status report automatically updates every minute (or by pressing the UPDATE key) until the command is canceled by pressing the CANCEL key. For security reasons, the cancel command automatically logs off technicians.

Overall system status is available with either view option. "View1" displays attendant, maintenance, and traffic status. Attendant and maintenance status update every minute and traffic status updates hourly. "View2" displays all "View1" items, except hunt group measurements that are omitted from traffic status portions. These screens contain simplified high-level information about the system's health. The **monitor system conn** command displays connection's status in the connection manager process. Data is collected frequently in the connection manager for key information items used to create this report.

NOTE:
This command is not available in DSA.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
monitor system	***view 1*** ***view 2*** ***conn*** ***pnn ###*** ***pnn ###*** ***pnn ###***	see below	init inads craft cust nms browse	none	none

Qualifier description

view1 This screen displays attendant status, maintenance status, last hour's measurement of trunk groups, hunt groups, attendant groups, and the time of day.

view2 This screen displays a subset of view1 form entries. It includes view1 forms except the last hour's hunt group measurements.

conn This option displays the connection monitor output for key information.

entering no options Omitting "pnn # # #" arguments on the command line displays the default configuration of Pnn's 1, 2 and 3.

pnn # # # Entering "pnn # # #" (where a pnn number from 1 to 3 replaces "#", and displays data for specified pnns.

entering no options Omitting the "pnn # # #" argument on the command line displays default configurations of Pnn's 1, 2 and 3.

pnn # # # Entering "pnn # # #", where "#" is replaced by a pnn number from 1 to 3, displays data for specified pnns.

Output

Below are displays of **monitor system view 1** and **monitor system view 2**.

```
monitor system view1
                 ATTENDANT STATUS                  MAINTENANCE STATUS

                   Console no.                     # of alarms for trunks: 4
  Activated: 1 2 3 4 5 6                         # of alarms for stations: 2
                                                # of alarms for other res: 1
Deactivated: 7 8                       First OSS number has been informed? n


                               TRAFFIC STATUS
                             Measurement Hour: 1800
            Trunk Group Measurement              Hunt groups Measurement
(4 grps with highest %time ATB)         (4 grps with highest # of qued calls)
    Grp no: 78                                  Grp no: 16
   Grp dir:                                 Calls qued: 2
Calls qued: 1                               Calls aban: 1
 %Out blkg:                                       Attendant Group Measurement
 %Time ATB:                                 Calls qued: 1     Calls aban: 0

                                                    16:06 WED MAR 6 1996
                 - press CANCEL to quit -
```

```
monitor system view2
                 ATTENDANT STATUS                  MAINTENANCE STATUS

                   Console no.                     # of alarms for trunks: 4
  Activated: 1 2 3 4 5 6                         # of alarms for stations: 2
                                                # of alarms for other res: 1
Deactivated: 7 8                       First OSS number has been informed? n


TRAFFIC STATUS  Measurement Hour: 1800
          Trunk Group Measurement
(4 grps with highest %time ATB)
    Grp no: 78
   Grp dir:
Calls qued: 1
 %Out blkg:
 %Time ATB:
          Attendant Group Measurement
Calls qued: 1     Calls aban: 0
                                                    16:08 WED MAR 6 1996
                 - press CANCEL to quit -
```

Field descriptions

`Console #`	A list of console numbers that are activated or deactivated.
`Activated:`	The attendant console is active. An attendant console activated if: ■ Its handset/headset is plugged in ■ It is not busied out, and the system is in day service and the console is a day or day/night or principle console, or the system is in night service and the console is a night or day/night console.
`Deactivated:`	The attendant console is inactive. The attendant console deactivated if it does not meet activated conditions.
`# of alarms for trunks`	The number of existing minor and major trunk port alarms.
`# of alarms for other resources`	The number of existing minor and major alarms on all maintainable objects in the system, except trunks and stations.
`First OSS number has been informed?`	Questions if the first OSS telephone number reports and acknowledges alarms. If “Alarm Origination” is disabled or there are no active alarm, the field is “n”.
`Measurement Hour`	The starting time for taking measurements. For example, if the measurement hour is shown as 1800, traffic status data display is the time period from 6 PM to 7 PM (The measurement is taken hourly).
`Grp no`	A number between 1 and the maximum trunk or hunt group number.
`Grp dir`	Group direction: incoming, outgoing or two way.
`Calls qued`	Total calls that arrive and are placed in the trunk group queue.
`Calls aban`	Total abandoned calls by the caller.
`%Out blkg:`	The ratio of outgoing calls that are not carried (due to overload conditions) on a trunk group to outgoing calls offered.
`% Time ATB:`	The percentage of time within polling intervals that all trunks in the trunk group are unavailable for use.
`Time of day`	The current time of day acquired from the system.

The following example is a display of the **monitor system conn** command.

```
       Time Slot Status                 Bus Status
Pnn      Bus    State   *Idle Count   Pnn  Bus   State
 10        0    Maint      0           10    0   Avail
 10        1    Normal     233         10    1   Avail
 10        0    Maint      0           22    0   Avail
 10        1    Normal     233         22    1   Avail
 22        0    Maint      0            1    0   Avail
 22        1    Normal     233          1    1   Avail
 22        0    Maint      0
 22        1    Normal     233        *Callrate:  20
  1        0    Maint      0          *Interval:  60
  1        1    Normal     233      *Max_callrate:45
  1        0    Maint      0         *Next_hour:  70
  1        1    Normal     233
 tot_ts_req :0F24 0000 3CE2 ts_count :0010 0920 0200 Requests-TN748 TTRs :0014
 ts_denied  :0E46 3CE2 0000 ts_total :0000 0090 0028 Requests-TN748 CPTRs:0041
 tot_fts_req:0000 53D2 2231 fts_count:02E0 0910 0784 Requests-TN744 CPTRs:0082
                           fts_total:0320 0192 7048 Requests-TN744 TTRs :0082
                           Requests-TN744 MFCs :0082
Note: * Denotes Base 10, All Other Figures are in Base 16
```

Field descriptions

`Time Slot Status`	4 numbers are associated with time slot status for each specified pnn; the two buses (0 and 1) have a maintenance and a normal state, and a number of idle counts. These fields represent real-time status data.
`Bus Status`	Two numbers are associated with the two buses for each pnn. Shown are the pnn number; the associated bus (0 or 1); and the bus's state (avail or unavail). These fields represent real-time status data.
`Callrate`	The callrate field represents call rates currently executing on the switch. This is a counter that is bumped for each call attempt. This field represents real-time status data.
`Interval`	This field represents the interval applied to the call rate. It is normally a 36 second time period. This field represents constant status data.
`Max_callrate`	This field represents the maximum call rate achieved since the last hour. If, at 20 minutes past 12:00, the system executes this command, the maximum call rate obtained during the past 20 minutes displays. This field represents real-time status data.
`Next_hour`	This field contains a value of 0 or 1 depending related to measurements taken this hour or the next. This hour reflects maximum call rates. When this flag is set, statistics accumulate for the next hour and shortly thereafter.

`tot_ts_req`	This field holds the total time slots in use during the time period elapsed since the top of the last hour. Data is internally collected every 100 seconds. When the timer fires and the data collection occurs, a check is made as to how many time slots are currently in use. That's where the total comes from. There are three numbers displayed for this field on the form; one for each of the pnns requested. This field represents real-time status data.
`ts_denied`	This field records total time slots requests denied since the beginning of the last hour. Data is collected internally every 100 seconds. Three numbers display for this field; one for each requested pnn. This field represents real-time status data.
`tot_fts_req`	This field represents the total number of requested fiber time slots. This field increments each time a fiber time slots is allocated since the last top of the hour measurement polling. Three values display; one for each requested pnn. This field represents real-time status data.
`ts_count`	The value in this field represents the requests for time slots during the last 100 second interim. An internal timer initiates polling every 100 seconds. Three numbers display for this field on the form; one for each requested pnn. This field represents real-time status data.
`ts_total`	This field represents the total number of time slots requested since the top of the last hour. This field represents real-time status data.
`fts_count`	The value in this field represents the requests for fiber time slots during the last 100 second interim. An internal timer initiates polling every 100 seconds. Three numbers display for this field; one for each requested pnn. This field represents real-time status data.
`fts_total`	This field indicates the total number of fiber time slots during the last 100 second interim. This field represents real-time status data.
`Requests-TN748 TTRs`	This field reflects the total number of requested touch tone receivers that are currently-active. It decrements when tone receivers are freed and increments when they are requested. This field applies strictly to the TN748 board. This field represents real-time status data.
`Requests-TN748 CPTRs`	This field reflects the total number of requested call progress tone receivers that are currently active. It decrements when call progress tone receivers are freed and increments when they are requested. This field applies strictly to the TN748 board. This field represents real-time status data.
`Requests-TN744 CPTRs`	This field reflects the total number of requested call progress tone receivers that are currently active. It decrements when call progress tone receivers are freed and increments when they are requested. This field applies strictly to the TN744 board. This field represents real-time status data.

`Requests-TN744 TTRs`	This field reflects the total number of requested touch tone receivers that are currently active. It decrements when tone receivers are freed and increments when they are requested. This field applies strictly to the TN744 board. This field represents real-time status data.
`Requests-TN744 MFC`	This field reflects the total number of requested multi-frequency receivers that are currently active. It decrements when multi-frequency receivers are freed and increments when they are requested. Note that this field applies strictly to the TN744 board. This field represents real-time status data.

monitor traffic

This command provides information on the number of trunk group and hunt group calls waiting to be serviced, and the time the oldest call in the group has been waiting for service.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
monitor traffic	***trunk-groups*** ***hunt-groups***	see below	init inads craft cust rcust bcms browse	none	none

Qualifier description

trunk-groups The number of trunk group calls waiting to be serviced, members in the group, and number of members that are active on calls in the group. This field displays up to 60 administered trunk groups. Technicians specify the starting trunk group. If technicians enter 5, the displayed trunks start at 5. Numbers 1-4 do not appear.

hunt-groups This field displays the waiting time for oldest call in each hunt group. Screen data updates every minute; only changed fields refresh. Unadministered hunt groups have blank values.

Output

The following output example is a display of the **monitor traffic hunt-groups** command.

```
monitor traffic hunt-groups

                 HUNT GROUP STATUS   22:49 SAT DEC 31 1988
      #   S   A   Q   W   LCIQ         #   S  A   Q   W  LCIQ
      1   15  10  10  0   20           17
      2                                18
      3                                19
      4                                20
      5                                21
      6                                22
      7                                23
      8                                24  10   5   0   0   10
      9                                25
      10                               26
      11                               27
      12                               28
      13                               29
      14                               30
      15                               31
      16                               32

 (#: Group;  S: Grp Size;  A: Active Members;  Q: Q Length;  W: Calls Waiting)

 (LCIQ: Longest Call In Queue in seconds)
```

Field descriptions

#	Group number for trunk group or hunt group.
S	Number of members administered for each trunk or hunt group.
A	Number of group members that are active on a call. This does not include busied out members.
Q	The length of queues administered for groups.
W	Number of calls waiting in group queues to be serviced.
LCIQ	The longest call in queue (LCIQ) indicates the time in seconds the oldest call in the hunt group queue has been waiting to be serviced.

The following output example is a display of the **monitor traffic trunk-groups** command.

```
monitor traffic trunk-groups

                 TRUNK GROUP STATUS    22:49 SAT DEC 311988
   #  S  A  Q  W  #  S  A  Q  W  #  S  A  Q  W  #  S  A  Q  W
   1  15 10 0  0
   2  22 21 10 10
   9  31 12 20 0
   65 5  5  10 8
   99 12 0  0  0

 (#: Group;  S: Grp Size;  A: Active Members;  Q: Q Length;  W: Calls Waiting)
```

monitor trunk

This command displays internal software status information. This command helps to locate facilities to which the trunk is communicating. If a trunk group number is entered without a member number, and with or without "/", it is member 1. If a trunk group and member number are both entered, status for specified members displays.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
monitor trunk	***group***	1 – 99. If a group number is entered without a member number, the member number defaults to 1.	init inads craft cust rcus bcms browse	1 (one)	none
	member	1 – 99. If a member number is entered, the member status displays.			

Output

The following example shows the output from the **monitor trunk 78/1** command.

```
monitor trunk 78/1

                              TRUNK STATUS

 Trunk Group/Member: 078/001           Service State: in-service/idle
               Port: 01C1505        Maintenance Busy? no
 Signaling Group ID:                      CA-TSC State:
    Connected Ports:
```

Field descriptions

`Trunk Group/Member`	Trunk group and group member number. (1-99/1-99).
`Port`	The port location (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit) for trunks.
`Signaling Group ID`	If the trunk is ISDN, this field contains the number of the ISDN Signaling Group. Otherwise, this field is blank. ( )
`Connected Ports`	Port locations (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit) connected to the trunk.
`Service State`	In-service/active, in-service/idle, out-of-service, out-of-service-NE (Near End), out-of-service-FE (Far End), maint-NE/active, maint-FE/active, maint-NE/idle, maint-FE/idle, pending-in-service, pending-maint, or disconnected. NE (Near End) and FE (Far End) refer to the “end” of the trunk that has placed the facility in its current state.
`Maintenance Busy`	This field identifies maintenance testing that occurs on the trunk.
`CA-TSC State`	The state of temporary signaling connections. (connection set up to pass call information over PRI signaling links).

ping

When debugging connectivity problems, a ping only indicates low-level connectivity. If an external ping works but higher-level applications such as DCS, CMS, or INTUITY do not, then you can only assume that there is connectivity to the board. Interrogate the switch for other clues as to why the higher-level application is not working.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions[1]	Defaults	Feature Interactions
ping	**ip-address**	The IP address of the device to ping in the following format: www.xxx.yyy.zzz	init inads craft customer	packet length = 64 bytes	
	node-name	Administered node name (use **display node-names**)			
	board	The location of the C-LAN circuit pack			
	source	The ping source can be either a cabinet and slot or a virtual endpoint port ID. Examples: **ping ip-address 192.68.3.26 source S00015**			
	packet-length	Range: 64-1,500 bytes			
	repeat	1-100 Examples: **ping ip-address 192.68.3.26** **ping ip-address 192.68.3.26 board 1C05** **ping ip address 168.24.3.66 packet-length 1500**			

1. You can place additional restrictions on the command by selecting the object “ip-address” on the Restricted Object List:

   Type **change permissions *loginid*** (an administered login such as inads), and press Enter.

   Set the `Additional Restrictions` field to **y** in the Administration Commands section of the form.

   Go to the second or third page of the form.

   Enter **ip-address** in the list of Restricted Objects and press Enter.

ping command qualifiers

The ping command has 4 qualifiers:

- "ip-address"
- "node-name"
- "board"
- "packet-length"

ip-address

This command "pings" the given IP address of the destination to ping. The command returns:

- The port used to perform the test
- The pass/fail results of the test
- The round-trip delay time for successful tests
- The error code on tests that failed

node-name

This command pings an administered node. Look the "**node-name**" up with the **display node-names** command.

board

The **board** qualifier specifies which C-LAN circuit pack from which to ping. By adding the ***board UUCSS*** qualifier to the command, you can also specify which C-LAN circuit pack (in the case of multiple C-LAN circuit packs). If only one C-LAN circuit pack is present, the **board** qualifier is optional.

packet-length

The **packet-length** qualifier specifies the packet length of the ping packet. Packet lengths of from 64 to 1500 bytes can be specified. The **packet-length** qualifier is optional, and if not used, the default packet length is 64 bytes. Specifying a longer packet length in the command line can show:

- If a router or host has a problem fragmenting or reassembling transferred packets
- A more complete indication of the link status

If the packet length is not specified, the default is 64 bytes. You can add the **packet-length** qualifier and the packet size (64-1500 bytes) to the other ping commands. Some examples include:

- **ping node-name packet-length 800**
- **ping ip-address 24.103.5.7 packet-length 100**
- **ping board UUCSS packet-length 1000**

NOTE:
The default DiffServ and 802.1p/Q parameters downloaded to a TN2302 IP Media Processor board are used in the execution of **ping** and **traceroute** commands which are sourced from that TN2302 IP Media Processor. By convention, the recipient of a ping will reply with the same QoS value found in the received packet, hence the measurements reported should reflect the behavior of the type of packets sent. TN2302 IP Media Processor-sourced pings reflect audio transport performance and C-LAN-sourced pings reflect control information transport performance.

Output

The following example shows the output from the **ping ip-address packet-length** command.

```
ping ip-address 192.68.3.26 packet-length 1500


TEST RESULTS
  End-pt IP        Port        Port Type  Result   Time(ms)  Error Code
  192.68.3.26      01C0202     PPP-PT     PASS     221       XXXX
```

Field descriptions

`End-pt IP`	The TCP/IP destination address of the ping command.
`Port`	Location of the C-LAN circuit pack (**UUCSS**).
`Port Type`	Can be either `PPP-PT` for PPP ports (ports 1-16) or `ETH-PT` for the Ethernet port (port 17).
`Result`	PASS or FAIL
`Time (ms)`	The round-trip time (in milliseconds) of the ping.
`Error Code`	Identifies problems associated with the circuitry in the data path for a peer-to-peer IP layer connection

Error messages

The system returns error messages listed in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2. Ping command error messages

Message	Interpretation
`www.xxx.yyy.zzz Internet address not assigned`	The system cannot find the IP address.
`Internet address not reachable from this board`	The IP address is not in the route table of the specified board.
`Local internet address not supported`	The CLAN board does not support ping of a local PPP ip address.
`More than one default route exists, specify board`	The IP address is not in the route table, and more than 1 C-LAN circuit pack has a default route.
`Invalid internet address`	Invalid Internet address parameter
`“CCcss” is an invalid identifier; please press HELP`	Invalid board location (when using the “board” option).
`Error encountered, could not complete request`	The internal error of not being able to find the port through which the IP address is reached.
`Out of range`	The packet size is greater than 1500 or less than 64 bytes in length or if there are invalid or unrecognized parameters
`WARNING Default packet length of 64 bytes used for TN799`	Indicates that the default packet length of 64 bytes is used for a TN799 board

recycle carrier

This command recycles power for specified carriers. When power units are replaced in carriers, this command recycles that carrier’s power. **No Compact Modular Cabinet (CMC) can be recycled.**

release access-endpoint

This command removes all ports associated with the specified access endpoint from a maintenance busy state. Periodic and scheduled tests subsequently resume on the released ports. Maintenance completes background initialization testing on the released ports.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
release access-endpoint	***extension***	number associated with desired access endpoint.	init inads craft nms	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **release access-endpoint 22502** command and assume that the access endpoint ports for extension 22502 are in cabinet 1, carrier C, slot 11, circuit 1 to 6.

```
release access-endpoint 22502         page 1 of 1

                    COMMAND RESULTS

 Port   Maintenance Name Alt. Name  Result    Error Code
 01C1101  WAE-PORT    22502    PASS
 01C1102  WAE-PORT    22502    PASS
 01C1103  WAE-PORT    22502    PASS
 01C1104  WAE-PORT    22502    PASS
 01C1105  WAE-PORT    22502    PASS
 01C1106  WAE-PORT    22502    PASS

Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit) of released maintenance.
`Maintenance Name`	The type of released maintenance object. (wideband access point =WAE-PORT, single port access endpoint = TIE-DS1.
`Alt. Name`	Alternate way to identify maintenance objects. This field contains the extension number of the access endpoint.
`Result`	Success status of a busied out object (PASS, ABORT, FAIL)
`Error Code`	System-generated description of a command failure.

release adjunct-ip-link

Description

The release adjunct-ip-link command is used to release a busied out ASAI adjunct IP link that is administered on the ip-services form. An ASAI adjunct link provides connectivity to CentreVu-CT which is connected to an Ethernet LAN. On DEFINITY ONE, the LAN interface is provided by the TN2314 Ethernet interface or by the C-LAN (Control LAN) TN799 circuit pack. A C-LAN board is used only if a private LAN is required for security reasons.

When the link is released, a Link Status message with the cause code set to “link up” is sent to the client. The client responds with a restart message and the switch precedes to bring the link up.

Parameters

Link-id - A number from 1 to 8 assigned to the link on the ip-services form as the suffix on the adjlk services type. For the first release of the feature, only 1 link will be supported.

Examples

release adjunct-ip-link 1

Output

Field descriptions

`Port`	The link number (1-8) as administered on the ip-services form
`Maintenance Name`	The name of the maintenance object as it appears in the Error and Alarm Logs
`Alternate Name`	An alternate means of identifying the maintenance object. This is not used for the ASAI adjunct-ip link
`Result`	Whether or not the object was successfully released.
`Error code`	A number indicating the reason for an abort or failure of the command. See Busyout and Release Error Codes at the beginning of this chapter for details of common abort and failure codes.

The following display shows a typical result when busyout adjunct-ip-link is entered.

```
release adjunct-ip-link 1
                             COMMAND RESULTS

  Port      Maintenance Name  Alt. Name     Result          Error Code

  1         ADJLK-IP                        PASS


Command successfully completed
```

release board

This command activates administered maintenance objects on the circuit pack at specified locations.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
release board	***location***	Board location: **PCSS**	init inads craft nms	none	none

Output

The following output example is a display of the **release board 1c07** command and assumes that the board in cabinet 1, carrier c, slot 7 is an analog board with three administered ports.

```
release board 01C07

                    COMMAND RESULTS

Port    Maintenance Name  Alt. Name  Result  Error Code
01C07      ANL-BD                    PASS
01C0702    ANL-LINE                  PASS
01C0701    ANL-LINE        51001     PASS
01C0703    ANL-LINE                  PASS

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot) of released maintenance object.
`Maintenance Name`	The type of maintenance object that is being released.
`Alt. Name`	The alternate way to identify the maintenance object. If the object is a station, the field contains the extension. If the object is a trunk, the field contains `xxx/yyy` (where *xxx* = trunk group number, *yyy* = member number). If the object is a private CO line, the field contains `P/xxx` (where *xxx* = private CO line group number).
`Result`	Success status of a busied out object (PASS, ABORT, FAIL)
`Error Code`	System-generated description of a command failure.

release cdr-link

This command removes maintenance objects associated with specified call detail recording (cdr) links from a maintenance busy state. These links provide asynchronous data connections from switches to peripherals; they are composed of:

- A manager that initiates and maintains the link embedded on the TN2314
- A controller/protocol that services the link

For information on what a CDR link is and does, see the description of the “status cdr-link” command.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
release cdr-link			init inads craft	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **release cdr-link primary** command.

```
release cdr-link

                     COMMAND RESULTS

 Port  Maintenance Name  Alt. Name  Result   Error Code
          PRI-CDR                    PASS

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Not applicable.
`Maintenance Name`	Type of released maintenance object. (primary cdr-link = PRI-CDR, secondary cdr-link = SEC-CDR)
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable.
`Result`	Success status of a busied out object (PASS, ABORT, FAIL)
`Error Code`	System-generated description of a command failure.

release data-module

This command activates the specified data module (or data channel). Hardware tests are executed to verify that the equipment is functioning.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
release data-module	***extension***	Extension number associated with desired data module or data channel.	init inads craft cust nms	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **release data-module 300** command.

```
release data-module 310

                         COMMAND RESULTS

Port    Maintenance Name  Alt. Name    Result    Error Code
01C1103     DIG-LINE                   PASS

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit) of the maintenance object that is busied out or released, or the number of the data channel.
`Maintenance Name`	The type of maintenance object that is being busied out or released.
`Alt. Name`	Alternate way to identify maintenance objects.

If the Object is	The field contains
station	extension
trunk	*xxx/yyy* (where *xxx* = trunk group number and *yyy* = member number)
private CO line	*P/xxx* (where *xxx* = private CO line group number)

`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail
`Error Code`	System-generated description of a command failure.

release mis

This command activates management information systems. Hardware tests are executed to verify that equipment is functioning properly.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
release mis			init inads craft cust rcust	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **release mis** command.

```
release mis

                       COMMAND RESULTS

Port    Maintenance Name   Alt. Name   Result   Error Code
                MIS                    PASS

Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Not applicable.
`Maintenance Name`	MIS
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable.
`Result`	Success status of a busied out object (PASS, ABORT, FAIL)
`Error Code`	System-generated description of a command failure.

release modem-pool

This command deactivates specified modem pool groups or group members. Specifying group numbers, member numbers releases single group members. Specifying modem pool group numbers releases members in a modem pool group.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
release modem-pool	***group***	1-5.	init inads craft	none	none
	member	pair of analog and digital line ports (or two pair for the Integrated modem-pool case). 1-32.			

Output

The following example shows the output from the **release modem-pool 1** command.

```
release modem-pool 1              SPE B

                        COMMAND RESULTS

Port      Maintenance Name   Alt. Name  Result   Error Code

01C0701      MODEM-PT                   PASS
01C0703      MODEM-PT                   PASS

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit) of busied out maintenance object.
`Maintenance Name`	MODEM-PT.
`Alt. Name`	This field is not applicable to this command.
`Result`	Success status of a busied out object (PASS, ABORT, FAIL)
`Error Code`	System-generated description of a command failure.

release port

This command deactivates specified ports on circuit packs.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
release port	***location***	Physical location of the port: **PCSS**	init inads craft	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **release port 1c0701** command and assumes that the port in cabinet 1, carrier c, slot 7, circuit 1 is an analog port.

```
release port 01C0701

                          COMMAND RESULTS

   Port    Maintenance Name   Alt. Name   Result   Error Code
 01C0701      ANL-LINE                     PASS

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Maintenance Name`	The type of maintenance object that is being released.
`Alt. Name`	The alternate way to identify the maintenance object. If the object is a station, the field contains the extension. If the object is a trunk, the field contains `xxx/yyy` (where *xxx* = trunk group number, *yyy* = member number). If the object is a private CO line, the field contains `P/xxx` (where *xxx* = private CO line group number).
`Result`	Success status of a busied out object (PASS, ABORT, FAIL)
`Error Code`	System-generated description of a command failure.

release pri-endpoint

This command removes PRI endpoint ports (B-channels) associated with specified PRI endpoint from maintenance busy states. Periodic and scheduled tests resume on released ports. The switch attempts to negotiate with the far-end PRI terminal adapter activating PRI endpoint port (B-channel). Maintenance does background initialization testing on released ports. For details of the test sequence, refer to [3].

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
release pri-endpoint	***extension***	extension number associated with desired PRI endpoint.	init inads craft nms	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **release pri-endpoint 22501** command and assumes that the PRI endpoint ports for extension 22501 are in cabinet 1, carrier B, slot 20, circuit 1 to 6.

```
release pri-endpoint 22501            page 1 of 1

                          COMMAND RESULTS

 Port      Maintenance Name Alt. Name  Result   Error Code
 01B2001        PE-BCHL       22501     PASS
 01B2002        PE-BCHL       22501     PASS
 01B2003        PE-BCHL       22501     PASS
 01B2004        PE-BCHL       22501     PASS
 01B2005        PE-BCHL       22501     PASS
 01B2006        PE-BCHL       22501     PASS

Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit) of released maintenance object.
`Maintenance Name`	PE-BCHL.
`Alt. Name`	Alternate way to identify maintenance objects. (PRI endpoint extension)
`Result`	Success status of a busied out object (PASS, ABORT, FAIL)
`Error Code`	System-generated description of a command failure.

release processor-ip-interface

The **release processor-ip-interface** command that releases the processor ethernet interface link. Using this command brings up the processor channel applications, ip-services, and IP calls that were administered active prior to busying out the link.

Output

The following example shows the output from the **release link processor** command.

```
  release processor-ip-interface

                             COMMAND RESULTS

Port          Maintenance Name   Alt. Name    Result       Error Code

                   PEI-PT                     PASS              0
```

release station

This command removes specified administered voice terminal extensions from a maintenance busy state.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
release station	***extension***	Extension number (see dial-plan)	init inads craft cust	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **release station 1002** command.

```
release station 1002

                         COMMAND RESULTS

 Port      Maintenance Name   Alt. Name   Result   Error Code
 01C1102      DIG-LINE                    PASS

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit) of the released maintenance object.
`Maintenance Name`	Type of released maintenance object.
`Alt. Name`	Alternate way to identify maintenance objects. This field contains an extension when the object is a station.
`Result`	Success status of a busied out object (PASS, ABORT, FAIL)
`Error Code`	System-generated description of a command failure.

release tdm

This command removes specified tdm buses from a maintenance busy state.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
release tdm	***port-network pn number***	Port network number of the TDM bus	init inads craft	none	see below
	bus bus	(“a” or “b”) specifies desired half of the TDM bus. Each 512 time slot TDM bus is configured as two duplicate 256 time slot buses. This division allows for duplication of control channels and dedicated tone time slots. The default control bus (carrying the control channel) is the “a” bus, while the default tone bus (carrying dedicated tones) is the “b” bus. (1 - 3)			

Feature interactions

- The system tears down busied out buses. No new calls can be administered on busied out buses.
- To prevent busyouts of particular buses, technicians should move dedicated tone time slots to another bus (the other half of the duplicated bus).

Output

The following example shows the output from the **release tdm port-network 1 bus a** command.

```
release tdm port-network 1 bus a

                        COMMAND RESULTS

Port     Maintenance Name   Alt. Name   Result    Error Code
PN 01A       TDM-BUS                    PASS

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port network number (preceded by “PN”) and bus (“A” or “B”) associated with the TDM bus.
`Maintenance Name`	TDM-BUS
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable
`Result`	Success status of a busied out object (PASS, ABORT, FAIL)
`Error Code`	System-generated description of a command failure.

release tone-clock

This command removes specified tone/clocks from maintenance busy states.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
release tone-clock	***location***	Physical location of the tone/clock: ***PC***	init inads craft	1 (one)	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **release tone-clock 1a** command.

```
release tone-clock 1a

                          COMMAND RESULTS

Port    Maintenance Name   Alt. Name   Result    Error Code
01A          TONE-PT                    PASS
01A          TDM-CLK                    PASS
01A          TONE-BD                    PASS

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	The tone clock circuit pack maintenance object displays the cabinet and carrier of the specified tone/clock board.
`Maintenance Name`	TONE-PT, TDM-CLK and TONE-BD
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable.
`Result`	Success status of a busied out object (PASS, ABORT, FAIL)
`Error Code`	System-generated description of a command failure.

release trunk

This command removes specified trunk groups or trunk group members from a maintenance busy state. Specifying the group number releases a single group member and the member number; specifying the trunk group number releases members in a trunk group.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
release trunk	***group***	1–99.	init inads craft	none	none
	member	1–99			

Output

The following example shows the output from the **release trunk 78/1** command.

```
release trunk 78/1

                           COMMAND RESULTS

 Port      Maintenance Name    Alt. Name    Result    Error Code
 01C1505         CO_TRK           78/01      PASS

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit) of the released maintenance object.
`Maintenance Name`	The type of maintenance object that is being released.
`Alt. Name`	The alternate way to identify the maintenance object. If the object is a station, the field contains the extension. If the object is a trunk, the field contains `xxx/yyy` (where *xxx* = trunk group number, *yyy* = member number). If the object is a private CO line, the field contains `P/xxx` (where *xxx* = private CO line group number).
`Result`	Success status of a busied out object (PASS, ABORT, FAIL)
`Error Code`	System-generated description of a command failure.

remove file

remove file [path] board PPcss This command requests that the file specified in the path be removed. If the file does not exist on the source board's file system, an error message, `file not found,`appears on the SAT screen.

Action/Object	Qualifiers	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
remove file	***PPcss*** ***path***	board location file location (using the entire path starting at "/"			

reset board

This command performs a soft reset of every specified, administered port on the port circuit pack. Ports must be busied out before the port circuit pack resets.

WARNING:
This command is service disrupting and may cause extraneous alarms.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
reset board	***location*** ***repeat number***	Physical location of board: **PCSS** Number of times command repeats (1– 99)	init inads craft nms	carrier = 1 repeat number = 1	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **reset board 1c07** command and assumes that the board in port network 1, carrier c, slot 7 is an analog board with three administered ports.

```
reset board 1C07

                              TEST RESULTS

 Port    Maintenance Name    Alt. Name Test No. Result    Error Code
 01C07         ANL-BD                       53      PASS

Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot) of the reset maintenance object.
`Maintenance Name`	Type of reset maintenance object.
`Alt. Name`	The alternate way to identify the maintenance object. If the object is a station, the field contains the extension. If the object is a trunk, the field contains `xxx/yyy` (where *xxx* = trunk group number, *yyy* = member number). If the object is a private CO line, the field contains `P/xxx` (where *xxx* = private CO line group number).
`Result`	Success status of a busied out object (PASS, ABORT, FAIL)
`Error Code`	System-generated description of a command failure.

reset packet-interface

reset packet-interface C [S] [‘restart]

CAUTION:
Resetting a packet interface is disruptive under the following conditions:

- On all standard reliability systems (simplex SPE)
- When handshake is down, and the packet interface is reset.

CAUTION:
In the above cases, call service throughout the system is disrupted, the terminal is logged off. A minor alarm is logged against the circuit pack to be reset.

This command resets or restarts and initializes the packet interface circuit pack hardware and firmware on the TN2314 processor circuit pack. If this command is executed without the ‘restart’ argument and failed, re-execute this command with the restart option. The restart option can be executed only if the packet-interface is out of service; use the status packet-interface command to determine the state of the packet-interface.

When an active packet interface is reset, its links are dropped and reassigned to the remaining in-service packet interface circuit packs. These links are not migrated back to the packet interface after the reset. A level 2 (Cold-2) or greater system restart is required to redistribute the links equally among all active packet interfaces, including the one that was reset.

For DEFINITY ONE, the specified packet interface circuit pack is simply reset. Failure of the reset can lead to the circuit pack being placed in the out-of-service state. When a packet interface is out of service, scheduled, periodic, error and demand testing of the circuit pack is prevented and it is not used for links. The circuit pack returns to the in-service state upon passing the reset. A level 2 (Cold-2) or greater system restart is then performed to distribute the links equally among the available packet interface circuit packs.

Parameters

C, CS The cabinet is always 1 and need not be specified. The slot number (1-2) designates one of the dedicated PKT-INTFC on the TN2314 circuit pack, and defaults to the lowest-numbered slot with a packet interface installed in it.

restart If the reset command fails and the packet interface is out of service, this option allows a technician to recover the packet interface.

reset switch-control

This command resets and initializes the switch control hardware and firmware.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
reset switch-control	none restart	none restart archangel firmware on the TN2314	init inads craft nms		none

reset system

This command resets the system beginning with the corresponding vector bit set, a core dump is written to memory card, only if the memory card is the special core dump card), the vector is cleared, and the requested restart is performed.

NOTE:
All successful reset system commands log users off.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
reset system	***level***	1 = Warm Restart 2 = Cold 2 3 = Reboot 4 = Reboot 5 = Reboot	init inads craft	none	see below

Feature interactions

- The **reset command** invokes system initialization like low-level maintenance. Software never escalates requested reset levels; technicians determine the levels.
- Two hardware switches are associated with active SPEs. These hardware switches override demand maintenance activities requested by system technicians.

reset tone-clock

This command resets the tone clock component TN2314 Processor circuit.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
reset tone-clock		**location** **repeat number**	init inads nms	The carrier and repeat number default to 1.	none

WARNING:
This command is service disrupting and may cause extraneous alarms.

Help Messages

location — A "location" represents the physical position of the tone-clock component on the TN2314 circuit pack to be reset and is entered as "Uc" where "U" represents the cabinet number (always 1), "c" represents the carrier (always a).

number — The "number" specifies how many times each board reset is to be repeated. "Number" may be any integer between 1 and 100.

If the system technician presses HELP after entering “reset board,” the following message will be displayed:

```
Enter [cabinet(1-0)];[carrier (A)], ['repeat' (1-100)]
```

Error Messages

If the format of the tone-clock location is incorrect, the following error message will be displayed:

```
Board invalid
```

If a tone-clock is not inserted in the specified location, then the following message will be displayed:

```
Board not assigned
```

If a reset is attempted on an invalid board in the service slot, the following message is displayed:

```
Board invalid
```

If the command entered is in conflict with another currently executing command, then a message will be displayed showing the login id of the conflicting user and the conflicting command. The message is as follows:

```
'login id':'command' has a command conflict
```

If during the execution of a command a resource problem occurs that requires the user to restart the command, then the following message will be displayed:

```
Command resources busy;
Press CANCEL to clear, and then resubmit
```

If all of the available maintenance resources are currently in use, then the following message will be displayed:

```
All maintenance resources busy; try again later
```

Output

`Port`	The port address (cabinet-carrier-slot) of the maintenance object that is being reset.
`Maintenance Name`	The type of maintenance object being reset.
`Alt. Name`	The alternate way to identify the maintenance object. If the object is a station, the field contains the extension. If the object is a trunk, the field contains `xxx/yyy` (where *xxx* = trunk group number, *yyy* = member number). If the object is a private CO line, the field contains `P/xxx` (where *xxx* = private CO line group number).
`Result`	The result of the reset -"PASS," "ABORT," "FAIL."
`Error Code`	A system-generated number that tells why the reset failed or aborted. A detailed list of the codes can be in the "Reset Commands" section of this chapter.

For the following output example, assume that the board in port network 1, carrier A, slot 2 is an analog board with three ports administered. The command that was entered is “reset board 1A02.”

```
reset tone-clock 1A

                              TEST RESULTS

 Port     Maintenance Name    Alt. Name Test No. Result     Error Code
 1A02     PR-TN-BD                       53       PASS

Command Successfully Completed
```

Feature interactions

None.

resume hardware-group

This command resumes the previous **test hardware-group** command its canceled position. Entering another **test hardware-group** disables the **resume hardware-group** command.

A canceled **test hardware-group** command appears as `canceled` on the **status hardware-group** screen. A resumed **test hardware-group** command appears as `active` on the **status hardware-group** screen.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
resume hardware-group		none	init inads	none	none

Feature interactions

- Cancelling a test hardware-group command deactivates the test command. The status hardware-group screen displays the state as `canceled`.
- When the **resume hardware-group** command is entered to resume a previously-canceled **test hardware-group** command, the state of the test command will be changed to `active` on the **status hardware-group** screen.

save translation

All translation data is kept on the hard drive during system operation. This command allows users to save the hard drive translation data to the hard drive. This command runs as part of scheduled maintenance and/or on demand by the technician.

NOTE:
Translations are volatile only when changes are administered, but not yet saved.

NOTE:
Translations are stored on the hard drive, not the removable drive.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
save translations	**spe-active**	Translations saved to the hard drive.	dinit dinads dcraft cust	none	If translation data changes due to administrative commands, **save translation** cannot be performed.

Output

The following example shows the output from the **save translation** command. Error Codes are as follows:

- 0 - save successful
- 1 - could not write to the active device

```
save translation

                         SAVE TRANSLATION

Processor    Command Completion Status         Error Code
SPE-A        Success                                0


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Processor`	Identifies the processor carrier where translation data is saved. (SPE-A)
`Command Completion Status`	Displays a variety of messages, identifying the success or failure of the command.

set options

This command enables a remote user with INADS permission to select which types of maintenance categories report alarms automatically and which types require customer call-in. Judicious use of this command can reduce the number of ineffective alarms to the TSC. For effective results, technicians should use the **set options** command default settings specified in this section. Technicians should not change these settings. Special circumstances (for example, special studies) may require temporary changes under the guidance of Tiers 3 and 4.

NOTE:
Alarms do not upgrade.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
set options		none	init inads	see below	none

Form Input

The following example is a display of the **set options** command.

```
set options                                                   Page 1 of 8
                   ALARM REPORTING OPTIONS

                                             Major  Minor
                 On-board Station Alarms:      w      w
                Off-board Station Alarms:      w      w
   On-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 1):      y      y
  Off-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 1):      w      w
   On-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 2):      w      w
  Off-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 2):      w      w
   On-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 3):      w      w
  Off-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 3):      w      w
   On-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 4):      w      w
  Off-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 4):      w      w
            On-board Adjunct Link Alarms:      w      w
           Off-board Adjunct Link Alarms:      w      w
              Off-board MASI Link Alarms:             w
                    Off-board DS1 Alarms:      w      w
              Off-board TCP/IP Link Alarms:      w      w
                Off-board Alarms (Other):      w      w
```

```
set options                                                 Page  2 of  8

                         TRUNK GROUP ALARM OPTIONS
                                (Alarm Group)

01: 1  11: 1  21: 1  31: 1  41: 1  51: 1  61: 1  71: 1  81: 1  91: 1
02: 1  12: 1  22: 1  32: 1  42: 1  52: 1  62: 1  72: 1  82: 1  92: 1
03: 1  13: 1  23: 1  33: 1  43: 1  53: 1  63: 1  73: 1  83: 1  93: 1
04: 1  14: 1  24: 1  34: 1  44: 1  54: 1  64: 1  74: 1  84: 1  94: 1
05: 1  15: 1  25: 1  35: 1  45: 1  55: 1  65: 1  75: 1  85: 1  95: 1
06: 1  16: 1  26: 1  36: 1  46: 1  56: 1  66: 1  76: 1  86: 1  96: 1
07: 1  17: 1  27: 1  37: 1  47: 1  57: 1  67: 1  77: 1  87: 1  97: 1
08: 1  18: 1  28: 1  38: 1  48: 1  58: 1  68: 1  78: 1  88: 1  98: 1
09: 1  19: 1  29: 1  39: 1  49: 1  59: 1  69: 1  79: 1  89: 1  99: 1
10: 1 20: 1  30:140:150:160:170:180:190:1
```

NOTE:
Remaining Trunk Group information displays on pages 3-8 of the form, and is not documented in this manual.

The first page of the Alarm Reporting Options Form, provides the following alarm options: the four trunk alarm severity groups, the adjunct alarms, off-board DS1 alarms, and PI-LINK alarms, memory card translation capacity alarms, and other off-board alarms. The second page, known as the Alarm Reporting Options Form, provides alarm severity groups to each trunk group.

The following alarm options are available:

- Minor: Maintenance testing discovers raised alarms, downgrades them to minor alarms, and deactivates alarmed resources. LEDs on the port board and maintenance board follow standard minor alarm LED protocol and call receiving OSSs.
- Warning: Maintenance testing discovers raised alarms, downgrades them to warnings and deactivates alarmed resources. The Alarm Log pinpoints customer-reported trunk or station problems. Alarm LEDs light on the port circuit pack and Maintenance circuit pack as before, but no attendant LEDs or stations reporting alarms are affected. No call is placed to INADS.
- Report: The report option treats alarms the same as warnings with one exception: alarms report to INADS with a special WARNING category. When this type of alarm is received, INADS logs the occurrence and creates a trouble ticket or closes it immediately. Retry strategy for this type of call is similar to normal Major or Minor alarm reports. However, the acknowledgment LED on the attendant console or alarm reporting station does not reflect the status of the call.

- Yes: Alarms raise normally without filtering alarm data.
- No: Alarms that raise on trunks, stations, or adjuncts in this category drop. Error information displays as before, but alarm is evident. LED is inactive and calls are not sent to INADS. Because resources are deactivated without any record, this option is recommended only when other options do not provide desired results.

Technicians can administer alarm options on a system-wide basis for the following categories:

- Major on-board station alarms
- Minor on-board station alarms
- Major off-board station alarms
- Minor off-board station alarms

Trunk alarms have four alarm severity groups with administrable alarm options in the categories listed below. For G1, technicians can administer alarm options on a system-wide basis for the following categories:

- Major on-board trunk alarms
- Minor on-board trunk alarms
- Major off-board trunk alarms
- Minor off-board trunk alarms

Technicians assign alarm severity options to the following Adjunct categories:

- Major on-board adjunct alarms
- Major off-board adjunct alarms
- Minor on-board adjunct alarms
- Minor of-board adjunct alarms

Technicians can administer options for Minor off-board DS1 Interface circuit pack alarms and Minor off-board Memory Card Capacity Alarms on a system-wide basis.

The system inspects alarm reporting options information in the Alarm Reporting Options Form as translation data and preserves it through all restart levels.

This command affects the MO alarming listed below. Neither the trunk nor the station category applies to alarms raised on the common portion of the circuit pack.

If the option associated with the alarm type is set to “n,” the system drops the alarm report. Alarm error information remains intact, but no records of alarms and no LEDs light on the port circuit pack, the Maintenance circuit pack, the attendant console, or alarm reporting station to indicate a problem.

If technicians set the option “warning” or “report,” port circuit pack LEDs and LEDs on the Maintenance circuit pack are affected the same as warning alarms.

Default parameters are:

- The system downgrades all station, trunk (except on-board trunk alarms), and Minor DS1-BD alarms to warning alarms.
- On-board Major and Minor trunk alarms, and the Memory Card Capacity alarm continue to raise alarms and report to INADS.

Station MOs affected by this command

NOTE:
Although alarms on some MOs appear as warnings, they should be investigated with user-reported problems.

- Analog Lines (ANL-LINE, ANL-NE-L, ANL-16-L)
- Digital Lines (DIG-LINE)
- Hybrid Lines (HYB-LINE)
- MET Lines (MET-LINE)
- ISDN-BRI Lines (BRI-PORT, BRI-SET)

If more than 75% of the members of the trunk group alarm, minor arms escalate to major alarms. If the trunk category option is set to “warning,” “minor,” “report,” or “no,” this no longer happens. Maintenance reactivates individual trunk members according to Major and Minor alarm criteria.

Trunk MOs affected by this command

NOTE:
Although alarms on these MOs may appear as warnings, the alarms should be investigated with user-reported problems.

- Auxiliary Trunks (AUX-TRK)
- Central Office Trunks (CO-TRK)
- Direct Inward Dialing Trunks (DID-TRK)
- Direct Inward and Outward Dial Trunks (DIOD-TRK)
- DS1 Central Office Trunks (CO-DS1)
- DS1 Direct Inward Dialing Trunks (DID-DS1)
- DS1 Tie Trunks (TIE-DS1)
- ISDN Trunks (ISDN-TRK)
- Tie Trunks (TIE-TRK)

Circuit pack MOs affected by this command

NOTE:
Although alarms on some MOs appear as warnings, the alarms should be investigated with user-reported problems.

NOTE:
The alarm severity of group one downgrades trunks that are not members of Trunk Groups, (for example, PCOLs).

- DS1 Interface Circuit Pack (DS1-BD)

Adjunct-related MOs affected by this command

NOTE:
Although alarms on some MOs appear as warnings, the alarms should be investigated with user-reported problems.

- ASAI Adjunct (ASAI-ADJ)
- Avaya Adjunct Port (ATT-PORT)
- Ethernet ASAI Port (LGATE-PT)
- Ethernet ASAI Adjunct (LGATE-AJ)
- Ethernet Avaya Port (ATTE-PT)
- Ethernet Avaya Adjunct (ATTE_AJ)
- ISDN-BRI Ports connected to Adjuncts (ABRI-PORT)

Adjuncts are administered as stations; however, the administration of alarm severity for the station alarm group does not affect alarm severity levels for adjuncts. Similarly, the administration of alarm severity for the adjunct alarm group does not affect the alarm severity levels for other stations.

Other MOs affected by this command

NOTE:
Although alarms on some MOs appear as warnings, the alarms should be investigated with user-related problems.

- EPN Maintenance Circuit Pack (MAINT)
- ISDN-PRI Signaling Group (ISN-SGR)
- CDR Link (CDR)
- SPE Select Switches (SPE-SELEC)
- Synchronization (SYNC)
- System Communication Interface (PI-SCI)
- TDM Clock (TDM-CLK)
- Tone Generator Circuit Pack (TONE-BD)

set signaling-group

This command upgrades secondary D-channel in specified signaling groups to primary D-channels. Current primary D-channel then revert to secondary D-channels. A signaling group is a collection of B-channels that designate single D-channels or a set of D-channels signals over an ISDN-PRI.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
set signaling-group	***group identifier***	administered number associated with each signaling group.	init inads craft	none	none

set synchronization

This command sets DS1 trunks or active tone/clock circuit packs that supply references for synchronization. The **set synchronization** command works after the **disable synchronization** command disables synchronization. Technicians may administer DS1 trunks or active tone/clocks with the **set synchronization** command. DS1 or tone/clocks remain synchronization references until the **set synchronization** command runs with another board or until the **enable synchronization** command runs.

After the **enable synchronization** command runs, administered primary or secondary synchronization sources become synchronization references. If no primary or secondary source is administered, synchronization uses active tone/clock boards as synchronization references after synchronization is enabled.

The synchronization subsystem provides error-free digital communication between the switch and other PBXs, COs, or customer premise equipment. System components involved in synchronization include: TDM bus clock, DS1 trunk board, and maintenance and administration software resident in the SPE.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
set synchronization	***location***	Physical position of the DS1 trunk or active tone/clock: **PCSS**	init inads craft	none	none

set tdm

The **set tdm** command establishes the TDM bus on a port network that houses control channels and dedicated tones.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
set tdm	***port network***	Port network number of the TDM bus	init inads craft	none	See below
	pn number bus	("a" or "b") specifies desired half of the TDM bus. Configure each 512 time slot TDM bus as two duplicate 256 time slot buses, allowing duplication of control channels and dedicated tone time slots. A port network number (1 - 3)			
	bus override	Forces the setting of a deactivated bus or a bus whose dedicated tone time slots are active			

Feature interactions

New calls go to time slots reserved for tones on the bus that have not other time slots when:

- Time slots on a specified bus are in use
- Dedicated tone time slots are on the other half of the bus

A **set** command to buses that have calls on dedicated tone time slots drops these calls.

set tone-clock

This command sets the active tone/clock for a PN that has a duplicated tone/clock circuit pack. Technicians should reset the default active tone clock in each PN after using the **set tone-clock** command. If it is not in use, a single failure can cause an unnecessary service outage. The schedule maintenance tone-clock switch option does not reset the tone-clock to the default active if it was not active at the beginning of the test.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
set tone-clock	***location***	Tone/clock location: **PC**	init inads craft	1 (one)	none
	override	Forces the set command into effect regardless of the tone/clock circuit pack's health.			

status access-endpoint

This command displays the status of an access endpoint and can be helpful in locating facilities with which access endpoints communicate.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status access-endpoint	***extension***	Extension number of the access endpoint	init inads craft cust nms browse	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output for the **status access-endpoint 22502** command. The command assumes that access endpoint ports for extension 22502 are in cabinet 1, carrier C, slot 11, circuit 1 to 6 — that access endpoints are connected on an active call to ports 7 to 12 of the board in location 1B19 (cabinet 1, carrier B, slot 19). This means that port 01C1101 connects to 01B1907, port 01C1102 connects to 01B1908, and port 01C1103 connects to 01B1909.

```
status access-endpoint 22502                   page 1 of 1

      ACCESS-ENDPOINT STATUS


             Extension: 22502
       (Starting) Port: 01C1101
    Communication Type: wideband
                 Width: 6

         Service State: in-service/active

       Connected Ports: 01B1907 01B1908 01B1909
                        01B1910 01B1911 01B1912


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Extension`	Extension of the access endpoint
`(Starting) Port`	Port locations of the access endpoint. For wideband access endpoint, the location shown is that of the starting port.

`Communication Type`	The valid voice and data communication type that the access endpoint is administered. The options are: 56k-data, 64k-data, voice-grade-data, and wideband.
`Width`	For 56k-data, 64k-data, and voice-grade data, the width value is 1. For wideband, this field displays the number of DS0s that make up the access endpoint.
`Service State`	`in-service/active`, `in-service/idle`, and `out-of-service`
`Connected Ports`	Port location connected to the access endpoint for an active call. For wideband, all ports connected to the wideband access endpoint are listed.

status administered-connection

This command provides automatic end-to-end connections between two access/data endpoints.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status administered-connection	***ac number***	Administered connection number	init inads craft cust rcust bcms browse	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **status administered-connection 3** command.

```
status administered-connection 3                  page 1 of 1

                 ADMINISTERED-CONNECTION STATUS


   Connection Number:
             Enabled?
          Originator:
         Destination:
    Connection State:
       Failure Cause:
   Number of Retries:
     Auto Restorable?
```

Field descriptions

`Connection Number:`	Number assigned to the administered connection.
`Enabled?`	Is administered connection enabled? (y or n).
`Originator:`	Extension of originating access/data endpoint.
`Destination:`	Destination address used to route administered connections.
`Connection State:`	Current status of the administered connection. (connected, restored, failed, waiting to retry, attempting to restore, attempting to connect, not scheduled, and disabled.
`Failure Cause:`	Reason that the administered connection is attempting to connect, to restore, or failed to restore. If the administered connection was scheduled to be active but is disconnected, this field shows the most recent failure reason.
`Number of Retries:`	Number of consecutive failed establishment attempts.
`Auto Restorable?`	When an administered connection is connected, this field indicates if auto restoration attempts when a failure occurs.

status asai/adjunct tcp/ip link

The status asai/adjunct-ip-link command displays the status of all adjlk (asai proprietary adjunct) tcp/ip links administered on the ip-services form. These links provide connectivity to CentreVu-CT which is connected to an Ethernet LAN. On DEFINITY ONE, the LAN interface is provided by the TN2314 Ethernet interface or by the C-LAN (Control LAN) TN799 circuit pack. A C-LAN board is used only if a private LAN is required for security reasons.

The status of the TCP/IP Tunnel Connection and ASAI Adjunct link are displayed along with the number of ASAI messages sent and received during a specified collection period.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
status asai/adjunct-ip-link	None	None	init inads craft cust	None	None

Output

The following display shows a typical result when the status asai/adjunct-ip-link command is entered.

```
                    ASAI/ADJUNCT TCP/IP LINK STATUS

ASAI Client Service Maint   Connection    Service     Msgs   Msgs   Msg Col
Link Link   Type    Busyout State         State       Sent   Rcvd   Period

1    1  adjlk   yes    established established 1      1      10
```

Field Descriptions

`ASAI Link`	The DEFINITY ASAI link number (1 through 8) as administered as the suffix number of the service type on the ip-services form
`Client Link`	The Client Link number selected by the CentreVu-CT software at the far end.
`Service Type`	The service type, asai or adjlk, as administered on the *ip-services* form
`Maintenance Busy State`	The link has been busied out using the busyout adjunct-ip-link 1 command. It may be released by using the release adjunct-ip-link 1 command.

`Connection State`	The connection state of the TCP/IP Tunnel connection: ■ Disabled: This usually means that asai link is not enabled on the *ip-services* form. The TCP Tunnel connection will deny any connection request from the far end. ■ Listening: The TCP/IP socket is up and the TCP Tunnel connection is waiting for a connection request message from the client. ■ Established: The TCP Tunnel connection has been established. This is the steady state when the client is connected. ■ Intfce dwn: The Processor IP interface has been busied out.
`Service State`	The service state of the ASAI link ■ Down: The ASAI link is down. ■ Restarting: The switch sends a Restart message to the client but has not received a Restart Acknowledgment message from the client. ■ Restarted: After receiving a Restart Acknowledgement message, the switch sends a Heartbeat message to the client and awaits a response. ■ Established: Normal State for the ASAI client. ■ Hyperactive: The link has sent too many messages per unit time. Stop accepting new associations from the client.
`Messages Sent`	The number of ASAI messages sent during the Collection Period
`Messages Received`	The number of ASAI messages received during the Collection Period
`Message Collection Period`	The collection period in seconds

status attendant

This command diagnoses internal software. This command help to locate facilities to which the attendant console communicates.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status attendant	***console number***	Assigned attendant number (1 –16).	init inads craft cust rcust bcms browse	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **status attendant 1** command.

```
status attendant 1

       ATTENDANT STATUS

Console Number: 1            Service State: in-service/night service
          Port: 01C1106    Download Status: no
Connected Ports:

Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Console Number`	Number assigned to the attendant (1-16).
`Port`	Port location of the attendant (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit).
`Service State`	In-service/idle, in-service/active, out of service, or disconnected.
`Usage State`	Idle or active.
`Maintenance Busy State`	Is maintenance testing the object? (y or n)
`Connected Ports`	Port locations to which the attendant is communicating (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit).

status audits

This command displays results of Data Relation Audits that are built into the switch. Data Relation Audits check for inconsistencies between selected data items in the switch, and report inconsistencies. Data Relation Audits are useful during development and testing phases of projects to uncover software errors. In the field they help the switch to recover from data corruption before service is interrupted.

This command displays the date and time that the requested interval begins, the number of times that the full sequence of audits executes (audit cycles), and status information about each audit that detected a problem or aborted during the interval. The status information contains:

- The name of the audit
- The number of times that an audit ran and corrected an error
- The number of times that an audit ran and detected an irreparable error
- The number of times that an audit ran and aborted
- The date and time that the audit first detected a problem (only for cumulative)
- The time of the most recent error detected by the audit (only for cumulative)

Audit data information cumulates from the last reboot or the last **clear audits cumulative** command, and for peak hours since the last reboot or the last **clear audits peak-hour** or **clear audits cumulative** commands.

NOTE:
Single process restarts, warm starts, cold 2 restarts, cold 1 restarts, or processor interchanges do not clear this data.

Audits can execute directly using the **test MO** command. For example, **test MO l 8192 p 512 t 0** executes the Station Connections Audits, audit lnames and numbers (pnames) included in the Table Of Audits. When the “test MO” command executes an audit, report results display on the screen. In general, errors discovered from a demand tests are not logged in the error logs. To be consistent with other error logging, and to avoid confusion, errors that are discovered from a demand test that executes an audit are not displayed.

The screen does not automatically update, but reflects the system at the time of the request.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status audits	***peak-hour***	data collected since the last reboot or since the last execution of the **clear audits cumulative** command.	init inads	none	see below
	cumulative	Data for the peak hour since the last reboot or since the last execution of the **clear audits cumulative** or **clear audits peak-hour** command.			

Output

The following example shows the output from the **status audits** command.

```
 status audits cumulative

                         AUDIT STATUS INFORMATION

Start Date: 13:00 MON MAR 19 1997      # of Audit Cycles Completed: 67532

Audit     # Cycles    # Cycles Could    # Cycles      First      Most Recent
Name      Fixed Data   Not Fix Data   Audit Aborted   Error         Error

HTLK           0          *****            0       03/22/10:14  06/24/16:03
CR-AUDIT      135           0              0       03/22/10:12  06/10/19:17
HU-CALLS       2            0              0       03/22/10:12  03/22/10:20
SE-CALLS       1            0              1       03/22/10:13  03/22/19:14
TTR-SID        1            0              0       05/01/02:17  05/01/02:17
CO-CALLS       1            0              0       05/01/02:16  05/01/02:16
DE-CALLS       1            0              0       03/22/10:12  03/22/10:12
TR-QUE         1            0              0       04/05/13:05  04/05/13:05
CTRK           0            1              0       03/22/10:12  03/22/10:12
AT-ADM         1            0              0       03/22/10:12  03/22/10:12
CO-ADM         1            0              0       03/22/10:13  03/22/10:13
PC-ADM         1            0              0       04/05/15:05  04/05/15:05
PRI-USR (SCH)  1            0              0       03/22/10:14  03/22/10:14

Command successfully completed
```

```
status audits peak-hour

                          AUDIT STATUS INFORMATION

 Start Date: 10:00 MON MAR 22 1997    # of Audit Cycles Completed:  25

 Audit         # Cycles    # Cycles Could      # Cycles
 Name         Fixed Data    Not Fix Data     Audit Aborted
 HTLK              0             25                0
 HU-CALLS          2              0                0
 CR-AUDIT          1              0                0
 DE-CALLS          1              0                0
 CTRK              0              1                0
 AT-ADM            1              0                0
 CO-ADM            1              0                0
 SE-CALLS          0              0                1
 PRI-USR (SCH)     1             0                 0

 Command successfully completed
```

Audit information displays with one line of data displayed audit that has detected an error or aborted. Audits that did not detect any errors or aborted do not display. The output sorts in descending order, based on the sum of the values in the `# Cycles Fixed Data`, `# Cycles Could Not Fix Data`, and `# Cycles Audit Aborted` fields.

Field descriptions

`Start Date`	Date and time that interval begins. “cumulative” = date and time of the last reboot or execution of the “clear audits cumulative” command. “peak-hour” = date and time of the beginning of the peak hour since the last reboot or execution of a “clear audits cumulative” or “clear audits peak-hour” command.
`# of Audit Cycles Completed`	Number of audit cycles completed in the specified interval (0 – 999999). Asterisks indicate numbers that exceed 999999. The switch executes audits in a set order. After all audits execute, the switch restarts the sequence. **NOTE:** Since this field shows the number of completed audit cycles, it is possible that individual audit values, can be larger than the values described below (if the switch is partially through another audit cycle). Audit Cycles numbers do not apply to these audits that execute as part of scheduled maintenance.
`Audit Name`	Audit’s name that detected an error or aborted. A few audits do not run in the normal audit sequence. Instead, they execute as part of scheduled maintenance and are marked with “(SCH)” following the audit name.

`# Cycles Fixed Data`	Number of times that the audit ran, in the specified interval, and found a fixable problem. (0–65534) Asterisks are used form numbers that exceed 65534.
`# Cycles Could Not Fix Data`	Number of times that the audit ran, in the specified interval, and found an unfixable problem. The audited switch data is inconsistent when this happens. (0–65534) Asterisks are used for numbers that exceed 65534.
`# Cycles Audit Aborted`	Number of times that the audit ran, in the specified interval, and aborted due to an internal error. (0–65534) Asterisks are for numbers that exceed 65534.
`First Error`	Date and time that the audit first detected fixed data, could not fix data or audit aborted problems since the last **clear audits cumulative** command. Example: 03/27/14:31 for 2:31 pm, March 27th. This field appears with the **status audits cumulative** display.
`Most Recent Error`	Date and time that the audit last detected fixed data, could not fix data or audit aborted problems since the last "clear audits cumulative" command. Example: 03/27/14:31 for 2:31 pm, March 27th. This field appears with the **status audits cumulative** display.

Feature interactions

The **clear audits** command affects the data displayed by **status audits cumulative** and **status audits peak-hour**. The **clear audits cumulative** command clears data collected to date, resets the start time kept for that data, and clears peak hour data. The **clear audits peak-hour** command clears data kept for the peak hour so that a new peak hour can be established.

Table of audits

The following table shows the names of the audits that are run as part of time available maintenance, the audit number (pname) and a short description of each audit. These audits execute using lname MO_DR_AUDIT (8192). These audits may execute using the *test MO* command with lname 8192, pname “audit number,” and test number 0 (for example, *test MO l 8192 p 607 t 0* executes the AC state audit).

Table 5-3. Audits that are run as part of time available maintenance

Audit name	Audit number	Description
AC-ISG	607	AC state audit
ADJUSR	595	Adjunct user record audit
ADMTRM	559	Administration terminal audit
ANUR-A	589	Announcement user record audit
AN-ADM	574	Announcement group administration audit
AN-CALLS	572	Announcement group calls audit
AN-QUE	577	Announcement group queue audit
AQSA	545	ACB queue slot allocation audit
ASLINK	606	ASAI link status audit
ASYLED	605	ASAI yellow LED audit
ATACT	558	Attendant active audit
ATAV	557	Attendant availability audit
ATDRCNT	576	Attendant resource count audit
AT-ADM	529	Attendant group administration audit
AT-CALLS	515	Attendant group calls audit
AT-QUE	523	Attendant group queue audit
AUR-A	540	Attendant user record audit
AU-CIDP	596	Announcement user cid/port audit
AWOH-UR	614	Admin Without Hardware Split User Record Audit
B2B-TAB	617	Board-to-Board Link Audit
BR-CALLS	629	Bridged extensions audit
BUTLK	560	Button lock audit
CALK	569	Coverage answer member lock audit
CATT	527	Attendant connections audit
CCTRTAB	624	Call Classifier Tone Receiver Table Audit
CCTR-SID	600	Call classifier tone receiver audit
CDM	528	Data module connections audit
CO-ADM	530	Coverage group administration audit

Continued on next page

Table 5-3. Audits that are run as part of time available maintenance — *Continued*

Audit name	Audit number	Description
CO-CALLS	516	Coverage group calls audit
CPROC	585	Call process/call record audit
CPTRTAB	623	Call Progress Tone Receiver Table Audit
CPTR-SID	601	Call progress tone receiver audit
CPWAKEUP	586	Wake up call process audit
CR-AUDIT	513	Call processing data audit
CSR-A	544	Connection service record audit
CSTAT	512	Station connections audit
CTRK	526	Trunk connections audit
DA-CALLS	583	DAP call record audit
DA-MSG	584	DAP message buffer audit
DE-ADM	531	Data extension group administration audit
DE-CALLS	517	Data extension group calls audit
DMLK	563	Data module lock audit
DUR-A	543	Data user record audit
DXLK	567	Data extension member lock audit
FHT	554	Facility status hundreds table audit
FTED	553	Facility status tracked user audit
FTING	552	Facility tracking user audit
FTSRA	593	Fiber time-slot record allocation audit
GIP-TIMER	609	GIP Timer Audit
HTLK	568	Hunt member lock audit
HU-ADM	532	Hunt group administration audit
HU-CALLS	518	Hunt group calls audit
HU-QUE	524	Hunt group queue audit
IAP-CALLS	590	IAP call record audit
IAP-URB	591	IAP user record audit
IM-HMM	579	HMM image table audit

Continued on next page

Table 5-3. Audits that are run as part of time available maintenance — *Continued*

Audit name	Audit number	Description
INST-LNK	604	Instigator/down-link user link audit
ISGR-A	594	ISG call record audit
LOG-A	570	MDM error/alarm log audit
MAP-HMM	580	HMM map status table audit
MCT-ADM	561	Malicious call trace administration audit
MIS-FAC	587	MIS facility state audit
MP-ADM	575	Modem pool group administration audit
MP-CALLS	573	Modem pool group calls audit
MSGQ-HMM	582	HMM map request queue audit
MS-CALLS	588	MISAP call record audit
MUV	555	Message user verification audit
MWIA	550	Message waiting indicator audit
MWL-NOAP	599	Message waiting lamp no AP audit
PA-ADM	533	Paging group administration audit
PA-CALLS	519	Paging group calls audit
PCLK	566	PCOL member lock audit
PC-ADM	535	Personal CO line group administration audit
PC-CALLS	521	Personal CO line group calls audit
PINC-TAB	612	Packet Inter-Port Network Connection Sub-Table audit
PI-ADM	534	Pickup group administration audit
PLIP-LNK	602	LIP link audit
PN-HMM	578	HMM pname table audit
PRI-CR	598	PRI call record audit
PRI-TBUF	592	TSCUUI buffer audit
PUR-A	541	Phantom user record audit
SDSBUF	581	Service dispatcher stim buffer audit
SDSID	571	Service dispatcher SID audit
SE-ADM	538	Terminating extension group administration audit

Continued on next page

Table 5-3. Audits that are run as part of time available maintenance — *Continued*

Audit name	Audit number	Description
SE-CALLS	537	Terminating extension group calls audit
STNLK	562	Station lock audit
SUR-A	539	Station user record audit
S-INC-TAB	611	Service Inter-Port Network Connection Sub-Table audit
S-PT-TAB	610	Service-Port Connection Sub-Table audit
S-TAB	620	Service Table Audit
TEGLK	565	TEG member lock audit
TKLK	564	Trunk lock audit
TONE-TS	608	Tone Time Slot Subtable Audit
TR-ADM	536	Trunk group administration audit
TR-CALLS	522	Trunk group calls audit
TR-QUE	525	Trunk group queue audit
TSC-PRI	520	ISDN-PRI TSC resource audit
TSRA	547	Time slot record allocation audit
TTI-STATE	618	TTI State Audit
TTI-TRANS	619	TTI Translation Audit
TTR-SID	514	Touch tone receiver audit
TTR-TAB	622	Touch Tone Receiver Table Audit
TUR-A	542	Trunk user record audit
T-TS-TAB	613	Tone Time Slot Connection Sub-Table Audit
UGMA	551	User group membership audit
UPUSR-LNK	603	Up-link user link record audit
URMB	548	User record maintenance busy audit
X25-CHAN	615	X.25 Channel Status Audit
X25-LINK	616	X.25 Link Status Audit

The following table shows the names of audits that run as part of scheduled maintenance, the audit number (pname) and a short description of each audit. These audits execute using lname MO_SCH_AUDIT (8193). These audits may execute using the *test MO* command with lname 8193, pname “audit number,” and test number 0 (for example, *test MO l 8193 p 556 t 0* executes the Message Waiting Lamp Audit audit).

Audit name	Audit number	Description
MWL	556	Message Waiting Lamp Audit
PRI-USR	597	PRI user record audit
SUR-FREE	625	Station User Record Free List Audit

status bri-port

This command displays the service state, maintenance state and layer 1 state of an ISDN-BRI port. This form also displays information about point-to-point signaling links that transport over the port.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status bri-port	***location***	Port location: **PCSSpp**	init inads craft cust nms browse	none	none

Output

For the following example shows the output from the **status bri-port 1c1701** command.

```
status bri-port 1c1701                Page 1 of  1  SPE A

                          STATUS BRI-PORT

             Port: 01C1701
    Service State: in-service
Maintenance Busy?: no
    Layer 1 State: activated

     TEI Value  Layer2 State   Endpt Extension   Endpt SPID   Service SPID?

Link1   64      13-established      1010            1010

Link2

Link3
```

Field descriptions

`Port:` ISDN-BRI port address.

`Service State:` ISDN-BRI port is “in-service” or “out-of-service.”

`Maintenance Busy?:` specifies if maintenance testing is executing on the ISDN-BRI port (“yes” or “no”).

`Layer 1 State:` BRI Layer 1 (physical) state on the port. Valid states are “activated,” “pend-activation,” and “deactivated.”

- “activated” state = layer 1 frames are passing between the port and BRI endpoints.
- “pend-activation” state = the port is in-service, the layer 1 interface device is on, layer 1 frames are sending to the BRI endpoints connected to this port, but BRI endpoints are not responding.
- “deactivated” state = the layer 1 interface device on the BRI is off, because the port goes out-of-service.

`TEI Value` Layer 2 addressing parameter used by the switch to exchange information over point-to-point signaling links between BRI endpoints. Each point-to-point signaling link has an associated TEI. This field displays the addressing parameter value. (0–127)

`Layer2 State:` Point-to-point signaling link layer 2 state. Valid states are “un-assigned,” “assigned,” “established,” “l3-established” or “hyperactive.”

- “un-assigned” = the link is in TEI-UNASSIGN state at Layer 2.
- “assigned” state = the link is in the AWAIT_EST (Await Establish) state at layer 2. (If BRI endpoints support TEI allocation procedures, they successfully execute and a TEI is assigned to the endpoint by the switch.
- “established” = the link is in the MF_EST_NORM (Multi-Frame Established Normal) state at layer 2. The switch successfully initiates the link can now exchange layer 3 frames with the endpoint. If the endpoint does not support SPID initialization procedures, the endpoint extension associated with the link also displays. This is the normal state for the link in the point-to-point wiring configuration.
- “l3-established” = link is in the MF_EST_NORM state at layer 2 and SPID initialization procedures successfully complete. The endpoint extension associated with the link also displays. This is the normal state for the link in the multi-point wiring configuration.
- “hyperactive” = traffic on this link goes over threshold. The link suspends and is deemed hyperactive.

`Endpt Extension`	Voice/data endpoint extension associated with the link if the link is in the “established” (point-to-point configuration) or “l3-established” (multipoint configuration) layer 2 state. Otherwise, this field is blank.
`Endpt SPID`	This field displays the SPID administered on the voice/data endpoint associated with the link. Note that this information is displayed only if the link is in either the “established” (point-to-point configuration) or the “13-established” (multipoint configuration) layer 2 state. Otherwise this field is blank.
`Service SPID`	Indicates if the link is associated with the Service SPID. If the link is associated with Service Spuds, the field contains a “yes” and the endpoint extension field is blank; otherwise, this field is blank. Service SPID checks building wiring between the switch and the BRI endpoint.

Status bri-port interpretation

Table 5-4 on page 5-199 provides information on the status bri-port form.

Table 5-4. Status BRI-port command interpretation

Endpoint types	TEI range	Layer 2 state	Voice extension	Service SPID	Description / Recommendation
ASAI, BRI	0-126	Assigned	blank	blank	Transitory state for BRI endpoints and ASAI adjuncts. The switch attempts link establishment. 1. Check endpoints and wiring by following SPID Facility Test Procedures described in the BRI-SET (ISDN-BRI Set/ASAI Adjunct) Maintenance documentation. 2. Verify repairs with **status bri-port PCSSpp**. Determine that L2 state of the signaling link is “L3-Established” for ASAI adjuncts and BRI endpoints supporting MIM (management information messages) initialization and “Established” for fixed TEIBRI endpoints and automatic TEIBRI endpoints not supporting MIM initialization. **NOTE:** A MIM is a level-3 message that conveys management and maintenance information between communications systems and BRI terminals.
ASAI	0-63	Established	blank	blank	Transitory state for ASAI adjuncts. ASAI signaling is connects at Layer 2. Layer 3 Restart procedure does not complete between switch and adjunct. 1. Check the adjunct by following the manufacturer’s recommended repair procedures. 2. Verify repairs by executing the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command. Determine that the L2 state of the signaling link is L3-Established.

Continued on next page

Table 5-4. Status BRI-port command interpretation — *Continued*

Endpoint types	TEI range	Layer 2 state	Voice extension	Service SPID	Description / Recommendation
BRI	0-126	Established	ext	blank	Normal state for non-MIM initializing, fixed and automatic TEIBRI endpoints.
BRI, ASAI	64-126	Established	blank	blank	Transitory state for automatic TEIBRI endpoints which support MIM initialization. 1. Verify that SPID administration on the switch and endpoint are consistent. Verify the repair by executing the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command. Determine that the L2 state of the signaling link is L3-Established. Otherwise, proceed to Step 2. 2. Try to replace the endpoint. Verify the repair by executing the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command. Determine that the L2 state of the signaling link is L3-Established.
BRI	64-126	L3-Established	ext	blank	Normal state for automatic TEIBRI endpoints supporting MIM initialization.
BRI, ASAI	64-126	L3-Established	blank	yes	Technicians conduct SPID facilitation tests on the port. Links are not associated with BRI port endpoints. See description of SPID Facility Test Procedures in the ''BRI-SET, ASAI-ADJ, BRI-DAT'' maintenance documentation.
BRI	64-126	L3-Established	ext	yes	Technicians conduct SPID facilitation tests on the port. Links are associated with port endpoints. See description of SPID Facility Test Procedures in the ''BRI-SET, ASAI-ADJ, BRI-DAT'' maintenance documentation.

Continued on next page

Table 5-4. Status BRI-port command interpretation — *Continued*

Endpoint types	TEI range	Layer 2 state	Voice extension	Service SPID	Description / Recommendation
BRI	0-126	L3-Established	blank	blank	Invalid SPID assigned to link. 1. Change the SPID value in the BRI endpoint to match the SPID administered to the BRI endpoint on the port. Verify the repair by executing the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command. Determine that the L2 state of the BRI endpoint is L3-Established.
BRI	0-126	L3-Assigned	ext	blank	Transitory state for BRI endpoints which support MIM initialization. 2. Wait for five seconds and repeat the command. If the state has not changed, continue with Step 2. 3. Make sure SPID administration on the switch and endpoint are consistent. Verify the repair by executing the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command. Determine that the L2 state of the signaling link is L3-Established. Otherwise, go to Step 3. 4. Try to replace the endpoint. Verify the repair by executing the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command. Determine that the L2 state of the signaling link is L3-Established.

Continued on next page

Table 5-4. Status BRI-port command interpretation — *Continued*

Endpoint types	TEI range	Layer 2 state	Voice extension	Service SPID	Description / Recommendation
BRI	0-126	L3-Assigned	ext	yes	Transitory state for BRI endpoints which support MIM initialization when SPID Facility Test initializes the station. 5. Wait for five seconds and repeat the command. If the state has not changed, continue with Step 2. 6. Make sure SPID administration on the switch and endpoints are consistent. Verify the repair by executing the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command. Determine that the L2 state of the signaling link is L3-Established. Otherwise, go to Step 3. 7. Try to replace the endpoint. Verify the repair by executing the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command. Determine that the L2 state of the signaling link is L3-Established.
ASAI	0-126	Hyperactive	ignore	ignore	Link has sent too many messages per unit time.
BRI					Signaling suspends. System timeouts in 60 seconds and attempts reactivate the link. If links remain in this state while no activity occurs at BRI endpoints: 1. Ensure that SPID switch administration and endpoints are consistent. Verify repairs by executing the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command. Determine that the L2 state of the signaling link is L3-Established. 2. Replace the endpoint. Verify repairs by executing the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command. Determine that the L2 state of the signaling link is L3-Established.

Continued on next page

Table 5-4. Status BRI-port command interpretation — *Continued*

Endpoint types	TEI range	Layer 2 state	Voice extension	Service SPID	Description / Recommendation
ASAI	0-126	L3-Restarting	ext		The switch sends a Restart message to the adjunct but has not received a Restart Acknowledgment message from the adjunct.
ASAI	0-126	L3-Restarted	ext		After receiving a Restart Acknowledgment message, the switch sends a Heartbeat message to the adjunct and awaits a response.
ASAI	0-126	L3-Established	ext		Normal state for ASAI adjunct.

status cdr-link

This command displays the status of call detail recording (CDR) links. CDR link maintenance provides a strategy for verifying that the CDR files for DEFINITY ONE are being retrieved by the Call Accounting software running on a customer-provided PC. The CDR link is in the UP state when data can be transferred to the output file in DEFINITY ONE. If the customer-provided PC is not transferring that data to its own files, the link is in a DOWN state.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status cdr-link			init inads craft cust rcust	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **status cdr-link** command.

```
 status cdr-link
                                CDR LINK STATUS


       Link State: down
Number of Retries: 0
 Maintenance Busy? yes
```

Field descriptions

`Link State`	up = link is up and data is being transferred (normal state)
	down = data not being transferred to the customer's own files
`Number of Retries`	The number of times the switch tried to initialize the link.
`Maintenance Busy`	`yes` = maintenance object is busied out; no = not busied out.

status cleared-alarm-notif

Expert Systems use this command to detect chronic alarming conditions. If this command displays `Feature is suspended`, Expert Systems can identify open trouble tickets as chronic problems for special consideration.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
cleared-alarm-notif	***1***	First OSS telephone number status of Cleared Alarm Notification.	init inads craft cust rcust	First OSS telephone number for the Cleared Alarm Notification status.	none
	2	Second OSS telephone number status of Cleared Alarm Notification.			

status data-module

This command displays internal software state information that can help locate facilities to which the data module is communicating.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status data-module	***extension***	Data module extension	init inads craft cust rcust bcms browse	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **status data-module 301** command.

```
status data-module 301

                          DATA-MODULE STATUS

Data Ext/Stn Ext for Stn DM: 301        Service State: out-of-service
        Port/Channel Number: 01C1103    Maintenance Busy? no
         CF Destination Ext:
            Connected Ports:
```

Field descriptions

`Data Ext/Sta Ext for Stn DM`	The data module extension number. The DTDM is an exception: the connected station extension is shown.
`Port/Channel Number`	The port location of the data module (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit). If the data module specified is a data channel, the channel number will be shown instead.
`Service State`	This entry displays the status of the data module; valid states are: — In-service/idle — The data module is present but not in use. — In-service/active — The data module is present and is in use. — Out-of-service — The data module has been removed from service — Disconnected — The data module no longer appears to be present
`CF Destination Ext`	This entry displays the call forwarding destination, if any, of the station.
`Maintenance Busy?`	Whether maintenance is testing the object, “yes” or “no”.
`Connected Ports`	Port locations to which the data module is connected (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit).

status firmware download

This command displays the download status for each board. This command displays a blank download schedule if there is no active download schedule or there was no previous schedule for the last qualifier to invoke. The following status flags can be displayed:

P: The download to the board is pending.

C: The download to the board was completed successfully.

F: The download to the board failed. Look into the error logs for firmware download for more information about the failure.

S: The board was skipped (the board requires manual intervention to busy-out).

A: The board was aborted.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status firmware download	*last*	**last completed or aborted download schedule**			

Output

The following example shows the output from the **status firmware download** command.

```
status firmware download                                      Page   1 of    1
                                  STATUS FIRMWARE DOWNLOAD
   Source Board Location: 01C02
Firmware Image File Name: usd1v22r1
       Target Board Code: TN464   Suffix: FP Firmware Vintage: 22
       Schedule Download? Y
   Start Date/Time: 01/12/2001  13:30    Stop Date/Time: 01/14/2001  16:30

    Target          Target          Target          Target          Target
   Location St     Location St     Location St     Location St     Location St
 1.01C04    C   11. _____   _   21. _____   _   31. _____   _   41  _____   _
 2.01C06    C   12. _____   _   22. _____   _   32. _____   _   42  _____   _
 3.01C08    P   13. _____   _   23. _____   _   33. _____   _   43. _____   _
 4. _____   _   14. _____   _   24. _____   _   34. _____   _   44. _____   _
 5. _____   _   15. _____   _   25. _____   _   35. _____   _   45. _____   _
 6. _____   _   16. _____   _   26. _____   _   36. _____   _   46. _____   _
 7. _____   _   17. _____   _   27. _____   _   37. _____   _   47. _____   _
 8. _____   _   18. _____   _   28. _____   _   38. _____   _   48. _____   _
 9. _____   _   19. _____   _   29. _____   _   39. _____   _   49. _____   _
10. _____   _   20. _____   _   30. _____   _   40. _____   _   50. _____   _
20
21
Status: Pending(P) Completed(C) Failed(F) Aborted (A) Skipped (S)

12345678911234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
         0         2         3         4         5         6         7         8
```

status hardware-group

This command displays summary information for the active or last hardware group test. This display includes the number and percentage of tested maintenance objects, the percentage of tests passed, failed, and aborted, the time elapsed since initiating the hardware group test, the specific hardware group test command (see "test hardware-group" command) initiated, and the state (active/canceled/complete) of the hardware-group test.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status hardware-group			init inads craft cust rcust bcms browse	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **status hardware-group** command.

```
status hardware-group                              page 1 of 1

                  HARDWARE GROUP STATUS

          Hardware Group Command State:   active
                  Number of MOs Tested:   11070
      Total Number of MOs to be Tested:   12300
                      Percent Complete:      90%
     Elapsed Test Time (hr:min:sec): 0:15:30
                     Repetition Number:       1
            Percentage of Tests Passed:      82%
            Percentage of Tests Failed:      11%
           Percentage of Tests Aborted:       7%


              ENTERED HARDWARE GROUP COMMAND

         Command: test hardware-group system
   Test sequence: short
 Test repetition: repeat 3
  Output Options: failures
Hardware Options: SPE-interchange
```

Field descriptions

`Hardware Group Command State:`	"active" = testing in progress, "canceled" = testing canceled, "complete" = command completed; no testing occurring.
`Number of MOs Tested:`	Number of MOs in the specified group (refer to **''test hardware-group'' on page 5-268**) that the **hardware-group** command tests, including MOs that were tested or aborted due to resource contention.
`Total Number of MOs to be Tested:`	Number of MOs in the group specified in the **test hardware-group** command.
`Percent Complete:`	Ratio of the completed MOs to the MOs to test in the command.
`Elapsed Test Time:`	Tracks completion time for the **hardware-group** command. If a test cancels and then restarts, the time for the cancel period is excluded. (HH:MM:SS)
`Repetition Number`	Number of completed iterations that correspond to the 'repeat' or 'continuously' option.
`Percentage of Tests Passed:`	Percentage of tests that passed.
`Percentage of Tests Failed:`	Percentage of tests that failed.

`Percentage of Tests Aborted:`	Percentage of aborted tests
`Command:`	Hardware-group action objects and qualifiers.
`Test sequence:`	Short or long.
`Test repetition:`	Displays continuously or the keyword repeats with the entered repeat value.
`Output options:`	Selections that were chosen on the input form: auto-page, background, or failures.
`Hardware options:`	Selections that were chosen on the input form: all-ports, or SPE-interchange.

status health

This command displays the current system alarm summary, maintenance busy summary, user summary, critical system status, and cabinet status. This same page displays with the **monitor health** command, except that the **status health** output page does not update periodically.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status health			init inads craft cust nms browse	none	none.

SNMP data

The native SNMP agent captures the following data:

- The number of major, minor and warning alarms
- The number of busied-out trunks, stations, and other components
- The number of DEFINITY logins

Output

The following example shows the output from the **status health** command.

```
 status health

ALARM SUMMARY                              CABINET STATUS
       Major:   0
       Minor:   2                          Emerg Alarms
     Warning:   0                      Cab Trans Mj Mn Wn PNC
                                         1 auto-   0| 2| 2 up
BUSY-OUT SUMMARY                         2 n.a.    0| 0| 0 dn
      Trunks:   0                        3 n.a.    0| 0| 0 dn
    Stations:   0
      Others:   0
CRITICAL SYSTEM STATUS
 Active SPE: A/auto
 Duplicated? SPE:n
 Time Source: primary                     9:33 WED APR 28 1998
   # Logins: 3
```

Field descriptions

`Major`	Number of logged major alarms. (0–200)
`Minor`	Number of logged minor alarms. (0–200)
`Warning`	Number of warnings logged in the alarm file. (0–200)
`Trunks`	Number of maintenance busied out trunks.
`Stations`	Number of maintenance busied out stations.
`Others`	Combined number of maintenance busied out objects excluding trunks and stations.
`Static`	Proportion of the CPU that is dedicated to high priority items (for example, the operating system). This percentage is rounded to the nearest integer, therefore a percentage of 0 means that the occupancy is less than one half of a percent.
`SM`	Proportion of the CPU that is dedicated to system management or periodic and scheduled maintenance. If many periodic or scheduled maintenance tests perform, this occupancy percentage can be high without affecting service. This percentage rounds to the nearest integer; therefore, a percentage of 0=the occupancy is less than one half of a percent (for example, an 89.6% occupancy displays as 90%).

`CP`	Proportion of the CPU that is dedicated to call processing. This occupancy has priority over SM and IDLE occupancy categories, and if needed, takes processor time from these occupancy categories. This percentage is rounded to the nearest integer.
`Idle`	Available proportion of the CPU. This percentage is rounded to the nearest integer.
`Active SPE`	A or B indicate the active processor complex. When the active processor complex is locked on-line with lock switching on DUPINT, the “lock” option displays; otherwise, “auto” displays.
`Duplicated?`	Duplication status of the SPE component. “y” = duplication; “n” = no duplication.
`SPE Power`	Power source for the processor complex. (commercial) When commercial power is unavailable, battery backup is in use and is indicated with “backup”.
`Time Source`	The current timing source. Display values for this field vary according to timing sources selected. “external” = For Stratum-3 hardware, “internal” = an internal source, such as a tone clock. Primary and secondary timing sources must be administered for the Stratum-4 option. “primary”= the primary administered source is in use, “secondary” = the administered secondary source is in use. “local” = neither the primary or secondary sources are in use.
`# Logins`	Number of current users.
`Cab`	Assigned cabinet number (1 to the highest system cabinet number).
`Emerg Trans`	Settings for emergency transfer switches on the maintenance board for each cabinet. Available options are: auto-on (“auto+” or “a+”), auto-off (“auto-” or “a-”), “on”, “off”, and “n.a.”. The system defaults to “auto+” or “auto-”. In this state, emergency transfer activate automatically if the cabinet fails (“+”=emergency transfer is activate, “-” = emergency transfer is inactive). “on” = emergency transfer automatically activates. “off”=the cabinet cannot activate emergency transfers. Duplicated SPEs systems = switch settings for both processors of the PPN (cabinet 1) display. In this case, “auto+” is abbreviated “a+”, “auto-” is abbreviated “a-”, and “off” is abbreviated “of”. “on” does not change. “n.a.” = the emergency transfer switch setting is unavailable.
`Mj`	Number of major alarms associated with the cabinet. Asterisks are used to fill fields when numbers exceed 99.
`Mn`	Number of minor alarms associated with the cabinet. Asterisks are used to fill fields when numbers exceed 99.
`Wn`	Number of warnings associated with the cabinet. Asterisks are used to fill fields when numbers exceed 99.
`PNC`	Port Network Connectivity (PNC) status for each port networks within a cabinet. When multiple port networks exist, Carriers A, B, and C are listed first and separated from Carriers D and E by a slash (for example, up/up).
`Time of Day`	Current time of day acquired from the system.

status ip-board

The command has the same syntax and output as the **status clan-ip** command except the list of allowed boards is larger. The command can be run on either a TN799 or a TN2302, but not on the other IP-capable DEFINITY board, the MAPD, although somewhat similar commands can be carried out through the MAPD's operating system.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status ip-board	***CCccss***	board location			

Output

status ip-board CCcss returns the data in the first two columns of the following table. The form also shows the time of the last port reset, the last hour start time and end time for the error counter statistics.

Field Name on switch output	Output type		MIB data	Description
Incoming datagram header errors	Counter	Long	ipInHdrErrors	The number of input datagrams discarded due to errors in their IP headers, including bad checksums, version number mismatch, other format errors, time-to-live exceeded, errors discovered in processing their IP options, etc.

Continued on next page

Field Name on switch output	Output type		MIB data	Description
Outgoing datagrams with no route available	Counter	Long	ipOutNoRoutes	The number of IP datagrams discarded because no route could be found to transmit them to their destination. Note that this counter includes any packets counted in ipForwDatagrams which meet this `no-route' criterion. Note that this includes any datagrams which a host cannot route because all of its default gateways are down.
Incoming datagrams received	Counter	Long	ipInReceives	The total number of input datagrams received from interfaces, including those received in error.
Incoming datagrams discarded	Counter	Long	ipInDiscards	The number of input IP datagrams for which no problems were encountered to prevent their continued processing, but which were discarded (e.g., for lack of buffer space). Note that this counter does not include any datagrams discarded while awaiting re-assembly.

Continued on next page

Field Name on switch output	Output type		MIB data	Description
Outgoing datagrams submitted for transmission	Counter	Long	ipOutRequests	The total number of IP datagrams which local IP user-protocols (including ICMP) supplied to IP in requests for transmission. Note that this counter does not include any datagrams counted in ipForwDatagrams.
Outgoing datagrams discarded	Counter	Long	ipOutDiscards	The number of output IP datagrams for which no problem was encountered to prevent their transmission to their destination, but which were discarded (e.g., for lack of buffer space). Note that this counter would include datagrams counted in ipForwDatagrams if any such packets met this (discretionary) discard criterion.
ICMP Destination unreachable messages	Counter	Long	icmpInDestUnreachs	The number of ICMP Destination Unreachable messages received.
ICMP Redirect message	Counter	Long	icmpInRedirects	The number of ICMP Redirect messages received

status ip-network-region

The **status ip-network-region x** command (where x is between 1 80 for si, csi, and DEFINITY ONE) provides the status of the administered inter-network region connection management based on the background maintenance ping test. If the background maintenance test concluded a failed connectivity between two regions x and y, then the matrix for **status ip-network-region x**, or **status ip-network-region y** will indicate the result as "f" (failed) between those two regions.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status ip network-region	***x*** ***y***	**locations of the networked regions (1-80)**			

Output

The following example shows the output for the **status network-region 1** command.

```
[status network-region 2

                         Inter Network Region Connection Management

Region                        (Group of 32)
          1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2
001-132     1
033-064
065-080
```

Field descriptions

_	Not administered.
f	Failed (based on background maintenance ping test result).
"1" to "7"	Passed (represents the preferred codec to be used between the two regions and implied meaning that inter-network region connectivity exists between these two regions).

status isdn-testcall

This command displays the progress of an outgoing ISDN-PRI test call. The status form displays the tested ISDN-PRI B-channel port number, bit error rate, number of bits transmitted, block error rate, number of blocks transmitted, start time, duration specified, duration of test call and reason of termination.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status isdn-testcall	***group number***	Administered trunk group number	init inads craft	none	see below
	group member number	Administered group number (trunk within a trunk group)			

Feature interactions

If the bit error rate or block error rate is greater than zero, the ISDN-PRI trunk may be in trouble. The statistical information displayed on the terminal may deactivate the ISDN trunk. This is subjective because the ISDN trunk may be used for data or voice. If the trunk is used for data and the rates are high, the trunk should be deactivated. If the trunk is used for voice, the trunk may not be deactivated. Also, high rates be at risk for some type of power hit.

Output

The following example shows the output from the **status idsn-testcall 80/1** command.

```
status isdn-testcall 80/1                  Page 1 of   1   SPE A

                           ISDN TESTCALL STATUS

         Bit    Number Block Number          Duration          Reason
         Error Of      Error Of     Start    Duration  Of      Of
Port     Rate   Bits   Rate  Blocks Time     Specified Test    Termination

1B1401   0EE0   4EE7   0EE0  6EE2   25/12:36 120       100     in progress
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	(cabinet/carrier/slot/circuit) of the ISDN-PRI B-channel.
`Bit Error Rate`	The measured bit error count based on the comparison between sent and received bit patterns. (Number displays in scientific notation)
`Number of Bits`	Number of bits generated. (Number displays in scientific notation)
`Block error Rate`	The measured block error count based on the comparison between sent and received bit patterns. (Number displays in scientific notation).
`Number of Blocks`	Number of blocks generated. (Number displays in scientific notation)
`Start Time`	Test call start time. (dd/hh:mm).
`Duration Specified`	Specified run time for the test call. (1-120 minutes, or blank = default of 10 seconds).
`Duration of Test`	Run time for the test call, listed in minutes. “blank” = a default time.
`Reason of Termination`	Reason that the test call terminates: “finished,” “canceled,” “overflow,” “no bits,” “transmission,” “internal fail,” “data corrupt,” “call dropped,” “call rejected,” and “in progress.” “finished” = the test finishes in the specified time. “canceled” = the test call cancels with the **clear isdn-testcall** command. “overflow” = the transmitted bits overflow buffer allocation. “no bits” = no bits are received because the ISDN-PRI test call circuit connection is bad. “transmission” = a data transmission interrupts, probably from a power hit. “call dropped” = the call drops due to an abnormal termination, or inability to cut-through to the other side. “call rejected” = the originating call is not set up properly. “internal fail” = an internal error on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack. “in progress” = the test is still running; “data corrupt” = any other error condition.

status link

The **status link** command is used to see the links that are connected to a C-LAN board.

status packet-interface

This command displays the status of the packet-interface portion of the TN2314 processor circuit pack along with link information. Link status information including total, active, and failed links also display. When the packet-interface is out-of-service or uninstalled, it is not used to establish and maintain links; when it returns to in-service status, new links are again assigned to it.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status packet-interface			init inads craft	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **status packet-interface** command.

```
status packet-interface

                   PACKET INTERFACE STATUS

     Location:       01A
Service State:       in-service

  Total Links:       32
 Active Links:       32
 Failed Links:       0
```

Field descriptions

`Location`	Location: (cabinet-carrier-circuit pack)
`Service State`	`standby` is used in place of `in-service` for the standby packet-interface.
`Total links`	Total number of links
`Active links`	Number of links in use
`Failed links`	Number of failed links (equals # of total links - # of active links)

status periodic-scheduled

This command displays the current status of the periodic and scheduled maintenance objects.

Output

```
 status periodic-scheduled
                      MO          Current    Current   Previous Cycle    Rate of
                     Type         Cycle %    Cycle       Duration       Completed
                                  Complete   Active?   (hr:min:sec)      Cycles

PERIODIC       System Critical   100%        n          00:00:07        1.0/hr
MAINTENANCE    Shared Resource   100%        n          00:01:13        1.0/hr
                   Single User   100%        n          00:02:42        1.0/hr
                         Total                          00:04:02

Start Time of Current or Previous Cycle: 10/19/07:06:54
  Pre - SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE                n          00:00:00

SCHEDULED      System Critical   100%        n          00:00:31        1.0/day
MAINTENANCE    Shared Resource   100%        n          00:02:19        1.0/day
                   Single User   100%        n          00:00:50        1.0/day
                         Total                          00:03:40

Start Time of Current or Previous Cycle: 10/19/01:00:09
```

Field descriptions

MO Type	Type of Maintenance Objects executed.
Current Cycle % Complete	Percentage of tests complete in the current testing cycle.
Current Cycle Active?	y indicates testing cycle is active. n indicates testing cycle is inactive.
Previous Cycle Duration (hr:min:sec)	Time in hours, minutes, and seconds (hh:mm:ss format) it took to complete the previous test cycle.
Rates of Completed Cycles	Frequency of test cycles (cycles per unit time).
PERIODIC MAINTENANCE	Tests scheduled for Periodic Maintenance. See ''Maintenance testing'' on page 1-22.
Start Time of Current or Previous Cycle:	Time that the last maintenance cycle occurred.
Pre - SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE	Tests assigned to pre-scheduled maintenance.
SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE	Tests schedule for Periodic maintenance. See ''Maintenance testing'' on page 1-22

status pri-endpoint

This command displays internal software state information for diagnosis and can help locate facilities with which a PRI endpoint is communicating. Status information for each of the B-channels making up the PRI endpoint display in addition to some overall PRI endpoint information.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status pri-endpoint	***extension***	PRI endpoint extension to be displayed (see dial-plan). Examples: **status pri-endpoint 25012** **status pri-endpoint 77868**	init inads craft nms browse	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output for the status pri-endpoint 22501 command and assumes the following:

- PRI endpoint ports for extension 22501 are in cabinet 1, carrier B, slot 20, circuit 1 to 6.
- The ports 1 to 3 of the specified PRI endpoint are connected on an active call to ports 13 to 15 of board in location 1B19 (cabinet 1, carrier B, slot 19).
- Ports 4 and 5 of the specified PRI endpoint are idle.
- Port 6 of the specified PRI endpoint is out of service, and background maintenance testing is being performed on the port.

NOTE:
A PRI endpoint can initiate and receive a call on any one or more of the B-channels making up the PRI endpoint.

```
status pri-endpoint 22501                                   page 1 of 1

                       PRI-ENDPOINT STATUS

                    Extension: 22501               Width: 6
           Signaling Group ID: 3        B-Channels Active: 3
 Originating Auto Restoration? n          B-Channels Idle: 2


  Port     Service State       Test In Progress  Connected Port
  01B2001  in-service/active          n          01B1913
  01B2002  in-service/active          n          01B1914
  01B2003  in-service/active          n          01B1915
  01B2004  in-service/idle            n
  01B2005  in-service/idle            n
  01B2006  out-of-service-NE          y


Command Successfully Completed
```

Note that the line listing of each B-channel's status may continue onto the next page. The user is prompted to press the NxtPg key to continue the display.

Field descriptions

Extension	PRI endpoint extension
Width	Administered number of B-channels associated with the specified PRI endpoint
Signaling Group ID	ID number of the signaling group that handles the signaling for the ports in the specified PRI endpoint
Originating Auto Restoration	Administered option for the auto restore feature (restores calls originated from this PRI endpoint in the case of network failure): y = restoration option enabled n = restoration option disabled
B-Channels Active	The number of B-channels active on a call
B-Channels Idle	The number of B-channels in the in-service/idle state
Port	Port locations (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit) for each of the B-channels making up the PRI endpoint.

`Service State`	Service state of the B-channels: in-service/active, in-service/idle, out-of-service-NE, out-of-service-FE, maint-NE/active, maint-FE/active, maint-NE/idle, and maint-FE/idle. NE (Near End) and FE (Far End) refer to which “end” of the B-channel has placed the facility in the current state. NE refers to the switch and FE refers to the PRI terminal adapter (or any device that terminates the D-channel signaling on the facility).
`Test In Progress`	Whether or not there is any current maintenance testing on the port.
`Connected Port`	Connected port location (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit) for each of the B-channels active on a call.

status processor-channel

This command displays the status of the specified processor channel and the values of its various counters. A processor channel is 1 of 64 logical channels associated with an SCI link. Each processor channel terminates in the switch processing element with a session.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
status processor-channel	***channel number*** ***print***	Processor channel number (1-64). Report sent to printer Examples: **status processor-channel 1** **status processor-channel 10** **status processor-channel 64** **status processor-channel 64 print**	init inads craft cust rcust bcms browse	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **status processor-channels 1** command.

```
status processor-channels 1


                     PROCESSOR CHANNEL STATUS

        Channel Number: 1
        Channel Status: 6: In data transfer state
           Reset Count: 3
 Message Buffer Number: 1
           Link Number: 4
  Retransmission Count: 5
```

Field descriptions

`Channel Number`	The processor channel number 1-64.
`Channel Status`	State the channel is in: 1. Channel is not administered. 2. Channel is administered but not used. 3. Channel is in a state entering “wait session accept” (WSA). 4. Channel is in a state waiting for a “session accept” message from the far end. 5. Channel is waiting for action. 6. Channel is in data transfer state (channel up and running). 7. Channel is in resynchronization state. 8. Channel is waiting for acknowledge of disconnect message. 9. ISDN-PRI Channel is currently down. 10. ISDN-PRI Channel is in the data transfer state (that is, channel is up and running).
`Reset Count`	Number of times reset has been issued for this channel
`Message Buffer Number`	Number of message buffers currently used for communication on this channel.
`Link Number`	Physical SCI link (1-8) associated with the channel
`Retransmission Count`	Number of times that message retransmission has occurred

status processor-ip-interface

The **status processor-ip-interface** command displays the status of the processor inteface for DEFINITY ONE systems.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status link processor-ip-interface					

Output

The following example shows the output from the **status link processor-ip-interface** command.

```
status processor-ip-interface                      Page 1 of 2

                  PROCESSOR IP INTERFACE STATUS


                                 Status: connected
                               Enabled: n
                    Source IP Address: 192.11.128.148
                          Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
                    Broadcast Address: 0.0.0.0
                    Maintenance Busy?: no
                      Active Channels: 0
```

Page 2 of the status processor-ip-interface form displays processor channels. A third page can be added to the form if the number of processor channels cannot all display on the second page.

```
status processor-ip-interface                      Page 2 of 2

                  PROCESSOR CHANNEL STATUS
```

status remote-access

This command displays information about remote access calls.

Output

```
  status remote-access
REMOTE ACCESS STATUS
Remote Access Status: not-administered
                        Date/Time Modified:   /  /     :

    Barrier  Date      Expiration No. of Calls Status   Date/Time Expired Cause
    Code     Modified  Date       Calls  Used

 1:            /  /      /  /                             /  /     :
 2:            /  /      /  /                             /  /     :
 3:            /  /      /  /                             /  /     :
 4:            /  /      /  /                             /  /     :
 5:            /  /      /  /                             /  /     :
 6:            /  /      /  /                             /  /     :
 7:            /  /      /  /                             /  /     :
 8:            /  /      /  /                             /  /     :
 9:            /  /      /  /                             /  /     :
10:            /  /      /  /                             /  /     :
```

Field descriptions

`Remote Access Status`	Indicates if the feature is enabled or not.
`Barrier Code`	
`Date Modified`	
`Expiration Date`	
`No. of Calls`	
`Calls Used`	
`Status`	
`Date/Time Expired`	
`Cause`	Reason for the expiration

status signaling-group

This command displays the state, type, port location, and state of the Primary and Secondary D-channels within the group. A signaling group is a collection of B-channels signaled for by a designated single D-channel or set of D-channels over an ISDN-PRI.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status signaling-group	***group identifier***	Administered group identifier number (1-8)	init inads craft cust browse	none	none

Output

The following output example shows the output from the **status signaling-group 1** command.

```
status signaling-group 1                   Page 1 of   1   SPE A

                     STATUS SIGNALING-GROUP

      Group ID: 1
          Type: facility associated signaling
   Group State: in-service


                     Primary D-Channel

 Link: 1    Port: 01C1924   Level 3 State: in-service


                    Secondary D-Channel

 Link:    Port:      Level 3 State:
```

Field descriptions

`Group ID:`	Numerical ID of the signaling group (1-8)
`Type:`	`facility associated signaling`: all members are on a single DS-1 facility. Facility associated signaling groups support only the simplex D-channel configuration. `non-facility associated signaling`: members can be carried by multiple DS-1 facilities. The DS-1 facility is identified across the ISDN-PRI using an explicit facility identifier. In a simplex configuration one D-channel is used to signal for B-channel members.
`Group State:`	`in-service`: one of the D-channels signaling for the group is in service `out-of-service`: neither D-channel in the group is in service **NOTE:** If there is no D-channel backup and the primary D-channel is out-of-service, then the signaling group is in an out-of-service state.
`Link:`	Link transporting the D-channel
`Port:`	Address of the port transporting either the primary or secondary D-channel
`Level 3 State:`	State of the primary or secondary D-channels: `in-service`: a D-channel is “in-service” when it is in the multiple-frame-established state at layer 2 carrying normal call-control signaling at layer 3. `standby`: a D-channel is “standby” when it is in the multiple-frame-established state at layer 2, and not carrying any layer 3 call-control messages on logical link 0,0. `wait`: a D-channel is in a “wait” state when an attempt has been made by one side of the interface to establish layer 3 peer communications as part of the process of going to the “in-service” state, which is transitional in nature. Only when the `ISDN SERVICE` message is sent over the interface, and the far end of the interface responds with a SERVICE ACKnowledge message is the D-channel placed in the “in-service” state.

`maintenance-busy`: a D-channel is “maintenance-busy” when it is not in the multiple-frame-established state at layer 2. This state is entered automatically when an active D-channel is declared failed. A D-channel that has been placed in the “maintenance-busy” state may be placed in the “out-of-service” state without system technician intervention.

`manual-out-of-service`: a D-channel is “manual-out-of-service” when system technician intervention has caused it to be placed in the TEI-assigned state at layer 2. System Technician intervention is required to retrieve a D-channel from this state.

`out-of-service`: a D-channel is “out-of-service” when it is in the TEI-assigned state at layer 2, but is periodically requested by layer 3 to attempt to establish the link.

`no-link`: no link is administered for the D-channel

status station

This command displays the internal software state information for diagnosis and to help locate the facilities to which the station is communicating.

SNMP data

The native SNMP agent captures the following data:

- Service state
- Maintenance busy flag
- Send All Calls
- Call forwarding destination extension
- Ring cut off active flag
- Connected ports (up to 6)

For more detailed information see Output below.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status station	***extension***	Station extension (per dial-plan) Examples: **status station 10020** **status station 83277**	init inads craft cust browse	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output for the **status station 1002** command.

```
 status station 1002


                       GENERAL STATUS

                 Type: 7405D          Service State: in-service/on-hook
            Extension: 1002         Download Status: not-applicable
                 Port: 01C0702        SAC Activated? no
          Call Parked? no           User Cntrl Restr: none
     Ring Cut Off Act? no          Group Cntrl Restr: none
Active Coverage Option: 1         CF Destination Ext:

       Message Waiting:
       Connected Ports:

        ACD STATUS            HOSPITALITY STATUS

Grp/Mod Grp/Mod Grp/Mod Grp/Mod Grp/Mod    AWU Call At:
   /       /       /       /       /          User DND: not activated
   /       /       /       /       /         Group DND: not activated
   /       /       /       /       /       Room Status: non-guest room
   /       /       /       /       /

     On ACD Call? no

Command:
```

The following display shows that the call's audio is being hairpinned through a TN2302 IP Media Processor board on this switch.

```
status station 53005                                        Page 2 of 2 SPE B

                                  CALL CONTROL SIGNALING
                     Switch                    IP                              IP
                    Port     Switch-end Addr : Port               Set-end Addr : Port
    IP Signaling: 1C1417   xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn          xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn
         Node name:            CLAN-Board_____                    STATION-user-5

                                   AUDIO CHANNEL
                     Switch                    IP                              IP
                    Port     Other-end Addr : Port             Set-end Addr    : Port
G.711-MU      Audio: 1C01    xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx: nnnnn         xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn
          Node name:           TN2302-01                  STATION-user-5

  Audio Connection Type: ip hairpin
             Product ID: 1234SoftR2
    Registration Status: authenticated
```

If the station's audio is connected IP-IP directly from the station to the far end destination, the audio port shown on page 2 equals the station port shown on page 1.

```
status station 53005                                                  Page 2 of 2 SPE B

                                    CALL CONTROL SIGNALING
                       Switch                         IP                                 IP
                       Port     Switch-end Addr : Port              Set-end Addr : Port
     IP Signaling: 1C1417  xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn        xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn
          Node name:           CLAN-Board_____                    STATION-user-5

                                     AUDIO CHANNEL
                      Switch                        IP                                  IP
                       Port     Other-end Addr : Port             Set-end Addr : Port
G.711-MU     Audio: S0005   xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn        xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn
          Node name:           STATION-user-6                   STATION-user-5

  Audio Connection Type: ip direct
             Product ID: 1234SoftR2
    Registration Status: authenticated
```

Field descriptions

`Audio port`	Will be blank for stations with no established audio path and for telecommuter stations. If a circuit-switched physical station port is used for audio (i.e., the R8 telecommuter station) the audio port appears on page 1 as the service link port.
`Audio Connection Type`	Shows "ip-tdm", "IP hairpin", "IP direct", or "IP-idle".
`Type`	Administered station type
`Extension`	Station or attendant extension
`Port`	Port location: cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit
`Call Park`	Whether the station has a call parked (yes or no)
`Ring Cut Off Activated`	Whether ring cut off is activated (yes or no)
`CF Destination Ext`	Call forwarding destination extension, if any.
`Message Waiting`	Whether there is a message waiting for the station. “AP-SPE”, “AUDIX”, or blank if no messages are waiting.
`Connected Ports`	Port locations of the facilities to which the station is connected: cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit
`Agent Logged In`	Displays (underneath) the hunt groups (up to 3) that the agent is logged into
`On ACD Call?`	Whether the agent is on an ACD call currently (yes or no).
`Work Mode`	Work mode of each hunt group that an agent is logged into

`Service State`	In service/on-hook, in service/off-hook, in-service/in-tsa (Terminal Self Administration), out of service, or disconnected.
`Maintenance Busy State`	Whether maintenance is testing the object (`yes` or `no`)
`SAC Activated`	Whether send all calls is activated (`yes` or `no`)
`User Cntrl Restr`	One or two of the following: `none`, `total`, `stat-stat`, `outward` or `terminate`.
`Group Cntrl Restr`	One or two of the following: `none`, `total`, `stat-stat`, `outward` or `terminate`.
`AWU Call at`	Time that Automatic Wakeup Call is scheduled
`User DND`	Status of the do not disturb feature.
`Group DND`	Status of the group do not disturb feature.
`Room Status`	Whether a room is occupied or not (`non-guest room`, `vacant`, or `occupied`).

status synchronization

This command displays the location of the DS1 or tone-clock circuit pack that is used for an on-line synchronization reference. The synchronization subsystem provides error free digital communication between the switch and other PBXs, COs, or customer premise equipment. The subsystem is made up of: TDM bus clock, DS1 trunk board, maintenance and administration software resident in the SPE.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status synchronization			init inads craft cust browse	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output for the **status synchronization** command.

```
status synchronization


                           SYNCHRONIZATION STATUS

                  Stratum Level:4
               Maintenance Name: TONE-BD   Physical Location: 01A
           Switching Capability: Enabled
  Excessive Reference Switching: No
```

Field descriptions

`Stratum Level`	Synchronization stratum level (3 or 4)
`Maintenance Name:`	Either `TONE-BD`, `DS1-BD`, or `STRAT-3`.
`Physical Location`	Board location of the selected DS1 or tone-clock circuit pack (cabinet-carrier-slot for a DS1; cabinet-carrier for a tone-clock)
`Switching Capability`	Whether the on-line reference for synchronization can be switched (`Enabled` or `Disabled`)
`Excessive Reference Switching`	High-level description of how many times the synchronization reference has been switched. If excessive reference switching is taking place (sync error 1793 is at threshold), this field displays `Yes`; otherwise `No` displays.

status sys-link

This command displays status data for a specified system link. The report includes the type and operational state of the link, the associated processor channel (if any), active alarms and path status, and a list of all hardware components making up the link's path.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Options	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status sys-link	***location***	Port location: **PCSSpp** Example: **status sys-link 1b0201**	channel# print	init inads craft	none	none

Options

channel# If the link is an X.25 link (to an adjunct or another switch), you must specify a processor channel number (1-128) associated with the link.

print This optional parameter sends your output to the default printer.

Output

The following example shows the output from the **status sys-link 01a0516** command.

```
status sys-link 01a0516                                          Page   1 of   2
     Location: 01a0516       Type/Chan: PRI              Alarms: none
 Current Path: present    Faulted Path: present      Last Fault: 04/30/1997 14:18
        State: up
                                 Current Hardware Path

             Maintenance                                    Maintenance
 Location     Name        Alarms              Location     Name        Alarms

 01A          PKT-INT     major
 PN 01        TDM-BUS     none
```

If a faulted path exists in addition to the current path, the components making up the faulted path display on page 2 of the report:

```
status sys-link 01a0516                                          Page   2 of   2
     Location: 01a0516       Type/Chan: PRI              Alarms: none
 Current Path: present    Faulted Path: present      Last Fault: 04/30/1997 14:18
        State: up
                                 Faulted Hardware Path

             Maintenance                                    Maintenance
 Location     Name        Alarms              Location     Name        Alarms
```

The following display shows a typical result when **status sys-link 2a0101** is entered. In the following case, the link encountered a fault and recovered by switching to a different inter-switch-node fiber.

```
status sys-link 2a0101                                   Page   1 of   2   SPE A

    Location: 02A0101        Type/Chan: EAL          Alarms: none
Current Path: present            State: up          Time Up: 11/12/2000 10:48
Faulted Path: present                            Last Fault: 11/17/2000 11:37

                             Current Hardware Path

            Maintenance                                   Maintenance
Location    Name       Alarms           Location     Name       Alarms

01A1        PKT-INT    none
PN 01       PKT-BUS    none
01E01       EXP-INTF   none
1 A-PNC     FIBER-LK   none
01E02       SNI-BD     none
01E09       SNI-BD     none
7 A-PNC     FIBER-LK   none
02E09       SNI-BD     none
02E02       SNI-BD     none
2 A-PNC     FIBER-LK   none
02A01       EXP-INTF   none
```

```
status sys-link 2a0101                                  Page   2 of   2   SPE A

    Location: 02A0101        Type/Chan: EAL          Alarms: none
Current Path: present            State: up          Time Up: 11/12/2000 10:48
Faulted Path: present                            Last Fault: 11/17/2000 11:37

                              Faulted Hardware Path
            Maintenance                                           Maintenance
Location    Name       Alarms             Location     Name       Alarms

01A1        PKT-INT    none
PN 01       PKT-BUS    none
01E01       EXP-INTF   none
1 A-PNC     FIBER-LK   none
01E02       SNI-BD     none
01E13       SNI-BD     none
6 A-PNC     FIBER-LK   none
02E13       SNI-BD     none
02E02       SNI-BD     none
2 A-PNC     FIBER-LK   none
02A01       EXP-INTF   none
```

Field descriptions

`Location`	Port location (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Type/Chan`	Type of system-link: PRI (ISDN-PRI signaling link)
`Alarms`	Highest alarm level currently logged against the components making up the link.
`Current Path`	Operational status of the current path: `none`: link is down. `present`: current path displayed is valid.
`Faulted Path`	The status of the faulted path, if any: present: path of the link has been faulted at least once. none: no record of the link having gone down default: default faulted path is being used
`Last Fault`	Date and time at which the most recent fault occurred
`State`	Whether the system link is `up` or `down`
`Time Up`	The date and time that the link came up
`Current Hardware Path`	Location, maintenance name, and alarm information for each hardware component making up the current path of the link. The path begins at the Packet Interface in the SPE and terminates at the circuit path terminating the other end of the link.
`Faulted Hardware Path`	If the link encounters a fault, the system reroutes it (if possible) over an alternate route. If this has taken place, the faulted path is displayed on page 2 of the report. The location, maintenance name, and alarm information for each hardware component making up the most recent faulted path is shown.

status system

This command displays the status, mode, and operational attributes of the SPE(s), TDM and Packet busses, tone-clock circuit pack(s), and emergency transfer switch of single or all cabinets in the system.

CAUTION:

The purpose of this command is to provide general information about the cabinet status. This information may not display correctly when the cabinet is in a transient period. In this case, wait for 1 minute and enter the command again.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status system	***cabinet***	***1st-cabinet***: PPN Examples: **status system 1st-cabinet** **status system all-cabinets**	init inads craft cust rcust bcms browse	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output from the **status system all-cabinets** command.

```
status system all-cabinets                 Page  1 of  3   SPE B


                        SYSTEM STATUS CABINET 1

                           SELECT  SPE ALARMS    TONE/  SERVICE SYSTEM  SYSTEM
SPE MODE                   SWITCH  MAJOR MINOR   CLOCK  STATE   CLOCK   TONE
1A  active                           0     2     1A     in      active  active


    SERVICE   CONTROL  DEDICATED       SERVICE  BUS ALARMS    BUS   OPEN BUS
TDM  STATE    CHANNEL    TONES    PKT   STATE  MAJOR MINOR  FAULTS   LEADS
1A    in         y         n      1       in     n     n
1B    in         n         y


EMERGENCY   SELECT                SERVICE        CABINET
TRANSFER    SWITCH    EXP-LINK     STATE   MODE     TYPE
1A          auto-off     -                          CMC
1B
```

Field descriptions

SPE	Switch Process Element (SPE) identifier (1A or 1B)
MODE	SPE modes are different for simplex systems than for duplicated systems. See SPE Modes section that follows.
SELECT SWITCH	SPE select switch position: ■ auto: the switch is in the middle position and automatically switches SPE depending upon conditions ■ <blank> always appears for the 1A SPE in a simplex system.
PE ALARMS - MAJOR	Number of Major alarms associated with the SPE complex that affect the fault severity level of this SPE.
SPE ALARMS - MINOR	Number of Minor alarms associated with the SPE complex that affect the fault severity level of this SPE.
TONE/CLOCK	Location of the tone-clock circuit pack (1A and 1B).
SERVICE STATE	■ in: Tone-Clock is installed and is in-service ■ out: Tone-Clock failed certain maintenance tests and has been removed from service ■ <blank> In simplex systems there is no B-carrier Tone-Clock, and this field displays blank.
SYSTEM CLOCK	Shows which Tone-Clock supplies the system clock for the cabinet displayed: ■ active: Tone-Clock active and supplying system clock ■ down: Tone-Clock failed some maintenance activity and cannot supply the system clock for this cabinet. ■ <blank> If simplex, then the 1B Tone-Clock for the PPN displays blank; if no EPN, then both the 1A and 1B Tone-Clock for this EPN display blank.
SYSTEM TONE	Shows which Tone-Clock circuit pack supplies the system tones for the cabinet being displayed. ■ active: Tone-Clock active and supplying system tones ■ down: Tone-Clock failed some maintenance activity and cannot supply the system tones for this cabinet. ■ <blank> If simplex, then the 1B Tone-Clock for the PPN displays blank. If the system does not have an EPN, then both the 1A and 1B Tone-Clock for this EPN display blank.
TDM	The TDM Bus identifier (1A and 1B)

SERVICE STATE	Operational state of the TDM Bus circuit pack: ■ in: TDM Bus installed and is in-service ■ out: TDM Bus failed certain maintenance tests and has been removed from service
CONTROL CHANNEL	Whether the control channel is on this TDM Bus (y or n)
DEDICATED TONES	Whether the dedicated tones are on this TDM Bus (y or n)
PKT	Packet Bus identifier (1). Refer to Packet Bus Maintenance descriptions for more information.
SERVICE STATE	The operational state of the Packet Buses: ■ in: Packet Bus in-service and operating normally. ■ out: Packet Bus failed certain maintenance tests and has been removed from service. ■ <blank> System does not have the Packet Bus feature.
BUS ALARMS-MAJOR	Whether Major alarms exist for packet bus components (y or n)
BUS ALARMS-MINOR	Whether Minor alarms exist for packet bus components (y or n)
BUS FAULTS	Number of faulty bus leads (defined as shorted to another lead, stuck at some value, or an open lead: 0 - 24). This field may take on any integer between 0 and 24. This field displays blank if: ■ Maintenance/Test circuit pack not present ■ Packet Bus port of the Maintenance/Test circuit pack has been taken out-of-service ■ System does not have the Packet Bus feature
OPEN BUS LEADS	Number of open bus leads between the Maintenance/Test circuit pack and bus terminator (0 - 24). This could mean physical damage to the backplane or its connectors or a missing bus terminator. This field displays blank if: ■ Maintenance/Test circuit pack is not present ■ System does not have the Packet Bus feature.
EMERGENCY TRANSFER	Location of the Processor or EPN Maintenance circuit pack containing the Emergency Transfer Select Switch (1A and 1B)

SELECT SWITCH	Emergency Transfer Switch position on the Processor(s) or the EPN maintenance circuit pack and the state of Emergency Transfer in the cabinet display: ■ on: Designated analog phones in this cabinet are cut through to CO trunk lines only in an emergency situation. ■ off: Emergency Transfer is off and cannot be invoked. The switch should only be in this state when a service technician is on site. ■ auto-on: The switch is in the or auto position, however, because of a serious system fault, system software has invoked Emergency Transfer. ■ auto-off: Switch in the auto position; because system has no serious faults, system software has not invoked Emergency Transfer ■ <blank> If the system is Simplex, then the 1B Emergency Transfer indication for the PPN will display a blank. If the system does not have an EPN, then both the 1A and 1B Emergency Transfer indications for the EPN will display a blank.
EXP-LINK	The Expansion Link does not exist in the system; a dash (-) displays.
SERVICE STATE	■ <blank> Expansion Interface Link does not exist
MODE	■ <blank> Expansion Interface Link does not exist
CABINET TYPE	■ CMC (Compact Modular Cabinet)
SPE Modes	■ active: 1A SPE in a simplex system is always the active SPE

status trunk

This command displays internal software state information for diagnosis and can help locate facilities to which the trunk is communicating. If a trunk group number is entered without a member number, a list showing the status for each member in the specified group displays. If both the trunk group and member numbers are entered, the status for only the specified member displays.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status trunk	***group***	Administered group number (1 - 99). If group number entered without a member number, a list showing the status of each member in the group displays.	init inads craft cust rcust bcms browse	none	none
	member	Administered member number within a trunk group (1 - 99) Examples: **status trunk 78** **status trunk 80** **status trunk 78/1** **status trunk 80/2**			

SNMP data

The native SNMP agent captures the following data:

- Service state
- Maintenance busy flag
- Connected ports (up to 9)

Output

The following example shows the output for the **status trunk 78/1** (trunk group/member) command.

```
status trunk 78/1

                           TRUNK STATUS

Trunk Group/Member: 078/001           Service State: in-service/idle
              Port: 01C1505        Maintenance Busy? no
Signaling Group ID:                        CA-TSC State:
   Connected Ports:
```

Field descriptions (group/member)

`Trunk Group/Member`	Trunk group number/group member number (1-99/1-99)
`Port`	Port location (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Signaling Group ID`	If trunk is ISDN, then this field displays the number of the ISDN Signaling Group to which this group belongs; otherwise, the field is blank.
`Connected Ports`	Port locations (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit) connected to the trunk
`Service State`	Trunk service state: in-service/active, in-service/idle, out-of-service-NE, out-of-service-FE, maint-NE/active, maint-FE/active, maint-NE/idle, and maint-FE/idle. NE (Near End; switch) and FE (Far End; PRI terminal adapter or any device that terminates the D-channel signaling) refer to which “end” of the B-channel has placed the facility in the current state.
`Maintenance Busy`	Whether any maintenance testing is being performed
`CA-TSC State`	State of the temporary signaling connection (used to pass call information over PRI signaling links)

Group only

The following example shows the output from the **status trunk 78** (trunk group only) command.

```
status trunk 78


                       TRUNK GROUP STATUS

Member    Port    Service State    Mtce Connected Ports
                                   Busy
078/001  01C1505 in-service/idle  no
078/002  01C1506 in-service/idle  no
```

The following display shows a typical result when **status trunk 1/19** is entered.

```
status trunk 1/19                                                          SPE B
                                          TRUNK STATUS

Trunk Group/Member: 01/19                             Service State: in-service/active
              Port: T00123                            Maintenance Busy? no
Signaling Group ID: 1                                     CA-TSC state: not allowed
                                                      MM Conference ID: 8
                                                        MM Endpoint ID: 2

   Connected Ports: 01B1431 01C1008
                    S00004

                  Switch                       IP                                  IP
                Port    Near-end IP Addr: Port           Far-end IP Addr : Port
          Q.931: 12B1217 xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn         xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn
          H.245: 12B1217 xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn         xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn
G.711-MU     Audio: 12B1108 xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn             xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
: nnnnn

H.245 Tunneled in Q.931? no
  Audio Connection Type: ip-tdm
```

For an IP-TDM call, the audio switch port field shows one of ports 1-8 on a TN2302 IP Media Processor board.

```
status trunk 1/19                                                          SPE B
                                          TRUNK STATUS

Trunk Group/Member: 01/19                             Service State: in-service/active
              Port: T00123                            Maintenance Busy? no
Signaling Group ID: 1                                     CA-TSC state: not allowed
                                                      MM Conference ID: 8
                                                        MM Endpoint ID: 2

   Connected Ports: S00004

                  Switch                       IP                                  IP
                Port    Near-end IP Addr: Port           Far-end IP Addr : Port
          Q.931: 12B1217 xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn         xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn
          H.245: 12B1217 xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn         xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn
G.711-MU     Audio: 12B11   xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx : nnnnn             xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
: nnnnn

H.245 Tunneled in Q.931? no
  Audio Connection Type: ip hairpin
```

Field descriptions

`Audio Connection Type`	Shows IP-tdm, IP hairpin, IP direct, or IP idle.
`Audio Switch Port`	Shows a virtual port number (i.e., one starting with T). If a trunk is in IP-idle state, the audio switch port field shows blank.
`Member`	Trunk group number/group member number (1-99/1-99).
`Port`	Port location (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Service State`	Trunk service state: in-service/active, in-service/idle, out-of-service-NE, out-of-service-FE, maint-NE/active, maint-FE/active, maint-NE/idle, and maint-FE/idle. NE (Near End; switch) and FE (Far End; PRI terminal adapter or any device that terminates the D-channel signaling) refer to which “end” of the B-channel has placed the facility in the current state.
`Mtce Busy`	Whether any maintenance testing is being performed
`Connected Ports`	Port locations (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit) connected to the trunk

status tsc-administered

The status tsc-administered command displays the operational status of TSC’s administered for an administered signaling group. The status represents the state of the TSC according to switched services.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status tsc-administered	***signaling group*** ***#/tsc index***	Administered signaling group number Number associated with each TSC in a signaling group Examples: **status tsc-administered 1** **status tsc-administered 1/1**	init inads craft	none	none

Output

The following example shows the output for the **status tsc-administered 1/1** command.

```
status tsc-administered 1/1


         ADMINISTERED NON-CALL-ASSOCIATED TSC STATUS

TSC      TSC
Index    State         Establish   Enabled    Congested
1        inactive      as-needed   yes        no
```

Field descriptions

`TSC Index` The administered TSC index (1-64).

`TSC State` State of the administered TSC:

- `inactive`: the administered TSC is not functioning (for example, D-channel out-of-service, or disabled)
- `active`: indicates that the administered TSC is up and user information can be exchanged end-to-end.
- `pending-inactive`: shows that the TSC is being released.
- `pending-active`: the TSC is about to come up

`Establish` The switch responsible for the origination of the administered TSC:

- `as-needed`: TSC is established on an as needed basis
- `permanent`: TSC is permanently established

`Enabled` Indicates if the administered TSC's have been enabled (`yes` or `no`).

`Congested` Administered TSC congestion history (whether or not the network can handle the receipt of USER INFORMATION messages for the administered TSC):

- `yes`: TSC is congested
- `no`: TSC is not congested
- `clear`: TSC congestion was cleared during its active period

status tti

This command displays the status (active/not active) of the tti background maintenance task, and, if it is active, it displays whether tti ports are being generated or removed, the number of tti-supported boards that have processed, and the number of tti-supported boards that have not yet been processed. The display also includes the elapsed time since the background maintenance task started.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
status tti			init inads craft cust nms browse	none	TTI background maintenance task is activated by enabling the TTI system parameter on the System-parameters Features form.

Output

The following example shows the output for the **status tti** command.

```
 status tti                                  Page 1 of 1


                          TTI/PSA STATUS

        TTI Background Task State:  completed - all ports translated
                        TTI State:  off
            # of Boards Completed:  0
      # of Boards Left to Process:  0
                 Percent Complete:  100
  Elapsed Time since Task Started:  0:0:0

NOTE:TTI state must be 'voice', TTI task state 'completed', and PSA
     customer-option enabled for PSA to operate properly
```

Field descriptions

`TTI Background Task State:`	State of the tti background maintenance task: ■ `generating tti ports`: ■ `removing tti ports`: ■ `suspended`: ■ `not active`: ■ `completed - all ports translated`: the last execution of the background task completed normally ■ `completed - some ports not translated`: the task completed due to resource exhaustion with some ports left untranslated
`TTI State:`	The tti state: displays `off` (TTI feature not enabled for the system), or if enabled, then the field displays what kind of tti ports are being generated or removed (`voice`, `data`).
`# of Boards Completed:`	Number of TTI-supported boards that have been processed by the background maintenance task: ■ `completed`: board has either had all its unadministered ports translated as TTI ports or its TTI ports have been removed and are now unadministered ports. This depends on whether the TTI background task is generating or removing tti ports.
`# of Boards Left to Process:`	Number of TTI-supported boards that have not yet been processed by the background maintenance task.
`Percent Complete:`	Ratio of the of number of boards completed compared to the number of boards left to process.
`Elapsed Time since Task Started:`	Elapsed time since the TTI background task was started. If the task is “not active”, then this field is blank. If the task is “completed” it will indicate the length of time (hh:*mm* format) it took to complete the task. If the task is “suspended”, then it will display the elapsed time at the point the task was suspended.

test access-endpoint

This command performs hardware diagnostic tests on all port circuits that are associated with the specified access endpoint extension.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test access-endpoint	***extension***	Access endpoint extension (# of digits determined by dial-plan)	init inads craft nms	Test sequence = short; repeat = 1	none
	short	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive test series (includes a destructive test)			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			
		Examples: **test access-endpoint 25012** **test access-endpoint 45002 sh** **test access-endpoint 45892 l** **test access-endpoint 24389 sh r 4** **test access-endpoint 34899 l r 6** **test access-endpoint 93483 r 2** **test access-endpoint 10022 c**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence.

Output

The following example shows the output for the **test access-endpoint 22502** command, and assumes the access endpoint ports for extension 22502 are in cabinet 1, carrier C, slot 11, circuit 1 to 6. The responses are displayed on a port-by-port and test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test access-endpoint 22502 short                          page 1 of 1


                             TEST RESULTS

  Port       Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result       Error Code
  01C1101    WAE-PORT          22502        36     PASS
  01C1102    WAE-PORT          22502        36     PASS
  01C1103    WAE-PORT          22502        36     PASS
  01C1104    WAE-PORT          22502        36     PASS
  01C1105    WAE-PORT          22502        36     PASS
  01C1106    WAE-PORT          22502        36     PASS


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Maintenance Name`	The name of maintenance object (wideband access endpoint = WAE-PORT; single port access endpoint = TIE-DS1)
`Alt. Name`	The extension number of the access endpoint
`Test No`	The test being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board, Disabled
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test alarms

This command allows automatic testing all of the hardware associated with the active alarms in the alarm log. This command provides an initial query form to help the user narrow the selection of alarmed objects. After submitting the query form, the system tests the hardware associated with the selected alarm log entries. The results display in standard test output and status information display on the message line as the command progresses.

Several alarms may be logged against a single maintenance object, each alarm representing a different problem. Even if there are multiple entries in the alarm log for a single object, the **test alarms** command only tests each physical object once.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test alarms	***auto-page***	New screen displays when current screen fills[1]	init inads craft nms	Test sequence = short; repeat = 1	See below
	failures	Only the failures (hardware, aborts, conflicts, EPN-down) display			
	step	Allows "stepping" to the next or previous alarm (current alarm not tested)[2]			
	short	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive test series (includes a destructive test)			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[3]			
		Examples: **test alarms** **test alarms step failures** **test alarms long clear auto-page** **test alarms long failures**			

1. If ***auto-page*** option is not specified, the screen does not refresh once filled, and testing stops until the user presses PAGE (continue) or CANCEL (halts testing).
2. Press CANCEL to abort the command, ENTER to test the currently displayed alarm, NEXT ALARM (function key) to move to the next alarm, and PREV ALARM (function key) to move to the previous alarm without testing the currently displayed alarm. If this option is entered, then the NEXT ALARM (function key) or PREV ALARM (function key) can be pressed at any time during the command, even during test results. If NEXT ALARM or PREV ALARM is pressed during a test, the test is aborted, testing of the current alarm stops, and the next or previous alarm displays. If the first alarm is displayed and PREV ALARM is pressed, then the last alarm is displayed. If the last alarm is currently displayed and the NEXT ALARM is requested, then the first alarm displays. The only way to terminate this command is to press CANCEL.

3. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence. SEE WARNINGS BELOW.

WARNING:
Executing a clear with short option may not clear all alarms, even if all tests pass.

WARNING:
Since the "clear long" options clear all counters if tests pass, it is possible for firmware counters to be cleared even when a problem exists. In some cases customer service might degrade since calls may be routed over defective equipment.

Feature interactions

With the enhancement of multiple maintenance users, there may be a possibility of two users attempting to test the same physical hardware (for example, one using the **test alarms** command and another using the **test board** command). If this command attempts to test a board that is currently being tested by another user, a error message displays.

Options form

After entering the **test alarms** command, you are presented with an options form for alarm selection.

```
test alarms repeat 1


            HARDWARE TEST ALARM QUERY

    The following options control which alarms will be tested.

    ALARM TYPES
          Major? y_     Minor? y_    Warning? y_

        REPORT PERIOD
         Interval: m_  From: __/__/__:__   To: __/__/__:__

    EQUIPMENT TYPE ( Choose only one, if any, of the following )
                              Cabinet: __
                         Port Network: __
                         Board Number: ____
                                 Port: ______
                             Category: ________
                            Extension: _____
                Trunk ( group/member ): __/__
```

Field descriptions (Hardware Test Alarm Query)

`Alarm Types`	The type of alarm to be tested: put **y** or **n** in the field(s) to selects one or a combination of alarms.
`Interval`	Tests alarms for the last hour (**h**), last day (**d**), last week (**w**) or all (**a**) [default].
`From`	Test alarm from the specified time specified (*mm*/*dd*/*hh*/*mm*). If no `from` date is entered, then no checking is done and the alarms active since a month prior to the current time are reported.
`To`	Test alarms associated with records to the specified time specified (*mm*/*dd*/*hh*/*mm*). If no `to` date is entered, any alarm active after the `from` date is selected.
`Equipment Type`	The technician can choose from five different equipment types. If there is no input to any of these fields, the system defaults to all the equipment. The user can select one of the following fields:

- `Cabinet`: tests alarms associated with a particular cabinet (1-3).
- `Port Network`: tests all alarms associated with a particular port network (1-3).
- `Board Number`: tests all alarms associated with a particular circuit pack (**PCSS**, default cabinet = 1).
- `Port`: tests all alarms associated with a particular port on a circuit pack (**PCSSpp**, default cabinet = 1).
- `Category`: Alarms for a particular equipment category
- `Extension`: Alarms associated with an extension number
- `Trunk` (group/member): tests all alarms associated with a particular trunk group or trunk group member, *XX*/*YY*, where the group identifier tests all alarms associated with a trunk group (*XX*/__), and the group identifier *and* member identifier are both entered to test all alarms associated with a specific trunk group member (*XX*/*YY*).

Output

The following example shows the output from the **test alarms** command (query form left empty by pressing ENTER). The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test alarms                                                        Page   1

                                  ALARM ENTRY
Port        Maintenance On   Alt      Alarm    Svc     Ack?  Date         Alarm
            Name        Brd? Name     Type     State   1 2   Alarmed      Count

01C03       UDS1-BD     n             WARNING                03/06/16:48 1/4

                                  TEST RESULTS
Port       Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result             Error Code

01C03      UDS1-BD                     138      NO BOARD
01C03      UDS1-BD                     139      NO BOARD
01C03      UDS1-BD                     140      NO BOARD
01C03      UDS1-BD                     141      NO BOARD
01C03      UDS1-BD                     142      NO BOARD
01C03      UDS1-BD                     143      NO BOARD
01C03      UDS1-BD                     144      NO BOARD
01C03      UDS1-BD                     145      NO BOARD
01C03      UDS1-BD                     146      NO BOARD
Testing completed for this object.

                press CANCEL to quit --  press NEXT PAGE to continue
```

Field descriptions

When encountering errors in preparing a particular object to be tested (not inserted, contention, etc.), an error message display in the `TEST RESULTS` section of the output form.

ALARM ENTRY section

`Port`	Port location of alarmed object (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit); same identifier as alarm log
`Maintenance Name`	The name of the maintenance object
`On Board`	Fault detected is on the associated circuit pack (y) or off board (o).
`Alt Name`	Terminal extension numbers or trunk group numbers
`Alarm Type`	Major, Minor, or Warning
`Service State`	Current service state of the station and trunk ports: `RDY` (ready for service), `OUT` (out of service), or `IN` (in service).
`Ack`	Whether alarm has been acknowledged by the first and second OSS telephone numbers, respectively.

`Date Alarmed`	Day, hour, and minute of alarm.
`Alarm Count`	Count of the current alarm entry versus the total number of alarms to be tested.
	`Test results section`
`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Maintenance Name`	The name of maintenance object
`Alt. Name`	The alternate way to identify the maintenance object. If the object is a station, the field contains the extension. If the object is a trunk, the field contains `xxx/yyy` (where *xxx* = trunk group number, *yyy* = member number). If the object is a private CO line, the field contains `P/xxx` (where *xxx* = private CO line group number).
`Test No`	The test being executed
`Result`	Test result: Fail, Pass, Abort, or No Board. If this field has conflict, another user may be testing this hardware.
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test board

This command performs a set of hardware diagnostic tests on a specified circuit pack. The system first validates that the board exists at the specified location. Then, based on the logical type of board (for example, Analog, Digital, Hybrid, and others), a series of tests performs diagnostics on the board and then returns results of the tests along with any possible error codes. Some of the tests can be disabled by administration.

- For the DEFINITY ONE system, the **test board 01A02** command tests all of the components associated with the processor circuit pack except for environmental components and system links, which require the **test environment** and **test sys-link** commands, respectively. The processor components are tested in the following order:PR-MAINT (Maintenance Processor)
- SW-CTL (Switch Control)
- PKT-INT (Packet Interface)
- TRANS-STO (Translation Storage)
- PR-TN-BD (TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock)
- TDM-CLK (TDM Bus Clock)
- TONE-PT (Tone Generator)
- PR-SSP (Processor Board - Scalable Speech Processor)
- PR-ADX (Processor Board - AUDIX Port)

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test board	***location***	Physical location of the board **PCSS**	init inads craft nms	Test sequence = short; repeat = 1	none
	short	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive test series (includes a destructive test)			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			
		Examples: **test board 01a01** **test board 01a02** **test board 01a03** **test board 01a05** **test board 01a10**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence. SEE WARNING BELOW.

WARNING:

Since the "clear long" options clear all counters if tests pass, it is possible for firmware counters to be cleared even when a problem exists. In some cases customer service might degrade since calls may be routed over defective equipment.

Feature interactions

Destructive long tests on a Switch Node Interface (SNI) board are not allowed unless the board has first been busied out.

Output

The following example shows the output from the **test board 01a04** command when the board tested is a processor board TN2314). The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test board 01a04


                           TEST RESULTS

  Port       Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result       Error Code
  01A          PR-MAINT                  230      PASS
  01A          PR-MAINT                  106      PASS
  01A          SW-CTL                    92       PASS
  01A          SW-CTL                    94       PASS
  01A1         PKT-INT                   887      PASS
  001A2        PKT-INT                   886      PASS
  01A2         PKT-INT                   887      PASS
  01A          TRAN-STO                  694      PASS
  01A04        PR-TN-BD                  46       PASS
  01A04        PR-TN-BD                  52       PASS
  01A0429      TDM-CLK                   148      PASS

         Press CANCEL to quit -- Press NEXT PAGE to continue
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Maintenance Name`	The name of maintenance object
`Alt. Name`	The alternate way to identify the maintenance object. If the object is a station, the field contains the extension. If the object is a trunk, the field contains `xxx/yyy` (where *xxx* = trunk group number, *yyy* = member number). If the object is a private CO line, the field contains `P/xxx` (where *xxx* = private CO line group number).
`Test No`	The test being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Fail, Abort, Disabled, No Board, or Extra Board.
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test cdr-link

This command first validates that the Call Detail Recording (CDR) link has been administered and exists in the switch. Then individual diagnostic tests run on the link and return results of the test along with any possible error codes. For more information on the CDR link, see the description for ''status cdr-link'' on page 5-204.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test cdr-link	***short***	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.	init inads craft	Test sequence = short; repeat = 1	none
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive test series (includes a destructive test)			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence.

Output

The following example shows the output for the **test cdr-link** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
  test cdr-link long

                                TEST RESULTS

Port         Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result              Error Code

             CDR-LINK                    213      PASS
             CDR-LINK                    215      PASS
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Not applicable (always blank)
`Maintenance Name`	The type of MO being tested: cdr-link
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable (always blank)
`Test No`	The test being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, Disabled
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test customer-alarm

This command performs hardware diagnostic tests on the leads of the Processor and EPN maintenance circuit packs, used for customer-provided alarms by closing the appropriate relay for 1 minute. Failure is verified by checking the customer alarm attached to the specified circuit pack.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test customer-alarm	***location***	Extension of the data module or data channel to be tested (per dial-plan)	init inads craft	See below	none
	short	Runs test number 115			
	long	Runs test number 115 (same as short test option)			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1] Examples: **test customer-alarm** **test customer-alarm 02 r 2** **test customer-alarm 01b r 25** **test customer-alarm 2a** **test customer-alarm 2a sh** **test customer-alarm 3 c**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence.

Defaults

The default cabinet is cabinet 1, and the default carrier is “a.” The default for the remaining parameter is a repeat of 1.

Output

The following example shows the output from the **test customer-alarm 02a** command.

```
test customer-alarm 02A

                               TEST RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result       Error Code
  02A      CUST-ALM                    115      PASS


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field definitions

`Port`	The port address (cabinet-carrier-slot)
`Maintenance Name`	The maintenance name (always CUST-ALM)
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable
`Test No.`	The test number (always 115)
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, or Fail
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test data-module

This command performs hardware diagnostic tests on a data module. Test results are determined by the interface to the digital switch-data line port, digital line port, or network control data channel.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test data-module	***extension***	Extension of the data module to be tested (per dial-plan)	init inads craft cust nms	Test sequence = short; repeat = 1	none
	short	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive test series (includes a destructive test)			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			
		Examples: **test data-module 30000 l** **test data-module 30000** **test data-module 32000 sh r 2** **test data-module 33000 l r 25** **test data-module 30000 c**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence. SEE WARNING BELOW.

WARNING:

Since the "clear long" options clear all counters if tests pass, it is possible for firmware counters to be cleared even when a problem exists. In some cases customer service might degrade since calls may be routed over defective equipment.

Output

The following example shows the output from the **test data-module 300** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test data-module 300


                              TEST RESULTS

  Port      Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result       Error Code
  01C1103   PDMODULE                       17     PASS


Command successfully completed
```

Field Definitions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Maintenance Name`	The name of maintenance object
`Alt. Name`	Alternate way to identify maintenance objects.

If the Object is	The field contains
station	extension
trunk	*xxx/yyy* (where *xxx* = trunk group number and *yyy* = member number)
private CO line	*P/xxx* (where *xxx* = private CO line group number)

`Test No`	The test being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Fail, Abort, No Board
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test ds1-loop

This command validates that the board exists at the specified location and that the board is a TN464F or TN767E or later suffix DS1 Interface board. Long-duration loopback tests execute for an extended period of time until manually terminated. Short-duration loopback tests return the result of the test to the screen after executing. The **list measurements ds1 summary** command can be used to monitor the status of a long-duration loopback/span test.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test ds1-loop	***location***	Physical location of board (**PCSS**)	init inads craft super-user other[3]	ds1/csu-loopback-tests	See below
	cpe-loopback-jack-test-begin	Long-duration loopback test setup through the Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) Loopback Jack. Allows user to specify a loop-up code for the CPE loopback jack if it differs from the default (0x47F). The loop-up code is entered by specifying the number of bits in the loop-up code as well as the actual hexadecimal bit-pattern.[1]			
	far-csu-loopback-test-begin	Long-duration loopback test setup through the far-end Channel Service Unit (CSU)			
	one-way-span-test-begin	Long-duration one-way span test			
	end-loopback/ span-test	Terminates long-duration one-way span and loopback testing			
	inject-single-bit-error	Single bit error sent within an active framed 3-in-24 test pattern used in long-duration loopback and span testing			
	ds1/csu-loopback-tests	Sequentially executes the following loopback tests: DS1 Board LoopBack, CSU Module Equipment LoopBack, and CSU Module Repeater LoopBack.[2]			
		Examples: **test ds1-loop 01c08** **test ds1-loop 1-3c03 cpe-loopback-jack** **test ds1-loop 1-3c03 cpe** **test ds1-loop 10c03 end** **test ds1-loop 02d12 fa** **test ds1-loop 02d12 inj**			

1. For TN464F or TN767E or later suffix DS1 boards only. The test aborts if the board has not been taken out of service with the **busyout** command.
2. For TN464F or TN767E or later suffix DS1 boards
3. Logins with `Maintain Switch Circuit Packs` permissions enabled.

Feature interactions

- Loopback or span tests are not allowed on DS1 boards unless the board has been busied out.
- Only one of the CPE Loopback Jack, far-end CSU, one-way span, or DS1/CSU loopback tests may be active at any given time on a DS1 span.

Output

The following example shows the output for the **test ds1-loop 1c07** command, and assumes that the board in cabinet 1, carrier c, slot 7 is a TN767E DS1 board. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test ds1-loop 01C07 ds1/csu-loopback-tests


                                TEST RESULTS

  Port      Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result       Error Code
  01C07     DS1-BD                      1209     PASS
  01C07     DS1-BD                      1210     PASS
  01C07     DS1-BD                      1211     PASS


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Maintenance Name`	The name of maintenance object
`Alt. Name`	An alternate means of identifying the maintenance object.
`Test No`	The test being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board, Disabled, or Extra Bd
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test eda-external-device-alrm

This command performs a hardware diagnostic test on all or specific port's administered external device alarms. The test PASSES if the external device *is not* reporting an external device alarm and FAILS if the external device *is* reporting an external device alarm. If you are entering a specific port, it must already be administered as an external device alarm port on a maintenance or an analog line port carrier board.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test eda-external-device-alrm	***physical location***	In addition to the word **physical**, you must enter the physical location (**PCSSpp** for an administered external device alarm analog line port).[1]	init inads craft	Repeat = 1	none
	all	Tests all administered external device alarm ports on analog line and maintenance boards.			
	repeat	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[2]			
		Examples: **test eda-external-device-alrm all** **test eda-external-device-alrm physical 1major r 10** **test eda-external-device-alrm physical 2c1101 c**			

1. Since the "maintenance board" alarm connections connect to control carrier boards that are in unnumbered slots, the standard port format cannot be used to designate these alarm connections. The special ports **Pmajor** and **Pminor** are used designate the major or minor maintenance board alarm connection for cabinet **P**. The major/minor designation specifies the pair of wires, *not* the alarm level associated with the connection (the "major" port can be administered as a major, minor or warning alarm and the "minor" port can be administered as a major, minor or warning alarm).
2. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence.

Output

The following example shows the output for the **test external-device-alarm all** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test eda-external-device-alarm all

                             TEST RESULTS

  Port      Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result           Error Code

  01major   EXT-DEV            UPS1      120      PASS
  01minor   EXT-DEV            UPS1      120      PASS
  01c1201   EXT-DEV            UPS1      120      PASS
  01c1202   EXT-DEV            AUDIX1    120      PASS



Command successfully completed
```

Field definitions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Maintenance Name`	The name of the maintenance object
`Alt. Name`	The alternate means of identifying the maintenance object, in this case, the administered (descriptive) name of the external device alarm.
`Test No`	The test being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board, Disabled, or Extra Bd.
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test environment

This command performs hardware diagnostic tests of the environment monitoring and control, and emergency transfer functions of the Processor Port Network (PPN) cabinet. Circuit packs involved are the Processor (PPN simplex systems) and the Duplication Interface circuit packs. The tone/clock circuit pack is involved in tests of the ring generator.

There are 4 Maintenance Objects involved in this testing:

1. CABINET (Cabinet Sensors) tests air flow and temperature
2. EMG-XFER tests emergency transfer status
3. EXT-DEV ADMIN? Y (External Device Alarm) tests external devices
4. RING-GEN (Analog Ring Generator) tests ringing voltage are tested in MCC cabinets only.

NOTE:
The processor carrier is not recycled. All port carriers are recycled, and service is interrupted for each port carrier. If a carrier containing an active tone-clock board is recycled, all ports in the cabinet or port network will have service disrupted.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test environment	***location***	Cabinet 1 = PPN	init inads craft	Cabinet = 1; test sequence = short; repeat = 1	See below
	short	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive series of both destructive and nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			
		Examples: **test environment** **test environment 1 sh** **test environment 1 l r 25** **test environment 01 l r 25** **test environment 2 l c** **test environment 3 c**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence.

Feature interactions

- The long test recycles power in some specified cabinet on non-SPE and maintenance board carriers and is destructive. Specifically, the 'a' carrier of PPNs does not have power recycled.
- All port carriers are recycled, and service is interrupted for each port carrier.
- If a carrier containing an active tone-clock board is recycled, all ports in the cabinet or port network will have service disrupted.

Output

The following example shows the output for the **test environment 1** command to test a PPN cabinet. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test environment 1


                            TEST RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result       Error Code
  01       CABINET                     122      PASS
  01       EMG-XFER                    124      PASS
  01       EXT-DEV                     120      PASS
  01       EXT-DEV                     120      PASS
  01       RING-GEN                    117      PASS
  01       RING-GEN                    118      PASS


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier)
`Maintenance Name`	The name of maintenance object
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable
`Test No.`	The test being executed.
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, Disabled
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test failed ip-network-region

The **test failed ip-network-region** command initiates a real-time ping test for failed network-regions connections. The default is “ALL failed ip-network regions” or "test failed ip-network-region xxx" (where xxx is in the range of 1-80).

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test failed ip-network-region					

Output

The following is an example of the output from the **test failed ip-network-region** command.

```
test failed-ip-network-region

     no failures for indicated region(s)
```

Field Description

`[field]` [description]

NR-CONN - represents the Maintence Object Name for this test

XXX-YYY - represents the pair of failed network regions under test.

ZZZ - represents the test number (to be assigned by the maintenance developer)

test firmware download

This command runs a series of demand maintenance tests on all hardware in a specified group: a carrier, cabinet, port network, PNC (A or B), SPE, circuit pack or the entire system. When **test firmware download** is executed, the tests that are run vary depending on the options chosen and types of hardware in the group. Some tests are run concurrently to speed execution, so test results for several maintenance objects may be intermixed.

test hardware-group

This command allows a user to perform a set of hardware diagnostic tests on the whole system, a carrier, cabinet, spe, or board. The tests vary according to the configuration of the system and the specified command options. Each test exercises diagnostics on all the hardware in the specified hardware group and reports results of the test along with any possible error codes. Concurrent testing is done to enhance performance, therefore, test results display on the SAT in the order they are received. Consequently, test results of one maintenance object may be intermixed with test results of other maintenance objects.

Because the tests for this command are not destructive, the tests performed on a particular maintenance object with either the ***short*** or the long ***option*** may not be the same as the corresponding demand tests.

A hardware-group command executing in the foreground may be cancelled by either pressing the CANCEL key or by entering the **cancel hardware-group** command at a different SAT. However, if the technician wants to cancel a **test hardware-group** command running in the background, the **cancel hardware-group** command can be entered on any SAT. A canceled **test hardware-group** command can be resumed at the point it left off by entering the **resume hardware-group** command. Restarts are not allowed for **test hardware-group** commands entered with either the ***all-ports*** option or the ***spe-interchange*** option.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test hardware-group	***system***	System-wide test of all hardware-groups	init inads	Test sequence = short; repeat = 1	See below
	carrier location	Carrier address: cabinet (1), carrier (A)[1]			
	cabinet location	Cabinet address (1)[2]			
	board location	Board location: **PCSS**[3]			
		Examples: **test hardware-group system** **test hardware-group carrier 1a** **test hardware-group board 01c07** **test hardware-group spe**			

1. The type of carrier may be port, or processor. In the case of a port carrier, all universal port and tone-clock boards (see note 4) and its affiliated MOs residing in the specified carrier are tested. For a processor carrier, all SPE complex and tone-clock boards and affiliated MOs are tested.
2. All PN and PNC related MOs plus cabinet specific MOs, including maintenance boards and environment (ring generator, battery, power, emergency transfer, external alarms, fans, and temperature) are tested if they reside in the specified cabinet location.
3. All MOs on the specified 'board location' including ports are tested.

Feature interactions

test hardware-group	Only one **test hardware-group** command can be active at any given time.
TTI	If the **test hardware-group** command is issued with the ***all-ports*** option when the TTI background task is active, some unadministered ports may not be tested. In addition, active alarms on line ports may be cleared by this task. The **status tti** command can be used to determine the state of the TTI background task.
Add Station	If a **add station** command is entered for an untranslated port at the same time as it is being tested as part of the **test hardware-group** command with the ***all-ports*** option, the error message, `Object in use; please try later` displays, and the request fails.
Trunk administration	If an attempt is made to add an unadministered trunk port to a trunk group at the same time as it is being tested as part of the **test hardware-group** with the ***all-ports*** option, the error message, `Object in use; please try later` displays, and the request fails.
Save translation	If the **test hardware-group** with the ***all-ports*** option while a **translation save** operation is active, some unadministered ports may not be tested. All other hardware will be tested normally.

Hardware alarms	When a hardware error is detected by the **test hardware-group** command, the hardware goes through the standard escalation strategy. Alarms are raised on hardware that manifest 'hard' errors. This alarming strategy is the same, regardless of whether the ports are translated or not.
System interaction	The performance of **test hardware-group** is affected by call processing traffic, administration activity, choice of the ***short*** or ***long*** option, whether the ***all-ports*** option is chosen, whether the ***spe-interchange*** option is chosen, and other demand maintenance activity.
Scheduled and periodic maintenance	While executing the **test hardware-group** command, all scheduled background maintenance, periodic background maintenance, and data audits activity is suspended until the command completes. When the **test hardware-group** command is canceled or completes, all suspended periodic, scheduled, and data audits background maintenance activity will be restarted where it left off.

Setting the Test Parameters

Once the user has entered the desired action (**test hardware-group**) and the object (board, carrier, etc.), then an options form displays.

```
test hardware-group system                             Page 1 of 1


           TEST HARDWARE-GROUP SELECTIONS

      Select the desired options for the specified test.
            Test sequence: short
          Test repetition: repeat_______   count: 1_


       Output OPTIONS:                HARDWARE OPTIONS:
        Auto-page? n               All-ports? n
       Background? n         SPE-interchange? n
         Failures? n
```

Field descriptions

`Test sequence`	***Short*** (nondestructive) or ***long*** (more comprehensive, still nondestructive) test sequence
`Test Repetition`	***repeat*** **-** (1-99) each test is executed the number of times specified on each physical object.
	continuously -all tests on all the specified hardware run until cancelled by either pressing the CANCEL key or by executing the **cancel hardware-group** command.
`count:`	Repeat test sequence value (1-99). If the `Test sequence` field is set to **continuously**, then this field disappears from the screen; if this field is set to **repeat**, then the field appears.
`Auto-page?`	Provides a new screen every time the SAT screen fills with test results. (***n*** / ***y***). The screen does not scroll to accommodate new results; instead a new screen is provided after the current screen fills up.
	If the ***auto-page*** option is not selected, the SAT screen does not refresh once it is filled, and testing stops until the user enters the PAGE key to continue or the CANCEL key to cancel the testing.
	This option is not allowed if the ***background*** option is selected.
`Background?`	Run the command in the background, thus freeing the SAT (***n*** / ***y***). The error results are tabulated in the error log, but no results display on the terminal.
	This option cannot be used if either the ***continuously*** or the ***auto-page*** options are selected.
`Failures?`	Only failing test results display (***n*** / ***y***). Test results that pass or abort are not displayed. The ***failures*** option has no effect if entered with the ***background*** option.
`All-ports?`	Tests all customer translated line and trunk ports as well as a set of untranslated line and trunk ports for boards listed in Table 5-5 (***n*** / ***y***).

Table 5-5. Test of 'all ports' option for the following boards:

Board number	Description	Board number	Description
TN413	Digital Line	TN746	16 port Analog Line
TN417	Auxiliary Trunk	TN747B	Central Office Trunk
TN429	Direct Inward/ Outward Dialing Trunk	TN753	Direct-Inward-Dial Trunk
TN436	Direct Inward Dialing Trunk	TN754	Digital Line
TN437	Tie Trunk	TN760C	Tie Trunk
TN438	Central Office Trunk	TN762B	Hybrid Line
TN439	Tie Trunk	TN763C	Auxiliary Trunk
TN447	Central Office Trunk	TN767	DS1 Interface
TN458	Tie Trunk	TN769	Analog Line with Message Waiting
TN459	Direct Inward Dialing Trunk	TN784	Digital Line
TN464C	Universal DS1	TN785	16 port Analog Line
TN465	Central Office Trunk	TN2135	Italian 16 Port Analog Line
TN467	8 port Analog line	TN2136	Digital Line
TN468	16 port Analog line	TN2138	International Central Office Trunk
TN479	16 port Analog line	TN2139	Direct Inward Dialing Trunk
TN497	Tie Trunk	TN2140	Tie Trunk
TN556	ISDNBRI Line	TN2144	Analog Line
TN722B	DS1 Tie Trunk	TN2146	Direct Inward Dialing Trunk
TN726B	Data Line	TN2147	Central Office Trunk
TN735	MET Line	TN2149	Analog Line
TN742	8 port Analog Line	TN2180	16 port Analog line

`SPE-interchange?` Allow for planned interchange of duplicated SPEs and subsequent testing of both the active and standby SPEs.

Output

The following example shows the output for the **test hardware-group system** command and assumes that the board in port network 1, carrier c, slot 7 is an analog board with three administered ports and test sequence repeat = 3. Responses to this command running in the foreground display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test hardware-group system


                                TEST RESULTS

  Port       Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result        Error Code
  01C07      ANL-BD                      51       PASS
  01C07      ANL-BD                      52       PASS
  01C0703    ANL-LINE                    35       PASS
  01C0702    ANL-LINE                    35       PASS
  01C0703    ANL-LINE                    48       PASS
  01C0701    ANL-LINE                    35       PASS
  01C0702    ANL-LINE                    48       PASS
  01C0703    ANL-LINE                    36       PASS
  01C0702    ANL-LINE                    36       PASS
  01C0701    ANL-LINE                    48       PASS
  01C0701    ANL-LINE                    36       PASS

Testing system, 11070 of 12300 (90%) MOs tested for repetition 1
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Maintenance Name`	The name of maintenance object
`Alt. Name`	The alternate way to identify the maintenance object. If the object is a station, the field contains the extension. If the object is a trunk, the field contains `xxx/yyy` (where *xxx* = trunk group number, *yyy* = member number). If the object is a private CO line, the field contains `P/xxx` (where *xxx* = private CO line group number).
`Test No.`	The test being executed
`Result`	Test result: No Board, Extra Bd, Disabled, or Skipped
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

The following example shows the output for the ***test hardware-group system*** with the ***background*** option selected.

```
test hardware-group system

Command started in background mode
```

test inads-link

This command attempts to make a call over the inads port on the maintenance board to verify the INADS alarm notification process. In the default settings, the system test the link to the first OSS telephone number. If there is an alarm pending to be reported or the call is in progress or up, then the test aborts. If the alarm origination to the OSS telephone number to be tested is disabled, then the test generates an informative error and the test continues. The test waits 2 minutes before dialing the call to allow the remote maintenance technician to logoff, thus freeing the line. A *local* SAT user entering the **test inads-link** command does not need to log off for the system to place the call, but the two-minute delay still exists.

Once the call is answered by INADS, the system sends a message with a test alarm type. INADS acknowledges receipt of the message and creates a trouble ticket. The trouble ticket is closed immediately and has a “INADS LINK TEST” message entered in the description field. If an alarm is raised while the test call is up, the system does not send an alarm message over the existing link. The normal retry mechanism is followed, which means an attempt to make a call to INADS to report the error takes place 7 minutes later. An INADS trouble ticket is created only if the connection is successfully established and a message is sent to the system acknowledging that INADS received the system message.

The `Maintain Process Circuit Packs` field must be set to **yes** on the inads and technician permission forms. This will provide permissions to execute the **test inads-link** command. This field can be changed by executing a **change permission login** command.

No alarms are raised on the system and attendant alarm and acknowledgment lamp states are not changed as a result of the **test inads-link** command. The test does not run during periodic or scheduled maintenance.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test inads-link	***1*** ***2***	First OSS telephone number Second OSS telephone number Examples: **test inads-link** **test inads-link 1** **test inads-link 2**	init inads craft nms	1st OSS number	none

Output

`Command successfully completed`	Test passed
`Command failed`	Link was up, there was an active alarm that the switch needs to report, or there was a problem with the call. **NOTE:** An entry is made in the error log describing why the inads-link test failed.

test isdnpri-testcall

This command starts an outgoing, asynchronous ISDN-PRI test call in the asynchronous method from a specified trunk. If the test results are PASS, the test call is started. A test result of ABORT means that a resource wasn't available, for example, B-channel or a Maintenance/Test circuit pack. A test result of FAIL denotes that the outgoing ISDN-PRI test call was not established.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test isdnpri-testcall	***group number*** ***member number*** ***minute number***	The administered group number associated with each trunk group The administered member number identifying a particular trunk within a trunk group. Duration of the test call in minutes (1-120) Examples: **test isdnpri-testcall 80/1** **test isdnpri-testcall 78/2 minutes 10** **test isdnpri-testcall 78/3 minutes 100 schedule**	init inads craft	duration = 8.4 or 9.6 sec	See below

Feature interactions

- Use the **status isdnpri-testcall** command for details on how to access the additional data available after running the test.
- Only one ISDN trunk can be tested per port network at a time. Once testing is completed, another ISDN trunk can be tested in that port network.
- The maximum number of asynchronous outgoing test calls running depends upon the number of Maintenance/Test circuit packs in the system.

Output

The following example shows the output for the test **isdnpri-testcall 80/1** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test isdn-testcall 77/1                                    SPE A


                        TEST RESULTS

  Port      Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result        Error Code
  01B1501   ISDN-TRK          077/001   258      PASS


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address: cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit
`Maintenance Name`	The name of the maintenance object being tested.
`Alt. Name`	Alternate means of identifying the maintenance object: trunk object `xxx/yyy`, where `xxx` = trunk group number, `yyy` = member number
`Test No`	The test being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board, Disabled, or Extra Bd.
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test led

This command performs a test on all the LEDs in the cabinet. Once the cabinet is validated and the range of circuit packs determined, the **test led** command turns on all LEDs on the circuit packs contained in each carrier until all affected carriers are lit. Once all the LEDs are on, there is a 2-second pause, and then all the LEDs are turned off in the same order. Once all of the repeat cycles are completed, all affected LEDs are restored to the current status.

The following LEDs are NOT lighted by the **test led** command:

- Power Unit LEDs
- OK to remove LED

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test led	***all***	All LEDs in all carriers are tested	init inads craft	all; repeat = 1; test sequence = short	none
	cabinet number	Cabinet number (each carrier tested sequentially)			
	short	Simplex: short and long option are identical and turn on and off all leds in the specified port network.			
	long	Short and long option are identical and turn on and off all leds in the specified port network.			
	repeat number	Number of times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
		Examples: **test led** **test led all r 2** **test led cabinet 1** **test led c 1**			

test modem-pool

This command performs hardware diagnostic tests on the specified modem pool group or an individual member of a specified group (Combined or Integrated). A Combined modem-pool group consists of pairs of Analog and Digital Line ports. One pair of Analog and Digital Line ports used for modem-pooling is called a conversion resource. An Integrated group consists of modem-pool circuit packs, each containing two conversion resources. Therefore, when a member number is specified for a Combined modem-pool group, one conversion resource is tested, and when a member number is specified for an Integrated modem-pool group, two conversion resources are tested.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
test modem-pool	group number	The administered group number (1-5)	init inads craft	Test Sequence = short; repeat = 1	none
	member number	The administered member number (1-32). A member is a pair of analog and digital line ports (two pair for the Integrated modem-pool).			
	short	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive series of both destructive and nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	repeat number	Number of times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			
	schedule	Command is validated and then a scheduling form displays to schedule execution of the command. The command is then placed in the command queue and is executed at the specified time. The information displayed by the command is sent to the system printer instead of the screen.[2] Examples: **test modem-pool 1** **test modem-pool 1 schedule** **test modem-pool 1/3 l r 2** **test modem-pool 1/3 l r 2 schedule** **test modem-pool 2 r 2** **test modem-pool 2 l**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence. SEE WARNING BELOW
2. Refer to the Report Scheduler and System Printer feature specification for more details.

Output

The following example shows the output for the test modem-pool 1/3 command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test modem-pool 1/3 short                                  SPE B


                              TEST RESULTS

  Port       Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result        Error Code
  01C0701    MODEM-PT                    98       PASS
  01C0701    MODEM-PT                    99       PASS


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Maintenance Name`	The name of maintenance object (always MODEM-PT)
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable
`Test No`	The test being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board, Disabled, Extra Bd.
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test packet-interface

This command performs hardware diagnostic tests on the packet interface circuit packs in a specified carrier. Tests performed include local memory checksum tests and checks of failure counters.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test pkt-interface	***location***	The packet interface to be tested: *nn* (cabinet 1-3 + carrier letter)	init inads craft	test sequence = short; repeat number = 1	see below
	short	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive series of both destructive and nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			
		Examples: **test packet-interface 01a**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence.

Feature interactions

If the packet-interface circuit pack is in the “out-of-service” or “uninstalled” states, no demand, scheduled, periodic, or error tests can run. See also ‘‘reset packet-interface’’ on page 5-169 and ‘‘status packet-interface’’ on page 5-218.

Output

The following example is the output for the **test packet-interface 1a1** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test packet-interface 1a1


                              TEST RESULTS

  Port    Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result       Error Code

  01A1     PKT_INT                       887      PASS

Command Successfully Completed
```

test pkt

The test pkt runs a series of tests on the Packet bus of the specified PPN.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test pkt port-network	***pn number***	The Packet bus to be tested: *nn* (1)	init inads craft	Test Sequence = short; Repeat = 1	none
	short	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive series of both destructive and nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			
		Examples: **test pkt port-network 1 l** **test pkt port-network 1 sh r 2** **test pkt port-network 1 l r 25** **test pkt port-network 1** **test pkt port-network 1 c**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence. SEE WARNING BELOW.

WARNING:

Since the "clear long" options clear all counters if tests pass, it is possible for firmware counters to be cleared even when a problem exists. In some cases customer service might degrade since calls may be routed over defective equipment.

Output

The following example is the output for the **test pkt port-network 1** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test pkt port-network 1


                 TEST RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result        Error Code
  PN 01    PKT-BUS                     571      PASS
  PN 01    PKT-BUS                     572      PASS
  PN 01    PKT-BUS                     573      PASS


Command successfully completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port network number (1)
`Maintenance Name`	The name of maintenance object being tested.
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable.
`Test No`	The test being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board, Disabled, Extra Bd.
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test port

This command performs hardware diagnostic tests on an individual port circuit. In most cases, tests are performed on hardware connected to the port.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test port	***location***	**PCSSpp**	init inads craft	Test Sequence = short; Repeat = 1	none
	short	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive series of both destructive and nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			
		Examples: **test port 01c1101 l** **test port 02e1502 sh r 2** **test port 02d1201 r 4** **test port 01c1101 c**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence. SEE WARNING BELOW.

WARNING:

Since the "clear long" options clear all counters if tests pass, it is possible for firmware counters to be cleared even when a problem exists. In some cases customer service might degrade since calls may be routed over defective equipment.

Output

The following example is the output for the **test port** command and assumes that the port in cabinet 1, carrier c, slot 7, circuit 1 is an analog port. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test port 01c0701 short


                 TEST RESULTS

  Port       Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result       Error Code
  01C0701    ANL-LINE                    35       PASS
  01C0701    ANL-LINE                    48       PASS
  01C0701    ANL-LINE                    36       PASS


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
`Maintenance Name`	The name of maintenance object.
`Alt. Name`	The alternate way to identify the maintenance object. If the object is a station, the field contains the extension. If the object is a trunk, the field contains `xxx/yyy` (where *xxx* = trunk group number, *yyy* = member number). If the object is a private CO line, the field contains `P/xxx` (where *xxx* = private CO line group number).
`Test No`	Test being executed.
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board, Disabled, Extra Bd.
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test pri-endpoint

This command performs hardware diagnostic tests on all port circuits (B-channels) that are associated with the specified PRI endpoint.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test pri-endpoint	***extension***	PRI endpoint extension to be tested (must conform to dial-plan)	init inads craft nms	Test Sequence = short; Repeat = 1	none
	short	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive series of both destructive and nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			
		Examples: **test pri-endpoint 25012** **test pri-endpoint 45002 sh** **test pri-endpoint 45892 l** **test pri-endpoint 24389 sh r 4** **test pri-endpoint 34899 l r 6** **test pri-endpoint 34912 l r 5 schedule** **test pri-endpoint 93483 r 2** **test pri-endpoint 10022 c**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence.

Output

The following output example is for the **test pri-endpoint 22501** command and assumes that the PRI endpoint ports for extension 22501 are in cabinet 1, carrier B, slot 20, circuits 1 to 3. The responses display on a port-by-port and test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test pri-endpoint 22501 short                        page 1 of 1


                            TEST RESULTS

  Port      Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result      Error Code
  01B2001   PE-BCHL           22501     36       PASS
  01B2001   PE-BCHL           22501     255      PASS
  01B2001   PE-BCHL           22501     256      PASS
  01B2001   PE-BCHL           22501     257      PASS
  01B2002   PE-BCHL           22501     36       PASS
  01B2002   PE-BCHL           22501     255      PASS
  01B2002   PE-BCHL           22501     256      PASS
  01B2002   PE-BCHL           22501     257      PASS
  01B2003   PE-BCHL           22501     36       PASS
  01B2003   PE-BCHL           22501     255      PASS
  01B2003   PE-BCHL           22501     256      PASS
  01B2003   PE-BCHL           22501     257      PASS


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

Port	The port address (cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit)
Maintenance Name	The maintenance object name (PE-BCHL)
Alt. Name	The specified extension number of the PRI endpoint.
Test No	The actual test being executed
Result	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board, Disabled, Extra Bd.
Error Code	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test pr-maintenance

The test pr-maintenance command tests the maintenance functions associated with the TN2314..

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test pri-maintenance	***short***	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.	init inads craft super-user any customer type login with Maintain Processor Circuit Packs persmissions enabled	Test Sequence = short; Repeat = 1	none
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive series of both destructive and nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence.

Output

The following output example is for the **test pr-maintenance** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test pr-maint                                          page 1

                         TEST RESULTS

Port     Maintenance Name   Alt. Name   Test No.   Result   Error
Code

01A        PR-MAINT                       102       PASS
01A        PR-MAINT                       106       PASS
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port addres (cabinet carrier) of the maintenance object being tested
`Maintenance Name`	Name of the MO being tested
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable for this maintenace object
`Test No.`	The actual test that is being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test signaling-group

This command validates that the specified signaling group is administered and runs a series of diagnostic tests that return results of the test along with possible error codes. A signaling group is a collection of B-channels signaled for by a designated single D-channel or set of D-channels over an ISDN-PRI.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test signaling-group	***group identifier***	The station extension (must conform to dial-plan)	init inads craft	Test Sequence = short; Repeat = 1	See below
	short	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive series of both destructive and nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			
		Examples: **test signaling-group 1** **test signaling-group 1 repeat 10** **test signaling-group 2 short** **test signaling-group 4 long** **test signaling-group 4 long clear**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence. SEE WARNING BELOW.

WARNING:
Since the "clear long" options clear all counters if tests pass, it is possible for firmware counters to be cleared even when a problem exists. In some cases customer service might degrade since calls may be routed over defective equipment.

Feature interactions

Additional data is available after running a test. See the status signaling-group command for how to access the additional data.

Output

The following output example is for the **test signaling-group 1** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test signaling-group 1                                SPE A


                           TEST RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result        Error Code
  1        ISDN-SGR                    636      PASS
  1        ISDN-SGR                    639      PASS
  1        ISDN-SGR                    637      PASS


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

Port	The signaling group number (1-8) of the signaling group that is being tested.
Maintenance Name	The type of maintenance object that is being tested.
Alt. Name	Not Applicable.
Test No	Test being executed
Result	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board, Disabled, Extra Bd.
Error Code	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test station

This command performs hardware diagnostic tests on an individual port circuit assigned to that extension. The technician must specify the extension and a translation is automatically done to the physical port location.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test station	***extension***	The station extension (must conform to dial-plan)	init inads craft cust nms	Test Sequence = short; Repeat = 1	none
	short	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive series of both destructive and nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1] Examples: **test station 81709 l** **test station 85136 s r 2** **test station 85036 l r 25** **test station 84297 r 4** **test station 81709 c**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence. SEE WARNING BELOW.

WARNING:

Since the "clear long" options clear all counters if tests pass, it is possible for firmware counters to be cleared even when a problem exists. In some cases customer service might degrade since calls may be routed over defective equipment.

Output

The following screen is an example of the output from the **test station 81902 short** command with the assumptions that port in cabinet 1, carrier c, slot 7, circuit 1 is an analog port and extension 81902 is connected to that port. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test station 81902 short


                              TEST RESULTS

  Port      Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result        Error Code
  01C0701   ANL-LINE                    35       PASS
  01C0701   ANL-LINE                    48       PASS
  01C0701   ANL-LINE                    36       PASS


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	The port address: cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit
`Maintenance Name`	The type of maintenance object that is being tested.
`Alt. Name`	Alternate means of identifying the maintenance object. This field contains the extension when the object is a station.
`Test No`	Test being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board, Disabled, Extra Bd.
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test switch-control

This is an existing command that tests the archangel on the TN2314 processor board. .

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test switch-control	***short***	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.	init inads craft cust super-user	Test Sequence = short; Repeat = 1	none
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive series of both destructive and nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence. SEE WARNING BELOW.

Output

The following output example is for the **test switch-control** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
 test switch-control                                            page 1

                             TEST RESULTS

Port      Maintenance Name   Alt. Name   Test No.   Result   Error Code

01A       SW-CTL                           92       PASS
01A       SW-CTL                           94       PASS
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port addres (cabinet carrier) of the maintenance object being tested
`Maintenance Name`	Name of the MO tested
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable for this maintenace object
`Test No.`	The actual test that is being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test synchronization

This command updates all the boards with the correct synchronization source and parameters. The system sends a downlink message to the tone clock and DS1 boards to place them in the correct synchronization configuration, providing error-free digital communication between the switch and other PBXs, COs, or customer premise equipment.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test synch	***short***	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.	init inads craft	Test Sequence = short; Repeat = 1	none
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive series of both destructive and nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			
		Examples: **test synchronization r 3** **test synchronization sh r 1** **test synchronization l**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence.

Output

The following screen is an example of the output for the **test synchronization short** command. The responses are displayed on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test synchronization short


                            TEST RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result        Error Code
           SYNC                        417      PASS


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Not applicable
`Maintenance Name`	Maintenance object name
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable
`Test No.`	Test being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board, Disabled, Extra Bd.
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test sys-link

This command validates the specified link and runs diagnostic tests on the hardware objects that comprises the system link. If the ***current*** or ***faulted*** options are specified, tests are run on all hardware objects that comprise the specified link. If ***current*** or ***faulted*** is not specified, only the end-to-end sys-link connection is tested.

The hardware path that comprises a system link consists of up to 21 hardware components that affect the behavior of the link. The number of components of a given system link hardware path depends on the system configuration and type of system link.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test sys-link	***location***	Port location associated with the system link.	init inads craft		none
	current	Current hardware path tested			
	faulted	Tests the hardware path of the system link as it was constituted when a fault last caused the link to go down.			
	short	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive series of both destructive and nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			
		Examples: **test sys-link 2e0201 current** **test sys-link 2e0201 faulted r 10**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence.

Output

The following example shows the output from the **test sys-link 01A0516 current** command.

```
test sys-link 01A0516 current                              Page   1   SPE A

                                  TEST RESULTS

  Port       Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result      Error Code

  01A0516    SYS-LINK            PRI       985      PASS
  01A        PKT-INT                       886      PASS
  01A        PKT-INT                       887      PASS
  PN 01A     TDM-BUS                       294      PASS
  PN 01A     TDM-BUS                       296      PASS

        press CANCEL to quit -- press NEXT PAGE to continue
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address
`Maintenance Name`	Maintenance object name
`Alt. Name`	Alternate means of identifying the link
`Test No.`	Test being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board, Disabled, Extra Bd.
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test tdm

This command tests all the time slots on a bus associated with a PPN or an EPN.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test tdm	***pn number***	*nn* = number of the port network to have its TDM bus tested. Both halves (“a” and “b”) of the TDM bus are tested.	init inads craft	Test Sequence = short; Repeat = 1	none
	short	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive series of both destructive and nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1] Examples: **test tdm port-network 1 l** **test tdm port-network 2 sh r 2** **test tdm port-network 1 l r 25** **test tdm port-network 2** **test tdm port-network 1 c**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence.

Output

The following example shows the output for the **test tdm port-network 1** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test tdm port-network 1


                            TEST RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result       Error Code
  PN 01A   TDM-BUS                     294      PASS
  PN 01A   TDM-BUS                     296      PASS
  PN 01A   TDM-BUS                     297      PASS
  PN 01B   TDM-BUS                     294      PASS
  PN 01B   TDM-BUS                     296      PASS
  PN 01B   TDM-BUS                     297      PASS


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

Port	For TDM-BUS maintenance object the port network number and the bus (A or B) is displayed.
Maintenance Name	Maintenance object name
Alt. Name	Not applicable.
Test No	Test being executed
Result	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board, Disabled, Extra Bd.
Error Code	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test tone-clock

The test tone/clock command performs hardware diagnostic tests on a specified tone or clock circuit pack.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test tone-clock	***location***	PCSS	init inads craft	Test Sequence = short; Repeat = 1	none
	short	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive series of both destructive and nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			
		Examples: **test tone-clock 01a l**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence.

Output

The following is the output for the **test tone-clock 1a** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test tone-clock 1a


                           TEST RESULTS

  Port     Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No.   Result       Error Code
  01A04  PR-TN-BD                       46         PASS
  01A04  PR-TN-BD                       52         PASS
  01A0429 TDM-CLK                       148        PASS
  01A0429 TDM-CLK                       150        ABORT          255
  01A0429 TDM-CLK                       151        PASS
  01A0429 TDM-CLK                       574        PASS
  01A0430 TONE-PT                       40         PASS
  01A0430 TONE-PT                       41         PASS


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	The port address: cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit
`Maintenance Name`	Maintenance object name: TONE-BD, TONE-PT, and TDM-CLK.
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable.
`Test No`	Test being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board, Disabled, or Extra Bd.
`Error Code`	Numeric code explaining why the release failed or aborted. Refer to the detailed list of the codes by test number for each MO.

test translation-store

This is a new command that tests the translation data used by Avaya Call Processing software that is stored on the hard disk.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test translation-store	***short***	Option for a brief series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.	init inads craft cust	Test Sequence = short; Repeat = 1	none
	long	Option for a longer, more comprehensive series of both destructive and nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence is run only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence.

Output

The following output example is for the **test translation-store** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
 test translation-store

                                  TEST RESULTS

Port       Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result
Error Code

01A         TRAN-STO                     694      PASS
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	The port address: cabinet-carrier
`Maintenance Name`	Maintenance object name being tested
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable.
`Test No`	Test being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail
`Error Code`	A system-generated number indicating the reason that the test for the named MO failed or aborted.

test trunk

This command performs hardware diagnostic tests on an entire trunk group or an individual trunk group member, depending on the options entered.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test trunk	***group number***	Administered group number (1-99)	init inads craft cust	Test Seq. = short; Repeat = 1	none
	member number	Administered number identifying a particular trunk within a trunk group (1-99).			
	short	Command executes a series of nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	long	Command executes a more comprehensive and longer version of the both destructive and nondestructive diagnostic tests.			
	repeat number	How many times each test in the sequence is repeated (1-100)			
	clear	This option causes the test sequence (short or long) to repeat until the alarm (if any) is cleared or a single test in the sequence fails.[1]			
		Examples: **test trunk 78 l** **test trunk 80/1 sh r 2** **test trunk 78/2 l r 25** **test trunk 80** **test trunk 78 r 4** **test trunk 78 c**			

1. If no alarms are registered against the maintenance object then the test sequence will be exercised only once. The ***long clear*** option forces a clear of all alarms if no errors are encountered during testing. The ***short clear*** option only clears alarms pertinent to tests in the short sequence.

Output

The following screen is an example of the output for the **test trunk 78** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test trunk 78


                            TEST RESULTS

  Port      Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result       Error Code
  01C1505   CO-TRK            078/001   3        PASS
  01C1505   CO-TRK            078/001   36       PASS


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	The port address: cabinet-carrier-slot-circuit
`Maintenance Name`	The name of maintenance object being tested.
`Alt. Name`	The alternate means of identifying the maintenance object. If the object is a trunk, the field contains `xxx/yyy` (where *xxx* = trunk group number, *yyy* = member number). If the object is a private CO line, the field contains `P/xxx` (where *xxx* = private CO line group number).
`Test No`	The test number being executed
`Result`	The result of the individual test: PASS, ABORT, FAIL, NO BOARD, DISABLED, and EXTRA BD.
`Error Code`	A system-generated number indicating the reason that the test for the named MO failed or aborted.

test tsc-administered

This command submits a switched services request to run the Temporary Signaling Connection's heartbeat test for all administered TSCs on a signaling group.

Action/Object	Qualifier	Qualifier description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature interactions
test tsc-administered	***signaling group number/***	Signaling group number (1–8)	init inads craft	repeat = 1	Additional data available after running the test. See **status tsc-administered** for how to access additional data.
	tsc index	The number associated with each TSC in a signaling group.			
	repeat number	The number of times each test in sequence is repeated.			

Output

The following is an example of the output from the **test tsc-administered 1/1** command. The responses display on a test-by-test basis with one line of data for each test result.

```
test tsc-administered 1/1


                             TEST RESULTS

  Port    Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result       Error Code
  1/1     TSC-ADM                     604      PASS


Command Successfully Completed
```

Field descriptions

`Port`	Port address of the administered temporary signaling connection (format = *signaling group no./tsc index*)
`Maintenance Name`	The name of the maintenance object
`Alt. Name`	Not applicable
`Test No.`	The test number being executed
`Result`	Test result: Pass, Abort, Fail, No Board, Disabled, or Extra Bd.
`Error Code`	A system-generated number indicating the reason that the test for the named MO failed or aborted.

trace-route

The primary use of this command is to determine quickly and unambiguously if the fault lies within Avaya-provided equipment or if the fault is with the LAN or LAN administration to which the DEFINITY ONE switch is connected.

Action/ Object	Qualifier	Qualifier Description	Permissions	Defaults	Feature Interactions
trace-route	ip-address	where IP address is www.xxx.yyy.zzz	init inads craft customer	Primary	None
	node-name	from node-name form			
	board	cabinet-carrier-slot address of the IP circuit pack Example: **trace-route ip-address 123.4.56.789 board 1C14**			
	source	either a cabinet and slot, or a endpoint's virtual port ID Example: **trace-route ip-address 106.245.27.205 source S00015**			
	clan-port	port 1-17			

NOTE:
The default DiffServ and 802.1p/Q parameters downloaded to a TN2302 IP Media Processor board are used in the execution of **ping** and **trace-route** commands which are sourced from that TN2302 IP Media Processor. By convention, the recipient of a ping will reply with the same QoS value found in the received packet, hence the measurements reported should reflect the behavior of the type of packets sent. TN2302 IP Media Processor-sourced pings should reflect audio transport performance and C-LAN-sourced pings should reflect control information transport performance.

Output

The output form lists:

- Hops traversed from source to destination
- Observed round-trip delay from the source to each hop point
- IP addresses of the hop points and the final destination

If no reply is received from a potential hop point, the `IP Address` field contains stars (*), which indicates a timeout condition.

The following shows an example output for the C-LAN **trace-route** command. For Medpro or TN2302 IP Media Processor boards, the **clan-port (1-17)** qualifier does not appear.

```
trace-route ip-address 135.9.1.22 board 1C14  clan-port (1-17)

                            TRACE-ROUTE RESULTS

Hop            Time(ms)            IP Address

0              from address        135.9.1.22
1              03,10,05            134.9.14.23
2              11,20,03            134.9.5.103
3              22,01,25            106.245.27.205
4              22,01,25 !N         106.245.27.205
```

Field descriptions

`clan-port` — This C-LAN entry identifies the port on the C-LAN board from which the trace-route command is issued. This field appears *only* if the board is a C-LAN board.

`Hop` — The node number (in sequence). The first node (0) is the address from which the trace-route command is issued.

`Time (ms)` — Time from the board or endpoint to each intermediate destination in milliseconds. If an error occurs at a node, the entry is repeated with an error code immediately following the time. Error codes and their meanings are:

!	Unable to reach port
!N	Unable to reach network
!H	Unable to reach host
!P	Failure between endpoints
!F	Need fragmentation of data packet
!S	Source return failure
!X	Packet blocked by filter

`IP Address` — The 32-bit network address.

Maintenance Objects for DEFINITY ONE

6

NOTE:
This document is not intended to solve all troubles. When the limits of these procedures are reached and the problem is not resolved, escalate the problem to a higher level of technical support. Escalation must conform to the procedures in the *Technical and Administration Plan*.

ABRI-PORT (ASAI ISDN-BRI Port)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
ABRI-PORT[2]	MAJOR(b)	test port PCSSpp l	ASAI ISDN-BRI Port
ABRI-PORT	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	ASAI ISDN-BRI Port

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (A or B); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (01, 02, ..., and so forth); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01).
2. The alarm level for ABRI ports may be administered using the **set options** command. The alarm level can be set independently for Off-Board and On-Board alarms to MAJOR for all ABRI ports in the system.

NOTE:
Refer to "BRI-PORT (ISDN-BRI Port), ABRI-PORT (ASAI ISDN-BRI Port)" on page 6-248 for repair procedures.

ADJLK-IP (ASAI Adjunct IP Link)

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run	Full name of MO
ADJLK-IP	MAJOR[1]	test adjunct-ip-link 1[2]	ASAI Adjunct IP link

1. The alarm level may be downgraded using the off-board Adjunct Link entry on the Set Options form.
2. Only one link is supported for the first release of this feature so "1" is the only link number allowed.

The Adjunct IP link is the Adjunct Switch Application Interface (ASAI) proprietary link between DEFINITY ONE and CentreVu-CT. CentreVu-CT is connected to an Ethernet LAN. On DEFINITY ONE, the LAN interface is provided by the Ethernet interface on the TN2314 circuit pack or by the C-LAN (Control LAN) TN799 circuit pack. A C-LAN board is normally used only if a private LAN is required for security reasons. For the first release of this connectivity feature, only one of the interfaces (TN2314 or C-LAN) can be used on the same system.

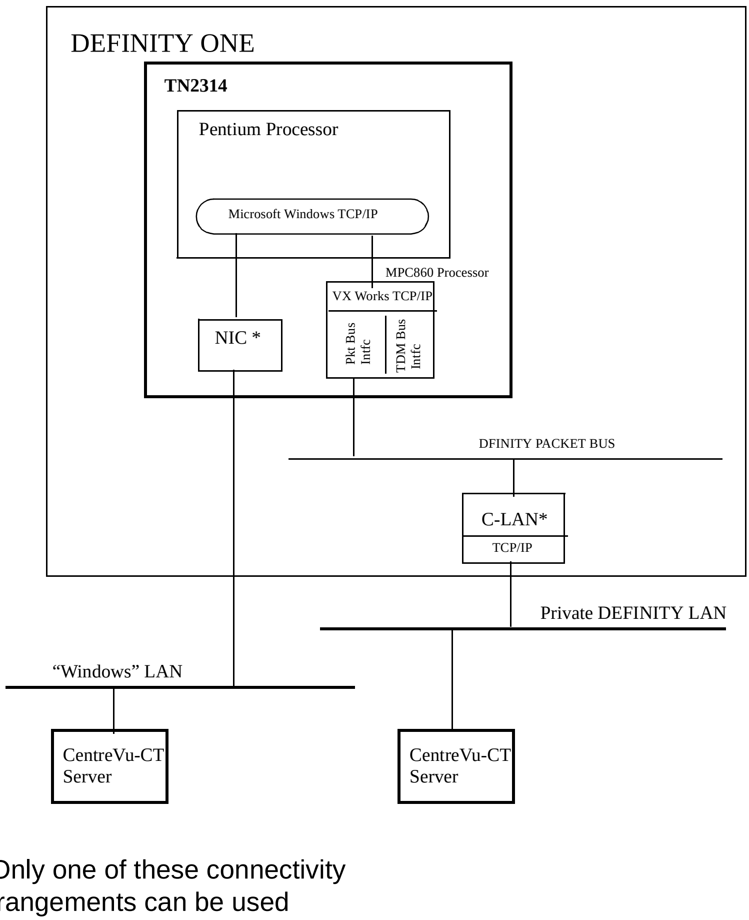


Figure 6-1. Hardware configuration for the ADJLK-IP link

Error log entries and test to clear values

Table 6-1. ADJLK-IP error log entries

Error type	Aux data	Associated test	Alarm level	On/Off board	Test to clear value
0[1]		Any	Any	Any	test adjunct-ip-link 1
2 (a)	2-102	ASAI Link Status Test (#1365)	None		test adjunct-ip-link 1
18 (b)	0	None	WARNING	OFF	release adjunct-ip-link 1
257 (c)		ASAI Link Status Test (#1365)	MAJOR[2]	OFF	test adjunct-ip-link 1
513 (d)		ASAI Link Status Test (#1365)	WARNING	OFF	test adjunct-ip-link 1
769 (e)		ASAI Heartbeat Test (#1366)	MAJOR	OFF	test adjunct-ip-link 1 long
1025 (f)		ASAI Link Status Test (#1365)	MAJOR	OFF	test adjunct-ip-link 1
2561-2568 (g)		None	None		
3329 (h)		ASAI Link Status Test (#1365)	MAJOR	OFF	test adjunct-ip-link 1
3584-3839 (i)		None	None		
3840 - 4095 (j)		None	None		

1. Run the Short Test sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. The alarm level for ASAI adjuncts may be administered using the **set options** command for Off-board Adjunct Link Alarms. The alarm level can be set to MAJOR, MINOR, or WARNING for all ASAI adjuncts in the system.

Notes:

a. Error Type: 2 - Errors of this type indicate violations of the ISDN-BRI signaling protocol. Timers associated with certain Layer 3 messages have expired before a required response was received. In the following table, the aux data column indicates which timer has just expired. For more information, refer to the Avaya ISDN-BRI Specification.

Aux data	Timer type
2	First T303 (SETUP timer)
3	Second T303 (SETUP timer)
4	T305 (DISConnect timer)
5	First T308 (RELease timer)
6	Second T308 (RELease timer)
10	T316 (RESTart timer)
12	T309 (Layer 2 Failure timer)
16	TM100 (Management Information Message timer 1)
17	TM200 (Management Information Message timer 2)
102	TASAI (ASAI Routing Timer)

b. Error Type: 18 - The adjunct-ip-link has been busied out.

c. Error Type: 257 - The ASAI link is not in an “established” state.

d. Error Type: 513 - The ASAI link is hyperactive.

e. Error Type 769 - No response from the far end to a heartbeat request.

f. Error Type: 1025: TCP Tunnel Protocol Connection Failure.

g. Error Type: 2561-2568: ASAI Application Message Discard.

h. Error Type: 3329 - The TCP tunnel connection is not in an “established” state.

i. Error Types: 3584 -3839. Certain ASAI protocol-specific cause codes are logged by switch software. The cause code can be determined for the following formula:

If the error type is greater than 3712, then the ASAI cause code is equal to the error type minus 3712. This code was sent to the adjunct by the switch.

If the error type is less than 3712, then the ASAI cause code is equal to the error type minus 3584. This code was sent to the switch by the adjunct.

A description of the various ASAI cause values is contained in the "ASAI Cause Values" table, Table 6-2 on page 6-6. The table shows the actual error log value (3584-3839), rather than the ASAI cause code value. This table also contains recommended craft actions associated with the cause value. Further information can also be found in the AT&T ASAI Specification (AT&T PUB 288-500-03). In addition, the Aux Data field of the Error Log entry contains additional diagnostic information.

j. Error Types: 3840 - 4095. Certain ISDN cause codes are logged by switch software. The cause code can be determined for the following formula:

If the error type is greater than 3968, then the ISDN cause code is equal to the error type minus 3968. This code was sent to the switch by the adjunct.

If the error type is less than 3968, then the ISDN cause code is equal to the error type minus 3840. This code was sent to the adjunct by the switch.

A description of the various ISDN cause values is contained in the "ISDN Cause Values" table, Table 6-3 on page 6-9. This table also contains recommended craft actions associated with the cause value.

Table 6-2. ASAI cause values

Error log entry	ASAI code	Explanation	Recommendation
3584, 3712	0	(Service or Option Not Available) Unrecognized ASAI protocol operation	The requested ASAI protocol operation is not implemented by the switch or adjuncts. The Aux Data Field or Error Log entry contains the protocol identifier for the unrecognized operation. 1. Consult switch and adjunct documentation to determine which set of operations is supported by the switch and the adjunct. Adjunct administration turning off operations not implemented by the switch may resolve the problem. 2. If step 1 does not resolve the problem, escalate to the next tier. There are no available internal resources to service switch or adjunct request. System transaction capacity for the adjunct or switch is exceeded.

Continued on next page

Table 6-2. ASAI cause values — *Continued*

Error log entry	ASAI code	Explanation	Recommendation
3624, 3752	40	(Service or Option Not Available) Resources not available	1. See recommendation above for ASAI code 0. 2. Re-engineering of adjunct services may be required. If the problem persists, escalate the problem to the next tier.
3647, 3775	63	(Service or Option Not Available)	The requested ASAI capability or resource is not available on the switch or adjunct. More than one adjunct may be contending for the same switch resources. There is a potential administration mismatch between the resource domains administered on the switch and those administered on the adjunct. 1. Verify that no overlapping administration of switch resources (for example, requesting notification on a single domain by multiple adjuncts or multiple adjuncts attempting to control a single call) exists across all adjuncts connected to the switch. If overlaps exists, then readminister the adjuncts to guarantee that each adjunct is associated with a unique set of switch resources. 2. If step 1 does not resolve the problem, escalate to the next tier.

Continued on next page

Table 6-2. ASAI cause values — *Continued*

Error log entry	ASAI code	Explanation	Recommendation
3663, 3791	79	(Service or Option Not Implemented)	A requested service or option (or combination of selected options) is not supported (implemented) in the switch or the adjuncts. 1. Consult the switch and adjuncts documentation to determine ASAI service options supported by both the switch and the adjuncts. Readministration of the switch-administered capabilities (see Customer Optional Features form) or those of the adjunct may be necessary to correct the problem. 2. If step 1 does not provide the set of desired services due to deficient implementation, escalate the problem to the next tier.

Continued on next page

Table 6-2. ASAI cause values — *Continued*

Error log entry	ASAI code	Explanation	Recommendation
3671, 3799	87	(Switch Error Conditions) Internal switch audit	There is an inconsistency in switch data records. 1. No action is needed since the switch has corrected the data inconsistency. 2. If a number of these errors continue to occur, then escalate to the next tier.

Table 6-3. ISDN cause values

ISDN Cause codes

Error log entry	ISDN code	Explanation	Recommendation
3874, 4002	34	Switch resources not available No circuit or channel available	There are no available trunks for outgoing call requests: 1. Verify that the adjunct is administered to support the trunk capabilities of the switch. 2. Investigate trunk group status by issuing status trunk commands from the SAT, or by requesting a trunk group query or queries from the adjunct. 3. Perform trunk diagnostic procedures outline in this manual.

Continued on next page

Table 6-3. ISDN cause values — *Continued*

ISDN Cause codes

Error log entry	ISDN code	Explanation	Recommendation
3890, 4018	50	Requested facility not subscribed	Requested facility is implemented, but not administered. Potential administration problem with endpoint or adjunct. 1. Display the Customer Optional Features form on the switch to determine which ASAI or Adjunct link capabilities are turned on in the switch. 2. Verify that the adjunct is administered to support the identical capabilities as the switch. If there is a mismatch in the administration capabilities, then readminister the switch and/or the adjunct to match.
3921, 4049	81	Adjunct switch error conditions Invalid CRV	An invalid CRV was sent by the adjunct. 1. This may indicate a CRV inconsistency between the switch and the adjunct. See the CallVisor protocol reference manual.

System technician-demanded tests: descriptions and error codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below. By clearing error codes associated with the "ASAI Link Status Test (#1365)" on page 6-11, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-4. ASAI adjunct IP link system technician-demanded tests

Order of investigation	Short test sequence	Long test sequence	D/ND[1]
ASAI Link Status Test (#1365)	X	X	ND
TCP Tunnel Connection Heartbeat Test (#1366)		X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

ASAI Link Status Test (#1365)

This test is nondestructive.

This test queries the Call Processing software for the state of the TCP Tunnel Connection. If the Tunnel Connection is in the “established” state and if the ASAI link is in the “established” state, the test returns with a PASS. Otherwise, the test fails.

Table 6-5. TEST #1365 ASAI Link Status Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1189	ABORT	The asai adjunct service is not enabled. 1. Enable the asai service administered for this link on the *ip-services* form. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
2500	ABORT	Internal System Error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.

Continued on next page

Table 6-5. TEST #1365 ASAI Link Status Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
[1]	FAIL	The test failed because the ASAI Adjunct link is not up. The state of the link is represented by the error code as presented in Table 6-6. 1. Check the link status by entering the **status asai/adjunct-ip-link** command. 2. If the TCP Tunnel Connection is not established: a. Check the entry for the local node on the **ip-services** form. If the entry is **clan***X*, where X is the board number, refer to the maintenance information for the C-LAN board (''CLAN-BD (Control LAN Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-311) to clear the problem. If the entry is **procr**, refer to the maintenance information for the Processor LAN interface to clear the problem. b. If the test continues to fail, escalate the problem. 3. If the ASAI link is not established but the Connection is established: a. Use the ping command with the IP address for the remote node. This IP address is the IP-Address specified on the Node Names form for the Remote Node specified on the **ip-services** form. If no response is received, follow the repair procedures above for TCP Tunnel Connection Not Established. b. Use the administration information for the *G3 PBX Configuration* screen on CentreVu-CT to verify that the ASAI service is administered correctly.
	PASS	The ASAI link is up. That is, the Tunnel Connection is "established" and the ASAI Link state is "established".

1. Refer to Table 6-6 on page 6-13.

Table 6-6. Error Codes for Link Status Test Failures

Error Code	Link Status		
	Connection State Not Established?	Link Hyperactive?	ASAI Link Not Established?
0			
1			X
2		X	
3		X	X
4	X		
5	X		X
6	X	X	
7	X	X	X

TCP Tunnel Connection Heartbeat Test (#1366)

This test is nondestructive.

This test requests that a TCP Tunnel protocol heartbeat message be sent to the far end. It then checks for a response every 2 seconds for a maximum of 20 seconds. The test fails if a response has not been received within 20 seconds.

Table 6-7. TEST #1399 TCP Tunnel Connection Heartbeat Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1189	ABORT	The asai adjunct service is not enabled. 1. Enable the asai service administered for this link on the *ip-services* form. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1190	ABORT	The asai adjunct service has not established the TCP Tunnel. 1. Check the status of the asai adjunct service using this link. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
2500	ABORT	Internal System Error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem

Continued on next page

Table 6-7. TEST #1399 TCP Tunnel Connection Heartbeat Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	The test failed since a response to the heartbeat message was not received within 20 seconds 1. Check the link status by entering the **status asai/adjunct-ip-link** command. a. Follow the repair procedures described for the failure of Test #1365 - ASAI Link Status.
	PASS	A response to the heartbeat message was received.

ADM-CONN (administered connection)

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run[1]	Full name of MO
ADM-CONN	MAJOR	status administered-connection N	Administered Connection
ADM-CONN	MINOR	status administered-connection N	Administered Connection
ADM-CONN	WARNING	status administered-connection N	Administered Connection

1. Where N is an appropriate Administered Connection number determined via the PORT field from the Alarm or Error Log.

An Administered Connection provides an end-to-end connection between two access endpoints or data modules. This connection is automatically established when the administered connection is administered and is due to be active. An error is logged when an administered connection cannot be established or when an established administered connection fails. An alarm is logged when a connection cannot initially be established or fails and cannot be reestablished. An alarming strategy is supported on a per administered connection basis. An alarm is raised for a connection when either the number of consecutive failed attempts to establish the connection reaches the alarm threshold or it can be determined that a failed attempt to establish was due to an administered error. The alarm raised ("major," "minor," "warning," or "none") is specified in the "Alarm Type" field of the Administered Connection Administration Form.

Error log entries and test to clear values

Table 6-8. Administered connection error log entries

Error type	Aux data	Associated test	Alarm level	On/Off board	Test to clear value
0 (a)(b)(c)(k)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
1 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
2 (a)(b)(c)(f)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
6 (a)(b)(c)(g)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
16 (a)(b)(c)(k)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
17 (a)(c)(h)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
18 (a)(b)(c)(i)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
21 (a)(b)(c)(g)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
22 (a)(b)(c)(d)(j)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
28 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
29 (a)(b)(c)(k)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
31 (a)(b)(c)(g)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
34 (a)(b)(c)(l)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
38 (a)(b)(c)(m)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
40 (a)(b)(c)(l)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
41 (a)(b)(c)(m)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
42 (a)(b)(c)(l)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
43 (a)(b)(c)(q)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
44 (a)(b)(c)(l)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
50 (a)(b)(c)(d)(n)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
52 (a)(b)(c)(d)(o)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
54 (a)(b)(c)(o)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
58 (a)(b)(c)(l)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
65 (a)(b)(c)(d)(p)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
66 (a)(b)(c)(d)(p)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
69 (a)(b)(c)(d)(p)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None

Continued on next page

Table 6-8. Administered connection error log entries — *Continued*

Error type	Aux data	Associated test	Alarm level	On/Off board	Test to clear value
81 (a)(b)(c)(q)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
82 (a)(b)(c)(r)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
88 (a)(b)(c)(d)(s)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
91 (a)(b)(c)(q)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
95 (a)(b)(c)(q)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
96 (a)(b)(c)(q)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
97 (a)(b)(c)(q)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
98 (a)(b)(c)(q)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
99 (a)(b)(c)(q)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
100 (a)(b)(c)(q)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
102 (a)(b)(c)(i)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
111 (a)(b)(c)(q)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None
127 (a)(b)(c)(g)	Any	None	Any	OFF	None

Notes:

a. These errors have no specific associated test. Refer to Notes b through p for an explanation and appropriate action.

b. These errors are valid only for an administered connection established over ISDN facilities. Only error 127 is valid for an administered connection established over non-ISDN facilities (or between two endpoints on the same switch). The errors are as follows:

- Aux Data 1 — Administered connection establishment failed
- Aux Data 2 — Active administered connection failed; attempting reestablishment via auto restoration
- Aux Data 3 — Auto restoration failed
- Aux Data 4 — Active administered connection failed; attempting reestablishment via fast retry
- Aux Data 5 — Fast retry failed

c. These errors are typically associated with administrative problems and are not expected to be of a temporary nature. Therefore, the administered connection is not retried and the failure is alarmed immediately (the alarm threshold specified by the customer is ignored).

d. The address of the destination endpoint is: an unassigned number (1); has an invalid number format (28); or is restricted from terminating calls ("Access Denied") [due to COR (Class of Restriction)]. Verify that the destination address is correct and that the destination endpoint is administered. The destination endpoint is not administered on the switch where this error is logged.

e. A request has been made to use a transit network or common carrier that cannot be accessed. Check the routing pattern used by this Administered Connection and verify that the inter-exchange carrier specified is correct.

f. The exact failure cause is unknown or has been mapped to one of these values. If this is not a temporary condition, try reversing the direction of the Administered Connection (that is, originate the Administered Connection from the destination switch). This may yield another failure cause.

g. The destination endpoint is not available. Check the status of the destination endpoint (using **status access-endpoint** or **status data-module**) and verify that the endpoint is not busy or otherwise unavailable (for example, out-of-service). The status for the destination endpoint is not available on the switch where this error is logged.

h. This switch sent an ISDN message to another switch, which either did not respond (18) or did not respond within the allotted time (102). This could be due to link failure or congestion or outage at the other switch.

i. The address of the destination endpoint has changed. Verify that the new address is correct and change the Administered Connection accordingly. The destination endpoint is not administered on the switch logging this error.

j. Indicate that a resource (for example, a circuit or bearer capability) required by the administered connection is not presently available.

k. A network failure (38) or temporary failure (41) has occurred. Error Log entries for other maintenance objects (for example, DS1-BD or ISDN-LNK) may indicate a local problem.

l. A request to use a network service has been denied because the service has not been purchased. Check the routing pattern used by this Administered Connection and verify that the service type is correct. If the service type appears correct, check with the customer or network provider or both to determine what services have been purchased by the customer.

m. Indicate that outgoing calls may be barred on the originating switch (52) or that incoming calls may be barred on the destination switch (54). To restore an administered connection failure, issue the **status administered connection** command for current administered connection state (observe the retry count). If the administered connection state is "failed," then verify and correct the Administered Connection Administration form.

n. The requested bearer capability (65), channel type (66), or facility (69) is not implemented or is unknown to the network. Check the address of the destination endpoint and the routing pattern used by this Administered Connection, and verify that they are correct and available.

o. These errors indicate that an ISDN protocol error has occurred.

p. The destination endpoint (or some intermediate facility) is not compatible with the originating endpoint. Check the BCC fields of the routing pattern used by this Administered Connection. Also, check if the originating and destination endpoints are compatible (for example, the originating access endpoint is voice-grade data, and the destination access endpoint is 64k data).

ALARM-PT (ALARM port)

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run	Full name of MO
ALARM-PT	MAJOR[1]		Alarm Port
ALARM-PT	MINOR	test port long	Alarm Port
ALARM-PT	WARNING	test port sh	Alarm Port

1. The “MAJOR” alarm occurs only at power-up time or on a Reset System 3, 4, or 5 when the switch cannot load all translations from the memory card.

The Alarm Port Maintenance Object provides on-board maintenance for an analog line port that is administered as an external device alarm port.

Tests are provided to verify the analog line port’s ability to detect an external device alarm. The external device alarm (EXT-DEV) MO is used for the off-board external device alarm.

For DEFINITY ONE, the analog line port that is administered for an external alarm may be a port on a virtual alarm board located in slot 1A11. The virtual board provides ports for External Device Alarm contacts to indicate to non-DEFINITY alarms or a PC (global) alarm. There is no hardware associated with the virtual alarm board. The MO name for this board is PR-AL-BD and the external name displayed by the list configuration command is VIRTUAL ALARM BOARD. By default, this board is located in slot 1A11.

If the Alarm Port Maintenance Object is located on the virtual alarm board, the maintenance tests described below will always pass and there should never be an alarm or hardware error log entry for that MO.

Error log entries and test to clear values

Table 6-9. ALARM-PT error log entries

Error type	Aux data	Associated test	Alarm level	On/Off board	Test to clear value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port
769(a)	Any	Battery feed test (#35)	MINOR	OFF	test port long

1. Run the Short Test sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. Error Type: 769 - This test (Test #35) always passes for DEFINITY ONE.

System technician-demanded tests: descriptions and error codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below. By clearing error codes associated with the *Battery Feed Test* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-10. ALARM port system technician-demanded tests

Order of investigation	Short test sequence	Long test sequence	D/ND[1]
Battery feed test (#35)		X	ND
Port updates test (#36)		X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Battery feed test (#35)

This test checks a port's battery feed circuitry. The battery feed circuitry is tested for proper battery voltage by testing the switchhook state. In response to the test message, the on-board firmware terminates the line and checks for switch-hook presence. The termination is then removed, and a check is made for no switch-hook presence. The MET set must be on-hook for the test to execute.

NOTE:
For DEFINITY ONE this test always passes.

Table 6-11. TEST #35 port diagnostic test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension, attendant number, or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status station**, **status attendant**, or **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-11. TEST #35 port diagnostic test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. **NOTE:** The battery feed circuitry is tested for proper battery voltage by testing the switchhook state. In response to the test message, the on-board firmware terminates the line and checks for switch-hook presence. The termination is then removed, and a check is made for no switch-hook presence. The MET set must be on-hook for the test to execute. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1018	ABORT	Test disabled via software patch.
2000	ABORT	This port may have been busied out by system technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error type is present, then release the port via the **release station <extension>** command and run the test again. 2. Make sure that the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-11. TEST #35 port diagnostic test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	Battery Feed Test failed. This port is out-of-service. 1. Other ports on this circuit pack are not affected. Place user on a different port, if available, until a replacement circuit pack can be obtained. 2. Replace circuit pack when available.
	PASS	Battery Feed Test passed. Current flow is properly detected for this port. 1. If users are reporting problems, examine connections to the port.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Port updates test (#36)

This test sends port level translation data from switch processor to the circuit pack to assure that the translation is correct. The port audit operation verifies the consistency of the current state of the port in the switch software.

Table 6-12. TEST #36 audit and update test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	The test was aborted because system resources required to run this test were not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1006	ABORT	The test was aborted because the station is out of service. This condition may be accompanied by an error type 18 entry in the error log. You may want to determine why the station was taken out of service. (When stations are taken out of service by maintenance software, the problems that preceded that point must be cleared.) 1. Use the **status station** command to check the service state of the port. If the port is indeed out of service, enter the **release station** command to bring the station back into service. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 3. If the test continues to abort, and the service state indicates that the station is in service and idle, escalate the problem.
2000	ABORT	The test was aborted because response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test aborts with error code 2000 again, run short test sequence on the associated DS1-BD or UDS1-BD. If tests 138 through 145 on the associated DS1-BD or UDS1-BD are also aborting with error code 2000, hyperactivity on the board or facility is indicated. In this case, the hyperactivity problem should be dealt with first.

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Table 6-12. TEST #36 audit and update test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
7 or 8	FAIL	Test failed due to internal system error. Do not replace port board. ■ Error code 7: the failure occurred during station translation download (to DS1 Interface circuit pack). ■ Error code 8: the failure occurred during station ringer update. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Trunk translation has been updated successfully. The current trunk states kept in the DS1 Interface circuit pack and switch software are consistent.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

ANL-16-L (16-Port Neon Analog Line)

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run[1]	Full name of MO
ANL-16-L	MIN	test port PCSSpp l	16-Port Neon Analog Line
ANL-16-L	WRN	test port PCSSpp sh release station <ext>	16-Port Neon Analog Line

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B,); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01).

The following are 16-Port Analog Line circuit packs:

TN746	TN746B
TN468 [G3iV2-386]	TN749 [G3iV2-386]
TN468B [G3iV2-386]	TN2135 [G3iV2-386]
TN2144 [G3iV2-386]	TN2149 [G3iV2-386]

These circuit packs provide 16 ports for analog voice terminals. The TN746, TN468, and TN749 support only single-line, on-premises/in-building, analog voice terminals, and not off-premises stations, since these circuit packs are not equipped with lightning protection. The TN746B, TN2144, TN2149, and TN468B support both on-premises and off-premises (that is, out-of-building) analog voice terminals. The TN468, TN468B, TN479, TN2135, TN2144, and TN2149 do NOT support the neon message waiting feature.

Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48) may cause some terminal equipment to ring briefly during daily maintenance. If this ringing is disturbing the customer or the terminal equipment, it should be disabled via the **change station <extension>** command. However, on some releases of the software, this action disables NPE Crosstalk Test (#6), Conference Circuit Test (#7), Loop Around Test (#161), and Battery Feed Test (also called Port Diagnostic Test) (#35) as well as Test #48.

No maintenance of the terminal connected to the 16-Port Neon Analog Line circuit pack is performed, except to determine whether or not the terminal is connected. Failures of the neon message waiting lamp power and the common ringing application circuitry are reported as part of the Common Port Circuit Pack errors (see errors 1281 and 1793 in ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368).

Hardware error log entries and test to clear values

Table 6-13. 16-port neon analog line error log entries

Error type	Aux data	Associated test	Alarm level	On/Off board	Test to clear value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1 (a)	40960 40977	none			
15 (b)	Any	Audits and Updates Test (#36)			
18	0	busyout station <extension>	WRN	ON	release station <extension>
130 (c)		None	WRN	ON	test port PCSSpp sh
257 (d)	40973	none			
513 (e)		Station Present Test (#48)	WRN	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 2
769		Battery Feed Test (#35)	MIN/WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 2
1025		Loop Around Test (#161)	MIN/WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 2
1281		Conference Test (#7)	MIN/WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 2
1537		NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MIN/WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 2

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the values used in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. This is an in-line error and can only be resolved over time. This indicates that no terminal equipment was present when ringing was attempted. Execute the short **test port PCSSpp** command, and follow the procedure for the results of ''Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48)'' on page 6-40.

- 40960 — indicates that too many simultaneous incoming ringing attempts were made on this board. Only four ports on a board may be ringing simultaneously. A fifth incoming call will cause an inline error from the board.
- 40977 — indicates that no terminal equipment was connected when ringing was attempted. Run the short Test via the **test port PCSSpp** command, and follow the procedure for the results of ''Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48)'' on page 6-40.

b. This is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction. Run Short Test Sequence and investigate associated errors (if any).

c. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

d. This is an in-line error and can only be resolved over time. This error indicates that ringing voltage is absent. If only one Analog circuit pack in the system has this problem, then replace the circuit pack. If only Analog circuit packs on a particular carrier have this error, then the ringing generator may not be connected to this carrier. If Analog circuit packs on many carriers have this error, then it is probably a problem with the ringing generator.

e. Test #48, the ''Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48)'' on page 6-40, may cause some terminal equipment to ring briefly during daily maintenance. If this ringing is disturbing the customer or the terminal equipment, it should be disabled using the **change station <extension>** command. However, on some releases of the software, this action disables NPE Crosstalk Test (#6), Conference Circuit Test (#7), Loop Around Test (#161), and Battery Feed Test (also called Port Diagnostic Test) (#35) as well as Test #48.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following table when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the ''Battery Feed Test (also called Port Diagnostic Test) (#35)'' on page 6-34, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-14. 16-port neon analog line system technician-demanded tests

Order of investigation	Short test sequence	Long test sequence	D/ND[1]
Battery Feed Test (also called Port Diagnostic Test) (#35)	X	X	ND
Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48)	X	X	ND
Loop Around Test (#161)		X	ND
Conference Circuit Test (#7)		X	ND
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Station Status and Translation Audits and Updates Test (#36)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

One or more Network Processing Elements (NPEs) reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually only part of a port's Long Test Sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-15. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, the port is unavailable for certain tests. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-15. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use, escalate the problem.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or music on hold).
1018	ABORT	The test has been disabled via administration. The default for the ’Test’ field on the ’Station’ form is ’y’; thus, you may want to determine why this field has been set to ’n’ on this station (This may be due to the ringing application test 48 on page 6-40, which can be customer or terminal disturbing). 1. To enable the test for a particular station being tested, enter **change station extension** and set the ‘Test?’ field on the station from 'n' to 'y.'
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-15. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
Any	FAIL	This test can fail due to on-board or off-board problems. Off-board problems of concern include EXP-INTF faults, TDM-BUS faults, and faults associated with the tone detectors/tone generators. Clear all off-board problems before replacing the board. Keep in mind that a TDM-BUS problem is usually the result of a faulty board connected to the backplane or bent pins on the backplane. 1. Look for EXP-INTF errors in the error log. If present, refer to the EXP-INTF Maintenance documentation. 2. Look for TDM-BUS errors in the error log. If present, refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093. 3. Look for TONE-BD and/or TONE-PT errors in the error log. If present, refer to the TONE-BD Maintenance documentation and the ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 4. Test the board when the faults from steps 1, 2, and 3 are cleared. Replace the board only if the test fails.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests, by examining station wiring, or by examining the station.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Conference Circuit Test (#7)

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The Conference Circuit Test verifies that the NPE channel for the port being tested can correctly perform the conferencing function. The NPE is instructed to listen to several different tones and conference the tones together. The resulting signal is then measured by a Tone Detector port. If the level of the tone is within a certain range, the test passes.

Table 6-16. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use, escalate the problem.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or music on hold).

Continued on next page

Table 6-16. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1018	ABORT	The test has been disabled via administration. The default for the ’Test’ field on the ’Station’ form is ’y’; thus, you may want to determine why this field has been set to ’n’ on this station (this may be due to the ringing application test 48, which can be customer or terminal disturbing). 1. To enable the test for the particular analog station being tested, enter **change station extension** and set the ‘Test?’ field on the station from 'n' to 'y.'
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Look for TONE-PT errors in the error log. If present, refer to “TONE-PT (Tone Generator)’’ on page 6-1175. 2. If there are no TONE-PT errors in the error log, retry the test at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port did not conference the tones correctly. This will cause noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Issue the **display port** and the **status station** commands to determine if the station is idle. If the station is found to be idle, issue the **test port** command for this port. 2. If the test continues to fail, issue the **busyout port** and the **release port** commands, and then retest the port. 3. If the test still fails, replace the board.
	PASS	The port can correctly conference multiple connections. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests and by examining station, trunk, or external wiring.

Continued on next page

Table 6-16. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Battery Feed Test (also called Port Diagnostic Test) (#35)

The battery feed chip provides power to the telephone equipment, signaling, rotary dial pulsing, transmission, and balance. This test checks the signaling and switchhook capabilities of the battery feed chip by terminating the port, applying battery, and by trying to detect a current.

NOTE:
For the TN746B 16-Port Neon Analog Line circuit pack, Test #35 always "passes." No actual testing is performed on the TN746B while the test is running. Test #35 operates in the normal manner for TN746.

Table 6-17. TEST #35 Battery Feed Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-17. TEST #35 Battery Feed Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use, escalate the problem.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or music on hold).
1018	ABORT	The test has been disabled via administration. The default for the 'Test' field on the 'Station' form is 'y'; thus, you may want to determine why this field has been set to 'n' on this station (This may be due to the ''Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48)'' on page 6-40 , which can be customer or terminal disturbing). 1. To enable the test for the particular analog station being tested, enter **change station extension** and set the 'Test?' field on the station from 'n' to 'y.'
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-17. TEST #35 Battery Feed Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	The port's battery feed chip is unable to supply sufficient power to the terminal equipment. This could be a marginal test, and the terminal equipment may be operating satisfactorily. 1. Retry the test at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, determine whether the customer is experiencing problems on this line. Replace the circuit pack only if the customer is experiencing problems.
	PASS	The port's battery feed chip is able to provide power to the station equipment to detect on-/off-hook, but may not be able to supply power for touch-tones. If touch-tones are inoperative on this station, then replace the circuit pack because this port is inoperative. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests, by examining station wiring, or by examining the station.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Station Status and Translation Audits and Updates Test (#36)

This test updates the Analog port's message lamp state (if it has one) and translations (such as station type, dial type, network connection) with information kept in the software. The software is updated with the switchhook state reported by the port processor. When the ringer is in the off state, this test also turns off the station's ringer to prevent constant ringing caused by defective hardware.

Table 6-18. TEST #36 Station Status and Translation Audits and Updates Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use, escalate the problem.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or music on hold).
1006	ABORT	This port has been busied out by command, or taken out-of-service by the failure of the NPE Crosstalk Test. 1. Look in the error log for error type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error is present, release the port with the **release station extension** command, and run the test again. 2. Look in the error log for error type 1025 (NPE crosstalk test failed) for this port. If this error is present, investigate the errors associated with the NPE Crosstalk Test 6. 3. Make sure that the terminal is connected and in service, and then retest.

Continued on next page

Table 6-18. TEST #36 Station Status and Translation Audits and Updates Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	FAIL	This does not indicate a hardware problem. The switchhook audit failed. The other updates were not performed because of this failure. This may occur when the audit is performed at the same time that the terminal equipment goes off-hook. Use the **status station** command to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. When the port becomes available for testing, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
5	FAIL	This does not indicate a hardware problem. However, there may be an internal software error. The message waiting lamp update failed. The translation and ringer updates were not performed because of this failure.
7	FAIL	The translation update failed. This does not indicate a hardware problem. However, there may be an internal software error. The ringer update was not performed because of this failure.
8	FAIL	This does not indicate a hardware problem. However, there may be an internal software error. The ringer update failed. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The software and the port processor have the same status. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests, by examining station wiring, or by examining the station.

Continued on next page

Table 6-18. TEST #36 Station Status and Translation Audits and Updates Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48)

This test provides a burst of ringing current to the terminal equipment and detects that current flows. This test ascertains whether terminal equipment is connected to the port.

This test may cause some terminal equipment to ring briefly during daily maintenance. If this ringing is disturbing the customer or the terminal equipment, it should be disabled using the Tests field of the station administration screen form. However, on some releases of the software, this action disables Tests 6, 7, 161, and 35 as well as Test #48.

Table 6-19. TEST #48 Station Present Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use, escalate the problem.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or music on hold).

Continued on next page

Table 6-19. TEST #48 Station Present Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1008	ABORT	Could not allocate a ringing circuit. Either all the ringing circuits are in use or the ringing generator is defective or it is not wired correctly. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, look for RING-GEN errors in the Error Log. If an ABORT 1008 occurs for this test on other circuit packs as well, then the ringing generator may be defective or is not wired correctly (see errors for RING-GEN). If it doesn’t occur on other ports, then all four ring phases are in use.
1018	ABORT	The test has been disabled via administration. The default for the 'Test' field on the 'Station' form is 'y'; thus, you may want to determine why this field has been set to 'n' on this station (this may be due to the brief ringing disturbance that this test may cause). 1. To enable the test for the particular analog station being tested, enter **change station extension** and set the ‘Test?’ field on the station from 'n' to 'y.'
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The terminal equipment is not connected to the circuit pack. Some terminal equipment such as modems may fail even when connected properly. 1. Remotely test the equipment. 2. If the test fails again, look for RING-GEN errors in the error log. If present, refer to ‘‘RING-GEN (Analog Ring Generator)’’ on page 6-1011. 3. Check all of the wiring between the station equipment and the switch. Then, run the test again. 4. If the test still fails, the set may be defective. Check the set, and replace it, if necessary. 5. Some terminal equipment could fail even when it is connected properly. If this is the case, disable the test using the **change station extension** command (enter 'n' into the Test field). Note that this action also disables tests 6, 7, 161, and 35 on this port.

Continued on next page

Table 6-19. TEST #48 Station Present Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	The station is connected properly to the switch. This test may also pass if no terminal equipment is connected and the terminal is located very far from the switch. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests, by examining station wiring, or by examining the station.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Loop Around Test (#161)

Each Analog port consists of:

- An NPE for port connectivity and gain, and conferencing functionality
- A code that converts the digital signals of the TDM Bus to analog signals
- A battery feed chip that provides power to the telephone set for signaling, dial pulsing, transmission, and balance

This test is designed to check the on-board transmission capabilities of the NPE, the codec, and the battery feed chip of the analog port. A Tone Detector and a Tone Generator talk and listen on the same pair of time slots as the Analog Port. The Analog Port is then instructed to go into loop around mode (see the following below). The test passes if the signal measured by the Tone Detector is within acceptable limits.

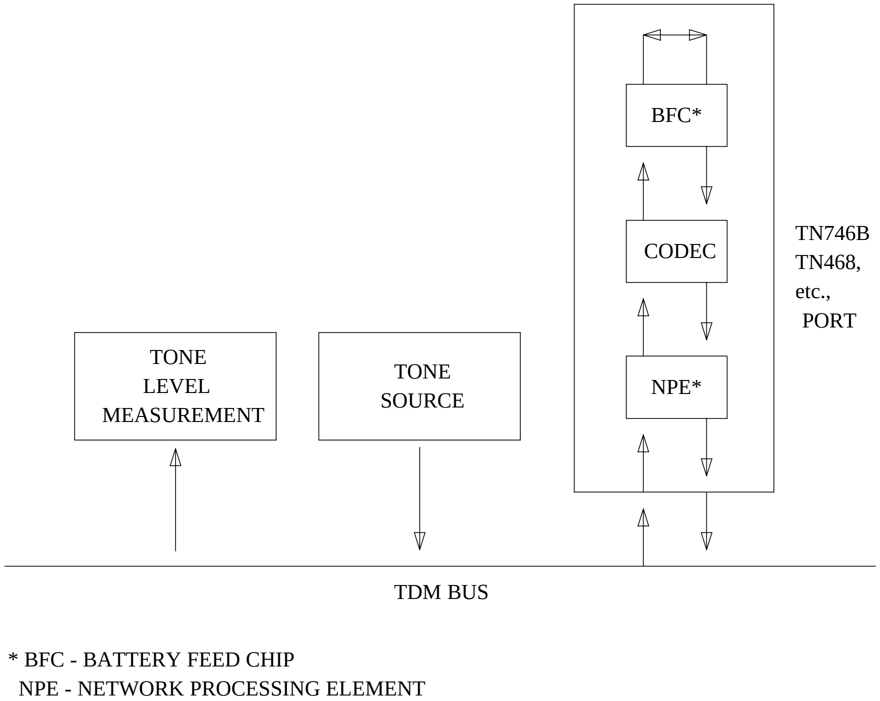

Figure 6-2. Analog Loop Around Test

Table 6-20. TEST #161 Loop Around Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-20. TEST #161 Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use, escalate the problem.
1005	ABORT	The test is not run because the port is administered as either an External Alert or Announcement port.

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Table 6-20. TEST #161 Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1018	ABORT	The test has been disabled via administration. The default for the 'Test' field on the 'Station' form is 'y'; thus, you may want to determine why this field has been set to 'n' on this station (this may be due to the ringing application test 48, which can be customer or terminal disturbing). 1. To enable the test for the particular analog station being tested, enter **change station extension** and set the 'Test?' field on the station from 'n' to 'y.'
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The reflective loop around test failed. This could cause noisy or unreliable connections, or users calling this port may hear an echo. The problem can also be off-board, as described below. 1. Since the test may be affected by a line seizure, repeat the test at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times. 2. Run circuit pack tests to check the tone generator circuit pack and the tone detector circuit pack by using the **test board PCSS short** command. 3. Resolve any problems that are detected on the tone generator circuit pack or the tone detector circuit pack. 4. If the tone generator and tone detector circuit packs are functioning properly and the test still fails and a voice terminal is connected and wired properly, replace the analog line circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is able to provide an analog transmission path to the station equipment. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests, by examining station wiring, or by examining the station.

Continued on next page

Table 6-20. TEST #161 Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

ANL-24-L (24-Port Analog Line)

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run[1]	Full name of MO
ANL-24-L	MIN	test port PCSSpp l	24-Port Analog Line
ANL-24-L	WRN	test port PCSSpp sh	24-Port Analog Line

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, or C); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01).

The 24-Port Analog Line circuit pack (TN793) provides 24 ports for voice terminals and supports both on-premises and off-premises analog voice terminals.

No maintenance of the terminal connected to the 24-Port Neon Analog Line circuit pack is performed, except to determine whether or not the terminal is connected. Failures of the neon message waiting lamp power and the common ringing application circuitry are reported as part of common port circuit pack errors. See errors 1281 and 1793 in ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368.

NOTE:
This analog line circuit pack supports analog data modules. When assigned, analog data modules provide access to the Net Pkt (TN794) data ports. To activate an analog data module you must assign the port location on the data form and connect a modem to the port. (The analog data module may be used for connection to a CDR output or other adjuncts as needed.) These ports are tested the same as all other analog ports on the circuit pack.

Ringing caused by maintenance testing

The Station present test (also called ringing application test) (#48) may cause some terminal equipment to ring briefly during daily maintenance. If this ringing is disturbing the customer or the terminal equipment, it should be disabled in the `Tests` field of the **change station** extension form. Be aware that this action also disables Tests 6, 7, 161, and 35.

Error log entries and test to clear values

Table 6-21. 24-port analog line error log entries

Error type	Aux data	Associated test	Alarm level	On/Off board	Test to clear value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1(a)	40960 40975 40977	none			
15(a)	Any	Audits and Updates Test (#36)			
15(b)	Any	Audits and Updates Test (#36)			
18	0	busy-out station *extension*	WRN	OFF	release station *<extension>*
18	0	busy-out station *extension*	WRN	ON	release station *<extension>*
130(b)	0		WRN	ON	test port
130(c)		None	WRN	ON	test port PCSSpp sh
257(d)	40973	none			
513(e)		Station Present Test (#48)	WRN	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 2
769		Battery Feed Test (#35)	MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 2
1025		Looparound Test (#161)	MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 2
1281		Conference Test (#7)	MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 2
1537		NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 2

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the values used in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. This is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction. Run Short Test Sequence and investigate errors.

b. Indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane more than 11 minutes. To clear the error replace the circuit pack.

c. These are in-line errors and can only be resolved over time.

- 40960 indicates that too many simultaneous incoming ringing attempts were made on this board. Only 4 ports on a board may ring simultaneously. A 5th incoming call will cause an inline error from the board.

- 40975 indicates that the terminal equipment was on-hook when ring-tip was detected during ringing. This usually indicates a failure in the terminal equipment or the type of terminal has a low ringer impedance. Call the terminal equipment and verify that the terminal rings. If the terminal does not ring, then replace it. Otherwise, issue the **test port PCSSpp** command, and follow the procedure for the Station present test (also called ringing application test) (#48).

- 40977 indicates that no terminal equipment was connected when ringing was attempted. Run the short test via the **test port PCSSpp** command, and follow the procedure for the results of Station present test (also called ringing application test) (#48).

d. This is an in-line error and can only be resolved over time. This error indicates that ringing voltage is absent. If only 1 analog circuit pack in the system has this problem, then replace the circuit pack. If only analog circuit packs on a particular carrier have this error, then the ringing generator may not be connected to this carrier. If analog circuit packs on many carriers have this error, then it is probably a problem with the ringing generator.

e. The Station present test (also called ringing application test) (#48) may cause some terminal equipment to ring briefly during daily maintenance. If this disturbs the customer or the terminal equipment, disable it by setting the `Tests` field on the **change station** extension form to n. On some software releases, this will also disable tests 6, 7, 161, and 35.

System technician-demanded tests: descriptions and error codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the Battery feed test (also called port diagnostic test) (#35), for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-22. 24-port analog line system technician-demanded tests

Order of investigation	Short test sequence	Long test sequence	D/ND[1]
Battery feed test (also called port diagnostic test) (#35)	X	X	ND
Station present test (also called ringing application test) (#48)	X	X	ND
Looparound test (#161)	X	X	ND
Conference circuit test (#7)	X	X	ND
NPE Crosstalk test (#6)	X	X	ND
Station status and translation audits and updates test (#36)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk test (#6)

This test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually part of the long test sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-23. TEST #6 NPE crosstalk test

Error code	Test result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. This result is also reported for the system's Music-On-Hold port when it is off-hook, which it usually is. 1. Enter **display port PCSSpp** to determine the station's extension. 2. Enter **status station extension** to determine the service state of the port. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run test are not available. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present or some tone detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-23. TEST #6 NPE crosstalk test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle before testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or Music On Hold).
1018	ABORT	The test has been disabled by administration. The default for the `Test` field on the station form is **y**. Determine why this field has been set to n on this station (this may be due to the ringing application test 48, that can be customer or terminal disturbing). 1. To enable the test for a particular station being tested, enter **change station extension** and set the `Test?` field on the station from **n** to **y**.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run test are not available. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-23. TEST #6 NPE crosstalk test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/Recommendation
Any	FAIL	This test can fail due to on-board or off-board problems. Off-board problems include EXP-PN and EXP-INTF faults, TDM-BUS faults, and faults associated with the tone detectors/tone generators. Clear all off-board problems before replacing the board. A TDM-BUS problem is usually the result of a faulty board connected to the backplane, or bent pins on the backplane. 1. Look for EXP-PN and/or EXP-INTF errors in the error log. If present, refer to “EXP-PN” and “EXP-INTF”. 2. Look for TDM-BUS errors in the error log. If present, refer to ‘‘TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)’’ on page 6-1093. 3. Look for TONE-BD and/or TONE-PT errors in the error log. If present, refer to “TONE-BD” and ‘‘TONE-PT (Tone Generator)’’ on page 6-1175. 4. Test the board when the faults from Steps 1, 2, and 3 are cleared. Replace the board only if the test fails.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests, by examining station wiring, or by examining the station.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Conference circuit test (#7)

This test verifies that the NPE channel for the port being tested can correctly perform the conferencing function.

Table 6-24. TEST #7 conference circuit test

Error code	Test result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. This result is also reported for the system's Music-On-Hold port when it is off-hook, which it usually is. 1. Enter **display port PCSSpp** to determine the station's extension. 2. Enter **status station** extension to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle and retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. 1. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. 2. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle and retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or Music On Hold).
1018	ABORT	The test has been disabled via administration. The default for the `Test` field on the station form is **y**. Determine why this field has been set to n on this station (this may be due to the ringing application test 48, that can be customer or terminal disturbing). 1. To enable the test for a particular station being tested, enter **change station extension** and set the `Test?` field on the station from n to **y**.

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Table 6-24. TEST #7 conference circuit test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Look for TONE-PT errors in the error log. If present, refer to "TONE-PT (Tone Generator)" on page 6-1175. 2. If there are no TONE-PT errors in the error log, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port did not conference the tones correctly. This will cause noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Issue the **display port** and the **status station** commands to determine if the station is idle. If the station is idle, issue the **test port** command for this port. 2. If the test continues to fail, issue the **busyout port** and the **release port** commands, and then retest. 3. If the test still fails, replace the board.
	PASS	The port can correctly conference multiple connections. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests and by examining station, trunk, or external wiring.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Battery feed test (also called port diagnostic test) (#35)

The battery feed chip provides power to the telephone equipment, signaling, rotary dial pulsing, transmission, and balance. This test checks the signaling and switchhook capabilities of the battery feed chip by terminating the port, applying battery and detecting the resulting current.

For the TN746B, Test #35 does not actually run and instead always returns PASS. Test #35 operates in the normal manner for TN746.

Table 6-25. TEST #35 battery feed test

Error code	Test result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. This result is also reported for the system's Music-On-Hold port when it is off-hook, which it usually is.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. 1. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. 2. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle and retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or Music On Hold).
1018	ABORT	The test has been disabled via administration. The default for the `Test` field on the station form is **y**. Determine why this field has been set to n on this station (this may be due to the ringing application test 48, that can be customer or terminal disturbing). 1. To enable the test for a particular station being tested, enter **change station extension** and set the `Test?` field on the station from **n** to **y**.

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Table 6-25. TEST #35 battery feed test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/Recommendation
1392	ABORT	This port is currently a TTI port and the test will not execute on it. 1. Verify that the port is a TTI port using either the **display port** command (the display shows that the port is a TTI port) or the **list config** command (the display shows a `t` for the port). 2. If the port is *not* a TTI port, escalate the problem. If both commands indicate that the port is a TTI port, the abort is correct for the test, and no action is necessary.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The port's battery feed chip is unable to supply sufficient power to the terminal equipment. This could be a marginal test, and the terminal equipment may be operating satisfactorily. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, determine whether the customer is experiencing problems on this line. If so, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port's battery feed chip is able to provide power to the station equipment to detect on-/off-hook, but may not be able to supply power for touch-tones. If touch-tones are inoperative on this station, then replace the circuit pack because this port is inoperative. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests, by examining station wiring, or by examining the station.

Continued on next page

Table 6-25. TEST #35 battery feed test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Station status and translation audits and updates test (#36)

This test updates the analog port's message lamp state (if it has one) and translations with information in the software.

Table 6-26. Test #36 station status and translation audits and updates

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-26. Test #36 station status and translation audits and updates — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. 1. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. 2. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until port is idle and retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or Music On Hold).
1006	ABORT	This port has been busied out by command, or taken out-of-service by the failure of the NPE Crosstalk Test. 1. Look in the Error Log for error type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error is present, release the port with the **release station extension** command, and run the test again. 2. Check the Error Log for error type 1025 (NPE crosstalk test failed) for this port. If this error is present, investigate the errors associated with ''NPE Crosstalk test (#6)'' on page 6-50. 3. Make sure that the terminal is connected and in service, and then retest.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	FAIL	This does not indicate a hardware problem. The switchhook audit failed. The other updates were not performed because of this failure. This may occur when the audit is performed at the same time the terminal equipment goes off-hook. 1. Use the **status station** command to determine when the port is available and retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-26. Test #36 station status and translation audits and updates — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
5	FAIL	This may be an internal software error. The message waiting lamp update failed. The translation and ringer updates were not performed because of this failure.
7	FAIL	The translation update failed. There may be an internal software error. The ringer update was not performed because of this failure.
8	FAIL	This does not indicate a hardware problem. There may be an internal software error. The ringer update failed. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The software and the port processor have the same status. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests, by examining station wiring, or by examining the station.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command and resolve problems. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Station present test (also called ringing application test) (#48)

This test applies momentary ringing voltage to the terminal equipment and monitors resulting current flow to determine whether terminal equipment is connected to the port. This test may cause some terminal equipment to ring briefly during daily maintenance. If this ringing disturbs the customer or the terminal equipment, you can disable it via the Tests field on the **change station** form. However, on some software releases, Tests #6, 7, 161, and 35 are disabled.

Table 6-27. TEST #48 station present test

Error code	Test result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. 1. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. 2. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle and retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This test may not be applicable or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or Music On Hold).
1008	ABORT	Could not allocate a ringing circuit. Either all the ringing circuits are in use or the ringing generator is defective or it is not wired correctly. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, look for RING-GEN errors in the Error Log. If an ABORT 1008 occurs for this test on other circuit packs as well, then the ringing generator may be defective or is not wired correctly (see errors for ''RING-GEN (Analog Ring Generator)'' on page 6-1011). If it does not occur on other ports, then all four ring phases are in use.
1018	ABORT	The test has been disabled by administration.The default for the `Test` field on the station form is **y**. Determine why this field has been set to n on this station (this may be due to the brief ringing disturbance that this test may cause). 1. To enable the test for a particular station being tested, enter **change station extension** and set the `Test?` field on the station from n to **y**.

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Table 6-27. TEST #48 station present test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The terminal equipment is not connected to the circuit pack. Some terminal equipment, such as modems, may fail even when connected properly. 1. Remotely test the equipment. 2. If the test fails again, look for RING-GEN errors in the error log. If present, refer to "RING-GEN (Analog Ring Generator)" on page 6-1011. 3. Check all of the wiring between the station equipment and the switch. Then, run the test again. 4. If the test still fails, the set may be defective. Check the set, and replace it, if necessary. 5. Some terminal equipment could fail even when it is connected properly. If this is the case, disable the test using the **change station extension** command (enter **n** into the `Test` field). Note that this action also disables tests 6, 7, 161, and 35 on this port.
	PASS	The station is connected properly to the switch. This test may also pass if no terminal equipment is connected and the terminal is located very far from the switch. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests, by examining station wiring, or by examining the station.

Continued on next page

Table 6-27. TEST #48 station present test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Looparound test (#161)

This test checks the on-board transmission capabilities of the NPE, the codec, and the battery feed chip of the analog port. The test passes if the signal measured by the tone detector is within acceptable limits.

Table 6-28. TEST #161 looparound test

Error code	Test result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. 1. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. 2. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle and retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present or some tone detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. 1. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. 2. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle and retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-28. TEST #161 looparound test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/Recommendation
1005	ABORT	This test is not run on ports administered as External Alert, Announcement or combined modem pool ports. This error can be ignored.
1018	ABORT	The test has been disabled by administration. The default for the `Test` field on the station form is **y**. Determine why this field has been set to n on this station (this may be due to the ringing application test 48, that can be customer or terminal disturbing). 1. To enable the test for a particular station being tested, enter **change station extension** and set the `Test?` field on the station from n to **y**.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-28. TEST #161 looparound test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/Recommendation
	FAIL	The reflective loop around test failed. This could cause noisy or unreliable connections, or users calling this port may hear an echo. The problem can also be off-board. 1. Since the test may be affected by a line seizure, repeat the test at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times. 2. Run circuit pack tests to check the tone generator circuit pack and the tone detector circuit pack by using the **test board PCSS short** command. 3. Resolve any problems on the tone generator circuit pack or the tone detector circuit pack. 4. If the tone generator and tone detector circuit packs are functioning properly, a voice terminal is connected and wired properly and the test still fails, replace the analog line circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is able to provide an analog transmission path to the station equipment. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests, by examining station wiring, or by examining the station.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command and resolve any problems. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

ANL-BD (analog line circuit pack)

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run[1]	Full name of MO
ANL-BD	MIN	test board PCSS sh	8-Port Analog Line Circuit Pack
ANL-BD	WRN	test board PCSS sh	8-Port Analog Line Circuit Pack
ANL-BD	MIN	test board PCSS sh	8-Port Neon Analog Line Circuit Pack
ANL-BD	WRN	test board PCSS sh	8-Port Neon Analog Line Circuit Pack
ANL-BD	MIN	test board PCSS sh	16-Port Neon Analog Line Circuit Pack
ANL-BD	WRN	test board PCSS sh	16-Port Neon Analog Line Circuit Pack

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02,..., etc.).

Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for circuit pack level errors. See also ''ANL-LINE (8-port analog line), ANL-NE-L (8-port neon analog line)'' on page 6-68, and ''ANL-16-L (16-Port Neon Analog Line)'' on page 6-25 for related line information.

ANL-LINE (8-port analog line), ANL-NE-L (8-port neon analog line)

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run[1]	Full name of MO
ANL-LINE	MIN	test port PCSSpp l	8-Port Analog Line
ANL-LINE	WRN	test port PCSSpp sh	8-Port Analog Line
ANL-NE-L	MIN	test port PCSSpp l	8-Port Neon Analog Line
ANL-NE-L	WRN	test port PCSSpp sh	8-Port Neon Analog Line

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02,..., etc.); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01).

The 8-Port Analog Line circuit packs are:

- TN742
- TN769
- TN467

These circuit packs provide 8 ports for single line on-premises or off-premises analog endpoints such as analog voice terminals, queue warning level lamp, recorded announcements, dictation machines, PagePac paging equipment, external alerting devices, modems, facsimile machines, and AUDIX voice ports. The TN769 supports a neon message waiting lamp. The other 8-port analog lines do not support the lamp.

Test #48 may cause some terminal equipment to ring briefly during daily maintenance. If this ringing is disturbing the customer or the terminal equipment, it should be disabled using the Tests field of the station administration screen. However, on some releases of the software, this action disables Tests #6, #47, and #35 as well as Test #48. Test #47 may cause a false alarm when the port is connected to off-premises equipment, some non-voice terminal equipment, and some loop equipment. If this is the case, then the test should be disabled using the Tests field of the **change station *<extension>*** command.

No maintenance of the terminal connected to the 8-Port Analog Line circuit pack or 8-Port Neon Analog Line circuit pack is performed, except to determine whether or not the terminal is connected. Failures of the neon message waiting lamp power (for ANL-NE-L only) and the common ringing application circuitry are reported as part of the Common Port Circuit Pack errors (see errors 1281 and 1793 in “XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)” on page 6-1368.

Hardware error log entries and test to clear values

Table 6-29. 8-port analog line error log entries

Error type	Aux data	Associated test	Alarm level	On/Off board	Test to clear value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1 (a)	40960 40975 40977	None			
15 (b)	Any	Audits and Updates Test (#36)			
18	0	busyout station <extension>	WRN	OFF	release station <extension>
130 (c)		None	WRN	ON	test port PCSSpp sh
257 (d)		Station Present Test (#48)	WRN	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 3
513		Battery Feed Test (#35)	MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 2
769 (e)		Loop Around and Conference Test(#47)			test port PCSSpp l r 3
1025		NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
1281 (f)					
1793 (f)					

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Major or Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the values used in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. These are in-line errors and can only be resolved over time.

- 40960 — indicates that too many simultaneous incoming ringing attempts were made on this board. Only four ports on a board may be ringing simultaneously. A fifth incoming call will cause an inline error from the board.
- 40975 — indicates that the terminal equipment was on-hook when ring-tip was detected during ringing. This usually indicates a failure in the terminal equipment or the type of terminal has a low ringer impedance. Call the terminal equipment and verify that the terminal rings. If the terminal doesn't ring, then replace it. Otherwise, issue the **test port PCSSpp** command, and follow the procedure for Test #48.
- 40977 — indicates that no terminal equipment was connected when ringing was attempted. Run the Short Test via the **test port PCSSpp** command, and follow the procedure for the results of Test #48.

b. This is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction. Run Short Test Sequence and investigate errors (if any).

c. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

d. Test #48 may cause some terminal equipment to ring briefly during daily maintenance. If this ringing is disturbing the customer or the terminal equipment, it should be disabled via the **change station <extension>** command. However, on some releases of the software, this disables Tests #6, #47, and #35 as well as Test #48.

e. Test #47 may cause a false alarm when the port is connected to off-premises equipment, some non-voice terminal equipment, and some loop equipment. If this causes a false alarm, then disable the test by changing the Tests field of the **change station** command to "no."

f. Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368.

System technician-demanded tests: descriptions and error codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Battery Feed Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-30. ANL-LINE system technician-demanded tests

Order of investigation	Short test sequence	Long Test sequence	D/ND[1]
Battery feed test (also called port diagnostic test) (#35)	X	X	ND
Station present test (also called ringing application test) (#48)	X	X	ND
NPE crosstalk test (#6)		X	ND
Loop around and conference test (#47)		X	ND
Station status and translation audits and updates test (#36)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive, ND = Nondestructive

NPE crosstalk test (#6)

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually only part of a port's Long Test Sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-31. TEST #6 NPE crosstalk test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. (Refer to t''status station'' on page 5-228 for a full description of all possible states.) You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a full description of all possible states.) You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-31. TEST #6 NPE crosstalk test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This code will result under either of the following conditions: 1. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or music on hold). 2. The circuit pack is one of the following: — TN742 vintages 13, 14 and 15 — TN769 vintages 3, 4 and 5
1018	ABORT	Test disabled via administration. The default for the 'Test' field on the 'Station' form is 'y'; thus, you may want to determine why this field has been set to 'n' on this station (this may be due to the ringing application test 48, which can be customer or terminal disturbing). 1. To enable the test for a particular station, enter **change station extension** and set the 'Test?' field on the 'Station Form' to 'y.'
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to a previously existing error on the specific port or a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the previously existing error.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. Either a system allocation to get information about the port or to put the port into a service state failed or the attempt to put the port in connection with a tone source failed (this could be a tone-clock problem). The tone-clock and tone detectors could be having a communication problem, for example, the companding modes could be out of synchronization. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-31. TEST #6 NPE crosstalk test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
Any	FAIL	This test can fail due to on-board or off-board problems. Off-board problems of concern include EXP-INTF faults, TDM-BUS faults, and faults associated with the tone detectors/tone generators. Clear all off-board problems before replacing the board. Keep in mind that a TDM-BUS problem is usually the result of a faulty board connected to the backplane or bent pins on the backplane. 1. Look for EXP-INTF errors in the error log. If present, refer to the EXP-INTF Maintenance documentation. 2. Look for TDM-BUS errors in the error log. If present, refer to the ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093. 3. Look for TONE-BD and/or TONE-PT errors in the error log. If present, refer to the TONE-BD Maintenance documentation and the ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 4. Test the board when the faults from steps 1, 2, and 3 are cleared. Replace the board only if the test fails.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests, by examining station wiring, by examining the station, and by ensuring that the terminal is correctly translated as off-premises or on-premises. **NOTE:** This test always passes for Analog circuit packs TN742 prior to Vintage 4.

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Table 6-31. TEST #6 NPE crosstalk test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command and resolve any problems. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Battery feed test (also called port diagnostic test) (#35)

The battery feed chip provides power to the telephone equipment, signaling, rotary dial pulsing, transmission, and balance. This test checks the signaling and switchhook capabilities of the battery feed chip by terminating the port, applying battery, and trying to detect a current.

Table 6-32. TEST #35 battery feed test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-32. TEST #35 battery feed test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. (Refer to the "Status Commands" section in Chapter 8, "Maintenance Commands and Trouble-Clearing Aids" of *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123), or a full description of all possible states.) You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. (Refer to the "Status Commands" section in Chapter 8, "Maintenance Commands and Trouble-Clearing Aids" of *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123), for a full description of all possible states.) You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This code will result under either of the following conditions: 1. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or music on hold). 2. The circuit pack is one of the following: — TN742 vintages 13, 14 and 15 — TN769 vintages 3, 4 and 5

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Table 6-32. TEST #35 battery feed test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1018	ABORT	Test disabled via administration. The default for the 'Test' field on the 'Station' form is 'y'; thus, you may want to determine why this field has been set to 'n' on this station (this may be due to the ringing application test 48, which can be customer or terminal disturbing). 1. To enable the test for a particular station, enter **change station extension** and set the 'Test?' field on the 'Station Form' to 'y.'
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. Either a system allocation to get information about the port or to put the port into a service state failed or the attempt to put the port in connection with a tone source failed (this could be a tone-clock problem). The tone-clock and tone detectors could be having a communication problem, for example, the companding modes could be out of synchronization. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The port's battery feed chip is unable to supply sufficient power to the terminal equipment. This may occur when the test is performed at the same time that the terminal equipment goes off-hook. 1. Use **status station** to determine when the port is available for testing. When the port becomes available for testing, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a minimum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, determine whether the customer is experiencing problems on this line. Replace the circuit pack only if the customer is experiencing problems.

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Table 6-32. TEST #35 battery feed test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	The port's battery feed chip is able to provide power to the station equipment to detect on-/off-hook. However, the battery feed chip may still be unable to provide power for touch-tones. If tones are heard when buttons are pressed, then the battery feed chip is functioning correctly; otherwise, replace the circuit pack because this port is defective. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests, by examining station wiring, by examining the station, and by ensuring that the terminal is correctly translated as off-premises or on-premises. **NOTE:** This test always passes for TN742 Analog circuit packs prior to Vintage 6.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Station status and translation audits and updates test (#36)

This test updates the analog port's message lamp state (if it has one) and translations (such as station type, dial type, network connection) with information kept in the software. The software is updated with the switchhook state reported by the port processor. When the ringer is in the off state, this test also turns off the station's ringer to prevent constant ringing caused by defective hardware.

Table 6-33. TEST #36 station status and translation audits and updates test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
1004	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. (Refer to the "Status Commands" section in Chapter 8, "Maintenance Commands and Trouble-Clearing Aids", for a full description of all possible states.) You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This code will result under either of the following conditions: 1. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or music on hold). 2. The circuit pack is one of the following: — TN742 vintages 13, 14 and 15 — TN769 vintages 3, 4 and 5
1006	ABORT	This port has been busied out by command or taken out-of-service by the failure of the NPE Crosstalk Test. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error is present, then release the port with the **release station extension** command and run the test again. 2. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 1025 (NPE Crosstalk Test failed) for this port. If this error is present, then investigate the errors associated with the NPE Crosstalk Test (#6) first. 3. Make sure that the terminal is connected and in service, and then retest.
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-33. TEST #36 station status and translation audits and updates test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1	FAIL	This does not indicate a hardware problem. The switchhook audit failed, and the other updates were not performed because of this failure. This condition may occur when the audit is performed at the same time that the terminal equipment goes off-hook. Use the **status station** command to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. When the port becomes available for testing, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
5	FAIL	This does not indicate a hardware problem but may indicate an internal software error. The message waiting lamp update failed. The translation and ringer updates were not performed because of this failure.
7	FAIL	The translation update failed. The ringer update was not performed because of this failure. This does not indicate a hardware problem but may be an internal software error.
8	FAIL	This does not indicate a hardware problem but may be an internal software error. The ringer update failed. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The software and the port processor have the same status. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests, by examining station wiring, by examining the station, and by ensuring that the terminal is correctly translated as off-premises or on-premises. **NOTE:** This test always passes for TN742 Analog circuit packs prior to Vintage 6.

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Table 6-33. TEST #36 station status and translation audits and updates test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Loop around and conference test (#47)

Each Analog Port consists of:

- An NPE for port connectivity and gain, and conferencing functionality
- A code that converts the digital signals of the TDM Bus to analog signals
- A battery feed chip that provides power to the telephone set for signaling, dial pulsing, transmission, and balance

This test is designed to check the on-board transmission capabilities of the NPE, the code, and the battery feed chip of the Analog Port. A Tone Detector and a Tone Generator talk and listen on the same pair of time slots as the Analog Port. The Analog Port is then instructed to go into loop around mode (see Figure 6-3 on page 6-82). The test passes if the signal measured by the Tone Detector is within acceptable limits.

The Conference Circuit Test verifies that the NPE channel for the port being tested can correctly perform the conferencing function. As part of Test #47, the operation of the port conference circuits in the NPE for three and four parties is also tested. In addition, a test is run to measure noise. The NPE is instructed to listen to several different tones and conference the tones together. The resulting signal is then measured by a Tone Detector port. If the level of the tone is within a certain range, the test passes.

The noise test is performed by filtering out the tone and then measuring inherent port noise.

NOTE:
This Loop Around Test is sensitive to the length of the loop, the equipment in the loop, or the equipment terminating the loop, such as off-premises stations. If this test is causing a false alarm, then disable the test by changing the Tests field to "no" using the **change station** command for this station.

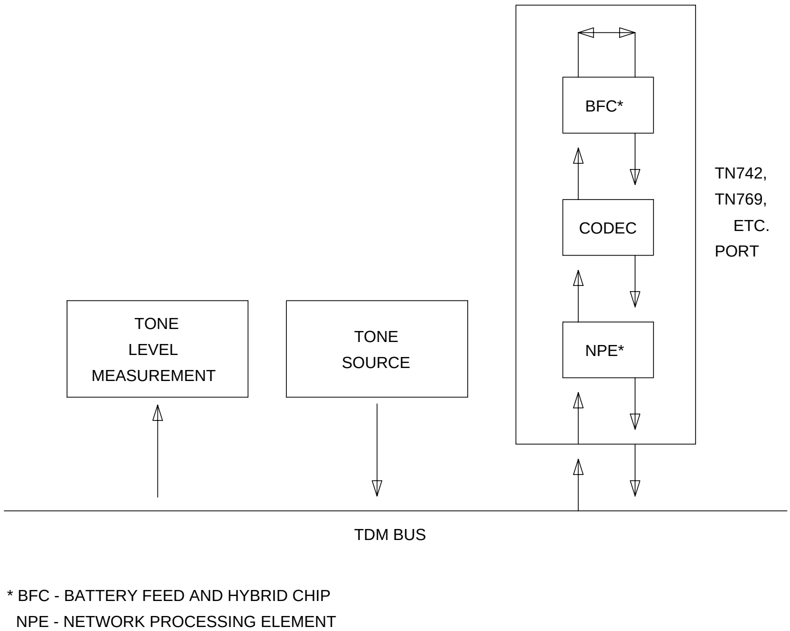

Figure 6-3. Analog loop around and conference test

Table 6-34. TEST #47 loop around and conference test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
7	ABORT	The port was seized by a user for a valid call. 1. Enter **display port PCSSpp** to determine the station's extension. Enter **status station extension** to determine the service state of the port. If the port is in use, it will be unavailable for certain tests. Wait until the port is idle before retesting. 2. If the port is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals up to 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test were not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. (This could be a Music-on-Hold port.) 1. Enter **display port PCSSpp** to determine the station's extension. Enter **status station extension** to determine the service state of the port. If the port is in use, it will be unavailable for certain tests. Wait until the port is idle before retesting. 2. If the port is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals up to 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-34. TEST #47 loop around and conference test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized for a valid call during the conference or noise test. Use the **status station** command to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. If the circuit pack is a TN742 with vintage 10 or less, this test is not valid. Otherwise, proceed with step 2. 2. When the port is available for testing, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This code will result under either of the following conditions: 1. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or music on hold). 2. The circuit pack is one of the following: — TN742 vintages 13, 14 and 15 — TN769 vintages 3, 4 and 5
1018	ABORT	Test disabled via administration. The default for the 'Test' field on the 'Station' form is 'y'; thus, you may want to determine why this field has been set to 'n' on this station (this may be due to the ringing application test 48, which can be customer or terminal disturbing). 1. To enable the test for a particular station, enter **change station** extension and set the ‘Test?’ field on the ‘Station Form’ to ‘y.’
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. Either a system allocation to get information about the port or to put the port into a service state failed or the attempt to put the port in connection with a tone source failed (this could be a tone-clock problem). The tone-clock and tone detectors could be having a communication problem, for example, the companding modes could be out of synchronization. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-34. TEST #47 loop around and conference test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
7	FAIL	The conference test or the noise test failed. This could cause noisy or unreliable connections, or users calling this port may hear an echo. The problem can also be off-board, as described below.
13		The reflective loop around with gain set to low and the 600-ohm balance failed. This will cause noisy or unreliable connections.
14		The reflective loop around test (with the gain set to high, using RC balance) failed. This could cause noisy or unreliable connections. The problem can also be off-board, as described below.
15		The nonreflective loop around test failed. This could cause noisy or unreliable connections, or users calling this port may hear an echo. The problem can also be off-board, as described below. *More information follows.*

Continued on next page

Table 6-34. TEST #47 loop around and conference test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
7 13 14 15 *(cont'd.)*	FAIL *(cont'd.)*	1. Disconnect the terminal equipment from the circuit pack at the cross-connect and run the test again. 2. If the test fails again, replace the circuit pack and reconnect the terminal equipment. If the test passes the second time, then the test results were affected by the terminal equipment connected to the port; in this case, ignore the results of this test if all other tests pass or abort and the station is operating properly. Failure of test 47 does not cause an alarm. If there are failures of other tests, then investigate those errors. User reported troubles with this port should be investigated by using other port tests, by examining station wiring, and by examining the station to ensure that it is correctly translated as off-premises or on-premises. **NOTE:** If the loop around and conference circuit test fails for all ports on a circuit pack, a -5 volt power problem is indicated.
	PASS	The port is able to provide an analog transmission path to the station equipment. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests, by examining station wiring, by examining the station, and by ensuring that the terminal is correctly translated as off-premises or on-premises. **NOTE:** This test always passes for TN742 Analog circuit packs prior to Vintage 6.

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Table 6-34. TEST #47 loop around and conference test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Station present test (also called ringing application test) (#48)

This test provides a burst of ringing current to the terminal equipment and detects that current flows. This test is to ascertain whether or not terminal equipment is connected to the port.

This test may cause some terminal equipment to ring briefly during daily maintenance. If this ringing is disturbing the customer or the terminal equipment, it should be disabled using the Tests field of the station administration screen. However, on some releases of the software, this action disables Tests #6, #47, and #35 as well as Test #48.

Table 6-35. TEST #48 station present test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test were not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** to determine the station's extension. Enter **status station** extension to determine the service state of the port. If the port is in use, it will be unavailable for certain tests. Wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals up to 5 times. 2. Check for phone left off-hook or for wiring problems.
1004	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. (Refer to the "Status Commands" section in Chapter 8, "Maintenance Commands and Trouble-Clearing Aids" of *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123), for a full description of all possible states.) You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This code will result under either of the following conditions: 1. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or music on hold). 2. The circuit pack is one of the following: — TN742 vintages 13, 14 and 15 — TN769 vintages 3, 4 and 5

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Table 6-35. TEST #48 station present test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1008	ABORT	Could not allocate a ringing circuit for one of the following reasons: ■ All the ringing circuits are in use, or ■ The ringing generator is defective, or ■ It is not wired correctly. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, look for RING-GEN errors in the Error Log. If an ABORT 1008 occurs for Test #48 on other circuit packs as well, then the ring generator may be defective. If it does not occur on other ports, then that circuit pack is currently using all 4 ringing phases.
1018	ABORT	The test was disabled via administration. The default for the ’Test’ field on the ’Station’ form is ’y’; thus, you may want to determine why this field has been set to ’n’ on this station (this may be due to the ringing application test 48, which can be customer or terminal disturbing). 1. To enable the test for a particular station, enter **change station *<extension>*** and set the `Test?` field on the station form to **y**.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. Either a system allocation to get information about the port or to put the port into a service state failed or the attempt to put the port in connection with a tone source failed (this could be a tone-clock problem). The tone-clock and tone detectors could be having a communication problem, for example, the companding modes could be out of synchronization. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-35. TEST #48 station present test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	The terminal equipment is not connected to the circuit pack or the ringing generator may have failed. 1. Remotely test the equipment. 2. If the test fails again, look for RING-GEN errors in the error log. If present, refer to the "RING-GEN (Analog Ring Generator)" on page 6-1011. 3. Check all of the wiring between the station equipment and the switch. Then, run the test again. 4. If the test still fails, the set may be defective. Check the set, and replace it, if necessary. 5. Some terminal equipment (such as a modem) could fail even when it is connected properly. If this is the case, disable the test using the **change station extension** command (enter 'n' into the 'Test' field). Note that this action also disables tests 6, 7, 161, and 35 on this port.
	PASS	The station is connected properly to the switch. This test may also pass if no terminal equipment is connected and the terminal is located far from the switch (that is, it is off-premises). User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests, by examining station wiring, by examining the station, and by ensuring that the terminal is correctly translated as off-premises or on-premises. **NOTE:** This test always passes for TN742 Analog circuit packs prior to Vintage 6.

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Table 6-35. TEST #48 station present test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

AN-LN-PT (Analog Line Port)

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run[1]	Full name of MO
AN-LN-PT	MIN	test port UUCSSpp l	Analog Line Port
AN-LN-PT	WRN	test port UUCSSpp sh	Analog Line Port

1. UU is the universal cabinet number (1 for PPN). C is the carrier designation (A or B). SS is the number of the slot in which the circuit pack resides (01 to 10). pp is the two digit port number (01, 02, ...).

The TN793B/TN2793B Analog Line circuit pack (w/ Caller ID), and the TN797 Analog Trunk and Line circuit pack both support this Maintenance Object.

The TN793B/TN2793B Analog Line circuit pack (w/ Caller ID) provides 24 ports for voice terminals and supports both on-premises and off-premises analog voice terminals.

The TN797 Analog Trunk and Line circuit pack provides 8 ports, each of which may be administered in any of several ways, as described in maintenance object TR-LN-BD.

NOTE:
The TN793B/TN2793B analog line circuit pack supports analog data modules. When assigned, analog data modules provide access to the NetPkt (TN794 circuit pack) data ports. To activate an analog data module you must assign the port location on the data form and connect a modem to the port. The analog data module can be used for connection to a CDR output, or other adjuncts as needed. These ports are tested the same as all other analog ports on the circuit pack.

Ringing caused by maintenance testing

Test #48 may cause some terminal equipment to ring briefly during daily maintenance. If this ringing disturbs the customer or the terminal equipment, disable it in the `Tests` field of the **change station *extension*** form. Be aware that this action also disables Tests #6, 7, 161, and 35 on some software releases.

Error log entries and test to clear values

Table 6-36. Analog line port error log entries

Error type	Aux data	Associated test	Alarm level	On/Off board	Test to clear value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port UUCSSpp sh r 1
1(a)	40960 40975 40977	none			
15(b)	Any	Audits and Updates Test (#36)			
18	0	busy station *extension*	WRN	ON	release station *extension*
130(c)		None	WRN	ON	test port UUCSSpp sh
257(d)	40973	none			
513(e)		Station Present Test (#48)	WRN	OFF	test port UUCSSpp sh r 2
769		Battery Feed Test (#35)	MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port UUCSSpp sh r 2
1025		Looparound Test (#161)	MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port UUCSSpp l r 2
1281		Conference Test (#7)	MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port UUCSSpp l r 2
1537		NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port UUCSSpp l r 2

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the values used in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. **Error Type 1**: these are in-line errors and can only be resolved over time.

   - Aux Data 40960 indicates that too many simultaneous incoming ringing attempts were made on this board. Only 4 ports on a board may ring simultaneously. A 5th incoming call will cause an inline error from the board.
   - Aux Data 40975 indicates that the terminal equipment was on-hook when ring-tip was detected during ringing. This usually indicates a failure in the terminal equipment or the type of terminal has a low ringer impedance.
     1. Call the terminal equipment and verify that the terminal rings.
     2. If the terminal does not ring, then replace it.
     3. Otherwise, issue the **test port UUCSSpp** command, and follow the procedure for Test #48.
   - 40977 indicates that no terminal equipment was connected when ringing was attempted.
     1. Run the short test via the **test port UUCSSpp** command, and follow the procedure for the results of Test #48.

b. **Error Type 15**: this is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction.

   1. Run the Short Test Sequence and investigate any associated errors.

c. **Error Type 130**: this error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes.

   1. To clear the error, reseat or replace the circuit pack.

d. **Error Type 257**: this is an in-line error and can only be resolved over time. This error indicates that ringing voltage is absent.

   1. If only 1 analog circuit pack in the system has this problem, replace the circuit pack.
   2. If only analog circuit packs on a particular carrier have this error, the ringing generator may not be connected to this carrier.
   3. If analog circuit packs on many carriers have this error, it is probably a problem with the ringing generator.

e. **Error Type 513**:Test #48 can cause some terminal equipment to ring briefly during daily maintenance.

   1. If this disturbs the customer or the terminal equipment, disable it by setting the `Tests` field on the **change station *extension*** form to **n**. On some software releases, this also disables Tests #6, 7, 161, and 35.

System technician-demanded tests: descriptions and error codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Battery Feed Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-37. Analog line port system technician-demanded tests

Order of investigation	Short test sequence	Long test sequence	D/ND[1]
Battery Feed Test (also called Port Diagnostic Test) (#35)	X	X	ND
Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48)	X	X	ND
Looparound Test (#161)		X	ND
Conference Circuit Test (#7)		X	ND
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Station Status and Translation Audits and Updates Test (#36)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

This test verifies that the port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually part of the long test sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-38. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Necessary system resources could not be allocated to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1000	ABORT	System resources are unavailable. The port may be busy with a valid call. This result is also reported for the system's Music-On-Hold port when it is off-hook, which it usually is. 1. Enter **display port UUCSSpp** to determine the station's extension. 2. Enter **status station *extension*** to determine the service state of the port. (Refer to "status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 4. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run test are not available. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. 1. Refer to "TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 2. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 3. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.

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Table 6-38. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present or some tone detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Resolve any TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. 2. Resolve any TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 4. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1004	ABORT	A valid call seized the port during the test and aborted the test. 1. Use the **display port UUCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. 2. Use the **status station *extension*** command to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle before testing. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 4. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1005	ABORT	This test was aborted due to a configuration problem. The test is not applicable for this type of analog port. This error can be ignored.
1018	ABORT	Administration has disabled the test. The default for the `Test?` field on the station form is **y**. Determine why this field has been set to **n** on this station (this may be due to the ringing application Test #48, which can be disturbing to customer or terminal equipment). 1. To enable the test for a particular station being tested, enter **change station *extension***. 2. Change the `Test?` field on the station form to **y**.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run test are not available. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.

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Table 6-38. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
Any	FAIL	This test can fail due to on-board or off-board problems. Off-board problems include TDM-BUS faults, EXP-PN and EXP-INTF faults, and faults associated with the tone detectors/tone generators. Clear all off-board problems before replacing the board. 1. A TDM-BUS problem is usually the result of a faulty board connection to the backplane, or bent pins on the backplane. Resolve any TDM-BUS errors in the error log. 2. Resolve any EXP-PN and/or EXP-INTF errors in the error log. 3. Resolve any TONE-BD and/or TONE-PT errors in the error log. 4. Test the board when the faults from Steps 1, 2, and 3 are cleared. Replace the board only if the test fails.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. Investigate user-reported troubles on this port by running other port tests, by examining station wiring, or by inspecting the station.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This result could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to make sure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list configuration** command, and resolve any problems. 2. If the board is correctly inserted, issue the **busy board UUCSS** command. 3. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 4. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 5. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. This re-establishes the link between the internal ID and the port. 6. If this is not the case, check to make sure that a valid board is inserted.

Conference Circuit Test (#7)

This test verifies that the NPE channel for the port being tested correctly performs the conferencing function.

Table 6-39. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Necessary system resources could not be allocated to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1000	ABORT	System resources are unavailable. The port may be busy with a valid call. This result is also reported for the system's Music-On-Hold port when it is off-hook, which it usually is. 1. Enter **display port UUCSSpp** to determine the station's extension. 2. Enter **status station *extension*** to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 4. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1004	ABORT	A valid call seized the port during the test and aborted the test. 1. Use the **display port UUCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. 2. Use the **status station *extension*** command to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle before testing. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 4. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1005	ABORT	This test was aborted due to a configuration problem. The test is not applicable for this type of analog port. This error can be ignored.

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Table 6-39. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1018	ABORT	Administration has disabled the test. The default for the `Test?` field on the station form is **y**. Determine why this field has been set to **n** on this station (this may be due to the ringing application Test #48, which can be disturbing to customer or terminal equipment). 1. To enable the test for a particular station being tested, enter **change station *extension***. 2. Change the `Test?` field on the station form to **y**.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Resolve any TONE-PT errors in the error log. 2. If there are no TONE-PT errors, retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 3. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
Any	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port did not conference the tones correctly. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Issue the **display port UUCSSpp** and the **status station *extension*** commands to determine if the station is idle. 2. If the station is idle, issue the **test port UUCSSpp** command for this port. 3. If the test continues to fail, issue the **busy port UUCSSpp** and the **release port UUCSSpp** commands, and then retest. 4. If the test still fails, replace the board.
	PASS	The port can correctly conference multiple connections. Investigate user-reported troubles on this port by running other port tests; by examining station, trunk, or external wiring; or by inspecting the station.

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Table 6-39. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This result could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to make sure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list configuration** command, and resolve any problems. 2. If the board is correctly inserted, issue the **busy board UUCSS** command. 3. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 4. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 5. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. This re-establishes the link between the internal ID and the port. 6. If this is not the case, check to make sure that a valid board is inserted.

Battery Feed Test (also called Port Diagnostic Test) (#35)

The battery feed chip provides power to the telephone equipment, signaling, rotary dial pulsing, transmission, and balance. This test checks the signaling and switchhook capabilities of the battery feed chip by terminating the port, applying battery power, and detecting the resulting current.

Table 6-40. TEST #35 Battery Feed Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Necessary system resources could not be allocated to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1000	ABORT	System resources are unavailable. The port may be busy with a valid call. This result is also reported for the system's Music-On-Hold port when it is off-hook, which it usually is. 1. Enter **display port UUCSSpp** to determine the station's extension. 2. Enter **status station *extension*** to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 4. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1004	ABORT	A valid call seized the port during the test and aborted the test. 1. Use the **display port UUCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. 2. Use the **status station *extension*** command to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle before testing. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 4. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1005	ABORT	This test was aborted due to a configuration problem. The test is not applicable for this type of analog port. This error can be ignored.

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Table 6-40. TEST #35 Battery Feed Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1018	ABORT	Administration has disabled the test. The default for the `Test?` field on the station form is **y**. Determine why this field has been set to **n** on this station (this may be due to the ringing application Test #48, which can be disturbing to customer or terminal equipment). 1. To enable the test for a particular station being tested, enter **change station *extension***. 2. Change the `Test?` field on the station form to **y**.
1392	ABORT	This port is currently a TTI port and the test does not execute on it. 1. Verify that the port is a TTI port: ■ Enter the **display port UUCSSpp** command (the display shows that the port is a TTI port). ■ Enter the **list configuration** command (the display shows a **t** for the port). 2. If both commands indicate that the port is a TTI port, the abort is correct for the test, and no action is necessary. 3. If either command indicates that the port is *not* a TTI port, escalate the problem.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.

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Table 6-40. TEST #35 Battery Feed Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	FAIL	The port's battery feed chip is unable to supply sufficient power to the terminal equipment. This test result might be marginal, and the terminal equipment may be operating satisfactorily. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, determine whether the customer is experiencing problems on this line. Replace the circuit pack only if the customer is experiencing problems.
	PASS	The port's battery feed chip is able to provide sufficient power to the station equipment to detect on-/off-hook, but may not be able to supply power for touch-tones. 1. If touch-tones are inoperative on this station, replace the circuit pack because this port is inoperative. 2. Investigate user-reported troubles on this port by running other port tests, by examining station wiring, or by inspecting the station.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This result could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to make sure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list configuration** command, and resolve any problems. 2. If the board is correctly inserted, issue the **busy board UUCSS** command. 3. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 4. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 5. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. This re-establishes the link between the internal ID and the port. 6. If this is not the case, check to make sure that a valid board is inserted.

Station Status and Translation Audits and Updates Test (#36)

This test updates the analog port's message lamp state (if it has one) and translations with information in the software.

Table 6-41. Test #36 Station Status and Translation Audits and Updates

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Necessary system resources could not be allocated to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1004	ABORT	A valid call seized the port during the test and aborted the test. 1. Use the **display port UUCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. 2. Use the **status station *extension*** command to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle before testing. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 4. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1005	ABORT	This test was aborted due to a configuration problem. The test is not applicable for this type of analog port. This error can be ignored.
1006	ABORT	The port is out-of-service. The **busy station *extension*** command has been given to this port, or it has been taken out-of-service by the failure of the NPE Crosstalk Test. 1. Look for error type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error is present, release the port (**release station *extension***), and run the test again. 2. Check for error type 1537 (NPE Crosstalk Test failed) for this port. If this error is present, investigate the errors associated with the NPE Crosstalk Test (#6). 3. Make sure that the terminal is connected and in service, and then retest.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.

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Table 6-41. Test #36 Station Status and Translation Audits and Updates — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	FAIL	The switchhook audit failed. This result does not indicate a hardware problem. The other updates were not performed because of this failure. This may occur if the audit is performed at the same time the terminal equipment goes off-hook. 1. Use the **status station *extension*** command to determine when the port is available. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 3. If the test continues to fail, escalate the problem.
5	FAIL	The message waiting lamp update failed. This may be an internal software error. The translation and ringer updates were not performed because of this failure.
7	FAIL	The translation update failed. There may be an internal software error. The ringer update was not performed because of this failure.
8	FAIL	The ringer update failed. There may be an internal software error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, escalate the problem.
	PASS	The software and the port processor have the same status. Investigate user-reported troubles on this port by running other port tests, by examining station wiring, or by inspecting the station.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This result could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to make sure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list configuration** command, and resolve any problems. 2. If the board is correctly inserted, issue the **busy board UUCSS** command. 3. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 4. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 5. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. This re-establishes the link between the internal ID and the port. 6. If this is not the case, check to make sure that a valid board is inserted.

Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48)

This test applies momentary ringing voltage to the terminal equipment and monitors resulting current flow to determine whether terminal equipment is connected to the port. This test may cause some terminal equipment to ring briefly during daily maintenance. If this ringing disturbs the customer or the terminal equipment, you can disable it via the `Tests` field on the **change station *extension*** form. However, on some software releases, Tests #6, 7, 161, and 35 also are disabled.

Table 6-42. TEST #48 Station Present Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Necessary system resources could not be allocated to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1000	ABORT	System resources are unavailable. The port may be busy with a valid call. This result is also reported for the system's Music-On-Hold port when it is off-hook, which it usually is. 1. Enter **display port UUCSSpp** to determine the station's extension. 2. Enter **status station *extension*** to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 4. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1004	ABORT	A valid call seized the port during the test and aborted the test. 1. Use the **display port UUCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. 2. Use the **status station *extension*** command to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle before testing. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 4. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1005	ABORT	This test was aborted due to a configuration problem. The test is not applicable for this type of analog port. This error can be ignored.

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Table 6-42. TEST #48 Station Present Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1008	ABORT	A ringing circuit could not be allocated. Either all of the ringing circuits are in use, the ringing generator is defective, or it is not wired correctly. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, look for RING-GEN errors in the Error Log. 3. If ABORT 1008 occurs for this test on other circuit packs as well, the ringing generator may be defective or is not wired correctly (see RING-GEN). 4. If an ABORT 1008 does not occur on other ports, then all four ring phases are in use.
1018	ABORT	Administration has disabled the test. The default for the `Test?` field on the station form is **y**. Determine why this field has been set to **n** on this station (this may be due to the ringing application Test 48, which can be disturbing to customer or terminal equipment). 1. To enable the test for a particular station being tested, enter **change station *extension***. 2. Change the `Test?` field on the station form to **y**.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.

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Table 6-42. TEST #48 Station Present Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	FAIL	The terminal equipment is not connected to the circuit pack. Some terminal equipment, such as modems, may fail even when connected properly. 1. Remotely test the terminal equipment. 2. If the test fails again, resolve any RING-GEN errors in the error log, if present. 3. Check all of the wiring between the station equipment and the switch. Then, run the test again. 4. If the test still fails, the terminal equipment may be defective. Check and replace it, if necessary. 5. Some terminal equipment might fail even when it is connected properly. If this is the case, disable the test using the **change station *extension*** command (enter **n** into the `Test` field). Note that this action also disables Tests 6, 7, 35, and 161 on this port.
	PASS	The station is connected properly to the switch. Investigate user-reported troubles on this port by running other port tests, by examining station wiring, or by inspecting the station. **NOTE:** This test may also pass if no terminal equipment is connected and the terminal is located very far from the switch.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This result could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to make sure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list configuration** command, and resolve any problems. 2. If the board is correctly inserted, issue the **busy board UUCSS** command. 3. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 4. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 5. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. This re-establishes the link between the internal ID and the port. 6. If this is not the case, check to make sure that a valid board is inserted.

Looparound Test (#161)

This test checks the on-board transmission capabilities of the NPE, the codec, and the battery feed chip of the analog port. The test passes if the signal measured by the tone detector is within acceptable limits.

Table 6-43. TEST #161 Looparound Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Necessary system resources could not be allocated to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1000	ABORT	System resources are unavailable. The port may be busy with a valid call. This result is also reported for the system's Music-On-Hold port when it is off-hook, which it usually is. 1. Enter **display port UUCSSpp** to determine the station's extension. 2. Enter **status station *extension*** to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 4. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. 1. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 2. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 3. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.

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Table 6-43. TEST #161 Looparound Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present or some tone detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Resolve any TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. 2. Resolve any TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 4. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1004	ABORT	A valid call seized the port during the test and aborted the test. 1. Use the **display port UUCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. 2. Use the **status station *extension*** command to determine the service state of the port. 3. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle before testing. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 4. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1005	ABORT	This test was aborted due to a configuration problem. The test is not applicable for this type of analog port. This error can be ignored.
1018	ABORT	Administration has disabled the test. The default for the `Test?` field on the station form is **y**. Determine why this field has been set to **n** on this station (this may be due to the ringing application Test 48, which can be disturbing to customer or terminal equipment). 1. To enable the test for a particular station being tested, enter **change station *extension***. 2. Change the `Test?` field on the station form to **y**.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals no more than 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.

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Table 6-43. TEST #161 Looparound Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	FAIL	The reflective Looparound Test failed. This could cause noisy or unreliable connections, or users calling this port may hear an echo. The problem can also be off-board. 1. Since a line seizure may affect the test, repeat the test at 1-minute intervals for no more than 5 times. 2. Using the **test board UUCSS short** command, run circuit pack tests to check the tone generator and the tone detector circuit packs. 3. Resolve any problems on the tone generator or the tone detector circuit packs. 4. If the tone generator and tone detector circuit packs are functioning properly, determine if a voice terminal is connected and wired properly. Resolve any problems found. 5. If the test still fails, replace the analog line circuit pack.
	PASS	The port provides an analog transmission path to the station equipment. Investigate user-reported troubles on this port by running other port tests, by examining station wiring, or by inspecting the station.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This result could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to make sure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list configuration** command, and resolve any problems. 2. If the board is correctly inserted, issue the **busy board UUCSS** command. 3. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 4. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 5. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. This re-establishes the link between the internal ID and the port. 6. If this is not the case, check to make sure that a valid board is inserted.

ANN-BD (announcement circuit pack)

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run[1]	Full name of MO
ANN-BD	MINOR	test board PCSS l	Announcement Circuit Pack
ANN-BD	WRN	test board PCSS l	Announcement Circuit Pack

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

The TN750 Announcement circuit pack is a service circuit which provides an integrated means for recording announcements that can be played back on demand by call processing as part of a calling feature (for example, announcements on hunt group calls). There are 16 Announcement Ports on the Announcement circuit pack. Each port can play any integrated announcement, independently of the other ports. In addition to the 16 Announcement Ports, the Announcement circuit pack also has one Data Line Circuit Port (port 17). The Data Line Circuit Port is used for uploading/downloading the announcement memory to/from the memory card. If there are any errors associated with port 17, refer to ''DAT-LINE (Data Line)'' on page 6-381. If there are any errors associated with any other port, refer to ''ANN-PT (announcement port)'' on page 6-135.

NOTE:
TN750C is required if your system has multiple announcement boards (up to ten are allowed). Only one TN750A/B may be present in the system when a TN750C is used. The announcements from a TN750A/B can be saved and restored to a TN750C — but once the announcements are recorded onto a TN750C, they are not backward compatible with the TN750A/B.

The Announcement circuit pack has two processors on it. The first processor, or Angel, controls the circuit pack and communicates with the switch via the control channel on the TDM Bus. The second processor, or Speech Processor (SP), controls the speech memory and announcements. Digital speech is converted from its TDM Bus form to an internal storage form (for recording) and vice versa (for playbacks) by the 140AY device on the circuit pack, which has 16 channels (one for each Announcement Port).

General notes

Here are a few **very important** general notes that apply to any problem on the Announcement circuit pack. The user should read this before attempting to work on the TN750 Announcement circuit pack or Announcement Ports, **especially if the circuit pack needs to be replaced.**

1. The TN750 Announcement circuit pack retains all integrated announcements *as long as the circuit pack has power*. For this reason, whenever there is a problem with either the Announcement circuit pack or an Announcement Port that may require the circuit pack to be reset, it is always best to try to reset the circuit pack via the **reset board PCSS** command first. If that does not work, replace the circuit pack. **Announcements are preserved through a software reset, but they are lost when the circuit pack is reseated.**
2. **If a customer has announcements on the Announcement circuit pack, then announcements must be saved on the memory card to ensure that they are not lost.** This should be done as soon as the announcements are recorded on the circuit pack (or whenever they are changed), assuming that the circuit pack is in proper working order (see Note).

   NOTE:
   Unlike translations, announcements are NEVER automatically saved to the memory card.

3. The **save announcements** command replaces the announcement file on the memory card. Care must be taken not to mistakenly enter this command and, as a result, destroy a valid file on the memory card.
4. The **restore announcements** command replaces the Announcement circuit pack speech memory with the announcement file on the memory card. Care must be taken not to mistakenly enter this command, destroying valid speech memory, especially if the memory card does not have a valid announcement file on it.
5. Whenever the Announcement circuit pack is replaced, announcements must always be rerecorded or downloaded to the new circuit pack. Otherwise, call processing is not able to use the pack.
6. If announcement speech memory is corrupted, announcements should not be saved [that is, if the Announcement Checksum Test (#209) fails, or if the speech sounds corrupted on playback]. This can ruin a good announcement file on the memory card and potentially cause errors/alarms on any circuit pack to which the new file is downloaded. However, if the customer does not have a valid announcement file on the memory card, announcements can be saved in an effort to try to retain some of them (all of the announcements recorded may not be corrupted).

7. Due to a hardware fault in the TN750 announcement board, the following sequence of events my cause the announcement file to become corrupted and unusable:

   - Fill the board with recorded announcements.
   - Delete the last few announcements recorded.
   - Re-record the announcements deleted.

   If the announcement file becomes corrupted, the only solution is to re-record all announcements. To do this, follow these steps:

   a. Remove the announcement board.
   b. Remove the tape cartridge from the tape drive. Do this so that announcements are not automatically restored from tape.
   c. Re-insert the announcement board.
   d. Re-record all announcements.
   e. Insert the tape cartridge in the tape drive.
   f. Issue the save announcements command to save all the announcements on the tape.

   This hardware fault is fixed in the TN750B announcement board. However, the TN750B board will not automatically correct an announcement file which has previously been corrupted by a TN750 board. The only way to correct an announcement file corrupted by the TN750 board is to follow the steps above.

Announcement administration

A brief description of the integrated announcement administration is given here to aid in troubleshooting the Announcement circuit pack and its ports. In many cases, it is necessary to record, play back, and/or delete announcements to resolve an alarm. It may also be necessary to save and restore announcements as part of the maintenance procedures. For a complete description of integrated announcement administration, please refer to *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522).

Announcement session

Announcements can be recorded, played back, and deleted from an announcement session. A station's COS needs to include console permissions in order for that station to be able to enter an announcement session. To enter an announcement session, go off-hook on a station that has console permissions and enter the appropriate Feature Access Code (FAC), administered as Announcement access code on the FACs form. Dial tone should be returned at this point. Enter the extension of the announcement that needs to be recorded, deleted, or played back. Again, dial tone should be heard. To record an announcement, press station keypad digit 1, record after the tone, and hang up when done. To play back an announcement, press 2. To delete an announcement, press 3 (confirmation tone is given if the delete worked). Announcements can also be played back by simply calling the announcement extension associated with them.

Uploading/Downloading announcements

Integrated announcements on the TN750 Announcement circuit pack can be uploaded to the memory card with the administration terminal **save announcements** command. Likewise, integrated announcements can be downloaded to the Announcement circuit pack with the **restore announcements** command. Both of these commands require a free data module of NETCON type to be administered, a data module of announcement type (on the Announcement circuit pack) to be administered, and a memory card. These commands are useful in maintaining the customer's recorded announcements. Depending on system traffic, announcement uploads and/or downloads take between 30 and 45 minutes.

The system **automatically** tries to download the Announcement circuit pack five minutes after it is inserted. This automatic download procedure is aborted if:

1. An announcement is recorded within 10 minutes of circuit pack insertion.
2. An announcement download is invoked sooner with the administration terminal **restore announcements** command.
3. No announcement and/or NETCON data module is administered.
4. Either the announcement data module is busy or all the administered NETCON data modules are busy.
5. No memory card is in the system.
6. The memory card in the system does not have a valid announcement file saved on it.

Hardware error log entries and test to clear values

Table 6-44. Announcement circuit pack error log entries

Error type	Aux data	Associated test	Alarm level (See WARNING message below)	On/Off board	Test to clear value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test board PCSS sh r 1
1 (a)	0	Circuit pack removed or SAKI Test (#53)	MINOR	ON	
2 (p)		None			
14 (b)	1 to 64	Announcement Checksum Test (#209)			
18	0	busyout board PCSS	WARNING	OFF	release board PCSS
23 (c)	0	None	WARNING	OFF	
125 (d)		None	MINOR	ON	
170 (e)	0	None	MINOR	ON	
217 (f)	0	None	WARNING	OFF	
257	65535	Control Channel Test (#52)	MINOR	ON	test board PCSS l r 20
257 (g)	Any	None			
267 (f)	0	None	WARNING	OFF	
513 (h)	Any	None			
1025 (i)	4363	NPE Audit Test (#50)			test board PCSS l
1281 (j)	17699	None			
1538 (k)	Any	None	MINOR	ON	
1793		Angel-SP Handshake Test (#208)	MINOR	ON	test board PCSS l r 3
	17680	In-line Error			

Continued on next page

Table 6-44. Announcement circuit pack error log entries — *Continued*

Error type	Aux data	Associated test	Alarm level (See WARNING message below)	On/Off board	Test to clear value
2049 (l) (m)		Clock Match Inquiry Test (#212)	MINOR	ON	test board PCSS sh r 3
	17674	In-line Error			
2305		140AY Loop Around Test (#210)	MINOR	ON	test board PCSS sh r 3
2561		Super Frame Match Inquiry Test (#211)	MINOR	ON	test board PCSS sh r 3
	17676	In-line Error			
2817 (l)		Announcement Checksum Test (#209)	MINOR	ON	test board PCSS sh r 3
	17682	In-line Error			
	17699 (m)	In-line Error			
3840 (n)	Any	None			
3999 (o)	Any	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

WARNING:

All alarms are upgraded to MAJOR when the BASE Tone Generator is set to 12 (France).

Notes:

a. Error Type 1— This error indicates the circuit pack totally stopped functioning or it was physically removed from the system.

> **NOTE:**
> The alarm is logged about 11 minutes after the circuit pack has been removed and/or SAKI Test (#53) fails.

If the circuit pack is not in the system, insert a circuit pack (in the same slot as the error indicates) to resolve this error. Or, if the circuit pack is in the system and the red LED is on, follow the instructions for "Red (alarm)" in the "Control and Port Circuit Pack Status LEDs" section in Chapter 7, "LED Interpretation" of *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123).

> **NOTE:**
> The alarm is logged about 11 minutes after the circuit pack has been removed and/or SAKI Test (#53) fails.

> **WARNING:**
> *Reseating and/or replacing the circuit pack results in loss of integrated announcements (TN750/B only). See "General notes" near the beginning of this Maintenance procedure.*

b. Error Type 14— Whenever the Announcement Checksum Test (#209) fails, this error is logged. The Aux Data indicates the number of the first defective announcement found. This number corresponds to the announcement numbers on the announcement form. The extension relating to the announcement can be determined by the **display announcement** command. This error only appears in the Error Log in conjunction with Error Type 2817. Follow the procedures for Error Type 2817 to troubleshoot Error Type 14.

c. Error Type 23—The circuit pack has been logically administered but not physically installed. The alarm is cleared when the circuit pack is installed.

d. Error Type 125—A wrong circuit pack is inserted in the slot where this circuit pack is logically administered. To resolve this problem, either remove the wrong circuit pack and insert the logically administered circuit pack OR use the **change circuit-pack** command to readminister this slot to match the circuit pack inserted.

e. Error Type 217 and 267— Indicate that there is more than one TN750 Announcement circuit pack inserted in the system. Remove the alarmed circuit pack.

f. Error Type 257—This error indicates transient communication problems with this circuit pack. This error is not service-affecting and no action is required.

g. Error Type 513—This error, when reported with Aux Data in the range of 4352 to 4358, indicates the circuit pack has reported a hardware failure on the circuit pack. The circuit pack should be replaced.

WARNING:
Replacing the circuit pack results in loss of integrated announcements (TN750/B only). See ''General notes'' near the beginning of this Maintenance procedure.

h. Error Type 1025—This error is not service-affecting and no action is required.

i. Error Type 1281—The SP found a fault in the speech main memory (SMM) (that is, it found one or more faulty memory locations). Whenever this error is logged, error 2817 is also logged [see Note (j)], which causes the maintenance system to run the Announcement Checksum Test (#209) to determine if the bad memory location was being used by an announcement.

j. Error Type 1538—The hyperactive circuit pack is out-of-service and may exhibit one or more of the following symptoms:

1. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning with a NO-BOARD.
2. A busyout/release of the circuit pack has no effect on test results.
3. A **list configuration** command shows that the circuit pack and ports are properly installed.

The system tries to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. If the error recurs after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack. (Refer to Chapter 2, ''Maintenance Procedures for DEFINITY ONE''.)

k. Error Type 2049 and 2817—These errors are logged in conjunction with Error Type 1281, Aux Data 17699. Since that error [see Note (i)] means that a defective speech memory location was found, the announcement checksum error is also logged. This causes the Announcement Checksum Test (#209) to run, which determines if the defective memory location has corrupted any recorded announcements. If the Checksum Test passes, the faulty memory location is currently not being used, and the SP marks the location as faulty to ensure that future announcements do not attempt to use it.

NOTE:
As memory locations are marked faulty, the amount of available memory decreases, which decreases the total amount of announcement time available on the circuit pack.

l. Error Type 2049—A transient error that does not cause an alarm can occasionally occur during a SPE, TDM BUS, or Tone Clock interchange. It is possible for a marginal Tone-Clock circuit pack to cause this error against the ANN-BD without alarming the TONE-BD. If this error occurs again, replacing the Tone-Clock circuit pack may clear up this error. See the FAIL case in the Clock Match Inquiry Test (#212).

m. Error Type 3840— This error is not service-affecting and no action is required.

n. Error type 3999— Indicates that the circuit pack sent a large number of control channel messages to the switch within a short period of time. If error type 1538 is also present, then the circuit pack was taken out-of-service due to hyperactivity. If error type 1538 is not present, then the circuit pack has not been taken out-of-service, but it has generated 50% of the messages necessary to be considered hyperactive. This may be completely normal during heavy traffic periods. However, if this error type is logged when the circuit pack is being lightly used, it may indicate a problem with the circuit pack or the equipment attached to it.

o. Error Type 2—Check the Class of Restriction (COR) administered for the Data Line extension assigned to the TN750 for uploading and downloading announcements. The extension can be found by using **list data-module**.

System technician-demanded tests: descriptions and error codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in Table 6-45 when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Control Channel Loop Around Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-45. System Technician-demanded tests: ANN-BD

Order of investigation	Short test sequence	Long test sequence	Reset board sequence	D/ND[1]
Control channel loop-around test (#52) (a)		X		ND
Angel-speech processor (sp) handshake test (#208)		X		ND
Clock match inquiry test (#212)	X	X		ND
Super frame match inquiry test (#211)	X	X		ND
140AY loop around test (#210)	X	X		ND
Announcement checksum test (#209)	X	X		ND
Connection Audit Test (#50) (a)		X		ND
SAKI Sanity Test (#53) (a)			X	D

1. D = Destructive, ND = Nondestructive

Note:

a. For a complete description of these tests, refer to the “‘‘XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)’’ on page 6-1368.

Angel-speech processor (sp) handshake test (#208)

This test checks the integrity of the communication link between the two processors on the Announcement circuit pack.

WARNING:

Failure of this test indicates that the Speech Processor is insane and ***results in the loss of all integrated announcements on the circuit pack.***

Table 6-46. TEST #208 angel-speech processor (SP) handshake test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. If Error Type 1538 is present in the Error Log, follow the maintenance strategy recommended for this Error Type.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Test failed. Circuit pack cannot be used. **Announcement speech memory is cleared when this test fails. Therefore, when the problem has been resolved, announcements must be rerecorded or downloaded to the circuit pack.** 1. Reset the circuit pack via the **reset board PCSS** command and then run this test again. If the test continues to fail, replace the circuit pack and then run this test again. 2. If there are recurring alarms on this circuit pack caused by this test failing, replace the circuit pack **even if Step 1 works**. **WARNING:** *Replacing the circuit pack results in loss of integrated announcements. See "General notes" near the beginning of this Maintenance documentation.*
	PASS	The communications link between the two processors on the Announcement circuit pack is functioning properly. User-reported troubles on this circuit pack should be investigated using other circuit pack and port tests. Refer to ''ANN-PT (announcement port)'' on page 6-135 for a description of the port tests.

Announcement checksum test (#209)

Associated with every recorded announcement is a checksum. In this test, the SP checks a stored global checksum covering all recorded announcements against a calculated one and returns the results to the maintenance system. If the global checksum failed, maintenance requests the SP to check each individual announcement's checksum.

If the test fails, then it returns the total number of defective announcements found. In addition, associated with each failure is an error in the Error Log (Error Type 14). The Aux Data indicates the number of the first defective announcement found. This number corresponds to the announcement numbers on the announcement form. The extension relating to the announcement can be determined by the **display announcement** command.

Table 6-47. TEST #209 announcement checksum test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
0	ABORT	An error code of 0 indicates that the announcement file has been corrupted due to a hardware fault in the TN750 board. Follow step #7 under ''General notes'' at the beginning of this section.
1023	ABORT	There are no announcements currently recorded on the circuit pack.

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Table 6-47. TEST #209 announcement checksum test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1024	ABORT	This abort code is given for the following reasons: 1. An announcement upload or download is in progress. 2. An announcement upload or download is requested when this test is running. 3. A record is in progress. 4. A record request comes in when this test is running. If an announcement upload or download is in progress, a **status data-module <announcement data extension>** command should show that the announcement data port is connected to a NETCON data channel, and the "card-in-use" LED for the memory card is on (to determine the extension of the announcement data module, use the **list data-module** command). See Note (a) at end of table for more information. 1. Wait until the blocking event is finished, and then run this test again. An upload or download could take up to 45 minutes to complete, and a recording session is finished as soon as the station that was making the recording is placed on-hook. 2. If the test continues to abort, and a record or upload/download is not in progress, escalate the problem.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. If Error Type 1538 is present in the Error Log, follow the maintenance strategy recommended for this Error Type.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-47. TEST #209 announcement checksum test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
0-256	FAIL	Test failed. The error code indicates the total number of defective announcements that were found. When TEST #209 fails with error code 0, the Global Checksum failed on the board, but no individual Checksum failed. **NOTE:** Since the announcements are recorded digitally, it is possible for the Announcement Checksum Test to *fail* but still have all the announcements sound uncorrupted. When an individual announcement fails the Checksum Test, always listen to the announcement first before taking any action (an announcement can be played back by dialing the announcement extension associated with the announcement number). If the announcement sounds corrupted, then rerecord it or delete it. 1. Look in the Error Log to determine the number of the first defective announcement. Play back the announcement. If the announcement sounds defective, rerecord it or delete it. If the error code was greater than one (indicating that there is more than one defective announcement), run this test again and repeat this step. 2. If after deleting and rerecording all defective announcements, the checksum test still fails, reset the circuit pack using the **reset board PCSS** command and run this test again. 3. If the test still continues to fail, reseat the circuit pack and restore all announcements with an appropriate time estimate (for example, 40 minutes.) Then rerecord the lost announcements (that is, those recorded since the last save operation) and run this test again. 4. If the test still continues to fail, replace the circuit pack, and run this test again. **WARNING:** *Replacing the circuit pack results in loss of integrated announcements. See ''General notes'' near the beginning of this Maintenance procedure.*

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Table 6-47. TEST #209 announcement checksum test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	All recorded announcements checksum correctly, indicating that the speech main memory is functioning properly. User-reported troubles on this circuit pack should be investigated using other circuit pack and port tests. Refer to "ANN-PT (announcement port)" on page 6-135 Maintenance documentation for a description of the port tests.

Notes:

a. The Announcement circuit pack can exhibit a condition that does not allow recording.

If the circuit pack gets locked into this state (this is an extremely rare condition), two of the Announcement Ports on the circuit pack will be unusable by software, one of which is the record port. Also, **save/restore announcements** will not work, since the record port looks busy to the circuit pack. Note that software does not have any way of knowing this, and attempts to use the ports.

If the circuit pack is locked into this state, the following symptoms are observed:

1. When attempting to record an announcement, users hear the proper record tone, but the announcement do not record (they do not know it until the announcement is played back).
2. Performing a **test board long** when the circuit pack is in this state yield the following abort codes:
   - Ports 1 AND 9 abort Test #206 with code 1024
   - Ports 1 AND 9 abort Test #205 with code 2000
   - Board level Tests #209 and #210 abort with code 1024
3. The **save/restore announcements** command times out with:

```
Error encountered, can't complete request
```

The Announcement circuit pack lock-up can be cleared remotely by performing a soft reset to the circuit pack:

- **busyout board PCSS** (this command drops all calls in progress on the Announcement circuit pack)
- Reset circuit pack using the **reset board PCSS** command
- Release circuit pack using the **release board PCSS** command

140AY loop around test (#210)

This test checks the integrity of the record channel on the Announcement circuit pack (Announcement Port 1). The main function of the 140AY device is to accept Pulse Code Modulation (PCM)/Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation (ADPCM) samples and compress/expand the samples using ADPCM. This test connects a Tone Generator to one port (Announcement Port 1, the recording port), and a Tone Detector to another port (Announcement Port 9). A tone is generated by the Tone Generator on the first port and looped through the 140AY device to the second port. The Tone Detector then responds with a tone present/absent message. The 140AY Loop Around Test is repeated at three different speech compression rates.

Since this test involves sending a tone through two different ports, the Playback Speech Memory Array (PSMA) Test (#206) is run on the two ports first to make sure that they are working properly. See "ANN-PT (announcement port)" for a description of this test.

Table 6-48. TEST #210 140AY loop around test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1-3	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. The error code indicates at which speech compression rate the test aborted (one being the first rate tested, three being the last). 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
10	ABORT	The PSMA Test (#206) failed on Announcement Port 1.
90	ABORT	The PSMA Test (#206) failed on Announcement Port 9. 1. Refer to "ANN-PT (announcement port)" on page 6-135 Maintenance documentation, Test #206.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. This test needs Announcement Ports 1 and 9 to run. One of the ports may be in use on a valid call. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and Ports 1 and 9 are not in use, escalate the problem.

Continued on next page

Table 6-48. TEST #210 140AY loop around test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to "TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)" on page 6-1093 Maintenance documentation to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to the "TTR-LEV (TTR Level)" on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to the"TONE-PT (Tone Generator)" on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1007	ABORT	The Announcement circuit pack thinks that Port 1 or Port 9 is busy. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, follow the Announcement Port maintenance procedures for Ports 1 and 9.
1024	ABORT	Announcement circuit pack blocked the test because an announcement download is in progress. If an announcement download is in progress, a **status data-module <announcement data extension>** command should show that the announcement data port is connected to a NETCON data channel, and the "card-in-use" LED for the memory card should be on (to determine the extension of the announcement data module, use the **list data-module** command). See Note (a) at end of table for more information. 1. Wait until download is finished (can take up to 45 minutes), and then run the test again. 2. If the test continues to abort and there is no download in progress, escalate the problem.

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Table 6-48. TEST #210 140AY loop around test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. If Error Type 1538 is present in the Error Log, follow the maintenance strategy recommended for this error type. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2007	ABORT	The Announcement circuit pack thinks that Port 1 or Port 9 is busy. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, follow the Announcement Port maintenance procedures for Ports 1 and 9.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1-3	FAIL	Test failed. The error code indicates at which speech compression rate the test actually failed (one being the first rate tested, three being the last). 1. Reset the circuit pack via the **reset board PCSS** command and then run this test again. If the test still fails, replace the circuit pack (see Warning) and run this test again. 2. If there are recurring alarms on this circuit pack caused by this test failing, replace the circuit pack even if Step 1 works (see Warning). **WARNING:** *Replacing the circuit pack results in loss of integrated announcements. See “General notes” on page 6-114.*
	PASS	The record channel on the Announcement circuit pack is functioning properly. User-reported troubles on this circuit pack should be investigated using other circuit pack and port tests. Refer to ‘‘ANN-PT (announcement port)’’ on page 6-135 for a description of the port tests.

Notes:

a. The Announcement circuit pack can exhibit a condition that does not allow recording.

   If the circuit pack gets locked into this state (this is an extremely rare condition), two of the Announcement Ports on the circuit pack will be unusable by software, one of which is the record port. Also, **save/restore announcements** will not work since the record port looks busy to the circuit pack. Note that software does not have any way of knowing this, and attempts to use the ports.

   If the circuit pack is locked into this state, the following symptoms are observed:

   1. When attempting to record an announcement, users hear the proper record tone, but the announcement does not record (they do not know it until the announcement is played back).

   2. Performing a **test board long** when the circuit pack is in this state yields the following abort codes:

      - Ports 1 AND 9 abort Test #206 with code 1024
      - Ports 1 AND 9 abort Test #205 with code 2000
      - Board level Tests #209 and #210 abort with code 1024

   3. The **save/restore announcements** command times out with:

      `Error encountered, can't complete request`

   The Announcement circuit pack lock-up can be cleared remotely by performing a soft reset to the circuit pack:

   - **busyout board PCSS** (this command drops all calls in progress on the Announcement circuit pack)
   - Reset circuit pack using the **reset board PCSS** command
   - Release circuit pack using the **release board PCSS** command

Super frame match inquiry test (#211)

The super frame is a means by which the SP synchronizes with the 140AY device on the Announcement circuit pack. If the super frame is not synchronized, the SP is not able to properly process record/playback requests. Both the SP and the hardware generate a super frame pulse. When these two pulses are out of synch, the SP sets a flag to indicate the mismatch. When this test is run, the state of this flag is returned.

Table 6-49. TEST #211 super frame match inquiry

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. If Error Type 1538 is present in the Error Log, follow the maintenance strategy recommended for this Error Type.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Test failed. Announcement playbacks should sound corrupted. 1. Reset the circuit pack via the **reset board PCSS** command and then run this test again. If the test continues to fail, replace the circuit pack (see Warning). 2. If there are recurring alarms on this circuit pack caused by this test failing, replace the circuit pack even if Step 1 works (see Warning). **WARNING:** *Replacing the circuit pack results in loss of integrated announcements. See ''General notes''near the beginning of this Maintenance procedure.*
	PASS	The SP can properly process record/playback requests. User-reported troubles on this circuit pack should be investigated using other circuit pack and port tests. Refer to ''ANN-PT (announcement port)'' on page 6-135 for a description of the port tests.

Clock match inquiry test (#212)

This test is supported to determine the state of the clock generation circuitry on the Announcement circuit pack. This circuitry is used for controlling various pieces of the hardware, like the 140AY device. It is also used to synchronize the Announcement circuit pack with the clock that is on the backplane.

Table 6-50. TEST #212 clock match inquiry test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. If Error Type 1538 is present in the Error Log, follow the maintenance strategy recommended for this Error Type.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Test failed. Announcements recorded or played back while the clock circuitry is not functioning properly sound distorted. The ANN-BD may be defective or the Active Tone-Clock circuit pack (TONE-BD) may be marginal and is causing this test to fail. 1. Reset the circuit pack via the **reset board PCSS** command and then run this test again. If the test continues to fail, proceed to Step 2 or 3 as applicable. **WARNING:** *Replacing the circuit pack results in loss of integrated announcements. See "General notes" near the beginning of this Maintenance procedure.*

Continued on next page

Table 6-50. TEST #212 clock match inquiry test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL *(cont'd.)*	2. Replace the ANN-BD. Rerun the test. If the test continues to fail, replace the Tone-Clock circuit pack. **WARNING:** *Replacing the TONE-BD causes a COLD 2 reset. See the "How to Replace a Tone-Clock Circuit Pack" section in the "TONE-BD (Tone-Clock Circuit Pack)" Maintenance documentation. Replacing the ANN-BD results in loss of integrated announcements. See ''General notes'' near the beginning of this Maintenance procedure.* 3. If there are recurring alarms on this circuit pack caused by this test failing, replace the ANN-BD even if the previous steps were successful.
	PASS	Announcement record/playbacks should have clear sound quality. User-reported troubles on this circuit pack should be investigated using other circuit packs and port tests. Refer to ''ANN-PT (announcement port)'' on page 6-135 for a description of the port tests.

ANN-PT (announcement port)

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run[1]	Full name of MO
ANN-PT	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	Announcement Port
ANN-PT	WRN	test port PCSSpp l	Announcement Port

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

The TN750 Announcement circuit pack is a service circuit pack that provides an integrated means for recording announcements that can be played back on demand by call processing as part of a calling feature (that is, announcements on hunt group calls). There are 16 Announcement Ports on the Announcement circuit pack. Each port can play any integrated announcement, independently of the other ports. If there are any errors associated with the circuit pack, refer to ''ANN-BD (announcement circuit pack)'' on page 6-113.

The Announcement circuit pack has two processors on it. The first processor, or Angel, controls the circuit pack, and communicates with the switch via the control channel on the TDM Bus. The second processor, or SP, controls the speech memory and announcements. Digital speech is converted from its TDM Bus form to an internal storage form (for recording) and vice versa (for playbacks) by the 140AY device on the circuit pack, which has 16 channels (one for each Announcement Port).

General notes

Here are a few **very important** general notes that apply to any problem on the Announcement circuit pack. The user should read this before attempting to work on the TN750 Announcement circuit pack or Announcement Ports, **especially if the circuit pack needs to be replaced.**

1. The TN750/B Announcement circuit pack retains all integrated announcements *as long as the circuit pack has power*. For this reason, whenever there is a problem with either the Announcement circuit pack or an Announcement Port that may require the circuit pack to be reset, it is always better to try to reset the circuit pack via the **reset board PCSS** command first and, if that does not work, then try to reseat it. **Announcements are preserved through a software reset, but they are lost when the circuit pack is reseated.**

2. **If a customer has announcements on the Announcement circuit pack, then announcements must be saved on the system tape to ensure that they are not lost.** This should be done as soon as the announcements are recorded on the circuit pack (or whenever they are changed), assuming that the pack is in proper working order (see Note).

   NOTE:
   Unlike translations, announcements are NEVER automatically saved to the memory card.

3. The **save announcements** command replaces the announcement file on the card with the Announcement circuit pack speech memory. Care must be taken not to mistakenly enter this command, thereby destroying a valid file on tape.
4. The **restore announcements** command replaces the Announcement circuit pack speech memory with the announcement file on the card. Care must be taken not to mistakenly enter this command, thereby destroying valid speech memory (especially if the card does not have a valid announcement file on it).
5. Whenever the Announcement circuit pack is replaced, announcements must always be re-recorded or downloaded to the new circuit pack. Otherwise, call processing is not able to use the circuit pack.
6. If announcement speech memory is corrupted, **announcements should not be saved**, that is, if the Announcement Checksum Test (#209) fails or if the speech sounds corrupted on playback. This can ruin a good announcement file and potentially cause errors/alarms on any circuit pack to which the new file is downloaded. However, if the customer does not have a valid announcement file, then announcements can be saved in an effort to try to retain some of them (all of the announcements recorded may not be corrupted).
7. Although Announcement Port 5 and Data Line Circuit Port 17 on the Announcement circuit pack are logically two separate ports, they are physically the same port. Therefore, if one of the ports is in use, the other one will be busy. Also, if Announcement Port 5 is out-of-service, the Data Line Circuit Port is taken out-of-service. However, if the Data Line Circuit Port is out-of-service, the Announcement Port remains in-service.

Announcement administration

A brief description of the integrated announcement administration is given here to aid in the troubleshooting of the Announcement circuit pack and its ports. In many cases, it is necessary to record, play back, and/or delete announcements to resolve an alarm. It may also be necessary to save and restore announcements as part of the maintenance procedures. For a complete description of integrated announcement administration, please refer to *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522).

Announcement session

Announcements can be recorded, played back, and deleted from an announcement session. A station's COS needs to include console permissions in order for that station to be able to enter an announcement session. To enter an announcement session, go off-hook on a station that has console permissions and enter the appropriate FAC (administered as Announcement access code on the FACs form). Dial tone should be returned at this point. Enter the extension of the announcement that needs to be recorded, deleted or played back. Again, dial tone should be heard. To record an announcement, press station keypad digit 1, record after the tone, and hang up when done. To play back an announcement, press station keypad digit 2. To delete an announcement, press station keypad digit 3 (confirmation tone is given if the delete worked). Announcements can also be played back by simply calling the announcement extension associated with them.

Uploading/Downloading announcements

Integrated announcements on the TN750 Announcement circuit pack can be uploaded to the memory card with the **save announcements** command. Similarly, integrated announcements can be downloaded to the Announcement circuit pack with the **restore announcements** command. Both of these commands require a free data module of NETCON type to be administered, a data module of announcement type (on the Announcement circuit pack) to be administered, and a memory card. These commands are useful in maintaining the customer's recorded announcements. Depending on system traffic, announcement uploads/downloads take between 30 and 45 minutes.

The system **automatically** tries to download the Announcement circuit pack five minutes after it is inserted. This automatic download procedure is aborted if:

1. An announcement is recorded within 10 minutes of circuit pack insertion.
2. An announcement download is invoked sooner with the administration terminal **restore announcements** command.
3. There is no announcement and/or NETCON data module administered.
4. Either the announcement data module is busy or all the administered NETCON data modules are busy.
5. There is no memory card in the system.
6. The memory card in the system does not have a valid announcement file saved on it.

NOTE:
Unlike translations, there is no provision in the system for automatically saving announcements to the memory card.

Hardware error log entries and test to clear values

Table 6-51. Announcement port error log entries

Error type	Aux data	Associated test	Alarm level	On/Off board	Test to clear value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1		Playback Speech Memory Array (PSMA) Test (#206)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 3
18	0	The port was busied out	WARNING	OFF	release port PCSSpp
130 (a)		None	WARNING	ON	test port PCSSpp sh
257		Channel Administration Memory Array (CAMA) Test (#205)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
	17667	In-line error			
513		140AY Channel Sanity Inquiry Test (#222)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 3
	17684	In-line error			
769 (b)		None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

b. This error is logged and the port is alarmed when an alarm is raised on the Announcement circuit pack because of a faulty condition with a common circuit pack resource. Any one of the following alarmed errors on the Announcement circuit pack causes this error to be logged against the Announcement Port: 1793, 2049, 2305, 2561. Follow the ANN-BD (Announcement Circuit Pack) Maintenance documentation to resolve these alarms. When the corresponding circuit pack alarm is cleared, this alarm clears.

System technician-demanded tests: descriptions and error codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Channel Administration Memory Array (CAMA) Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-52. Announcement port system technician-demanded tests

Order of investigation	Short test sequence	Long test sequence	D/ND[1]
Channel administration memory array (cama) test (#205)		X	ND
Playback speech memory array (PSMA) test (#206)	X	X	ND
140AY channel sanity inquiry test (#222)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Channel administration memory array (cama) test (#205)

This test is a memory device that stores information used to control the 140AY device. The Angel asynchronously feeds the CAMA with the control information. During the CAMA test, the Angel writes patterns into the CAMA, reads them back, and verifies that they match. If the patterns do not match, the test fails. This test is run periodically by the switch maintenance and by the Announcement circuit pack in the background.

Table 6-53. TEST #205 channel administration memory array (CAMA) test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. See Note (a) at end of table for more information.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.

Continued on next page

Table 6-53. TEST #205 channel administration memory array (CAMA) test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Test failed. Announcements played back on this port may sound corrupted. 1. Reset the circuit pack via the **reset board PCSS** command and then run this test again. If the test continues to fail, replace the circuit pack (see Warning). 2. If there are recurring alarms on this port caused by this test failing, replace the circuit pack even if Step 1 works (see Warning). **WARNING:** *Replacing the circuit pack results in loss of integrated announcements. Refer to "''General notes'' on page 6-135.*
	PASS	This test verifies that the Angel processor can properly set up this port for playbacks. User-reported troubles on this circuit pack should be investigated using other port and circuit pack tests. (Refer to ''ANN-BD (announcement circuit pack)'' on page 6-113 for a description of the circuit pack tests.)

Notes:

a. The Announcement circuit pack can exhibit a condition that does not allow recording.

If the circuit pack gets locked into this state (this is an extremely rare condition), two of the Announcement Ports on the circuit pack (one of which is the record port) will be unusable by software. Also, **save/restore announcements** will not work since the record port looks busy to the circuit pack. Note that software does not have any way of knowing this and attempts to use the ports.

If the circuit pack is locked into this state, the following symptoms are observed:

1. When attempting to record an announcement, users hear the proper record tone, but the announcement does not record (they do not know it until the announcement is played back).

2. Performing a **test board long** when the circuit pack is in this state yields the following abort codes:
   - Ports 1 AND 9 abort Test #206 with code 1024
   - Ports 1 AND 9 abort Test #205 with code 2000
   - Board level Tests #209 and #210 abort with code 1024
3. The **save/restore announcements** command times out with:

   Error encountered, can't complete request

The Announcement circuit pack lock-up can be cleared remotely by performing a soft reset to the circuit pack:

- **busyout board PCSS** (this command drops all calls in progress on the Announcement circuit pack)
- Reset circuit pack using the **reset board PCSS** command
- Release circuit pack using the **release board PCSS** command

Playback speech memory array (PSMA) test (#206)

The PSMA test checks the integrity of a playback channel's interface to the speech memory and the TDM Bus. The SP has an internal buffer that contains a specific 256-byte sequence. During this test, the byte sequence is "played" through the 140AY device onto the TDM Bus. A General Purpose Tone Detector is used to confirm that the proper sequence was played. **This test is very important.** It is the only test that actually checks an Announcement Port's ability to play back an announcement on the TDM Bus. If the test fails, the Tone Detector returns the number of bytes that did not match the expected sequence. The larger the number, the more severe the problem with that port. If this test fails, announcements played over this port should sound corrupted.

It is the only test that actually checks an Announcement Port's ability to play back an announcement on the TDM Bus. If the test fails, the Tone Detector returns the number of bytes that did not match the expected sequence. The larger the number, the more severe the problem with that port. If this test fails, announcements played over this port should sound corrupted.

Table 6-54. TEST #206 playback speech memory array (PSMA) test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-54. TEST #206 playback speech memory array (PSMA) test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1024	ABORT	Announcement circuit pack blocked the test because an announcement download is in progress. If an announcement download is in progress, a **status data-module <announcement data extension>** command should show that the announcement data port is connected to a NETCON data channel, and the memory card should be active. (To determine the extension of the announcement data module, use the **list data-module** command.) See Note (a) at end of table for more information. 1. Wait until download is finished (could take a maximum of 45 minutes), and then run the test again. 2. If the test continues to abort and there is no download in progress, escalate the problem.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-54. TEST #206 playback speech memory array (PSMA) test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1 to 254	FAIL	Test failed. The error code indicates the number of byte count errors found by the Tone Detector. 1. Reset the circuit pack via the **reset board PCSS** command and then run this test again. If the test continues to fail, replace the circuit pack (see Warning). 2. If there are recurring alarms on this port caused by this test failing, replace the circuit pack even if Step 1 works (see Warning). **WARNING:** *Replacing the circuit pack results in loss of integrated announcements. Refer to ''General notes'' on page 6-135.*
255	FAIL	Test failed. The Announcement Port and the Tone Detector never synchronized. Check for active GPTD-PT errors, and refer to ''GPTD-PT [General Purpose Tone Detector Port (CPTR)]'' on page 6-618 to diagnose them first. 1. If there are no active GPTD-PT errors, reset the circuit pack via the **reset board PCSS** command and then run this test again. If the test continues to fail, replace the circuit pack (see Warning). 2. If there are recurring alarms on this port caused by this test failing, replace the circuit pack even if Step 1 works (see Warning). **WARNING:** *Replacing the circuit pack results in loss of integrated announcements. Refer to ''General notes'' on page 6-135.*
	PASS	This port can cleanly play announcements. User-reported troubles on this pack should be investigated using other port and circuit pack tests. Refer to ''ANN-BD (announcement circuit pack)'' on page 6-113 for a description of the circuit pack tests.

Notes:

a. The Announcement circuit pack can exhibit a condition that does not allow recording.

   If the circuit pack gets locked into this state (this is an extremely rare condition), two of the Announcement Ports on the circuit pack (one of which is the record port) will be unusable by software. Also, **save/restore announcements** will not work, since the record port looks busy to the circuit pack. Note that software does not have any way of knowing this and attempts to use the ports.

   If the circuit pack is locked into this state, the following symptoms are observed:

   1. When attempting to record an announcement, users hear the proper record tone, but the announcement does not record (they do not know it until the announcement is played back).
   2. Performing a **test board long** when the circuit pack is in this state yields the following abort codes:
      - Ports 1 and 9 abort Test #206 with code 1024
      - Ports 1 and 9 abort Test #205 with code 2000
      - Board level Tests #209 and #210 abort with code 1024
   3. The **save/restore announcements** command times out with:

      Error encountered, can't complete request

   The Announcement circuit pack lock-up can be cleared remotely by performing a soft reset to the circuit pack:

   - **busyout board PCSS** (this command drops all calls in progress on the Announcement circuit pack)
   - Reset circuit pack using the **reset board PCSS** command
   - Release circuit pack using the **release board PCSS** command

140AY channel sanity inquiry test (#222)

The Angel keeps a sanity status bit for each of the 16 channels on the 140AY device. This test queries the Angel to determine the status for a particular channel. If a channel is insane, that implies that announcements cannot be played back on that channel.

Table 6-55. TEST #222 140AY channel sanity inquiry test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Test failed. Announcements cannot be played back over this port. 1. Reset the circuit pack via the **reset board PCSS** command and then run this test again. If the test continues to fail, replace the circuit pack (see Warning). 2. If there are recurring alarms on this port caused by this test failing, replace the circuit pack even if Step 1 works (see Warning). **WARNING:** *Replacing the circuit pack results in loss of integrated announcements. Refer to "General notes" on page 6-135.*
	PASS	Announcements can be played back over this port. User-reported troubles on this pack should be investigated using other port and circuit pack tests. Refer to the "ANN-BD (announcement circuit pack)" on page 6-113 for a description of the circuit pack tests.

ANNOUNCE (announce)

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run	Full name of MO
ANNOUNCE	none	none	ANNOUNCEMENT

The ANNOUNCE MO logs an error in the hardware error log if at least one of the following is true:

- System fails to restore announcements from the memory card at boot time.

Figure 6-4 shows the connection of the Announcement Circuit Pack to the system. To save or restore announcements, an ANNOUNCEMENT Data Extension must be administered, and at least one DATA-CHL (Network Control Data Channel) must be in the in-service/idle state.

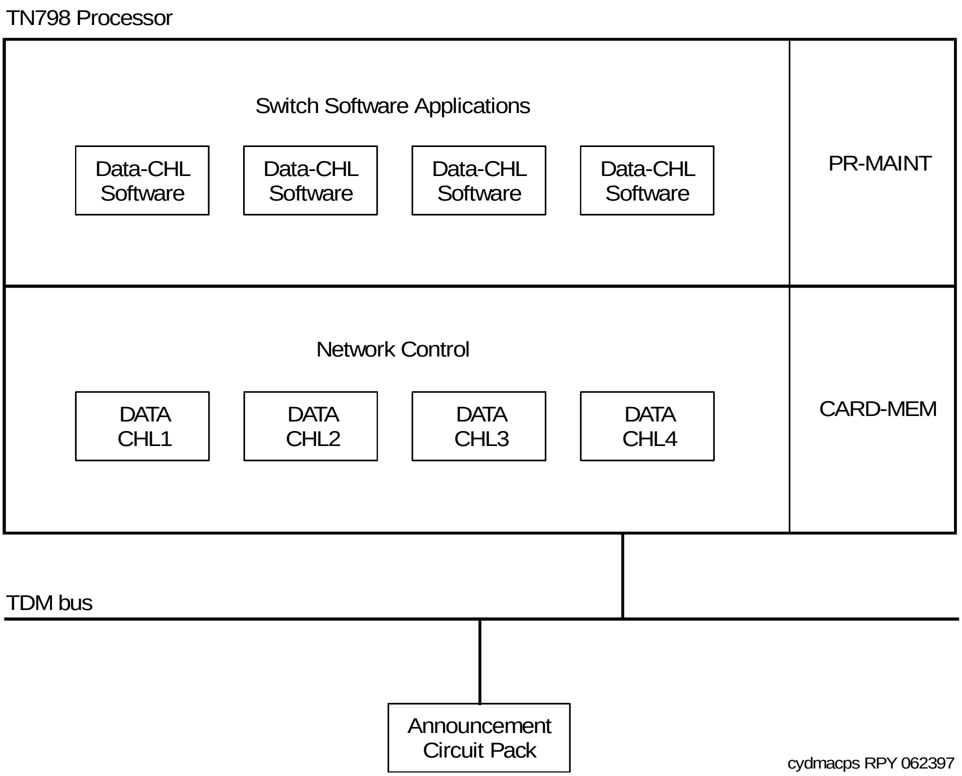

Figure 6-4. Connection of announcement circuit pack to the system

Hardware error log entries

Table 6-56. ANNOUNCE error log entries

Error type	Aux data	Associated test	Alarm level	On/Off board	Test to clear value
1(a)(d)	any	None			
257(d)	any	None			
513(b)(d)	0	None			
769(d)	0	None			
1025(d)	any	None			

Notes:

a. Error occurred while saving announcements. (See Table 6-57 on page 6-148 in the next section for an explanation of Aux Data and for recommended repair actions.)

b. User pressed cancel while announcements were being saved.

c. Error occurred while restoring announcements. (See Table 6-57 on page 6-148 in the next section for an explanation of Aux Data and for recommended repair actions.)

d. The port field for this error contained the active PE complex when the error occurred.

Aux data error codes and recommended repair procedures

Table 6-57. Aux data error codes and recommended repair procedures

Aux data	Description/ Recommendation
9000 through 9031	CARD-MEM errors Check and resolve CARD-MEM errors and alarms.
32001	Internal system error. 1. Check other ANNOUNCE errors and take corrective action. If there are no other ANNOUNCE errors, do the following: 2. Retry the command at 2-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 3. If the **save/restore announcements** command fails, escalate the problem.
32002	Announcement circuit pack is in use. 1. Retry the command at 2-minute intervals a maximum of three times. 2. If the **save/restore announcements** command fails, escalate the problem.
32003	Announcement port is in use. 1. Wait for all Announcement ports to become available. 2. Enter the **save/restore announcements** command.
32004	There are no announcements recorded on the Announcement Circuit Pack. The **save announcements** command is not allowed to prevent the destroying of the announcement file on tape [286 systems] or on the memory card [386 systems].
32005	Integrated announcement circuit pack is not present. The Announcement Circuit Pack is not inserted, or it is defective. 1. Enter the **list config** command to check for the presence of the circuit pack in the system. 2. If the Announcement Circuit Pack is present, use the **test board PCSS** command to check the status of the Announcement Circuit Pack.
32006	Announcement Data Module not available. 1. Use the **status** command to check the status of the Announcement Data Module.

Continued on next page

Table 6-57. Aux data error codes and recommended repair procedures — *Continued*

Aux data	Description/ Recommendation
32007	Announcement Data Module out of service. 1. Use the **status** command to check the status of the Announcement Data Module.
32008	Announcement data is being saved or loaded. 1. Retry the command at 2-minute intervals a maximum of three times. 2. If the **save/restore announcements** command fails, escalate the problem.
32009	Required DATA-CHL is not administered or out of service. (A DATA-CHL is required to save or restore announcements.) 1. Add a DATA-CHL if none is administered. 2. If a DATA-CHL is administered, use the **status** command to check the status of all DATA-CHLs. At least one DATA-CHL should be in the in-service/idle state.
32010 32013	DATA-CHL is not administered, or it is unavailable. (A DATA-CHL is required to save or restore announcements.) 1. Add a DATA-CHL if none is administered. 2. If a DATA-CHL is administered, use the **status** command to check the status of all DATA-CHLs. At least one DATA-CHL should be in the in-service/idle state.
32012	Required Announcement Data Module is not administered. 1. Add an Announcement Data Module and repeat the command.
32015	Time of day not set. 1. Set the time of day, and reenter the **save/restore announcements** command.
32016	Internal system errors. Check for any other ANNOUNCE errors and take corrective action.If there are no other announcements errors, do the following: 1. Retry the command at 2-minute intervals a maximum of three times. 2. If the **save/restore announcements** command fails, escalate the problem.

ASAI-BD (Multi-Application Platform Board)

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run [1]	Full name of MO
ASAI-BD	MIN	test board PCSS sh	ASAI-BD
ASAI-BD	WRN	test board PCSS sh	ASAI-BD

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN and 2 or 3 for EPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, C, or D); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., and so forth).

Maintenance testing of the common circuit pack is handled by on-board firmware and SPE-controlled tests. Maintenance software queries the firmware for error and alarm information, status, and test results. Firmware automatically reports error conditions that result in SPE-controlled testing.

For MAPD board insertion, the switch makes an additional board query if any of the following circuit packs are inserted:

Circuit Pack	Vintage
TN754	49
TN556	49, 80 or greater
TN800	any

For any of the above initial board uplinks, the switch queries the board for administration data, as well as reporting the switch software release and the system type.

For the native mode, the response to the board query downlink messages consists of several CCMS uplink messages that identify the true board code, vintage, suffix, emulation type, and number of reserved slots needed.

NOTE:
Refer to LAN-BD Maintenance documentation for circuit pack level errors. See also ''ASAI-PT'' on page 6-161 /ASAI-EPT (BRI Line) maintenance documentation for related line information. See the following exceptions listed below:

- Hyperactivity: currently, the common circuit pack is considered "hyperactive" if the Service Dispatcher receives 200 uplink messages from the circuit pack in a 10-second period. Since MAPD has 32 ports, the hyperactivity limit increases to 500 uplink messages per 10 seconds. The switch issues an alarm when the limit reaches 400; when it reaches 500 up-link messages in 10 seconds, the board is taken out of service.
- LED use: the LED Control Message 038x requests the Angel to drive the red, yellow, and green LEDs on the face plate of a typical port board on or off. On the MAPD, only the red LED is controlled by this message. Yellow and green change requests received from the switch by the MAPD drive LCD behavior rather than LED behavior. The DEFINITY switch continues to send the same LED control messages to the MAPD that the DEFINITY switch currently sends to all other port boards. The MAPD handles proper interpretation of these messages. You should note that the PC on the MAPD and the switch itself control the LEDs and the LCD on the MAPD.
- Port Administration: in Administration Without Hardware (AWOH), the switch allows administration of up to 8 ports in any of the first 12 ports. If the port type later reported by the board does not match the existing type, the switch assumes it to be a MAPD board with a different configuration and rejects the board.

  NOTE:
  Refer to the LAN-BD documentation for circuit pack level errors. For related information, see ''ASAI-PT'' on page 6-161 and ASAI-EPT maintenance documentation.

ASAI-EPT

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
ASAI-EPT	MAJOR[1]	test station extension	ASAI-Adjunct

1. The alarm level for ASAI adjuncts is administered using the set options command. The alarm level can be set independently for off-board and on-board alarms to WARNING, MINOR, or MAJOR for all ASAI adjuncts in the system.

The maintenance strategy for this endpoint MO is built on maintenance facilities offered in the Avaya ISDN-BRI protocol and in the ASAI adjuncts. Currently there are no facilities in the protocol that provide for maintenance of set data features.

The TN800 is a PC-based platform that allows interaction of multiple applications with DEFINITY at any time. DEFINITY Release 5 software (Native mode) supports emulation of three types of port MOs on this board. The type of ports to be emulated is defined by the applications running on the TN800.

NOTE:
If the TN800 is emulating BRI, the software/firmware supports a maximum of 12 ports, but only 8 of the 12 ports can be administered at any one time.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-58. ASAI-EPT Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level ASAI-EPT	On/ Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test ASAI-ADJ
2 (a)	2-102	None			
257 (b)	Any	BRI Layer 3 Query	MAJ/WNG[2]	OFF	test station ext r 2 test data-module ext r 2
351 (c)	0	none	WARNING	OFF	busyout and release station
513 (d)	0	None			
769 (e)	0	None	MAJOR	OFF	
2561 (f)	0	None			

Continued on next page

Table 6-58. ASAI-EPT Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level ASAI-EPT	On/ Off Board	Test to Clear Value
2562-2566 (g) 2567 (h)	0 0	None None			
2568 (i)	0	None			
3329 (j)	Any	Signaling Link Status (626)	MAJ/WNG †	OFF	
3584-3839 (k)	0, 1	None			
3841 (l) 4095	0	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Major alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the value used in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. Errors of this type indicate violations of the ISDN-BRI signaling protocol. Timers associated with certain Layer 3 messages have expired before a required response was received. In the following table, the aux data column indicates which timer has just expired. For more information, refer to the Avaya ISDN-BRI Specification.

Aux Data	Timer Type
2	First T303 (SETUP timer)
3	Second T303 (SETUP timer)
4	T305 (DISConnect timer)
5	First T308 (RELease timer)
6	Second T308 (RELease timer)
10	T316 (RESTart timer)
12	T309 (Layer 2 Failure timer)
16	TM100 (Management Information Message timer 1)
17	TM200 (Management Information Message timer 2)
102	TASAI (ASAI Routing Timer)

The switch sent a message to an endpoint that did not respond in the allotted time. This may be due to failure of the point-to-point signaling link or because of a problem in the ASAI adjunct. To repair:

- Execute the **test station extension** command and perform the associated repair procedures for those tests.

b. An endpoint is not responding to the service state query message sent to the adjunct or to the endpoint. This error causes an alarm to be raised. The alarm is retired when the switch receives a response to the service state query to the endpoint or to the adjunct.

When this error occurs for an ASAI adjunct, the Aux Data field indicates the state of the ASAI link and whether an invalid response or no response was received to the query from the switch, as shown in the following table:

Aux Data	ASAI Link State	Error
102	13-restarting	No response to RESTART message
104	13-restarting	Invalid response to RESTART message
152	13-restarted	No response to Layer 3 query
154	13-restarted	Invalid response to Layer 3 query
202	13-established	No response to Layer 3 query
204	13-established	Invalid response to Layer 3 query

See ''status bri-port'' on page 5-196 for an explanation of the ASAI link states.

For ASAI or Avaya adjuncts, the switch queries the adjunct every two minutes. The Layer 3 Query Test is not executed for ASAI or Avaya adjuncts through a command issued from the management terminal. While alarmed for this error, the switch takes the associated port out-of-service for five seconds every 15 minutes. This action attempts to stimulate recovery actions to be taken by the adjunct.

When this error occurs for an ASAI or Avaya adjunct, the service technician should:

1. Execute the **test station extension** command and perform the associated repair procedures for those tests.
2. Check the health of the adjunct by following the recommended repair procedures of the manufacturer of the adjunct if the preceding step does not resolve the problem.

c. This error and associated warning alarm are logged against an ASAI endpoint when the adjunct has asked the switch to suspend maintenance on the ASAI endpoint. Busying out and releasing the ASAI station clears this alarm.

d. This error occurs when the endpoint sends more messages than the switch can handle. The switch suspends the reception of messages from the endpoint for a short period of time. There is no repair procedure for this error. If the condition persists, replace the endpoint.

e. This error occurs when the signaling link associated with the ASAI endpoint has too much link-establishment related traffic. This occurs if the signaling link is alternating between assigned and established states. If this problem persists, replace the endpoint.

f. This error occurs when the ASAI-EPT message is not transmitted because the PKT-CTRL (packet control circuit pack) transmit buffers are exhausted. Frequent or persistent occurrence of these events may indicate a hardware problem or traffic overload on the PKT-CTRL, the signaling link, or the ASAI adjunct. Resolve the problem by following the repair procedures for the PKT-CTRL. If these attempts fail, re-engineering the traffic on the PKT-CTRL, signaling link, or adjunct may be necessary.

g. The ASAI message is not transmitted because the transmit buffer for the ASAI link is full, causing the link to be flow-controlled. Frequent or persistent occurrence of these events may indicate a hardware problem or traffic overload on the PKT-CTRL, the signaling link, or the ASAI adjunct. Resolve the problem by following the repair procedures issued by the manufacturer of the adjunct. If these attempts fail, re-engineering of the traffic on the PKT-CTRL, signaling link, or adjunct may be necessary.

h. This version of ASAI is not supported. Check the software version that is running on the ASAI adjunct.

i. The adjunct identification is invalid. Check the vendor ID or software running on the ASAI adjunct.

j. This occurs when the point-to-point signaling link to the endpoint goes down, except when the link goes down because either a system technician has busied out the PKT-CTRL or the PKT-BUS, or they have failed. This error raises an alarm against the endpoint or adjunct. Execute the **test station extension short** command and note the results of the Signaling Link Status Test (#626). If this test fails, follow the repair procedure for Test #626. The alarm is retired when the signaling link is re-established to the endpoint or adjunct.

k. The switch software logs certain ASAI cause values. The cause value is determined from the following formulas:

 — If the error type is greater than 3712, then the ASAI cause value is equal to the error type minus 3712. The switch sent this value to the adjunct.

 — If the error type is less than 3712, then the ASAI cause value is equal to the error type minus 3584. The switch sent this value to the adjunct.

Table 6-59 on page 6-156 contains a description of the various ASAI cause values and recommended system technician actions associated with the cause value. The ISDN-BRI Specification (801-802-100) contains further information. In addition, the Aux Data field of the Error Log entry contains additional diagnostic information.

l. The switch software logs certain ASAI cause values. The cause value is determined from the following formula:

— If the error type is greater than 3968, then the ASAI cause value is equal to the error type minus 3968. The switch sent this value to the endpoint.

— If the error type is less than 3968, then the ASAI cause code is equal to the error type minus 3840. The switch sent this value to the endpoint.

Table 6-59. ASAI Cause Values

Code	Explanation	Recommendation
0	Unrecognized ASAI Protocol Operation.	Requested ASAI protocol is not implemented by switch or adjunct. Aux data field of error log entry contains protocol identifier for unrecognized operation. 1. Consult switch and adjunct documentation to determine which set of operations is supported by switch and the adjunct. Adjunct administration turning off operations not implemented by the switch may resolve the problem.
34	No circuit or channel available	A resource on the switch is unavailable for a call. For BRI endpoints, this cause value is not logged. For ASAI, this condition means that there are no available trunks for an outgoing call request. 1. Verify that the adjunct is administered to support the trunk capabilities of the switch. 2. Investigate trunk group status by issuing the status trunk command from the SAT or by requesting trunk group queries) from the adjunct. 3. Perform trunk diagnostic procedures outlined in this manual.
40	Resources not available.	No available internal resources to service switch or adjunct request. Exceeds system transaction capacity for adjunct or switch. 1. May require re-engineering of adjunct services.

Continued on next page

Table 6-59. ASAI Cause Values — *Continued*

Code	Explanation	Recommendation
50	Requested facility not subscribed	Requested facility is implemented, but not administered. Potential administration problem with endpoint or adjunct. For BRI endpoints: 1. Verify the switch administration of endpoint using either the **display station** or **display data-module** commands. 2. If Step 1 does not resolve the problem, refer to the endpoint's service manual and verify administration on the endpoint. For ASAI adjuncts: 1. Display the Customer Optional Features form (administration screen) on the switch to determine which ASAI capabilities are turned on in the switch. 2. Verify that the adjunct is administered to support the identical capabilities as the switch. If there is a mismatch in the administered capabilities, then readminister the switch and/or the adjunct to establish a consistent set of desired capabilities on both the switch and the adjunct.
58	Bearer capability not presently available	Requested bearer capability is implemented, but not administered. No B-channel administered. See code 50 above.
63	Service or option not available	Requested ASAI capability or resource is not available on the switch or adjunct. More than one adjunct may be contending for the same switch resource. Potential administration mismatch between the resource domains administered on the switch and those administered on the adjunct. 1. Verify that no overlapping administration of switch resources (for example, requesting notifications on a single domain by multiple adjuncts attempting to control a single call) exists across all adjuncts connected to the switch. If overlaps exist, then re-administer the adjuncts to ensure that each adjunct is associated with a unique set of switch resources.
65	Bearer service not implemented	Requested service not implemented in switch or endpoint.
69	Requested facility not implemented	Requested service not supported in switch or endpoint. 1. Consult switch and endpoint documentation to determine service support.

Continued on next page

Table 6-59. ASAI Cause Values — *Continued*

Code	Explanation	Recommendation
79	Service or option not implemented	Requested service or option (or combination of selected options) is not supported (implemented) in switch or the adjunct. 1. Consult switch and adjunct documentation to determine ASAI service and options supported by both switch and adjunct. Re-administration of the switch-administered capabilities (see Customer Optional Feature form) or those of the adjunct may be necessary to correct the problem.
81	Invalid CRV	An invalid CRV was sent by the adjunct. 1. This may indicate a CRV inconsistency between the switch and the adjunct. See the CallVisor protocol reference manual.
87	Internal switch audit	There is an inconsistency in switch data records. 1. There is no action needed, since the switch has corrected the data inconsistency.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

When inspecting errors in the system, always investigate errors associated with the circuit pack and port first. Clearing these error codes first may also clear errors generated against the endpoint. When all circuit pack and port errors have been cleared, but errors still exist against the endpoint, investigate errors in the table below. By clearing error codes associated with the Signaling Link Status Test, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-60. ASAI-EPT system technician-demanded tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Signaling Link Status Test (#626)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

BRI Layer 3 Query Test (#629)

This test is not used by the ASAI-ADJ maintenance object. For information about this test, see "BRI-SET, ASAI-ADJ, BRI-DAT" on page 6-270.

Signaling Link Status Test (#626)

This test determines the current status of the signaling link. This test passes if the link is "bound" to an endpoint and fails if the link is "not bound."

The definition of the term "bound" for a link depends upon the type of endpoint and may depend on the successful completion of procedures at both Layers 2 and 3 of the protocol. The definition of "bound" for ASAI type of endpoint is:

- ASAI adjuncts and BRI endpoints not administered for MIM initialization (point-to-point):

  For endpoints of this type, the signaling link is "bound" when the link is connected at Layer 2 (L2 established).

Table 6-61. TEST #626 Signaling Link Status Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1139	ABORT	The Packet Bus in the port network is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the Packet Bus. 2. After completing Step 1, execute the **test port long PCSSpp** command and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Looparound Test to verify the repair.
1141	ABORT	The PKT-CTRL is out-of-service. 1. Refer to PKT-CTRL maintenance documentation.
1144	ABORT	The PPN Packet Bus is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the Packet Bus in the PPN. 2. Execute the **test port long PCSSpp** command and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Looparound Test to verify the repair.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-61. TEST #626 Signaling Link Status Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1113	FAIL	The signaling link is not "bound" to the adjunct. For ASAI adjuncts this error indicates that the link is disconnected at Layer 2. Since the signaling link associated with the endpoint has been identified by administration, the link is only "unbound" from the endpoint when it is disconnected. 1. Execute the **status bri-port** **PCSSpp** command and refer to the associated procedures for this command contained in “BRI-PORT (ISDN-BRI Port), ABRI-PORT (ASAI ISDN-BRI Port)’’ on page 6-248.
	PASS	The signaling link is connected at Layer 2 and "bound" to the ASAI adjunct.

ASAI-PT

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run[1]	Full name of MO
ASAI-PT	MAJOR[2,3]	test port PCSSpp l	ASAI ISDN BRI Port
ASAI-PT	WARNING	test port PCSSpp l	ASAI ISDN BRI Port

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN; C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., and so forth).
2. The alarm level for ASAI adjunct ports may be administered using the **set options** command. The alarm level can be set independently for off-board and on-board alarms to WARNING, MINOR, or MAJOR for all ASAI adjunct ports in the system.
3. All alarming for an ASAI adjunct and off-board alarming for an ASAI port is disabled if the ASAI adjunct asks the switch to suspend maintenance. When this occurs, an error and a WARNING alarm is logged against the ASAI adjunct. Check the Hardware Error and Alarm Logs to see if the adjunct has disabled alarming.

Unless otherwise stated, all maintenance actions contained in this section apply to ASAI-PT and ISDN-BRI ports connected to ASAI adjuncts. This port type is administered as an ASAI-BD on the TN800 circuit pack.

The TN800 circuit pack is a PC-based platform that allows interaction of multiple applications with DEFINITY at any time. DEFINITY software (Native mode) will support emulation of three types of port MOs on this board. The type of ports to be emulated are defined by the applications running on the TN800. The TN800 can support a maximum of 32 ports (time slots) at a time.

The TN800 connects to the switch through a single slot in the backplane, however its width is not limited to one slot. The number of slots occupied by the TN800 is supplied by the board during its insertion. The TN800 is 3 slots wide. The blank (reserve) slots are to the left of the functional slot.

In non-native mode the TN800 is recognized as TN556, TN2181, TN754, or TN746 based on the switch software and the application running on the TN800. In non-native mode only one type of port MOs will run at any time, and the port type depends on the application running on the TN800. If the TN800 fails diagnostics in non-native mode, the system’s alarm and error logs would show a failure for the board type the TN800 is emulating.

Error log entries and test to clear values

Table 6-62. ASAI-PT Port Error Log Entries

Error type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm level ASAI-PORT	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1 (a)	(a)	Level 1 Status Inquiry (#621)	MAJ[2]	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 2
513 (b)	0	none	(b)	ON	
1537 (c)	46210	CRC Error Counter (#623)	MAJ[2]	OFF	
3841 (d)	46208	None			
3844 (e)	46223	None			
3845 (f)		None			
3846 (g)	TEI	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Major and Minor alarms may be downgraded to warning alarms based on the value used in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. This error occurs when the Level 1 Status Inquiry fails or when the BRI circuit pack detects that Level 1 has been deactivated on the port. The aux data field contains one of the following values:

Blank	This indicates that the Level 1 Status Inquiry failed.
32773	This is a message from the ASAI-Line circuit pack indicating Level 1 has been deactivated.

Refer to the repair procedures for Test #621 on page 6-167.

b. The circuit pack is having problems transmitting data to the Packet Bus, thus affecting the conveyance of signalling information over D-channel. This error occurs when the Packet Bus transmit FIFO buffer overflows. This condition probably indicates a hardware problem as well. The

ASAI-PORT alarm level is MAJOR with aux data 0. Use troubleshooting procedures for both on-board hardware problems and potential off-board Packet Bus problems.

c. The port received an invalid frame over the D-channel. When the Cyclical Redundancy Check (CRC) errors exceed 5 within 15 minutes, the port is taken out of service for 5 seconds. If 5 more CRC errors are received within 15 minutes of the first set of 5 errors, the port is taken out of service for one minute. If 5 more CRC errors are received within 15 minutes of the last 5, the port is taken out of service for 15 minutes.

   This error is most likely due to a problem with the wiring to the set or adjunct, interference on the wiring due to a noise source, or no termination (an open circuit). It usually does not indicate a problem with the circuit pack.

   - Check the wiring to the endpoints or the adjunct.
   - If the problem persists, replace the endpoints or adjuncts.

d. This error occurs when a Layer 1 Transmission error is detected for the port. Run the Long Test Sequence and note the results of the Layer 1 Transmission Error Counter Test (#624).

e. This error occurs when the circuit pack detects an overflow of its receive buffers. Run the Long Test Sequence and note the results of the Receive FIFO Overflow Counter Test (#625).

f. This error occurs when the BRI Port Local LAN Looparound Test (#618) fails. Run the Long Test Sequence and note the results of Test (#618).

g. The Terminal Endpoint Identifier (TEI) administered for the ASAI endpoint most likely does not match the TEI administered in the ASAI adjunct. Check the switch administration of the TEI against that of the adjunct, and make sure that both are using the same TEI.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following tables when inspecting errors in the system. For example, by clearing error codes associated with the NPE Crosstalk Test, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-63. ASAI-PT system technician-demanded tests

Order of investigation	Short test sequence	Long test sequence	D/ND[1]
BRI Port Local LAN Looparound Test (#618)		X	D
Level 1 Status Inquiry Test (#621)	X	X	ND
CRC Error Counter Test (#623)		X	ND
Layer 1 Transmission Error Counter Test (#624)		X	ND
Receive FIFO Error Counter Test (#625)		X	ND
Clear Error Counters Test (#270)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

BRI Port Local LAN Looparound Test (#618)

This test is destructive.

This test verifies the connectivity of a BRI port across the LAN Bus and executes only if the port is out-of-service. The test aborts if calls associated with the port are in-progress. Failures of this test indicate either on-board faults associated with the ASAI-PT hardware on the circuit pack or problems with the LAN Bus, which is used to form connectivity between the switch and the ASAI-PT.

The dotted lines in Figure 6-5 show how a Looparound Test is performed across the Packet Bus for the D-channel.

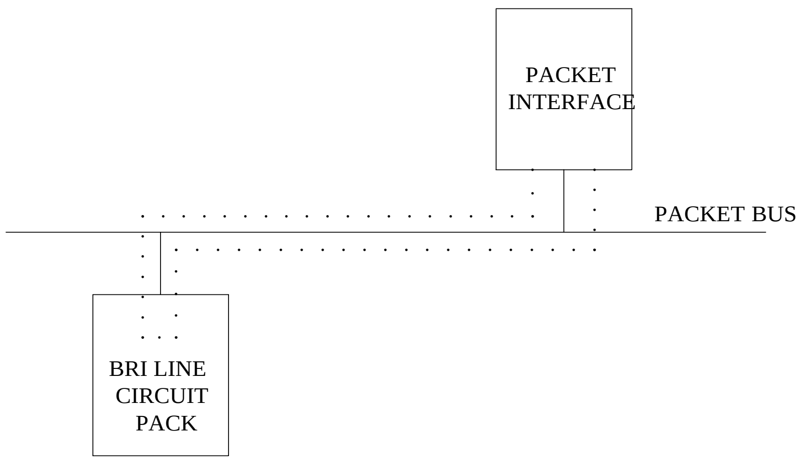

Figure 6-5. BRI Port Local LAN Looparound Path

Table 6-64. TEST #618 BRI Port Local LAN Looparound

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1015	ABORT	The port is not in the out-of-service state. 1. Display the Port Status form using the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command to determine which stations or adjuncts are on this port. 2. Use the extension shown on this form in the **status station** command to determine if the station or adjunct is in use. 3. If the port is in use, wait until it is idle, and use the **busyout port PCSSpp** command to place it in the out-of-service state and repeat this test. **WARNING:** *Since the "busyout" command is destructive, using this command prior to the port being idle causes all transactions associated with the ASAI on the port to be torn down. Note that third party calls established by an ASAI adjunct remain connected even though the port is taken out-of-service.*

Continued on next page

Table 6-64. TEST #618 BRI Port Local LAN Looparound — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1139	ABORT	The Packet Bus in the port network is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the Packet Bus. 2. After completing Step 1, execute the **test port long PCSSpp** command and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Looparound Test to verify the repair.
1141	ABORT	The PKT-CTRL is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the PKT-CTRL. 2. Issue the **test port long PCSSpp** command and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Looparound Test to verify the repair.
1144	ABORT	The PPN Packet Bus is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the Packet Bus. 2. Issue the **test port long PCSSpp** command and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Looparound Test to verify the repair.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The Looparound test has failed. 1. If the test fails repeatedly, attempt to reset the circuit pack if the other ports on the board are not in use. Reset the circuit pack by issuing the **busyout board PCSS** and the **reset board PCSS** commands. 2. If the test fails again, execute **test pkt P** on the management terminal. If this fails, follow the failure procedures the in ‘‘PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)’’ section. 3. If the tests executed in Step 2 pass, the problem is local to the BRI board. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The BRI Port Local LAN Looparound test has passed.

Level 1 Status Inquiry Test (#621)

This test determines the state of the transmission facility of a BRI port at the Level 1 (L1) or physical layer. L1 can be in one of two possible states: Activated or Deactivated.

The Activated state is the correct state for an ISDN-BRI port. In this state the Level 1 interface can communicate with the BRI endpoint or ASAI adjunct administered on this port. This test passes if the state of L1 is activated. This test also passes if software has taken this port out of service.

The Deactivated state indicates a problem with the ASAI circuit pack. When in this state, the Level 1 interface is idle and is not trying to communicate with the BRI endpoints or adjunct. When an ASAI port is placed in the out-of-service state, Level 1 is also put into the deactivated state. This could be due either to the system detecting a fault with the port or in response to a **busyout port PCSSpp** request.

Table 6-65. TEST #621 Level 1 Status Inquiry

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1187	ABORT	The board, port, or station may have been busied-out by a technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port and ASAI-BD (board busied out). If this error type is present for ASAI-PT only, then release the port using the **release port pp** command and run the test again. If the error is present for both ASAI-BD and ASAI-PT, then release the board with the **release port PCSS** command and run the test again. **NOTE:** When you release a port, you release all ports associated with it. If certain ports still need to be busied out, use the **release port PCSSpp** command to busy them out. 2. Make sure the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response was not received from the circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If the test aborts repeatedly a maximum of 5 times, reset the circuit pack using the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. 2. If the test aborts again, replace the circuit pack.

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Table 6-65. TEST #621 Level 1 Status Inquiry — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
3	FAIL	Received a status of Level 1 Deactivated; the port is out-of-service. 1. Issue the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command to verify that the service state of the port is out-of-service. If the port is not out-of-service, proceed to Step 2. 2. If the port has been placed out-of-service using the **busyout port PCSSpp** command, try releasing the port by executing the **release port PCSSpp** command. Then issue the **test port long PCSSpp** command, and review the results of Level 1 Status Inquiry test. If this test is still failing, proceed to Step 3. 3. After executing the **test port long PCSSpp** command, review the results of all the tests. Follow the repair procedures for any tests that fail. Verify repair of the problem by executing the **test port PCSSpp** command and by determining that the Level 1 Status test passes.
	PASS	This test indicates that Level 1 is activated, or that software has taken the port out of service.

Layer 1 Transmission Error Counter Test (#624)

This test reads and clears the BRI port's Layer 1 Transmission error counter maintained on the ASAI circuit pack. This counter is incremented by the circuit pack when it detects a Layer 1 transmission problem. The test passes if the value of the counter is 0 (that is, the error is cleared). If the counter is not zero, the test fails, and the value of the counter is displayed in the Error Code field.

This error is most likely due to a problem with the wiring or adjunct (verify that the wiring meets the configuration rules defined in *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 1 and Generic 3i Wiring* (555-204-111). It does not indicate a problem with the TN800 circuit pack. This test is useful for verifying the repair of the problem

Table 6-66. TEST #624 Layer 1 Transmission Error Counter Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response was not received from the circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If the test aborts repeatedly a maximum of 5 times, reset the circuit pack using the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. 2. If the test aborts again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate necessary system resources to run test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The TN800 circuit pack is still detecting errors of this type. The Error Code field contains the value of this counter. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, review the results of other tests in the Long Test Sequence. Note the results of the Level 1 Status Inquiry test. Follow the repair procedures for any of the executed tests if they fail. Otherwise, go to the next step. 3. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The Layer 1 Transmission error counter was read correctly and has a value of 0.

Receive FIFO Error Counter Test (#625)

This test reads and clears the BRI port's Receive FIFO error counter maintained on the TN800 circuit pack. This counter is incremented by the circuit pack when it detects an overflow of its receive buffers. The test passes if the value of the counter is 0 (that is, the error is cleared). If the counter is not zero, the test fails, and the value of the counter is displayed in the Error Code field.

This error can occur if signaling frames are being received from a Packet Bus at a rate sufficient to overflow the receive buffers on the circuit pack for a port or if hardware fault is causing the receive buffers not to be emptied properly. This test is useful for verifying the repair of the problem.

Table 6-67. TEST #625 Receive FIFO Error Counter Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response was not received from the circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If the test aborts repeatedly a maximum of 5 times, reset the circuit pack via the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. 2. If the test aborts again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate necessary system resources to run test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The TN800 circuit pack is still detecting errors of this type. The Error Code field contains the value of this counter. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, review the results of other tests in the Long Test Sequence. Note the results of the Level 1 Status Inquiry test. Follow repair procedures for any of the tests that fail. Otherwise, go to the next step. 3. If the tests for the endpoints or adjunct pass and the Layer 1 Transmission Error Counter Test continues to fail, check the wiring to the endpoints or adjunct.
	PASS	The Layer 1 Transmission error counter was read correctly and has a value of 0.

Clear Error Counters Test (#270)

There are various error counters associated with each ASAI-PT. This test clears those counters and triggers the auditing of Layer 3 reinitialization. This test is used only to send messages to the ASAI-PT and, therefore, should neither abort nor fail. ASAI uses a fixed TEI value of 1.

Table 6-68. TEST #270 Clear Error Counters

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
Any	ABORT	This test should never abort.
Any	FAIL	This test should never fail. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The message to clear the error counters of the ASAI-PT has been sent.

ASAI-RES/E-DIG-RES (TN800 reserve slot)

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run	Full name of MO
ASAI-RES	NONE	NONE	TN800 ASAI reserve slot
E-DIG-RES	NONE	NONE	TN800 DIG reserve slot

There are no tests associated with these MOs. Both the **test board** and **busy out board** commands abort when either is attempted on a reserved slot. An error message indicates the slot is associated with the circuit pack that the TN800 is emulating, but the requested operation is not valid.

The TN800 MAPD (Multi-Application Platform for DEFINITY) circuit pack connects to the switch through a single slot in the backplane. The number of slots occupied by the MAPD pack is supplied by the board when inserted. The TN800 in R5EM is 3 slots wide. The TN800 requires 2 reserve slots to its left. The reserve (blank) slots are to left of the functional slot and are place holders on the switch, and do not have any interaction with the switch.

Each instance of these MOs represents a reserve slot associated with respective circuit pack mode in which the MAPD is working.

ATM-BCH (ATM B-channel trunk)

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run[1]	Full name of MO
ATM-BCH[2]	MAJOR[3]	test port UUCSSppp l	ATM B-Channel Trunk
ATM-BCH	MINOR	test port UUCSSppp l	ATM B-Channel Trunk
ATM-BCH	WARNING	test port UUCSSppp sh	ATM B-Channel Trunk

1. UU is the universal cabinet number (1 for PPN). C is the carrier designation (A or B). SS is the number of the slot where the circuit pack resides (01-10). ppp is the 3-digit port number (9-256).
2. For additional repair information, see also ''ATM-DCH (ATM D-Channel Port)'', ''ATM-SGRP (ATM signaling group)'' and ''PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)''.
3. A MAJOR alarm on a trunk means that alarms on these trunks are not downgraded by the **set options** command, and at least 75% of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.

This maintenance object explains how you test and repair TN230x ATM Interface circuit packs ((TN2305 and TN2306)) that have been administered as ATM B-channel trunks for ATM Circuit Emulation Service (CES).

ATM circuit emulation service

Under ATM Circuit Emulation Service, you simulate ISDN-PRI circuits by assigning ATM ports to *signaling groups*. Each signaling group represents a PRI circuit, and the ports in the group represent the D-channel and B-channels of that circuit. TN230x circuit packs support up to 248 ports per circuit pack.

Signaling group components

Bearer (B) channels (ATM-BCH) transmit digitized voice or data, while a separate D-channel (ATM-DCH) handles call-control signaling. One D-channel handles signaling for a group of B-channels that combine to form a signaling group (ATM-SGRP).

B-channel service states

The ISDN specification defines 2 service state categories for B-channels as listed in Table 6-69 on page 6-173.

Table 6-69. ATM ISDN service states

Category	Description		
Service states			
In-Service (INS)	B-channel is in normal operating state	Active	A call is connected over the B-channel.
		Idle	There is no call on the B-channel.
Out-of-Service/Far-end (OOS/FE)	The switch has not successfully negotiated B-channel connection as of yet. Calls cannot be placed or received. When you first administer a B-channel, the switch initializes the B-channel to this state while it tries to negotiate a connection to the far end. If the request times out with no response from the far end, the switch leaves the B-channel in the OOS/FE state.		
Out-of-Service/Near-End (OOS/NE)	The NPE Crosstalk Test has failed or the trunk is busied out. Calls cannot be placed or received.		
Maintenance/Far-End (MTC/FE)	A request has timed out with no response from the far end after signaling is in place and B-channels are in service. Calls can be received but not placed, and stable calls are unaffected.		
Maintenance/Near-End (MTC/NE)	The signaling channel (ISDN-LNK) has been busied out, possibly after a **test trunk** ***grp#/mbr#*** **long** command. Calls cannot be placed or received, but stable calls are unaffected.		
Pending states[1]			
Pending-in-Service	The near-end is waiting for a response to a transition-to-service request.		
Pending-Maintenance	The near-end is waiting for a transition-to-maintenance-service request (US and other country-protocol-1 systems).		

1. The switch is waiting for a reply from the far-end. Pending service states remain in effect until the near end receives a response or times out.

B-channel alarms

The Maintenance/Far-End and Out-Of-Service/Far-End states generate warning alarms displayed with **status trunk *grp#/mbr#***.

Table 6-70. ATM-BCH alarms by service state

Service state	Alarm[1]	Possible cause	Possible solution
Out-of-Service/NE	Warning	Trunk busied out	Release the port (**release trunk *grp#/mbr#***).
	Minor	NPE Crosstalk Test (#6) failed	Replace ATM circuit pack.
	None	ATM circuit pack lost signal or there is a circuit pack problem.	Install circuit pack or cable. Check circuit pack using procedures in ATM-BCH. Check far-end switch status.
Out-of-Service/FE	Warning	Unadministered far-end	Administer the corresponding trunk on the far-end switch.
	Warning	Far-end busied out	Check the status of the far-end switch.
Pending/In-Service Pending/Maint	None	Maintenance message timed out waiting for reply	Wait 2 minutes after the pending state clears, and check the service state.
Maint/NE	None	ISDN test call in progress (**test trunk long**)	Wait for the test to finish and recheck.
	None	System link busied out	Check link status. Run **release link *link#***.
Maint/FE	Warning	Signaling channel down for over 90 sec.	See ''ATM-SGRP (ATM signaling group)'' or ''ATM-DCH (ATM D-Channel Port)''.
	Warning	Repeated lack of response to messages sent to the far end	Wait. Maintenance software resends messages periodically. Or run **test trunk *grp#/mb#*** or **test signaling-grp *grp#***.
	Warning	The far-end trunk is being tested.	Check status of the far-end switch. Wait for testing to finish.
In-Service	None	Normal operating state	

1. ATM-BCH alarms; alarms against other maintenance objects may also be present.

Error log entries and test to clear values

Table 6-71. ATM-BCH error log entries

Error type	Aux data	Associated test	Alarm level	On/Off board	Test to clear value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port UUCSSppp
1(a)	Any	None			test port UUCSSppp
18	0	busyout trunk *grp/mbr*			release trunk grp/mbr
129 (b)		None	WNG	OFF	test port UUCSSppp
130 (c)					test port UUCSSppp
257(d)	Any	Service State Audit (Test #256)			test port UUCSSppp
513(e)	Any	None	WNG	OFF	test port UUCSSppp
769(f)	Any	Service State Audit (Test #256)			test port UUCSSppp
1793(g)	Any	None			test port UUCSSppp
3073(h)	Any	Service State Audit (#256)			test port UUCSSppp
3585(i)	Any	None			none
3841(j)	Any	None	WNG	OFF	none

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. Error Type 1: the two ends of the ATM trunk do not agree on the ISDN call state. Possible causes:

- Received a DISConnect or RELease COMplete message with cause value 52 (outgoing calls barred)

- Received a DISConnect or RELease COMplete message with cause value 54 (incoming calls barred)
- Outgoing call renegotiated by the far end to another B-channel in the absence of SETUP message glare
- Near end attempted a call on a B-channel that the far end has marked OOS

When running the Short Test Sequence, pay close attention to the results of the Call State Audit Test (#257).

b. Error Type 129: the far-end switch changed its ISDN service state to either out-of-service or maintenance. This may be a temporary condition because the far-end is testing that trunk or a hardware problem with the trunk. Outgoing calls may not be allowed over that trunk.

   1. Investigate the trunk status (**status trunk *grp#/mbr#***).

c. Error Type 130: the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes.

   1. Reinsert or replace the circuit pack to clear the error.

d. Error Type 257: SETUP received for a B-channel that is in an invalid service state. Service states may be incompatible at the two ends of the trunk. A normal call was received while the B-channel was MTC/FE, MTC/NE, OOS/FE, or OOS/NE or a test call was received while the B-channel was OOS/FE or OOS/NE.

e. Error Type 513: RELease COMplete message received with cause value 82 (nonexistent channel). The B-channel may not be administered at the far end. The trunk has been placed in the OOS/FE state.

f. Error Type 769: inconsistent SERVice or SERVice ACKnowledge message. Possible causes:

- SERVice or SERVice ACKnowledge message received containing a change status that is more available than the previously-transmitted SERVice message.
- Unsolicited SERVice ACKnowledge message received containing a change status that does not match the current B-channel state.

ISDN-PRI service-state negotiation rules have been violated and may indicate that a pending service-state audit is failing. The system

- Cancels the maintenance timer
- Increments the Service State Audit counter
- Attempts a Service State Audit

When running the Short Test Sequence, pay close attention to the results of the Service State Audit Test (#256).

g. Error Type 1793: TN230x circuit pack has failed. The maintenance system

- Places the trunk in the OOS/NE state
- Sends a SERvice message to the far-end (if possible) containing a change status of OOS for the B-channel
- Returns the trunk to service when the ATM trunk circuit pack reports the failure cleared

h. Error Type 3073: Service State Audit attempt failed (see Test #256). Calls can be received but not placed until the test passes and the trunk state returns to In-Service.

1. Check the trunk status (**status trunk *grp#/mbr#***).

i. Error Type 3585: ISDN RESTART message received. Active calls have been dropped.

The following Aux Data values (Error Type 3585 only) below represent the trunk's ISDN call state at the time Error 3585 occurred. This information can be useful if users report dropped calls on the ISDN-PRI trunks.

Aux data	Description
0	An idle trunk received a restart.
10	An ISDN RESTART from the far-end has unexpectedly cleared a call in the ACTIVE state (call stable, parties talking).
4 7 8 260 263	An ISDN RESTART from the far-end has unexpectedly cleared a RINGING call.
1 3 6 9 265	An ISDN RESTART from the far-end has unexpectedly cleared a call before the call entered the RINGING state.
11 12 19 531 267 268	An ISDN RESTART from the far-end has unexpectedly cleared a call that was already in the process of clearing. If this condition occurs frequently, the far-end may be trying to clear trunks that appear to be in the "hung" state.

j. Error Type 3841: the far-end rejected an ATM CES trunk selected by the near-end 10 times. The ATM CES trunk may not be administered on the far-end.

   1. Get the physical name of the ATM trunk by noting the decimal number in the `Aux Data` field.
   2. Check administration for the named trunk on the far-end.
   3. If problems persist, then busyout the ATM trunk to take it out of the hunt group.

   The WARNING alarm retires automatically whenever a called endpoint answers an outgoing or incoming call that uses the alarmed trunk.

System technician-demanded tests: descriptions and error codes

Always investigate problems in the order presented in the table below. When you clear one of the error codes associated with a given test, you clear errors generated by other tests in the testing sequence. If you clear errors out of order, you can lose important information.

Table 6-72. ATM-BCH System technician-demanded tests

Order of investigation	Short test sequence	Long test sequence	Destructive or nondestructive
Signaling link state audit test (#255)	X	X	ND
Service state audit (#256)	X	X	ND
Call state audit test (#257)	X	X	ND
ISDN test call test (#258)		X	ND

Signaling link state audit test (#255)

This nondestructive test checks the status of the TN230x ATM-CES Interface circuit pack and the ATM D-channel (ATM-DCH) trunk, which are both important elements to the health of the ATM-BCH trunk.

Table 6-73. TEST #255 signaling link state audit test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
None	ABORT	Internal system error
0	ABORT	
1114	ABORT	Signaling link in transitional state 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
1018	ABORT	Maintenance disabled 1. Enable maintenance. Enter **y** in the `Maintenance Tests?` field on page 2 of the **change trunk-group** form.
4	FAIL	Signaling channel problem 1. Look for errors or alarms against the ''ATM-SGRP (ATM signaling group)'' and ''ATM-DCH (ATM D-Channel Port)'' maintenance objects.
8	FAIL	TN230x circuit pack failed 1. See the ''ATM-INTF (TN2305/6)'' maintenance object.
	PASS	Signaling link OK.

Service state audit (#256)

This test checks the service state of the trunk.

Country protocol 1. If the interface uses country protocol 1 (includes USA), the service-state audit executes in all trunk service states. It queries the service state on the far end and waits 2 minutes for a reply. If the first request times out, the service-state audit asks again. If the request times out again, it logs error 3073 and resends the request every 15 minutes. It places in-service trunks in the MAINTENANCE/FAR-END state (outgoing calls blocked, incoming calls accepted). Incoming calls trigger an immediate service-state audit without waiting for the end of a 15-minute cycle.

Any other country protocol. If the interface uses some other country protocol, the service-state audit executes only on trunks that are in the OUT-OF-SERVICE/FAR-END state. It asks the far-end switch to bring the trunk back into the IN-SERVICE state and waits 2 minutes for a reply. If the first request times out, the service-state audit asks again. If the request times out again, it leaves the trunk in the OUT-OF-SERVICE/FAR-END state and tries again in 1 hour.

NOTE:
PASS for this test only means that a message to the far-end was successfully sent.

To check the service state of the ATM-BCH trunk, run **status trunk *grp#/mbr#***.

Table 6-74. TEST #256 service state audit test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	Needed resources not available, port on a call or initializing 1. Run **status trunk *grp#/mbr#***. 2. Check the results of Test #255.
1018	ABORT	Maintenance disabled 1. Enable maintenance by entering **y** in the `Maintenance Tests?` field on page 2 of the **change trunk-group** form.
1113	ABORT	Signaling link failed 1. Run **status trunk *grp#/mbr#***. 2. Check the results of Test #255. 3. See the ''ATM-SGRP (ATM signaling group)'' maintenance object.
1114	ABORT	Signaling link in transitional state 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
1116	ABORT	Trunk not in Out-of-Service/Far-end state and country protocol other than 1
1117	ABORT	Service-state audit message outstanding 1. Wait 2 minutes, then try again.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate needed resources 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.

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Table 6-74. TEST #256 service state audit test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1113	FAIL	Signaling link failed 1. See the "ATM-SGRP (ATM signaling group)" and ISDN-LNK (ISDN Signaling Link Port) maintenance objects.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
	PASS	1. Wait 4 minutes, then check the Error Log for any new Error Type 3073. ■ If there are none, both sides of the ISDN connection agree on the service state. The negotiation succeeded. ■ If there is a new 3073 error, then the negotiation failed (the request timed out).

Call state audit test (#257)

This test audits the internal call state by asking the far-end switch for the ISDN call state. The test is particularly useful when you are trying to clear a hung call. If the internal call state on the near-end differs from that on the far-end, the call is torn down.

The ISDN specification allows up to 2 minutes for a reply. If a reply is not received within the 2 minute window, the test logs a protocol time-out violation against the associated signaling channel (ATM-DCH, Error Type 1).

NOTE:
PASS simply means that an appropriate message was composed and sent to the far-end switch.

Table 6-75. TEST #257 call state audit test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1018	ABORT	Maintenance disabled 1. Enable maintenance by entering **y** in the `Maintenance Tests?` field on page 2 of the **change trunk-group** form.
1019	ABORT	Audit already in progress 1. Wait 2 minutes, and try again.
1113	ABORT	Signaling link failed 1. Check the results of Test #255 (Signaling Link State Check).
1114	ABORT	Signaling link in transitional state 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
1116	ABORT	Trunk out-of-service 1. Check the trunk service state (**status trunk** ***grp#/mbr#***).
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate needed resources 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
	PASS	1. Wait 4 minutes, then check the Error Log for call-state mismatches. If a call state mismatch is found, the call is torn down.

ISDN test call test (#258)

This nondestructive test performs a far-end looparound test over an ATM-BCH trunk if:

- The trunk is IN-SERVICE, MAINTENANCE/NEAR-END, or OUT-OF-SERVICE/NEAR-END
- No calls are active on the trunk
- The system uses country protocol 1 (including US) or the far-end has looparound capability

The test sets up a call to a far-end switch over the ATM-BCH trunk. Then the digital port on a TN711D Maintenance/Test circuit pack sends a bit pattern to the far-end and back. If the received pattern matches that sent, the test passes. If there are differences, it fails.

Synchronous test calls

You can initiate a synchronous outgoing test call (including a test call for ISDN-PRI trunks) with these commands:

- **test trunk *grp#/mbr#* long [repeat** #**]**
- **test board *UUCSS* long [repeat** #**]**
- **test port *UUCSSpp* long [repeat** #**]**

Table 6-76. TEST #258 ISDN test call

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
4	ABORT	Signaling channel problem 1. Look for errors or alarms against the "ATM-SGRP (ATM signaling group)" and "ATM-DCH (ATM D-Channel Port)" maintenance objects.
8	ABORT	TN230x circuit-pack problem 1. See the "ATM-INTF (TN2305/6)" maintenance object.
1004	ABORT	B-channel in use. 1. See if a call is active. Run **status trunk *grp#/mbr#*** command. 2. If the service state is In-Service/Idle, retry the test.
1005	ABORT	Bad configuration (for example, no Maintenance/Test circuit pack) 1. Make sure that the Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack is inserted. 2. Repeat the test.
1018	ABORT	Test call disabled 1. Enable Maintenance on the Trunk Group form.
1020	ABORT	TN230x circuit-pack problem 1. See the "ATM-INTF (TN2305/6)" maintenance object.
1024	ABORT	Maintenance/Test Digital Port in use 1. Wait until yellow and green LEDs on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack are OFF. 2. Rerun the test. 3. If the problem persists, see the M/T-DIG (Maintenance/Test Digital Port) maintenance object.

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Table 6-76. TEST #258 ISDN test call — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1113	ABORT	Signaling link failed 1. Check the results of Test #255 (Signaling Link State Check Test).
1116	ABORT	Switch could not change the service state 1. See if calls are active. Run **status trunk *grp#/mbr#***. 2. If a call is active. proceed as for Error Code 1119. 3. If not, check the Error and Alarm Logs for problems with the ATM-TRK (ATM ISDN Trunk) MO.
1117	ABORT	ISDN service message outstanding 1. Wait 2 minutes. Then try again.
1118	ABORT	Far-end not administered 1. Check the administration of the far-end of the ATM trunk. Run **status trunk *grp#/mbr#***. 2. Try the test again.
1119	ABORT	Test call aborted, normal call attempted 1. Wait for the call to terminate normally or drop it by running **busyout trunk *grp#/mbr#***. 2. When the trunk is idle, retry the test.
1120	ABORT	Trunk OUT-OF-SERVICE/FAR-END 1. Try to change the service state via Test #256 (Service State Audit Test). 2. Try the test again.
1122	ABORT	No test-line number for the far-end switch 1. Check the Trunk Group Administration form.
1123	ABORT	No Feature Access Code administration for this Facility Test 1. Check the Dial Plan and Feature Administration forms.
2000 2012 None	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
2035	ABORT	Call timed out 1. Wait 1 minute, and try again.

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Table 6-76. TEST #258 ISDN test call — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
2036-2037	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
2038-2039	ABORT	Problem reading test data 1. Wait 1 minute, and then try again. 2. If the test aborts again, there is a serious internal problem.
2040	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
2041	ABORT	Call timed out 1. Wait 1 minute, and try again.
2066	ABORT	Could not establish test call 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
2067	ABORT	Call timed out 1. Wait 1 minute, and try again.
2074	ABORT	Bit and Block Error query failed 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals. 2. If the test continues to abort, there may be a serious internal problem in the Maintenance/Test Digital Port. See the M/T-DIG (Maintenance/Test Digital Port) maintenance object.
2075	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2201-2205	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
2206	ABORT	Could not allocate needed resources 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2208	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-76. TEST #258 ISDN test call — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
2209-2210	ABORT	Could not allocate needed resources 1. Follow recommendations for ABORT code 2100.
2211	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2212	ABORT	Call terminated by unexpected disconnect 1. Wait 1 minute and then try again.
2213	ABORT	Call timed out 1. Wait 1 minute, and try again.
2214	ABORT	Call terminated by unexpected disconnect 1. Wait 1 minute and then try again.
2215-2219	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2220	ABORT	Call terminated prematurely 1. Wait 1 minute, and try again.
2221-2226	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2227	ABORT	Could not allocate needed resources 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2042	FAIL	Test data corrupt
	PASS	Test pattern intact. If the synchronous test call was performed (long test sequence), the communications path is operating properly.

ATM-DCH (ATM D-Channel Port)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial System Technician Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
ATM-DCH[2]	MINOR	test port *UUCSSpp* l	ATM D-Channel
ATM-DCH	WARNING	test port *UUCSSpp* sh	ATM D-Channel

1. pp is administered as a port in the range of 9 through 32.
2. For additional related information, see ''ATM-TRK (Circuit Emulation Service Circuit Pack)''.

NOTE:
TN230x circuit packs are not interchangeable. Always replace an ATM circuit pack with the same type.

This MO (ATM-DCH) utilizes the existing ISDN-PLK or D-channel maintenance strategy with modifications. The ATM circuit pack can be administered for up to 8 Circuit Emulation Service (CES) or signaling groups, each with its own D-channel, as opposed to one D-channel for an entire DS1 circuit pack.

NOTE:
Due to the dual personalities and the number of D-channels that the ATM board can possess, the in-line errors and signaling port LAN loopback test has been moved to the maintenance object ATM-TRK. When an in-line error is sent due to PACKET BUS errors, the ATM circuit pack maintenance object receives the error, not ATM-DCH.

The D-channel ISDN-PRI interface, which is emulated for ATM-CES, uses out-of-band signaling to transmit control messages between two endpoints. User information or bearer channels (B-channels) carry digitized voice and digital data and are assigned to DS1 ISDN trunks or PRI endpoints. Call control signaling for the B-channels is combined and carried over the separate ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port D-channel.

Problems with ATM-DCH affects all of the associated B-channels, since call control signaling cannot reach the far-end switch or terminal adapter. Stable calls can remain operational, but no new calls can be made. ATM-DCH in turn depends on the TN230X ATM Trunk circuit pack it resides on and the packet bus which provides the link to the processor.

When working ATM-DCH alarms or errors, also investigate

- ''ATM-TRK (Circuit Emulation Service Circuit Pack)''
- PKT-BUS (Packet Bus

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-77. ATM D-channel Error Log entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port UUCSSpp[2]
18 (a)	0	busyout port *UUCSSpp*	WARNING	OFF	release port UUCSSpp
130 (b)		None	WARNING	ON	test port UUCSSpp
1793 (c)		Signaling Link Board Check (#643)			test board UUCSS l

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. pp is for ports 9-32.

Notes:

a. Error Type 18: D-channel busied out; no calls possible over this D-channel.

b. Error Type 130: circuit pack removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

c. Error Type 1793: ATM Trunk circuit pack failed the Signaling Link Board Check (#643). Resolve any ATM-TRK errors in the Error Log.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

The command to test the ATM-DCH maintenance object is **test port UUCSSpp**, where pp is for ports 9-32.

Table 6-78. System Technician-Demanded Tests: ATM-DCH

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Signaling Link Board Check (#643)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive, ND = Non-destructive

Signaling Link Board Check (#643)

This **nondestructive** test checks the health of the ATM TN230X Trunk circuit pack hardware. The test runs on a periodic or scheduled basis, during initialization testing, and upon demand.

NOTE:
The board-level maintenance is handled independently of the ATM-CES signaling link maintenance, raising the possibility of inconsistent states.

Table 6-79. TEST #643 Signaling Link Board Check

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
8	FAIL	The TN230X circuit pack is not in-service. Check the Error Log for for problems with the ATM-TRK (ATM ISDN Trunk) MO.
	PASS	The ATM TN230X circuit pack is in-service.

ATM-INTF (TN2305/6)

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run	Full name of MO
ATM-INTF	WARNING	test board UUCSSpp	ATM interface board

The TN2305/6 is recognized by the system as an ATM Interface board (ATM-INTF) if it has not been assigned a personality through the **add atm-pnc** command or **add atm trunk** command. ATM-INTF does not have a maintenance strategy associated with it, although the Control Channel test can be run on demand by using the **test board** command, and the board can be reset by using the **reset board** command. The board is visible through the **list config** and **change circuit-pack** commands.

The circuit packs listed in Table 6-80 are ATM-EI boards if they are administered to serve the ATM Port Network Connectivity (ATM-PNC).

Table 6-80. ATM-EI circuit packs for ATM-PNC

Circuit pack	Fiber	Echo cancellation	Release
TN2305	Multi mode	Y	7.1
TN2306	Single mode	Y	7.1

NOTE:
Always replace an ATM-EI circuit pack with the same type.

LED states

The ATM-INTF circuit pack has the standard red, green and yellow LEDs. The red and green LEDs have the traditional use: red indicates an alarm condition, green means maintenance testing in progress. The yellow LED is not used. The possible LED states are listed below:

Table 6-81. ATM-INTF LED states

LED	Condition	LED
Red	Board is not healthy	Solid on never off
Red Green	Board is in the processes of booting	Red: solid on Green: 200 ms on 200 ms off
Green	Maintenance is running tests on the board	Solid on (off when maintenance completed)
Yellow	Fiber LOS	100 ms on, 100ms off
Yellow	Signal to the ATM switch is down	500 ms on, 500 ms off

Error log entries and test to clear values

Table 6-82. ATM-INTF error log entries

Error type	Aux data	Associated test	Alarm level	On/Off board	Test to clear value
23(a)	0	None	WAR	OFF	
125(b)		None	MIN	ON	
217(c)	0	None	WAR	OFF	

Notes:

a. Error Type 23: ATM Expansion Interface circuit pack is administered through a **change circuit-pack** command, but has not been inserted into the system. Insert the circuit pack.

b. Error Type 125: A wrong circuit pack is located in the slot where this circuit pack is logically administered. To resolve this problem, either remove the wrong circuit pack or insert the logically administered circuit pack.

c. Error Type 217: The ATM circuit pack is physically present but has not been given a personality. Remove the circuit pack or administer it using the **add atm pnc** command or **add atm trunk** command.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Failure of this test is not logged in the Error Log.

Table 6-83. ATM-INTF system technician-demanded tests

Order of investigation	Short test sequence	Long test sequence	D/ND[1]
Control channel loop-around test (#52)	X	X	N

1. D = Destructive, ND = Nondestructive

Control channel loop-around test (#52)

This test is nondestructive. This test queries the circuit pack for its circuit pack code and vintage and verifies its records.

Table 6-84. TEST #52 control channel loop-around test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to return the circuit pack code or vintage. 1. Retry the command a few times for a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the problem continues to fail, reset the circuit pack. 3. Retry the command a few times for a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-84. TEST #52 control channel loop-around test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	Communication with this circuit pack is successful.
Any	NO BOARD	This is normal if the test is being done when: ■ The board is not physically in the system. ■ The system is booting up. Otherwise, there is some inconsistency in the data kept in the system. 1. Verify that the board is physically in the system. 2. Verify that the system is not in the process of booting up. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

ATM-SGRP (ATM signaling group)

MO name (in alarm log)	Alarm level	Initial command to run[1]	Full name of MO
ATM-SGRP	MINOR	test sig-group *grp#*	ATM-CES Signaling Group
ATM-SGRP	WARNING	test sig-group *grp#*	ATM-CES Signaling Group

1. *grp#* is the signaling group number (1-166); the test sequence can be either short or long.

This Maintenance Object (ATM-SGRP) applies when there are administered ATM signaling groups on the ATM circuit pack.

Table 6-85 outlines the differences between ATM interface circuit packs:

Table 6-85. R7 ATM-SGR circuit packs

Circuit pack	Channel types	Interface	Fiber	Echo cancellation
TN2305	B and D channels	24 or 32 channel	Multimode	Y
TN2306	B and D channels	24 or 32 channel	Single mode	Y

The TN2305 and TN2306 ATM Interface circuit boards are referred to as TN230X for the remainder of this MO.

An ATM Signaling Group is a collection of B-channels for which a given ISDN-PRI Signaling Channel Port (ATM D-channel) carries signaling information. ATM B-channels (ATM-BCH) carry voice or data and are assigned to ISDN trunks. For more information see “”.

The operation of the entire ATM signaling group depends on several other entities:

- The ATM-DCH signaling channel port
- The TN230X Interface circuit pack on which the D-channels reside
- The system link that is carried over the packet bus to the processor

When there are problems with ATM-SGRP (ATM signaling group), also investigate:

- "ATM-DCH (ATM D-Channel Port)"
- "ATM-DCH (ATM D-Channel Port)"
- "SYS-LINK (System Links)"
- "PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)"

Error log entries and test to clear values

Table 6-86. ATM-SGRP signaling group error log entries

Error type	Aux data	Associated test	Alarm level	On/Off board	Test to clear value
0	0	Any	Any		test sig-group *grp#*
1 (a)	Any	None			
18 (b)		MO busied out			
257 (c)	Any	None			test sig-group *grp#*
769 (d)	Any	Primary Signaling Link Hardware Check (#636)			test sig-group *grp#*
1281 (e)	Any	Secondary Signaling Link Hardware Check (#639)			test sig-group *grp#*
1793 (f)	Any	Layer 2 Status (Test #647)	WNG	OFF	test sig-group *grp#*
2305 (g)	Any	Remote Layer 3 Query (Test #637)	MINOR	OFF	test sig-group *grp#*
3585 (h)	Port number	None			
3840 - 3928 (i)	Port number	None			

Notes:

a. Error Type 1: switch sent a message to the far-end switch or terminal adapter, and the far-end did not respond in the allotted time. Possible causes include link failure and congestion or outage at the far-end. The Aux Data field contains Layer 3 protocol information used by internal counters.

   If no other symptoms are present, no action is required. If Layer 3 communication is down:

   1. Check for alarms and errors against link components
   2. Check out other errors against ATM-SGRP, ATM-TRK, and other hardware components on the link.

   There is no test to clear these errors. The error counter is decremented by 1 every 15 minutes.

b. Error Type 18: the ATM circuit pack has been busied out (either **busyout atm sig-grp** or **busyout board UUCSS**).

   1. Release the ATM signaling group (**release atm sig-grp**) or the circuit pack (**release board UUCSS**).

c. Error Type 257: the primary signaling channel connection has been lost for more than 90 seconds.

   - The associated B-channels are placed in the ISDN Maintenance/Far-End state.
   - The B-channels are not usable for outgoing calls, although incoming calls can be accepted.
   - The switch automatically attempts to recover the signaling link.

   1. Pay particular attention to the results of Test #636 (Primary Signaling Link Hardware Check) in the test sequence.

   - When the link does recover, the B-channels are negotiated back to the In-Service state and their alarms are retired.

   2. When this error occurs, the state of the Signaling Group is changed to out-of-service (verify using the **status sig-group** command).

d. Error Type 769: signaling link hardware error.
   Service-affecting failures of the hardware used to transport the D-Channel are reported to the ATM CES Signaling Group MO. Maintenance logs this error, places the D-Channel into the OOS state, and raises a board-level alarm. The D-Channel is returned to service and the alarm is retired once the hardware failure condition clears.

e. Error Type 1281: Degraded PVC Alarms indicate that a particular Permanent Virtual Circuit, or signaling group, has encountered sufficient errors to exceed firmware thresholds. Operations can continue but at a lower level of reliability or performance. Firmware filters these alarms so that only one is reported active at a given time. The following in-line error is considered a Degraded PVC Alarm:

- Excessive AAL - The AAL layer is experiencing an excessive number of errors in trying to reconstruct Service Data Unit (SDUs). Possible causes:
  - — Something may be wrong with the ATM switch.
  - — The communication paths on the other side of the ATM switch may be noisy.
  - — The sending node might not be healthy.
  - — Could be a problem with congestion on the ATM switch.

f. Error Type 1793: failure of the Layer 2 Query Test for the primary signaling channel.

- Excessive AAL - The AAL layer is experiencing an excessive number of errors in trying to reconstruct Service Data Unit (SDUs). Possible causes:
  - — Something may be wrong with the ATM switch.
  - — The communication paths on the other side of the ATM switch may be noisy.
  - — The sending node might not be healthy. It could also be a problem with congestion on the ATM switch.

g. Error Type 2305: the Remote Layer 3 Query Test (#637) failed. A specific message was sent to the far-end switch, and it did not respond within the allotted time.

1. Investigate elements of the ATM D-channel(s) (ATM-DCH) for both this switch and the Far-end switch.

If Test #637 fails twice in a row, the B-channels are alarmed and made unavailable for outgoing calls (although incoming calls are still accepted). When Test #637 succeeds and the Far-end switch starts responding properly, the ATM Trunk (B-channels) are placed back into normal operation and their alarms retired.

h. Error Type 3585: A SERV or SERV ACK ISDN D-channel message has been received by a non-US-type interface (country option other than 1 on the DS1 administration form). However, these messages are used only for duplex NFAS signaling, which is supported by country protocol 1.

Thus, there may be a mismatch in administration between the local and far-end switches.

1. Consult with the customer’s network provider to determine whether the D-channel is set up correctly on the far-end switch.

i. Error Type 3840-3928: These error types are used to report certain error messages received by the ATM-SGRP Signaling Group for one of its associated B-channels. The Aux Data field is the port number of the B-channel from which the message was received.

The error code generated equals 3840+*x*, where *x* is a Cause Value defined by the ISDN PRI Specification. Note that there is no Test to Clear Value for these error types; selected ISDN cause values are placed in the log when they are received, but no direct action or alarming is performed solely in response to receiving them. They provide added data that may prove useful when tracking down obscure networking and routing problems. Table 6-87 provides more information about this range of Error Codes:

Table 6-87. Descriptions and repair recommendations (error types 3840-3928)

Error code	Description	Recommendation
3842	A request has been made to use a transit network or common carrier that cannot be accessed.	From the circuit pack and port number (in the Aux Data field), determine the trunk group against which the error was reported. 1. Check all routing patterns containing this trunk group for validity of interexchange carriers requested (IXC field).
3846	The far-end switch has indicated that the B-channel (trunk) is not acceptable for use in the call for which it was requested.	This could indicate: ■ An administration problem (for example, the local switch and the far-end switch have different B-channels administered) ■ A normal race condition (for example, the local switch has requested use of a B-channel which the far-end switch had just reserved for use on another call). 1. From the circuit pack and port number (in the Aux Data field), determine the trunk group against which the error was reported. 2. Issue the **status trunk** command for the indicated trunk. 3. Refer to Table 6-69 on page 6-173 in ‘‘ATM-BCH (ATM B-channel trunk)’’ for recovery suggestions.

Continued on next page

Table 6-87. Descriptions and repair recommendations (error types 3840-3928) — *Continued*

Error code	Description	Recommendation
3858	Similar to Error Type 1. The switch sent an ISDN message to the far-end switch or terminal adapter which did not respond in the allotted time.	1. Check for alarms and errors against link components 2. Check out other errors against "ATM-SGRP (ATM signaling group)", "", and other hardware components on the link.
3878	The far-end switch has indicated that the network is not functioning correctly and that the condition may last a relatively long period of time (for example, immediately re-attempting the call may not be successful).	1. From the circuit pack and port number (in the Aux Data field, determine the trunk group against which the error was reported. 2. Consult with the network provider to determine the nature and expected duration of the out of service condition. 3. Consider modifying all routing patterns containing this trunk group, to route calls around the network which is out of service.
3890	A request to use a network service (for example, SDN) has been denied. Administration somewhere on the network has indicated that the requested service has not been subscribed to or purchased for this trunk.	This could indicate: ■ A local administration problem ■ A mismatch between the local administration and that of the network provider 1. From the circuit pack and port number (in the Aux Data field), determine the trunk group against which the error was reported. 2. Display the trunk group form. If the trunk group is Call-by-Call (the `Service Type` field is `cbc`), check all routing pattern forms containing this trunk group to see if the Service/Feature fields contain the correct network services purchased for this trunk. If the trunk group is not Call-by-Call, check that the `Service Type` field contains the single network service purchased for this trunk. 3. If local administration appears correct, consult with the customer and/or the network provider to determine the services that the customer has subscribed to for this trunk group.

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Table 6-87. Descriptions and repair recommendations (error types 3840-3928) — *Continued*

Error code	Description	Recommendation
3892	Protocol detail; may offer a clue if customer is having ISDN calls denied with an unexpected intercept tone.	1. If customer is complaining of unexpected intercept tones when accessing ISDN trunks or PRI endpoints and no other cause can be found, escalate the problem and provide the next tier with this Error Log information.
3894	Protocol detail; may offer a clue if customer is having ISDN calls denied with an unexpected intercept tone.	1. Eliminate any transitory state mismatch problems (**test port UUCSSpp** for the trunk port shown in the Aux Data field). Test #256 (Service State Audit) is the important test in the sequence. 2. If Test #256 passes yet the customer continues to complain of unexpected intercept tones when accessing ISDN trunks or PRI endpoints and no other cause can be found, escalate the problem and provide the next tier with this Error Log information.
3905	Protocol detail; may offer a clue if customer is having ISDN calls denied with an unexpected intercept tone.	1. If customer is complaining of unexpected intercept tones when accessing ISDN trunks or PRI endpoints and no other cause can be found, escalate the problem and provide the next tier with this Error Log information.
3906	Protocol detail; may offer a clue if customer is having ISDN calls denied with an unexpected intercept tone.	1. If customer is complaining of unexpected intercept tones when accessing ISDN trunks or PRI endpoints and no other cause can be found, escalate to the problem and provide the next tier with this Error Log information.
3909	A request to use a network service has been made, but the network has rejected the request because the requested service is not implemented.	1. Follow the recommendations listed above for Error Type 3890.

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Table 6-87. Descriptions and repair recommendations (error types 3840-3928) — *Continued*

Error code	Description	Recommendation
3928	A call was denied because of a basic incompatibility between the type of call and either the facilities selected by the routing pattern or the called user itself.	This error might be helpful as a clue if the customer complains of receiving unexpected intercept tone after accessing ISDN trunks or PRI endpoints. 1. Determine the trunk group from the circuit pack and port number (in the aux data field) 2. check the BCC fields of the pertinent routing patterns. 3. Also, investigate whether or not the calling and called endpoints are compatible (for example, some ISDN switches may not allow a voice station to call a data extension).

System technician-demanded tests: descriptions and error codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the Primary Signaling Link Hardware Check, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-88. ATM-SGRP system technician-demanded tests

Order of investigation	Short test sequence	Long test sequence	D/ND[1]
Primary signaling link hardware check (#636)	X	X	ND
Layer 2 status test (#647)	X	X	ND
Remote layer 3 query (#1291)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive, ND = Nondestructive

Primary signaling link hardware check (#636)

The ATM-SGRP Signaling Group D-Channel port depends on the health of the TN230X interface circuit pack on which it resides. This test fails if there are problems with either the ATM-DCH (D-channel port) maintenance object or the TN230X circuit pack. Investigate the ATM TN230X circuit pack (ATM-TRK) anytime there are problems with the ATM D-channel port (ATM-DCH).

Table 6-89. Primary signaling link hardware check (#636)

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
8	FAIL	There is a problem with the ATM TN230X Circuit Pack or the ATM Signaling Channel (D-Channel), preventing any ISDN trunk calls until the problem is resolved. 1. Consult the procedures for the TN230X Circuit Pack (ATM-TRK) and the ATM D-channel (ATM-DCH).
	PASS	The basic physical connectivity of the D-channel is intact and functional. 1. Try this test repeatedly to ensure the link is up and to uncover any transitory problems.

Layer 2 status test (#647)

The Layer 2 Status Test checks the layer 2 status of the ATM-SRG Signaling Channel (D-channel). This test fails when:

- There is a hardware failure.
- There is a facility problem.
- The D-channels are not administered correctly.

The Signaling Link Hardware Check (Test #637) and the Remote Layer 3 Query Test (#1291) detects most problems caused by hardware failures or incorrect administration.

Table 6-90. TEST #647 layer 2 status query test

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1132	ABORT	Internal system error. The port location for the D-channel is not known. This condition should not be possible since an administered ATM circuit pack must be specified when a Signaling Group is administered: 1. Retry the command at one minute intervals a maximum of five times.
1134	ABORT	Internal system error. The associated ATM circuit pack is not administered. This condition should not be possible, since an administered ATM circuit pack must be specified when administering a Signaling Group. 1. Retry the command at one minute intervals a maximum of three times.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at one minute intervals a maximum of five times.
1	FAIL	Layer 2 of the signaling channel is down 1. Examine the results of the Signaling Test (#636) and follow recommendations provided there. 2. If Test #636 (Primary Signaling Link Hardware Check) passes, the Layer 2 Query test may still fail if the Signaling Channel at the far end has not been administered correctly or if the Signaling Channel has been busied out. 3. Verify that the Signaling Channel (D-channel) at the far end has been administered correctly. 4. Verify that the ATM-DCH port used for the D-channel has not been busied out at the far end.

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Table 6-90. TEST #647 layer 2 status query test — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
3	FAIL	The D-Channel is down. 1. Examine the results of the Primary Signaling Link Hardware Check (#636) and follow recommendations provided there. 2. If Test #636 (Primary Signaling Link Hardware Check) passes, the Layer 2 Query test may still fail if the Signaling Channel at the far end has not been administered correctly or if the Signaling Channel has been busied out. 3. Verify that the Signaling Channel (D-channel) at the far end has been administered correctly. 4. Verify that the ATM-DCH port used for the Primary and Secondary D-channels has not been busied out at the far end.
	PASS	The Primary Signaling Channel is up.

Remote layer 3 query (#1291)

This test queries the far-end switch or terminal adapter to determine if the signaling connection is functioning properly at Layer 3. It selects a B-channel in the in-service or maintenance service state and sends an ISDN Layer 3 SERVice message, which requires a response from the far end (similar to performing Test #256 on an ISDN trunk). The test is not performed if there are no B-channels in an appropriate ISDN service state (for example, when none are administered or they are all out of service).

NOTE:
The service state can be displayed by using the **status trunk <trunk group/trunk member>** or **status pri-endpoint** command.

As is the case with Test #256 for an ISDN trunk, a PASS only indicates that a message was composed and sent to the far-end switch or terminal adapter. The ISDN PRI Specification allows up to 2 minutes for a response. Check the Error Log for ATM-SGRP errors of type 2305 for evidence of a Remote Layer 3 Query failure.

Test #636 checks the health of the D-channels and ATM Interface Circuit Packs. This test goes one step further by checking the communication path from the processor, through the TDM/Packet Bus and ATM Interface circuit pack, and on to the far-end switch or terminal adapter. A special ISDN message is sent to the far-end switch or terminal adapter, which must respond within a specified amount of time. This test is designed to ensure that the communication path between the switch and the far-end is up and operational, and that the two endpoints can properly exchange ISDN control messages.

Table 6-91. TEST #1291 remote layer 3 query

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
1006	ABORT	There are no associated B-channels in an ISDN “in-service” or “maintenance” service state. This is a NORMAL ABORT. 1. Administer or release an ISDN trunk or PRI endpoint before retrying the test. For an ATM trunk, use the **status trunk *grp#/mbr#*** command to verify the ISDN trunk state. 2. Retry this test when at least one B-channel is in the “in-service” or “maintenance” states.
1113	ABORT	The signaling channel is down. Therefore, no messages can be sent to the far-end switch or terminal adapter. 1. Examine the results of Tests #636 and follow recommendations provided there.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2500 or none	ABORT	Internal system error or administration problem 1. Determine if any B-channels are administered. 2. If there are none, then this is a normal ABORT, since this test cannot run unless at least one B-channel is administered. 3. If at least one B-channels is administered, there is an internal system error. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. See description of ABORT with Error Code 2500.

Continued on next page

Table 6-91. TEST #1291 remote layer 3 query — *Continued*

Error code	Test result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	A message was sent to the far-end switch or terminal adapter. The ISDN PRI specification allows up to 2 minutes for a reply. 1. Check the Error Log for ATM-SGRP errors of type 2305 for evidence of a Remote Layer 3 Query failure. 2. If no new errors were logged since this test was run, then this switch and the far-end switch can exchange call control messages. 3. If there is still a problem with a particular ATM trunk, busyout the trunk and run the long test sequence, paying particular attention to the results of Test #258 (ISDN Test Call).

ATM-TRK (Circuit Emulation Service Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
ATM-TRK	MAJOR	test board UUCSS	ATM TRUNK (ATM Circuit Emulation Service)
ATM-TRK	MINOR	test board UUCSS	ATM TRUNK (ATM Circuit Emulation Service)
ATM-TRK	WARNING	test board UUCSS	ATM TRUNK (ATM Circuit Emulation Service)

1. UU is the universal cabinet number 01. C is the carrier designation (A or B). SS is the number of the slot in which the circuit pack resides (01 to 10).

This maintenance object explains how you test and repair TN230x ATM Interface circuit packs ((TN2305 and TN2306)) that have been administered as virtual ISDN-PRI trunks for ATM Circuit Emulation Service (CES). The maintenance instructions for TN230x circuit packs that have been administered as Expansion Interfaces for WAN connectivity are in the ATM-INTF (TN2305/6) maintenance object.

Description

The (TN2305 and TN2306) (Table 6-92 on page 6-208) are dual-purpose ATM circuit packs that can be administered as either personality:

- ‘‘ATM Circuit Emulation Service’’ or virtual ISDN-PRI signaling trunks.
- Expansion Interfaces (ATM-EI) for Port Network Connectivity (ATM-PNC) between the PPN and the EPNs.

Either circuit pack “personality” requires SONET OC-3 or SDH STM-1 fiber cable connections between the circuit pack and the ATM switch. As a trunk board, it supports direct connection between ATM CES circuit packs without an intervening ATM switch.

Table 6-92. R7 ATM-TRK circuit packs

Circuit pack	Channel types	Interfac e	Fiber	Echo cancellation
TN2305	B and D channels	24 or 32 channel	Multi mode	Y
TN2306	B and D channels	24 or 32 channel	Single mode	Y

NOTE:
TN230x circuit packs are not interchangeable.

ATM Circuit Emulation Service

Under ATM Circuit Emulation Service (CES), you simulate ISDN-PRI circuits by assigning ports to *signaling groups*. Each signaling group represents a PRI circuit, and the ports in the group represent the D-channel and B-channels of that circuit. TN230x circuit packs support up to 248 ports per circuit pack.

Virtual D-channels. Non-facility associated signaling is not supported under ATM-CES, so you must reserve one port in each signaling group for use as a D-channel (channel 24 when emulating a T-1 ISDN facility, channel 16 when emulating an E-1 facility). The D-channel can be any physical port from 9 to 32.

Virtual circuits. The TN230x can support a varied number of virtual circuits, depending on the switch and the administration of the circuit pack. Table 6-93 lists the possibilities for various DEFINITY ECS models.

Table 6-93. Circuit and channel capacities, for each DEFINITY model

Model	Ports	Emulated circuits (signaling groups)	Channels/circu it	Virtual D-channel s	Virtual B-channe ls
R9csi	248	1 to 8	24 (T1), 31 (E1)	1-8	6-240
R9si	248	1 to 8	24 (T1), 31 (E1)	1-8	6-240
R9r	248	1 to 8	24 (T1), 31 (E1)	1-8	6-240

Virtual trunk groups. You cannot bundle physical DS1 ISDN-PRI circuits and virtual ATM-CES circuits into the same trunk groups. Virtual circuits can only be assigned to all-virtual, all-ATM trunk groups. Table 6-94 lists the possible trunk-group capacities.

Table 6-94. ATM CES capacities by DEFINITY model

Model	Ports per trunk group (max)	Trunk groups per switch (max)	Trunks per switch (max)
R9csi	99	99	400
R9si	99	99	400
R9r	255	666	400

Table 6-95 shows the ATM CES capacities for both T1 and E1 circuits.

Table 6-95. Ports available for trunking, for each ISDN facility type

Type	Channels per signaling group (trunk)	Max. signaling groups (trunks) per circuit pack	Max. available ports	Reserved ports	Total ports
T1:	24	8	192	ports 1-8	256
E1:	31	8	248	ports 1-8	256

LEDs

The ATM circuit pack LEDs give you a visual indication of the condition of the TN230x circuit pack (Table 6-96).

Table 6-96. ATM-TRK LED interpretation

LEDs	Condition	LED status
Red	Error (alarm logged)	On
Red and Green	Booting (LEDs being tested)	Blinking (on 200 ms, off 200 ms)
Green	Test/maintenance in progress	On
Yellow	Fiber Loss of Signal (LOS), LOF, MS_RDI, MS_AIS, LCD, HP_RDI, HP_AIS, LOP, PSC	Blinking fast (100 ms on, 100 ms off)
Yellow	Signal to ATM switch down	Blinking slowly (500 ms on, 500 ms off)
Yellow	One or more CES signaling groups administered	On
Yellow	CES signaling group not administered or not reporting to firmware	Off

ATM-TRK-related commands

Table 6-97 lists some commands that can be useful in troubleshooting ATM errors and alarms.

Table 6-97. ATM CES troubleshooting commands

Command	Description
display circuit-packs *cabinet*	Shows the circuit packs in the cabinet, identifying ATM Trunk as well as ATM-EI boards. “ATM Interface” boards have not been administered as CES or PNC.
display atm ports *UUCSSppp*	Shows the 256 ports on the ATM board with the corresponding signaling and trunk group.
list configuration atm	Lists the ATM boards, identifying equipment location, board code, type, and vintage.

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Table 6-97. ATM CES troubleshooting commands — *Continued*

Command	Description
list configuration trunks	Lists boards identifying assigned ports. While the ATM board is listed, the 256 ports are not.
busyout/release atm signaling-group	Busyout or release of an ATM signaling group within a trunk group.
status atm signaling-group	Show current status of an ATM signaling group.
status trunk-group	Shows status of the trunk group (ATM signaling groups are part of trunk groups).

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-98. ATM-TRK Error Log entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0	0	Any	Any		test board UUCSS
1(a)		None	MIN	ON	
18(b)	0	busy out board UUCSS	MIN	ON	release board UUCSS
23(c)	0	None	MIN	ON	
125(d)		None	MIN	ON	
257(e)	Any	Control Channel Loop Test (#52)	MIN	ON	test board UUCSS r 2
513(f)	Any	ATM Cross talk Test (#1298)	MIN	ON	test board UUCSS l r 1
769(g)	35	ATM Error Query Test #1259	WRN	OFF	test board UUCSS
770(g)	25	ATM Error Query Test #1259	WRN	OFF	test board UUCSS
771(h)	26	ATM Error Query Test #1259	WRN	OFF	test board UUCSS
1281(i)		ATM Board Error Query Test (#1259)	WRN/ MIN	OFF	test board UUCSS r 1

Continued on next page

Table 6-98. ATM-TRK Error Log entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1537(j)	12	None	WRN/ MIN	ON	
1538(k)	0	None	WRN/ MIN	ON	reset board UUCSS
1794(l)	13	None	MIN	ON	
2049(m)	15	None	WRN	OFF	test board UUCSS
2306(n)		None			
2561(o)		Packet interface test (#598)	MIN	ON	test board UUCSS r 2
2817(p)	1-24	ATM Board DSP test (#1293)	WRN/ MIN	ON	test board UUCSS
2818(p)	1-24		WRN/ MIN	ON	test board UUCSS
3330(q)	3		MIN	OFF	
3585(r)		ATM Board Error Query test (#1259)	WRN/ MIN	ON	test board UUCSS l
3841(s)	Any	None			
3842(t)	11	None			
3843 (u)		None			
3999(v)	Any	None			

Notes:

a. **Error Type 1:** the ATM-TRK circuit pack does not appear to be in its assigned slot.

   1. Make sure that the (ATM-TRK circuit pack) is installed correctly seated in the slot administered for the ATM trunk.

b. **Error Type 18:** the ATM circuit pack is busied out.

   1. Run **release board UUCSS**.

c. **Error Type 23:** an ATM trunk is administered, but the corresponding ATM-TRK circuit pack does not appear to be physically installed.

   1. Make sure the ATM-TRK circuit pack is installed and correctly seated in the slot.

d. **Error Type 125:** an ATM trunk is administered but a non-ATM-TRK circuit pack is installed in the corresponding slot. You have two options:

- Replace the incorrect circuit pack with an ATM-TRK circuit pack.
- Or re-administer the slot for the circuit pack that is physically present, locate the slot where the ATM-TRK circuit pack is actually installed, and re-administer the ATM trunk.

e. **Error Type 257:** Control Channel Loop Test #52 failed. The circuit pack is not properly connected with the control channel on the TDM bus.

1. Take the corrective action specified by Test #52.

f. **Error Type 513:** ATM Crosstalk Test (#1298) failed. The board is writing to or reading from a TDM time slot that is not allocated to the board, or the Digital Signal Processor (DSP) selected for this test has malfunctioned.

1. Run **test board UUCSS**.
2. Take the corrective action specified for Test #1298.

g. **Error Type 769, 770:** the ATM switch is requesting too many LAPD retransmissions (off-board ATM cell corruption errors).

Error Type	Aux Data	Description
769	35	LAPD excessive retransmission requests
770	25	ATM uncorrectable cell headers - threshold

1. Check the connections between the fiber cable, the ATM-TRK circuit pack, and the ATM switch.
2. See PKT-BUS (Packet Bus) for test and corrective procedures.
3. Determine what type of fiber is installed between the ATM-TRK circuit pack and the ATM switch.

If	Then
There is multimode fiber	Check the length of the fiber. If the cable is longer than 2 km, it is probably causing the errors.
There is single-mode fiber or the length of the multimode fiber is less than 2 km	The source of the errors can lie in the ATM facility, the ATM-TRK circuit pack, or the far-end circuit pack.

4. Perform ATM loopback tests on the near-end ATM-TRK circuit pack and on the far-end circuit pack or ATM switch.

If	Then
The ATM-TRK circuit pack fails the loopback test.	The problem is in the ATM-TRK circuit pack. Replace the circuit pack.
The far-end circuit pack or ATM switch fails the loopback test.	The problem is in the far-end circuit pack or ATM switch. Consult the circuit-pack or ATM switch documentation for advice.
The equipment at each end of the ATM span passes the loopback test	The problem is somewhere in the ATM span. Lack of bandwidth can be forcing an intermediate ATM switch to drop cells.

5. Check capacity and peak bandwidth consumption for the ATM span.

If	Then
The capacity of the span is inadequate or bandwidth consumption is too high.	Reduce traffic on the DEFINITY ECS switch to ensure that it is using no more that its subscribed bandwidth.

h. **Error Type 771:** the ATM switch is sending cells with unknown Virtual Path-Identifier (VPI) and Virtual Channel-Identifier (VCI) addresses.

   1. Make sure that the ATM-TRK circuit-pack address is administered identically on the ATM switch and the DEFINITY ECS.

i. **Error Type 1281:** Board major signals error (loss of high-level signal). The far-end has detected a major problem in transmissions originating from the ATM-TRK circuit pack. The possible Aux Data values for this software counter are listed in Table 6-99.

Table 6-99. Error type 1281 Aux Data and repair procedures

Aux Data	Alarm Description	Repair procedure
15	SYSCLOCK failed	The board is not locked to the TDM backplane clock signal. This is probably due to a Tone Clock problem. 1. Check for TDM-BUS or TONE-BD errors in the Error Log. 2. If no other problems are present, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**)
16	Loss of Signal: LOS	The fiber is not connected properly to the ATM-TRK board or ATM switch (or to the multiplexer section [MUX] if present).It is possible that the board transceivers are not functioning properly. 1. Run **test board UUCSS** command. 2. If Test #1259 fails with Error Code 16, connect a fiber back-to-back in a looped mode (one strand of fiber connecting the transmit transceiver to the receive transceiver of the board) and see if the yellow LED flash goes away. If it does the problem is off-board. 3. If the yellow LED continues to flash, replace the circuit pack.
17	Loss of Frame: LOF	The fiber signal cannot obtain or maintain STM-1/OC-3 framing. 1. Try to more the fiber on the ATM switch side to a different port. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**).

Continued on next page

Table 6-99. Error type 1281 Aux Data and repair procedures — *Continued*

Aux Data	Alarm Description	Repair procedure
18	Multiplexer Section Alarm Indication Signal: MS_AIS	There is a major problem on the far end (between multiplexer section [MUX] and the switch) that prohibits the circuit pack from sending a valid signal. 1. See if the ports at the MUX and/or the ATM switch are connected snugly. 2. Run **test board UUCSS** command 3. If Test #1259 fails with Error Code 18, connect a fiber back-to-back in a looped mode (one strand of fiber connecting the transmit transceiver to the receive transceiver of the board) and see if the yellow LED flash goes away. 4. If it does the problem is off-board. 5. If the yellow LED continues to flash, replace the circuit pack; if the error persists, escalate the problem.
19	Multiplexer Section Remote Defect Indicator: MS_RDI	The far-end is detecting a major problem with the signal that this board is transmitting. 1. Make sure the ATM switch port (or a MUX port, if present between ATM switch and the ATM-TRK board) is the same as the ATM-TRK circuit pack's cable interface 2. Run **test board UUCSS** command. 3. If Test #1259 fails with Error Code 19, connect a fiber back-to-back in a looped mode (one strand of fiber connecting the transmit transceiver to the receive transceiver of the board) and see if the yellow LED flash goes away. 4. If it does the problem is off-board. 5. If the yellow LED continues to flash, replace the circuit pack; if the error persists, escalate the problem.
20	Loss of pointer: LOP	ATM framer chip is unable to access the payload part of the signal. 1. Reset the board (**reset board UUCSS**). 2. If the error persists replace the board.

Continued on next page

Table 6-99. Error type 1281 Aux Data and repair procedures — *Continued*

Aux Data	Alarm Description	Repair procedure
21	Path Signal Error (PSL) (STM1/SONET)	The incoming signal payload is not set up for transmission of ATM data. 1. Make sure the ATM switch port (or a MUX port, if present between ATM switch and the ATM-TRK board) is the same as the ATM-TRK circuit pack's cable interface.
22	High-level Path Alarm Indication Signal: HP_AIS	The payload is invalid. 1. Make sure the ATM switch port (or a MUX port, if present between ATM switch and the ATM-TRK board) is the same as the ATM-TRK circuit pack's cable interface. 2. Run **test board UUCSS**. 3. If Test #1259 fails with Error Code 22, connect a fiber back-to-back in a looped mode (one strand of fiber connecting the transmit transceiver to the receive transceiver of the board) and see if the yellow LED flash goes away. 4. If it does the problem is off-board. 5. If the yellow LED continues to flash, replace the circuit pack.
23	High-level path Remote defect Indicator: HP_ RDI	The far-end is detecting a major problem with the signal that this board is transmitting. The transmitted payload is invalid. 1. Make sure the ATM switch port (or a MUX port, if present between ATM switch and the ATM-TRK board) is the same as the ATM-TRK circuit pack's cable interface. 2. Run **test board UUCSS** command; if the Test #1259 fails with Error Code 23, connect a fiber back-to-back in a looped mode (one strand of fiber connecting the transmit transceiver to the receive transceiver of the board) and see if the yellow LED flash goes away. 3. If it does the problem is off-board. 4. If the yellow LED continues to flash, replace the circuit pack.
24	Loss of cell delineation (LCD)	On board ATM framer chip is not able to frame cells based on the cell header. 1. Reset the board (**reset board UUCSS**). 2. If the error persists, replace the board.

Continued on next page

Table 6-99. Error type 1281 Aux Data and repair procedures — *Continued*

Aux Data	Alarm Description	Repair procedure
27	SIGCON_ DOWN ATM switch high level signal.	The board cannot communicate with the ATM switch. 1. Busyout the board (busyout board UUCSS). 2. Test the board (**test board long UUCSS**). 3. If Test #1260 fails, replace the board. 4. If Test #1260 passes, make sure the ATM address on both the DEFINITY and the ATM switch sides are the same for this board. 5. If the address is the same, change the port on the ATM switch side. 6. If the error is resolved, the problem is on the ATM switch port.

j. **Error Type 1537:** LANHO bus timeout. The circuit pack is transmitting too many bytes on the LAN bus for a single frame. This can be due to:

- an on-board fault.
- a faulty data received on one of the circuit pack's external ports.

If the error occurs 3 times in 10 minutes, the board is isolated from the Packet Bus and the board is alarmed. To clear the alarm:

1. Restore this circuit pack to the Packet Bus with this command sequence:
   a. **busyout board UUCSS**
   b. **reset board UUCSS**
   c. **test board UUCSS long**
   d. **release board UUCSS**
2. If the problem persists and there are no PKT-BUS or port alarms, replace the circuit pack.

k. **Error Type 1538:** The ATM-TRK circuit pack is hyperactive (sending an abnormal number of control messages to the processor). Use the following command sequence for this ATM-TRK circuit pack:

1. **busyout board UUCSS**
2. **reset board UUCSS**
3. **test board UUCSS long**

4. **release board UUCSS**
5. If this error persists, replace the circuit pack.

l. Error Type 1794: LANHO transmit FIFO overflow. The circuit pack's transmit buffers have overflowed.

1. Run **test board UUCSS r 5**.

If	Then
Test #598 fails	Replace the circuit pack.

m. **Error Type 2049:** ACL Link Failure (link is down). The ATM Control Link (ACL) has failed, communication has been interrupted between the SPE and the ATM-TRK circuit packs on the system, and signaling-group parameters are not communicated across the packet bus.

1. Check the PKT-BUS (Packet Bus) and SYS-LINK (System Link) maintenance objects, and follow the repair procedures indicated.
2. Run **test board UUCSS** against the ATM-TRK circuit pack.

If	Then
Test 598 fails.	Follow the repair procedures suggested for that test.

n. **Error Type 2306:** too many parity errors in data received from the LAN/packet bus.

1. Run **test board UUCSS**.

If	Then
Test 598 fails.	Follow the repair procedures suggested for that test
Test 598 passes.	See the PKT-BUS (Packet Bus) maintenance object, and perform the specified repair.
There are no errors against the packet bus maintenance object.	This can be a transient condition. Do nothing now, but escalate if the error occurs repeatedly.

o. **Error Type 2561:** Packet Interface Loop Around Test (598) Failure. The ATM-TRK circuit pack has failed, the packet bus has a minor alarm active, or the packet bus is out of service.

1. Run **test board UUCSS**.

If	Then
Test 598 fails.	Follow the repair procedures suggested for that test
Test 598 passes.	See the PKT-BUS (Packet Bus) maintenance object, and perform the specified repair.
There are no errors against the packet bus maintenance object.	This can be a transient condition. Do nothing now, but escalate if the error occurs repeatedly.

p. **Error Type 2817, 2818:** DSP failure detected along the circuit path.

1. Run **test board UUCSS**.
2. Follow the repair procedures suggested for Test #1293.

Error Type	Description
2818	One or more DSPs failed. The Aux Data field contains the ID number of DSP that failed
2817	DSP test failure. The Aux Data field contains the following information about the failed DSPs: X is the number of talker DSPs Y is the number of listener DSPs Z is the number of echo-cancelling DSPs

q. **Error Type 3330:** LANHO critical error. The circuit pack reports that the on-board LANHO chip is insane (possibly due to a problem in Packet Bus arbitration, in the transmission line frame, or in the circuit pack itself). The circuit pack cannot talk to the Packet Bus.

1. Check for PKT-BUS alarms.

If	Then
There is a packet-bus alarm.	There is probably a packet-bus problem, particularly if other circuit packs on the packet bus report the same error. See the PKT-BUS (Packet Bus) maintenance object and the packet-bus fault-isolation and recovery sections of the maintenance manual for repair procedures.
There are no packet-bus alarms.	Run the following command sequence: 1. **busyout board UUCSS** 2. **reset board UUCSS** 3. **test board UUCSS long** 4. **release board UUCSS**
The problem persists.	Replace the ATM-TRK circuit pack.

r. **Error Type 3585:** Major board alarm; failure of critical components involved in the operation of the circuit pack. The circuit pack has failed, and the switch can no longer recognize it.

Aux Data	Description
1	ATM framer chip failure
2	NCE failed
4	TDM PLD failed
5	All DSPs on the circuit pack have failed
6	Receive Network Processor (RNP) failed
7	Transmit Network Processor (TNP) failed
8	MEMORY read/write failure
9	DUART failure

1. Run **test board UUCSS long**.

If	Then
Test #1259 fails with Error Code XXYY and XX is an AUX value in the preceding table	Replace the ATM-TRK circuit pack.
The system does not recognize the circuit pack	Replace the ATM-TRK circuit pack.

s. **Error Type 3841:** the ATM-TRK circuit pack received an unrecognized message from the switch and responded with an inconsistent down-link error message.

1. Do nothing. This error does not affect service.

t. **Error Type 3842:** LANHO Receive FIFO Overflow error; the packet bus is delivering data to the ATM-TRK circuit pack faster than the circuit pack can distribute it to the endpoint.

1. Do nothing. The circuit pack can recover by itself.

u. **Error Type 3843:** The firmware on the circuit pack is reporting a resource that is to low. This error does not affect the service and no action is required.

v. **Error Type 3999:** circuit pack sent a large number of control channel messages to the switch within a short period of time.

If	Then
Error Type 1538 is also present	Circuit pack is taken out of service
If Error Type 1538 is not present	Circuit pack is *not* taken out of service, but has generated 50% of the messages necessary to be considered hyperactive. ■ This can be normal during heavy traffic. ■ If the error is logged during light traffic, it can indicate a problem with the circuit pack or the equipment attached to it.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and error codes

Always investigate problems in the order presented. When you clear one of the error codes associated with a given test, you clear errors generated by other tests in the testing sequence. If you clear errors out of order, you can lose important information.

Table 6-100. System Technician-Demanded Tests: ATM-TRK

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	Reset Board Sequence	D/ND[1]
ATM Board Time Of Day Update (#1261)		X		ND
Connection Audit Test (#50)		X		ND
Control Channel Loop Test (#52)		X		ND
Packet Interface Loop Around Test (#598)	X	X		ND
ATM DSP Test (#1293)	X	X		ND
ATM Board Framer Looparound Test (#1260)		X		D
ATM Board Error Query Test (#1259)	X	X		ND
ATM Cross Talk Test (#1298)		X		ND
ATM Board Reset (#1256)			X	D

1. D = Destructive, ND = Non-destructive

Connection Audit Test (#50)

Non-destructive (in a sane switch environment).

The Connection Audit test updates TDM time slots. It sends network-update Control Channel Message Set (CCMS) messages that tell the (ATM-TRK circuit pack) to listen to, talk to, or disconnect particular time slots.

The test passes if software successfully sends the downlink network-update messages. It aborts otherwise.

CAUTION:

Though normally non-destructive, this test could unintentionally tear down an active call if the connection-manager software's tables are corrupt.

Table 6-101. TEST #50 Connection Audit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None 2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
1019	ABORT	The test aborted because a test was already running on the port. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
	PASS	The circuit pack has been updated with its translation.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check the board translations. 2. If the (ATM-TRK circuit pack) is not administered, run **add atm trunk UUCSS**. 3. If the (ATM-TRK circuit pack) is administered correctly, check the error log. 4. If (ATM-TRK circuit pack) is hyperactive, shut down, and reseat the circuit pack to force re-initialization. 5. If the (ATM-TRK circuit pack) is correctly inserted, run **busyout board**. 6. Run **reset board**. 7. Run **release busy board**. 8. Run **test board long** to re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Control Channel Loop Test (#52)

The non-destructive Control Channel Loop Test is part of the maintenance subsystem's Common Port Board Testing feature. The Common Port Board test sends board vintage queries to a port circuit pack and checks the responses. CCMS downlink notifications tell the circuit pack which TDM Bus (A or B) carries the control channel and which carries the touch tones.

The test passes if the port circuit pack responds. The test aborts if the circuit pack does not respond. The test fails otherwise.

Table 6-102. Control Channel Test #52

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Test request timed out.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate needed system resources.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals.
	FAIL	The ATM circuit pack responded incorrectly. 1. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals. 2. If the test continues to fail, reset the ATM-TRK circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If test continues to fail, replace the circuit pack or transceiver.
	PASS	The ATM-TRK circuit pack is communicating correctly with the software.
0	NO BOARD	Circuit pack not detected. 1. Check the error log for Error 125 (wrong board) or Error 131 (no board), and correct any errors found. 2. Make sure that the (ATM-TRK circuit pack) is properly translated and inserted. 3. Check for Error 1538 (hyperactivity). If hyperactive, run **reset board UUCSS**. 4. Run the test again. If it fails, replace the (ATM-TRK circuit pack), and retest.

Packet Interface Loop Around Test (#598)

This nondestructive test checks the (ATM-TRK circuit pack)'s packet-bus interface. The LANHO chip sends data through the bus and back to itself.

If the data received is consistent with the data sent, the test passes. The test does not run if the packet bus in the specified port network has a minor alarm, or is out of service, or if the packet bus in the PPN is out of service.

Table 6-103. Packet Interface Loop Around Test (#598)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1144	ABORT	The packet bus in the PPN has a major alarm against it. 1. Run **display alarms** and **display errors**. 2. Perform the PKT-BUS repair procedures associated with the alarms. 3. Retry the command.
2000	ABORT	Test request timed out. 1. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals. 2. If the test fails repeatedly, run **reset board UUCSS**. 3. If the test continues to fail, replace the (ATM-TRK circuit pack).
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate needed system resources. 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
ANY	FAIL	Data packet not received correctly by the ATM Interface circuit pack. 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals. 2. If the test continues to fail, replace the (ATM-TRK circuit pack).
	PASS	The Packet Interface Test passed.

ATM Board Reset (#1256)

This test is destructive.

This test checks the sanity of the angel processor using the Sanity and Control Interface (SAKI) test (Common Port Board test #53). It resets the circuit pack if the SAKI test fails and runs the test again.The ATM Board Reset test passes if SAKI can successfully reset and retest the board.

Before running the SAKI test, you must:

- Move synchronization off the ATM-TRK circuit pack
- Busyout the ATM-TRK circuit pack

The test aborts if the ATM-TRK circuit pack is supplying synchronization.

Table 6-104. ATM Board Reset (#1256)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1005	ABORT	Wrong circuit pack configuration to run this test. The ATM CES Trunk Interface circuit pack provides timing for the system and cannot be reset without major system disruptions. 1. Set synchronization to another ATM CES trunk circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack and test again.
1015	ABORT	Test cannot be run because the ATM-TRK circuit pack has not been busied out. 1. Busyout out the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**). 2. Repeat the test (**test board UUCSS long**).

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Table 6-104. ATM Board Reset (#1256) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None	ABORT	Could not allocate the required system resources 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals. 2. If the test continues to abort escalate the problem.
2000	ABORT	Sanity test timed out. 1. Wait 5 minutes. Then see if (ATM-TRK circuit pack) is visible to the system by running **list configuration all**. 2. If the (ATM-TRK circuit pack) is visible (**list configuration all**), run the test again, and escalate if the problem recurs. 3. If the (ATM-TRK circuit pack) is not visible to the system (**list configuration all**), re-seat the (ATM-TRK circuit pack), and retest. 4. If the (ATM-TRK circuit pack) is still not recognized by the system, replace the board.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate required system resources 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Try to reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**).
1	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to reset
2	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to restart. 1. Retry command. 2. If the problem persists, replace the (ATM-TRK circuit pack).
	PASS	The ATM-TRK circuit pack is successfully reset.
0	NO BOARD	No board detected. 1. Check the error log for Error 125 (wrong board) or Error 131 (no board), and perform the appropriate repair, if needed. 2. Ensure that the board is properly translated and inserted. 3. Check for Error 1538 (hyperactivity). If hyperactive, run **reset board UUCSS**. 4. Run the test again. If it fails, replace the (ATM-TRK circuit pack), and retest.

ATM Board Error Query Test (#1259)

This **non-destructive** ATM Error Query Test retrieves the most severe, active, on- and off-board problem from the (ATM-TRK circuit pack)'s firmware and increments error counts in the Error Log.

The test passes if there are no errors and fails otherwise. A passing test clears the software counters; a failure increments the counter associated with the problem that caused the failure and clears the others.

Table 6-105. ATM Board Error Query Test (#1259)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Test request timed out.
2031	ABORT	SCD failure. Unable to sent down-link message.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate needed system resources.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals.
XXYY	FAIL	On-board error XX (Table 6-106) and/or off-board error YY (Table 6-107 on page 6-230). 1. Examine the error logs and repair any errors found.
	PASS	The ATM circuit pack has passed this test. No service effecting errors/alarms have been detected on board.
0	NO BOARD	(ATM-TRK circuit pack) not found 1. Check the error log, and correct Error 125 (wrong board) or Error 131 (no board), if found. 2. Make sure that the board is properly translated and inserted. 3. Check for hyperactivity (Error 1538). Run **reset board UUCSS** if hyperactive. 4. Run the test again. If it fails, replace the board, and retest.

Aux Data XX

Table 6-106. Aux Data XX for ATM Board Error Query Test (#1259)

If XX=	Then
1	ATM framer chip failed
2	NCE chip failed
3	LANHO critical error
4	TDM Programmable Logic Device Failed
5	All on-board DSPs failed
6	Receive Network Processor failed
7	Transmit Network Processor failed
8	Memory read failed
9	Dual UART chip failed
10	LANHO receive parity error
11	LANHO FIFO over flow error
12	LAN bus time out.
13	LANHO Xmit FIFO overflow error
14	One or more on-board DSPs failed

Aux Data YY

Table 6-107. Aux Data YY for ATM Board Error Query Test (#1259)

If YY=	Then
15	Back plane clock failed
16	Loss of signal
17	Loss of frame
18	MS alarm indication signal error
19	MS remote defect indicator error

Continued on next page

Table 6-107. Aux Data YY for ATM Board Error Query Test (#1259) — *Continued*

If YY=	Then
20	Loss of Pointer
21	Path Signal Level mismatch
22	High-level Path alarm indication signal
23	High-level Path remote defect indicator
24	Loss of Cell Delineation
25	Uncorrectable headers sent by the ATM switch.
26	Too many cells with invalid VPI/VCI combination.
27	The signalling link between the board and the ATM switch is down.
34	AAL5 Excessive retransmission requests -per VC
35	LAPD Excessive retransmission requests - per VC
37	ATM CLP (Cell Loss Priority) Bit
38	ATM Congestion Indicator
39	ATM Cell Underrun
40	ATM Cell Overrun
41	ATM Lost Cells

ATM Board Framer Looparound Test (#1260)

Destructive

This test verifies the board’s circuit (Time Division Multiplexing) and packet paths using an on-board, dummy virtual circuit. Before running the test, you must

- busyout the ATM-TRK circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**) and
- switch synchronization (**change synchronization**) from the ATM-TRK circuit pack

If the ATM-TRK circuit pack is supplying synchronization, the test aborts.

The test sends a digital counter from one of the tone generators via one of the TDM bus time slots. The ATM framer interface converts this digital counter to ATM cells and loops them back internally. The (ATM-TRK circuit pack) converts the cells back to a digital counter and sends it to the tone receiver for verification. If the circuit pack passes the circuit check, the software checks the packet path by sending a packet from the packet-interface circuit pack to the (ATM-TRK circuit pack) via the ATM protocol stack.

Table 6-108. ATM Board Framer Looparound Test (#1260)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1002	ABORT	Time slots could not be allocated. Traffic could be heavy or time slots could be out-of-service. 1. Run **display errors**, and perform repairs associated with TDM-BUS errors. 2. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals.
1003	ABORT	Tone receiver could not be allocated. 1. Run **display errors**, and perform the repairs associated with TTR-LEV and TONE-PT errors. The test cannot run unless there is at least one Tone Detector available on the network that holds the (ATM-TRK circuit pack). 2. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals.
1015	ABORT	ATM-TRK circuit pack not busied out 1. Busyout the ATM circuit pack. 2. Rerun the command.
1033	ABORT	ATM-TRK circuit pack not found 1. See if the switch can see the circuit pack. Run **status Trunk Group**. 2. Retry the command.
1139	ABORT	Major alarm on the EPN packet bus 1. Run **display alarms**, and perform the repairs associated with PKT-BUS errors. 2. Run **display errors**, and perform the repairs associated with PKT-BUS errors. 3. Retry the command.

Continued on next page

Table 6-108. ATM Board Framer Looparound Test (#1260) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1141	ABORT	Packet-interface circuit pack out of service 1. See PKT-INT (Packet Interface Circuit Pack).
1144	ABORT	Major alarm on the PPN packet bus 1. Run **display alarms**, and perform the repairs associated with PKT-BUS. 2. Run **display errors**, and perform the repairs associated with PKT-BUS. 3. Retry the command.
1394	ABORT	(ATM-TRK circuit pack) out of service 1. Run ATM Board Reset Test #1256.
2000	ABORT	Request timed out. 1. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals.
2060	ABORT	Packet-bus link has failed. 1. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals. 2. If the test continues to abort, run **display errors**, and perform the repairs associated with PKT-INT errors.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals.
1	FAIL	Test tone not detected over the looparound; packet-path test aborted. 1. Test the active tone clock on the port network, and verify that a tone is reaching the (ATM-TRK circuit pack). If not, correct the condition. 2. Run **test board UUCSS long**. 3. If the test continues to fail, replace the ATM-TRK circuit pack or transceiver. 4. Rerun **test board UUCSS long**.

Continued on next page

Table 6-108. ATM Board Framer Looparound Test (#1260) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2	FAIL	TN1655 Packet Interface circuit pack could not detect the correct data packet. 1. Test the TN1655 Packet Interface circuit pack to verify that it is functioning properly. If not, correct the condition. 2. Run **display errors**, and perform the repairs associated with DS1 CONV-BD errors, if applicable. 3. Run **display alarms**, and perform the repairs associated with DS1 CONV-BD alarms, if applicable. 4. Run **test board UUCSS long**. 5. If this test continues to fail, replace the (ATM-TRK circuit pack). 6. Run **test board UUCSS long**.
3	FAIL	Distorted tone returned 1. Test the active tone clock on the port network, and verify that a tone is reaching the (ATM-TRK circuit pack). If not, correct the condition. 2. Run **test board UUCSS long**. 3. If the test continues to fail, replace the (ATM-TRK circuit pack). 4. Run **test board UUCSS long**.
4	FAIL	Unable to create TDM-path loop. 1. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals. 2. If this test continues to fail, replace the ATM-TRK circuit pack. 3. Run **test board UUCSS long**.
5	FAIL	Unable to create packet-path loop. 1. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals. 2. If this test continues to fail, replace the ATM-TRK circuit pack. 3. Rerun **test board UUCSS long**.

Continued on next page

Table 6-108. ATM Board Framer Looparound Test (#1260) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
6	FAIL	A previously established looparound was not released. 1. Run **reset board UUCSS**. 2. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals. 3. If this test continues to fail, replace the ATM-TRK circuit pack. 4. Rerun **test board UUCSS long**.
	PASS	The non-optical parts of the (ATM-TRK circuit pack) are functioning properly.
0	NO BOARD	(ATM-TRK circuit pack) not found 1. Check the error log for Error 125 (wrong board) or Error 131 (no board), and correct as necessary. 2. Check that the board is properly translated and inserted. 3. Check for Error 1538 (hyperactivity), and run **reset board UUCSS** if necessary. 4. Rerun **test board UUCSS long**. 5. If the test fails, replace the board, and rerun **test board UUCSS long**.

ATM Board Time Of Day Update (#1261)

The non-destructive ATM-TOD-UPD test updates the system time that the (ATM-TRK circuit pack) uses for SDH/SONET performance monitoring and synchronizes the (ATM-TRK circuit pack) with the DEFINITY system clock. This test is run during initialization, scheduled maintenance, and craft long test.

Table 6-109. ATM Board Time Of Day Update (#1261)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2031	FAIL	The attempt to send the message to the ATM-TRK circuit pack was not successful.
2500	FAIL	Internal system error. Did not send the time of day information to the board. 1. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals. 2. If the test aborts with the same error code, escalate the problem.
	PASS	The ATM-TRK circuit pack is successfully updated with system time. 1. If the **status port-network** command still indicates that this link is down, it is possible that one or both of the ATM-TRK circuit packs have been busied out. 2. If the link still does not come up, reset one or both ATM-TRK circuit packs on the link.
0	NO BOARD	No board detected. 1. Check the error log for wrong board (Error 125) or no board (Error 131). Resolve either of these issues, if applicable. 2. Check that the board is properly translated and inserted. If so, check for hyperactivity (Error 1538). If hyperactive, use the **reset board UUCSS** command. 1. Run the test again. If it fails, the board could be bad. Replace the board and retest.

ATM Board DSP Test (#1293)

Non-destructive

There are three kinds of digital signal processors (DSPs): talkers, listeners, and echo cancelers.Talkers put data on the TDM bus, listeners take data off the TDM bus, and echo cancelers filter out echoes of the main transmission. Firmware allocates DSPs in sets of three (one of each type), up to a maximum of 8 sets. This has three parts, one for each type of DSP. If the test fails for all DSPs, a MAJOR alarm is raised. If the test fails for one or more DSPs, a MINOR alarm is raised. If a DSP is busy, the test passes for that DSP. The test aborts if system resources are not available. Each part of the test returns the number of DSPs that passed or failed. This test run during initialization, error analysis testing, periodic, scheduled, and craft short and long testing.

Table 6-110. ATM Board DSP Test (#1293)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1002	ABORT	Could not allocate time slots. Traffic could be heavy or time slots could be out-of-service 1. Run **display errors**, and follow associated repair procedures for TDM-BUS. 2. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals.
1003	ABORT	Could not allocate a tone detector. Too few tone detectors present or tone detectors out-of-service. 1. Run **display errors**, and follow the repair procedures associated with any TTR-LEV (TTR Level) errors that appear. 2. Make sure that there is at least one tone detector on the network that holds the (ATM-TRK circuit pack). 3. Resolve any TONE-PT (Tone Generator) errors listed in the Error Log. 4. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals.
1962	ABORT	All DSPs are busy. This is a very unlikely event. 1. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals.
2000	ABORT	Test timed out. 1. If the (ATM-TRK circuit pack) is in standby, reset the board and run the test again after the (ATM-TRK circuit pack) is inserted. 2. Examine the Error Log for Error 1218 (bad DSP). 3. Run the test again.
2100 2302 2500	ABORT ABORT ABORT	Could not allocate required system resources. Inconsistent uplink message from the (ATM-TRK circuit pack). Internal system error 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
2752	ABORT	Circuit pack not a TN2305A/2306A.

Continued on next page

Table 6-110. ATM Board DSP Test (#1293) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
XYZ	FAIL	There is at least one bad DSP on the board. The ***X*** value indicates the number of bad talker DSPs, ***Y*** indicates the number of bad listener DSPs and ***Z*** indicates the number of bad echo canceler DSPs. 1. Test the Active Tone-Clock on the port network that contains the ATM-TRK circuit pack for dial-tone. Repair as needed. 2. Repeat the short test on the (ATM-TRK circuit pack). 3. If the test continues to fail, check for service-affecting MINOR alarms. If a MINOR alarm is raised for Error Type 2817 or 1818, replace the circuit pack. 4. If a WARNING alarm is raised, this is a non-service-affecting error, and the circuit pack can still process calls.
XY8	PASS	The test passed for some or all DSPs. XY8 indicates the number of talker, listener, and echo-canceler DSPs for which the test passed (the rest of the DSPs were skipped). The ***X*** value indicates the number of good talker DSPs, ***Y*** indicates the number of good listener DSPs and ***Z*** indicates the number of good echo canceler DSPs.
0	NO BOARD	No board detected. 1. Check the Error Log for wrong board Error 125 (wrong board) or Error 131 (no board). Replace or insert the circuit pack if necessary. 2. Check that the board is properly translated and inserted. 3. If Error 1538 (hyperactivity) is listed in the Error Log, and run **reset board UUCSS**. 4. Run the test again, and, if it fails, replace the (ATM-TRK circuit pack). 5. Retest.

ATM Cross Talk Test (#1298)

This nondestructive ATM Cross Talk test makes sure that TDM time slots are correctly allocated to connections. It is useful for diagnosing one-way or noisy connections. The test fails if the TDM programmable logic and/or the interface to the DSP is not operating properly. The test can take more than 10 minutes.

Table 6-111. ATM Crosstalk Test (#1298)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate required system resources. 1. Retry the command up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
1002	ABORT	Could not allocate time slots. Traffic could be heavy or time slots could be out-of-service. 1. Identify and correct TDM-bus errors (if any) using the procedures in the TDM-BUS (TDM Bus) maintenance object. 2. Repeat the test up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
1003	ABORT	Could not allocate a tone receiver. Too few tone detectors installed or tone detectors out-of-service. 1. Identify and correct any TTR-LEV (TTR Level) errors listed in the Error Log. 2. Resolve any TONE-PT (Tone Generator) errors listed in the Error Log. 3. Retry the test up to 5 times at 1-minute intervals a maximum.
2000	ABORT	Test timed out.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate required system resources 1. Retry the command 5 times at 1-minute intervals.
1962	ABORT	All TALKER DSPs are busy.
2302	ABORT	Inconsistent uplink message from the (ATM-TRK circuit pack). 1. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals.

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Table 6-111. ATM Crosstalk Test (#1298) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2752	ABORT	The circuit pack in this location is not a TN2305A/2306A.
1-8, None	FAIL	(ATM-TRK circuit pack) writing on unauthorized TDM time slots. The error code indicates the number of TALKER DSPs that are at fault. These DSPs cannot be used again until this test of the ATM DSP Test (#1293) tells the circuit pack to use them again. 1. Retry the command up to 3 times at 1-minute intervals. 2. If the failure persists, replace the circuit pack.
1-8	PASS	(ATM-TRK circuit pack) not talking to un-authorized time slots on the TDM bus. The error code indicates the number of TALKER DSPs tested.

BRI-BD/LGATE-BD (ISDN-BRI Line Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
BRI-BD	MAJOR	test board PCSS l	ISDN-BRI Line Circuit Pack
BRI-BD	MINOR	test board PCSS l	ISDN-BRI Line Circuit Pack
BRI-BD	WARNING	test board PCSS sh	ISDN-BRI Line Circuit Pack
LGATE-BD	MAJOR	test board PCSS l	DEFINITY LAN Gateway
LGATE-BD	MINOR	test board PCSS l	DEFINITY LAN Gateway
LGATE-BD	WARNING	test board PCSS sh	DEFINITY LAN Gateway

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (A or B); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (01, 02, ..., etc.).

NOTE:
Some of the information in this section is reserved for future use.

CAUTION:
A detailed flowchart for isolating and resolving Packet Bus faults is included in Chapter 3, "Packet Bus Fault Isolation and Correction'' . This flowchart, along with the other information presented in the chapter, can help in resolving problems that involve more than a single station or circuit pack. Whenever the repair procedures for this Maintenance Object refer to Packet Bus and/or Packet Control maintenance, be sure to see Chapter 3, "Packet Bus Fault Isolation and Correction'' in addition to the relevant MO documentation.

ISDN-BRI Line is a packet port circuit pack that provides access to ISDN-BRI endpoints. The ISDN-BRI Line circuit pack supports 12 ports, each of which provides access to ISDN stations. Voice and circuit-switched data from the ISDN stations are carried on the Time Division Multiplex (TDM) Bus. Signaling is carried over the Packet Bus.

LEDS

The ISDN-BRI Line circuit pack performs extensive initialization tests and lights both the red and green LEDS during the initialization testing. See Chapter 7, "LED Interpretation", in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si* (555-233-123), for more details on circuit pack status LEDs.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-112. BRI-BD error log entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test board PCSS sh r 1
1(a)	Any	None	MINOR	ON	
18(b)	0	busyout board PCSS	WARNING	OFF	release board PCSS
23(c)	0	None	WARNING	OFF	
257(d)	65535	Control Channel Loop Test (#52)	MINOR	ON	test board PCSS r 20
513(e)	4352 to 4357				
769(f)	4358				
1025(g)	4363	NPE Audit Test (#50)			
1293 to 1294 (h)	46088 to 46096	SAKI Sanity Test (#534)	MINOR	ON	See footnote (h)
1537 to 1538 (i)	46082		MINOR	ON	
1793 (j)	46080		MINOR	ON	
1794 (j)	46094		MINOR	ON	
1795 (j)	46085		MINOR	ON	
2306 (j)		LANBIC Receive Parity Error Counter Test (#595)			
3330 (k)	46083		MINOR	OFF	
3840 (l)	4096 to 4101				
3843 (m)	46097				
3999 (n)	Any	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. This error indicates the circuit pack totally stopped functioning or it was physically removed from the system.

NOTE:
The alarm is logged approximately 11 minutes after the circuit pack has been removed and/or SAKI Sanity Test (#53) fails.

If the circuit pack is not in the system, insert a circuit pack (in the same slot as the error indicates) to resolve this error. Or, if the circuit pack is in the system and the red LED is on, then follow the instructions for “Red (alarm)” in the “Control and Port Circuit Pack Status LEDs” section in Chapter 7, “LED Interpretation”. (Also, refer to the “Handling Control Circuit Packs” section in Chapter 5, “Routine Maintenance Procedures”.

b. This circuit pack has been busied out via the **busyout board PCSS** command.

c. Port(s) has (have) been administered on this circuit pack but the circuit pack is not physically present.

d. This error indicates transient communication problems between the switch and this circuit pack. Execute the **test board PCSS** command and refer to the repair procedures for the ‘‘Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)’’ on page 6-1226.

e. An on-board hardware failure has been detected by the circuit pack.

The reported aux data values correspond to the following detected errors:

4352	External RAM error
4353	Internal RAM error
4355	ROM Checksum error
4357	Instruction set error

Reset the circuit pack by executing the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. When it is reset, the circuit pack executes a set of tests to detect the presence of any of the above faults. The detection of one of these errors during initialization causes the circuit pack to lock-up and appear insane to the system. See the repair procedure in footnote (a) for error type 1.

f. This error is reported by the circuit pack when it detects a program logic error. While no action is required, this error may lead to errors of other types being reported against this circuit pack.

g. This error is reported by the circuit pack when it cannot update NPE memory and read it back. This error type can be ignored, but may lead to errors of other types being reported against this circuit pack.

h. A critical hardware failure has been detected on the circuit pack. Reset the circuit pack via the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. If the Circuit Pack Restart Test (#594) passes, then the on-board circuitry is healthy. Retire the alarm via the **test board PCSS long clear** command. If the Circuit Pack Restart Test (#594) fails, replace the circuit pack.

The reported error types correspond to the following detected errors:

1293	On-board auxiliary processor insane
1294	Internal memory access error

i. These error types are reported when the following errors are detected:

1537	Frame overrun at Packet Bus interface. This condition may be caused by an on-board fault or by faulty data received on one of the circuit pack's external ports. If any of the ports on this circuit pack are alarmed, refer to the repair procedures for those maintenance objects.
1538	Circuit packet is hyperactive; that is, it is flooding the switch with messages sent over the control channel. The circuit pack is taken out-of-service when a threshold number of these errors is reported to the switch. Clear the alarm via the following commands: **busyout board PCSS**, **reset board PCSS**, **test board PCSS long clear**, **release board PCSS**. If the error recurs within 10 minutes, then replace the circuit pack.

j. These errors indicate that the circuit pack is having problems transmitting data to the Packet Bus.

1793	Parity errors are detected when transmitting data to the Packet Bus.
1794	Overflow of Packet Bus transmit buffers has occurred.
1795	Circuit pack cannot find end of frame when transmitting to Packet Bus. Clear the alarm via the following commands: **busyout board PCSS**, **reset board PCSS**, **test board PCSS long clear**, **release board PCSS**. If the error recurs within 10 minutes, then replace the circuit pack.

2306	This error occurs when the circuit pack detects an error in a received frame from the packet bus. These errors are most likely caused by a packet bus problem, but may be due to a circuit pack fault. An invalid Link Access Procedure Data (LAPD) frame error occurs if the frame contains a bad Cyclical Redundancy Checking (CRC), is greater than the maximum length, or violates the link level protocol.When bus parity errors are reported, the LANBIC Receive Parity Error Counter Test (#595) should be performed to determine if the condition had cleared. Refer to the ''PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)'' Maintenance documentation to determine if the problem is isolated to this circuit pack or if the problem is caused by Packet Bus faults.

k. A critical failure has been detected in the Packet Bus interface of the circuit pack. This failure may be due to either a Packet Bus fault or an on-board fault. If the Packet Bus is alarmed, refer to the ''PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)'' section and Chapter 9, "Packet Bus Fault Isolation and Correction" for recommended repair procedures. The probability of this error being related to Packet bus problems increases with the number of ISDN-BRI circuit packs displaying this error.

   If the Packet Bus is not alarmed, reset the circuit pack via the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. If the Circuit Pack Restart Test (#594) passes, then the on-board circuitry is healthy. Retire the alarm via the **test board PCSS long clear** command. If the Circuit Pack Restart Test (#594) fails, replace the circuit pack. If the problem persists after complying with the above instructions, then follow normal escalation procedures.

l. These errors are not service-affecting. No action is required. These errors are reported by the circuit pack when it receives a bad control channel message from the switch. The auxiliary data identifies the following error events:

4096	Bad major heading
4097	Bad port number
4098	Bad data
4099	Bad sub-qualifier
4100	State inconsistency
4101	Inconsistent downlink message

m. This error is not service-affecting. No action is required.

3843	Bad translation RAM detected, but call continues by using another translation location.

n. Error type 3999 — Indicates that the circuit pack sent a large number of control channel messages to the switch within a short period of time. If error type 1538 is also present, then the circuit pack was taken out-of-service due to hyperactivity. If error type 1538 is not present, then the circuit pack has not been taken out-of-service, but it has generated 50% of the messages necessary to be considered hyperactive. This may be completely normal during heavy traffic periods. However, if this error type is logged when the circuit pack is being lightly used, it may indicate a problem with the circuit pack or the equipment attached to it.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following tables when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Control Channel Loop Around Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-113. BRI-BD/LGATE BD system technician-demanded tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Control Channel Loop-Around Test (#52)	X	X	ND
NPE Audit Test (#50)		X	ND
LANBIC Receive Parity Error Counter Test (#595)		X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Audit Test (#50)

Refer to the repair procedure described in the ''NPE Audit Test (#50)'' on page 6-246.

Control Channel Loop Around Test (#52)

Refer to the repair procedure described in the ''Control Channel Loop Around Test (#52)'' on page 6-246.

SAKI Sanity Test (#53)

Refer to the repair procedure described in the ''SAKI Sanity Test (#53)'' on page 6-246.

LANBIC Receive Parity Error Counter Test (#595)

This test is destructive.

The test reads and clears the LANBIC Receive Parity Error Counter on the circuit pack. This counter is incremented by the circuit pack when it detects a parity error in data received from the Packet Bus.

These errors may be indicative of a circuit pack problem, Packet Bus problem, or a problem with another circuit pack on the bus. This test is useful for verifying the repair of the problem.

Table 6-114. TEST #595 LANBIC Receive Parity Error Counter Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If the test aborts repeatedly a maximum of five times, reset the circuit pack via the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. 2. If the test aborts again, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
2012	ABORT	Internal System Error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1-10	FAIL	The circuit pack is still detecting errors of this type. The error code indicates the value of the on-board error counter. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, verify the validity of the Packet Bus. Run the Packet Bus maintenance test with the **test pkt P long** command. If any Packet Bus tests fail, refer to the ''PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)'' Maintenance documentation for recommended repair procedures. 3. If the Packet Bus test passes, check the validity of the circuit pack. Execute a test that involves data transmission onto the Packet Bus. For example, the BRI may use the connectivity tests of the port-level maintenance object (BRI-PORT) by executing the **test port PCSSpp** command. Refer to the repair procedures for the executed test if it fails. Otherwise, proceed to the next step. 4. Other circuit packs on the Packet Bus may be the cause of the parity error. Use the **display errors** command to check the Error Log for other circuit packs that are alarmed. If any alarms are present for the other circuit packs, retire those alarms also. Then, rerun the LANBIC Receive Parity Error Counter Test (#595) on this circuit pack.
	PASS	No errors detected by circuit pack.

BRI-DAT (ISDN-BRI)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
BRI-DAT	WARNING[1]	test data-module	ISDN-BRI Standalone Data Module

1. The alarm level for ASAI adjuncts may be administered using the **set options** command. The alarm level can be set independently for Off-Board and On-Board alarms to WARNING, MINOR, or MAJOR for all ASAI adjuncts in the system.

Refer to "BRI-SET, ASAI-ADJ, BRI-DAT" on page 6-270.

BRI-PORT (ISDN-BRI Port), ABRI-PORT (ASAI ISDN-BRI Port)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
BRI-PORT	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	ISDN-BRI Port
BRI-PORT	WARNING	test port PCSSpp sh	ISDN-BRI Port
ABRI-PORT	MAJOR[2,3]	test port PCSSpp l	ASAI ISDN-BRI Port
ABRI-PORT	WARNING[2,3]	test port PCSSpp l	ASAI ISDN-BRI Port
ATT-PORT	MAJOR[2, 3]	test port PCSSpp l	Avaya Adjunct ISDN-BRI Port
ATT-PORT	WARNING[2, 3]	test port PCSSpp l	Avaya Adjunct ISDN-BRI Port
LGATE-PORT	MAJOR[2, 3]	test port PCSSpp l	Ethernet ASAI Port
LGATE-PORT	WARNING[2, 3]	test port PCSSpp l	Ethernet ASAI Port
ATTE-PT	MAJOR[2, 3]	test port PCSSpp l	Ethernet Avaya Adjunct Port
ATTE-PT	WARNING[2, 3]	test port PCSSpp l	Ethernet Avaya Adjunct Port

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation; and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (01, 02, ..., etc.); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01).
2. The alarm level for ASAI and Avaya adjunct ports may be administered using the **set options** command. The alarm level can be set independently for Off-Board and On-Board alarms to WARNING, MINOR, or MAJOR for all ASAI and Avaya adjunct ports in the system.
3. All alarming for an ASAI and Avaya adjunct and OFF-BOARD alarming for an ASAI or Avaya port is disabled if the ASAI or Avaya adjunct asks the switch to suspend maintenance. When this occurs, an error and a WARNING alarm is logged against the ASAI or Avaya adjunct. The Hardware Error and Alarm Logs should be checked to see if the adjunct has disabled alarming.

NOTE:
Some of the information in this section is reserved for future use.

WARNING:
If a significant Packet Bus failure occurs, errors and alarms may not be logged as expected for BRI-PORT/ABRI-PORT/ATT-PORT/LGATE-PT/ATTE-PT.

The TN2208 LGATE MFB provides DEFINITY with the interface to Adjunct-Switch Application Interface (ASAI) and Avaya adjuncts (for example, CONVERSANT. Voice System). The circuit pack contains 12 ports of line circuit interface (although only 8 are usable by the switch), each of which operates with two B-channels (referred to as B1 and B2 throughout this section) and one D-channel as specified in the Avaya ISDN-BRI Specification. In this context, the term “ISDN-BRI port” is used to refer collectively to ports on the TN2208 circuit pack which are connected to ASAI or Avaya adjuncts.

The TN556C and TN2198 ISDN-BRI Line circuit packs provide DEFINITY with the interface to ISDN-BRI end points, Adjunct-Switch Application Interface (ASAI) and Avaya adjuncts (for example, CONVERSANT. Voice System). The circuit packs contain 12 ports of line circuit interface, each of which operates with two B-channels (referred to as B1 and B2 throughout this section) and one D-channel as specified in the Avaya ISDN-BRI Specification. In this context, the term “ISDN-BRI port” is used to refer collectively to ports on the TN556C and TN2198 circuit packs which are connected to either BRI endpoints or ASAI or Avaya adjuncts.

For BRI endpoints, each B-channel may support voice or circuit-switched data and may be circuit-switched simultaneously. The B-channels are not used on ports connected to ASAI or Avaya adjuncts. The D-channel is used for conveying signaling between the switch and a BRI endpoint(s) or ASAI or Avaya adjunct.

ISDN-BRI endpoints are available in various configurations. All endpoints require the D-channel to convey signaling information to the switch. Only one B-channel is required for a voice-only set or a stand-alone data module (BRI-DAT). A voice and data-capable set requires both B-channels (one for voice and one for data). Therefore, each TN556 or TN2198 port can support either two voice-only sets, two stand-alone data modules (BRI-DAT), or one voice and data-capable set. Only a single ASAI or Avaya adjunct may be connected to an ISDN-BRI port. Multiple adjuncts per line are not supported.

Figure 6-6 on page 6-250 illustrates the physical connection (solid line) between an ISDN-BRI Port and its associated ISDN-BRI set(s). Each physical connection allows for two B-channels and one D-channel. Each ISDN-BRI circuit pack can support up to 12 of these *physical* connections to different voice and voice/data sets or ASAI or Avaya adjuncts. On a TN2198 each ISDN-BRI circuit pack can support up to 12 *physical* connections to a NT1, which, in turn, connects to 2 terminals.

This section covers the maintenance documentation for ISDN-BRI ports. Some of the results of maintenance testing of ISDN-BRI ports may be affected by the health of the ISDN-BRI Line circuit pack (BRI-BD), BRI endpoint (BRI-SET), or ASAI adjunct (ASAI-AJ/LGATE-AJ) or Avaya adjunct (ATT_AJ/ATTE-AJ). These interactions should be kept in mind when investigating the cause of ISDN-BRI port problems. For more information on the circuit pack and endpoints, refer to ''BRI-BD/LGATE-BD (ISDN-BRI Line Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-241, BRI-SET (ISDN-BRI Endpoint) Maintenance documentation, and ASAI-AJ (Adjunct-Switch Application Interface) Maintenance documentation, ATT-AJ (Avaya Adjunct) Maintenance documentation, LGATE-AJ (Ethernet Adjunct-Switch Application Interface) Maintenance documentation, and ATTE-AJ (Ethernet Avaya Adjunct) Maintenance documentation.

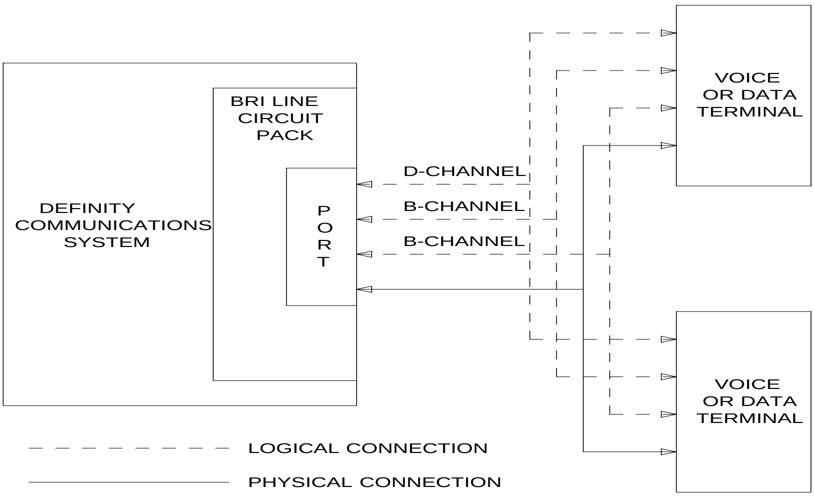

Figure 6-6. ISDN-BRI Port Interactions

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-115. ISDN-BRI Port Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level BRI-PORT	Alarm Level ABRI-PORT ATT-PORT LGATE-PORT ATTE-PT	On/ Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1 (a)	(a)	Level 1 Status Inquiry (#621)	WRN	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[2]	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 2
18		busyout port PCSSpp	WRN		OFF	release port PCSSpp
130 (b)			WRN		ON	test port PCSS sh
257 (c)	(c)	EPF Inquiry (#622)	WRN	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[2]	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
513 (d)	(d)	none	(d)	(d)	ON	
769 (e)	0	none	WRN	MAJ	OFF	
1281 (f)		NPE Crosstalk (#617)	MIN/ WRN[2]		ON	test port PCSSpp l r 2
1537 (g)	46210	CRC Error Counter (#623)	WRN	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[2]	OFF	
1793 (h)		BRI Port Local TDM	MIN/ WRN[2]		ON	test port PCSSpp l r 2
		Loop Around (#619)				
3841 (i)	46208	None				
3842 (j)	0	None				
3843 (k)	0	None				
3844 (l)	46223	None				
3845 (m)		None				
3846 (n)	TEI	None				
3847 (o)	0	None				

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description, and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Major and Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the value used in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. This error occurs when the Level 1 Status Inquiry fails or when the BRI circuit pack detects that Level 1 has been deactivated on the port. The aux data field contains one of the following values:

   - blank - this indicates that the Level 1 Status Inquiry failed.
   - 32773 - this is a message from the BRI-LINE circuit pack indicating Level 1 has been deactivated.

   Refer to the repair procedures in ''Level 1 Status Inquiry Test (#621)'' on page 6-262.

b. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, replace or reinsert the circuit pack.

c. This error occurs when the EPF Status Inquiry fails due to an overcurrent condition or when the BRI-LINE circuit pack detects that the EPF is in an overcurrent condition. The aux data field contains one of the following values:

   - blank - this indicates that the EPF Status Inquiry failed due to an overcurrent condition.
   - 40988 - this indicates that the BRI-LINE circuit pack has detected an overcurrent condition and has turned the EPF off.

   Execute the Short Test Sequence and see the repair procedures for Test #622.

d. This error indicates that the circuit pack is having problems transmitting data to the Packet Bus, thus affecting the conveyance of signaling information over the D-channel. With Aux Data 46222, this error occurs when the Packet Bus transmit buffers overflow. This condition probably indicates a hardware problem. The BRI-PORT Alarm Level for the error with Aux Data 46222 is "MIN/WRN," and the ABRI-PORT/ATT-PORT/LGATE-PT/ATTE-PT Alarm Level is "MAJ/MIN/WNR." With Aux Data 0, this error occurs whenever the Packet Bus transmit FIFO buffers overflow. This condition can be caused by an on-board hardware problem as well as by problems on the Packet Bus that disrupt the BRI circuit pack's ability to transmit data onto the Packet Bus. Use troubleshooting procedures for both on-board hardware problems and potential off-board Packet Bus problems. See the ''PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)'' Maintenance section in this chapter as well as Chapter 9, "Packet Bus Fault Isolation and Correction" for more details on Packet Bus troubleshooting procedures. The BRI-PORT Alarm Level for the error with Aux Data 0 is "MINOR," and the ABRI-PORT/ATT-PORT/LGATE-PT/ATTE-PT Alarm Level is "MAJOR."

e. This error occurs when the NPE Crosstalk Test (#617) fails. Run the Long Test Sequence, and pay particular attention to the results of Test #617.

f. This error occurs when broadcast signaling links associated with this port have too much link establishment related traffic. This could occur if an endpoint on this port is sending link establishment traffic on a port level broadcast link, or if there are Level 1 problems on the port. Check the error logs for Level 1 errors. If Level 1 problems exist, follow the repair procedures listed in ''Level 1 Status Inquiry Test (#621)'' on page 6-262. Software will suspend activity to this port for 75 minutes when the port is alarmed due to this error (note that service suspension does not occur if the port is an ABRI-PORT/LGATE-PT/ATTE-PT/ATT-PORT). If this problem persists, replace the endpoint or endpoints associated with this port. If replacing the endpoints does not fix the problem, follow normal escalation procedures.

g. This error occurs when the port receives an invalid frame over the D-channel. When CRC errors exceed five within 15 minutes, the port is taken out of service for five seconds. If five more CRC errors are received within 15 minutes of the first set of five errors, the port is taken out of service for one minute. If five more CRC errors are received within 15 minutes of the last five, the port is taken out of service for 15 minutes.

   This error is most likely due to a problem with the wiring to the set or adjunct, interference on the wiring due to a noise source or no termination (an open circuit). It usually does not indicate a problem with the circuit pack.

   - Check the wiring to the endpoints or the adjunct.
   - If the problem persists, replace the endpoints or adjuncts.

h. This error occurs when the BRI Port Local TDM Loop Around Test (#619) fails. Run the Long Test Sequence, and pay particular attention to the results of Test #619.

   There are no Test to Clear Values for the following error types. The error types are simply provided as additional data that may prove useful while troubleshooting.

i. This error occurs when a Layer 1 Transmission error is detected for the port. Run the Long Test Sequence, and pay particular attention to the results of the Layer 1 Transmission Error Counter Test (#624).

j. A BRI port supports up to three Terminal Endpoint Identifiers (TEIs). This error occurs when the switch receives a request for a fourth TEI on a port. Check the number of endpoints administered for this port.

k. This error occurs when an SPID initialization request is made from an endpoint and the switch determines that the SPID value is invalid or is a duplicate of another SPID that is already initialized at Layer 3 on the port. Check the administration of the endpoints.

l. This error occurs when the circuit pack detects an overflow of its receive buffers. Run the Long Test Sequence, and pay particular attention to the results of the Receive First In First Out (FIFO) Overflow Error Counter Test (#625).

m. This error occurs when the BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test (#618) fails. Run the Long Test Sequence, and pay particular attention to the results of Test #618.

n. This error most likely occurs when the Terminal Endpoint Identifier (TEI) administered for the ASAI or Avaya endpoint does not match the TEI administered in the ASAI or Avaya adjunct. Check the switch administration of the TEI against that of the adjunct, and make sure that both are using the same TEI.

o. Indicates that sets on the port do not support Layer 3 initialization. Consult the Service Set documentation.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following tables when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *NPE Crosstalk Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-116. BRI-PORT, ABRI-PORT system technician-demanded tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
NPE Crosstalk Test (#617)		X	D
BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test (#618)		X	D
BRI Port Local TDM Loop Around Test (#619)		X	D
Electronic Power Feed Restoral Test (#620)	X	X	ND
Level 1 Status Inquiry Test (#621)	X	X	ND
Electronic Power Feed Inquiry Test (#622)	X	X	ND
CRC Error Counter Test (#623)		X	ND
Layer 1 Transmission Error Counter Test (#624)		X	ND
Receive FIFO Overflow Error Counter Test (#625)		X	ND
Clear Error Counters (#270)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NOTE:
The NPE Crosstalk Test and the BRI Port Local TDM Loop Around Test are not executed for ABRI-PORT/ATT-PORT/LGATE-PT/ATTE-PT.

NPE Crosstalk Test (#617)

This test is destructive.

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is part of a port's Long Test Sequence and takes approximately 20 to 30 seconds to complete. Crosstalk testing is performed on both B-channels (B1 and B2) associated with a BRI port. If this test fails on either channel, any endpoints connected to the port are taken out-of-service.

This test is not executed for ABRI-PORT/ATT-PORT/LGATE-PT/ATTE-PT because the B-channels associated with the port are not used by ASAI or Avaya adjuncts.

Table 6-117. TEST #161 Loop Around Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. Wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **status station** command for the station associated with this port and determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	This test is not valid for this type of translation. Ports administered as “ASAI” or “ADJK” can not run this test, because the B channels associated with the port are not used by ASAI or Avaya Adjunct Links. This is a normal condition.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-117. TEST #161 Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1, 2	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was found to be transmitting in error. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. Error code 1 indicates that the NPE Crosstalk Test failed on Channel B1. Error code 2 indicates that the NPE Crosstalk Test failed on Channel B1. 1. Replace circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. 1. To be sure that this is not an intermittent problem, repeat this test a maximum of 10 times to make sure it continues to pass. 2. If complaints still exist, examine the station, connections, and wiring.

BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test (#618)

This test is destructive.

This test, which verifies the connectivity of a BRI port across the LAN Bus, executes only if the port is out-of-service. The test aborts if calls associated with the port are in-progress. Failures of this test indicate either on-board faults associated with the BRI-PORT hardware on the circuit pack or problems with the LAN Bus, which is used to form connectivity between the switch and the BRI-PORT.

The dotted lines in Figure 6-7 on page 6-257 show how a Loop Around Test is performed across the Packet Bus for the D-channel.

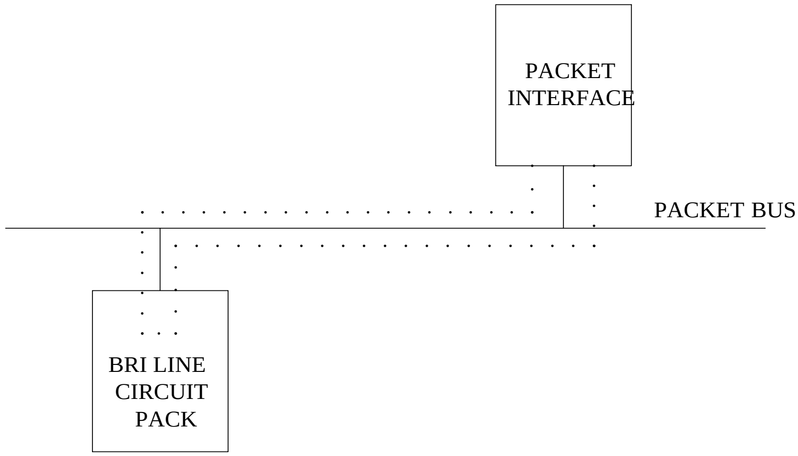

Figure 6-7. Path of the BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around

Table 6-118. TEST #618 BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1015	ABORT	The port is not in the out-of-service state. 1. Display the BRI Port Status form via the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command to determine which stations or adjuncts are on this port. 2. Use the extension shown on this form in the **status station** command to determine if the station or adjunct is in use. 3. If it is in use, wait until it is idle, and then busyout the port (using the **busyout port PCSSpp** command) to place it in the out-of-service state and repeat this test. **WARNING:** *Since the "busyout" command is destructive, execution of this command prior to the port being idle causes all calls associated with BRI endpoints and all transactions associated with ASAI or Avaya adjuncts on the port to be torn down. Note that third party calls established by an ASAI or Avaya adjunct remain connected even though the port is taken out-of-service.*

Continued on next page

Table 6-118. TEST #618 BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1139	ABORT	The Packet Bus in the port network is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the Packet Bus. 2. After completing Step 1, execute the **test port long PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test to verify the repair.
1141	ABORT	The PKT-CTRL is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the PKT-CTRL. 2. After completing Step 1, execute the **test port long PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test to verify the repair.
1144	ABORT	The PPN Packet Bus is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the Packet Bus. 2. After completing Step 1, execute the **test port long PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test to verify the repair.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The Loop Around Test has failed. 1. If the test fails repeatedly, attempt to reset the circuit pack if the other ports on the board are not in use. Reset the circuit pack by issuing the **busyout board PCSS** and the **reset board PCSS** commands. 2. If the test fails again, execute **test pkt P** on the G3MT terminal. If this fails, follow failure procedures in ''PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)'' section. 3. If tests executed in Step 2 pass, the problem is local to the BRI board. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test has passed.

BRI Port Local TDM Loop Around Test (#619)

This test is destructive.

This test verifies the connectivity of a BRI port across the TDM Bus. It aborts if calls associated with the port are in progress. Failure of this test indicates an on-board fault associated with the port hardware on the circuit pack.

This Loop Around Test runs a series of individual tests on the two B-channels (B1 and B2) associated with the port. It is a collection of the following:

- A Loop Around Test across the TDM Bus for B1.
- A Conference Circuit Test for B1.
- A Loop Around Test across the TDM Bus for B2.
- A Conference Circuit Test for B2.

The tests are run in the above order. If one fails, the remaining tests in the sequence are not executed. An error code is returned at that point.

This test is not executed for ABRI-PORT/ATT-PORT/LGATE-PT/ATTE-PT because the B-channels associated with the port are not used by ASAI or Avaya adjuncts.

The dotted lines in Figure 6-8 show how a Loop Around Test is performed for the B-channels. The figure shows a terminal connected to a BRI line board using a TN556. If a TN2198 is used, the terminal would be connected to a NT1, and the NT1 to the BRI board.

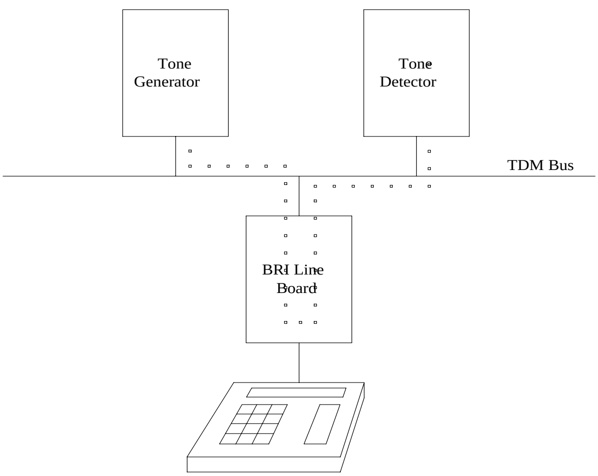

Figure 6-8. Path of the BRI Port Local TDM Loop Around

Table 6-119. TEST #619 BRI Port Local TDM Loop Around

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	The system resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. Wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM Bus errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **status station** command for the station associated with this port and determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	This test is not valid for this type of translation. Ports administered as "ASAI" or "ADJK" can not run this test, because the B channels associated with the port are not used by ASAI or Avaya Adjunct Links. This is a normal condition.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the BRI-LINE circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If this result occurs repeatedly, attempt to reset the circuit pack if the other ports are not in use. Reset the circuit pack by issuing the **busyout board PCSS** and the **reset board PCSS** commands. 2. If this result occurs again, replace the circuit pack.

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Table 6-119. TEST #619 BRI Port Local TDM Loop Around — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2012	ABORT	Internal system error.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2103	ABORT	The system could not make the conference connection for the test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1, 2	FAIL	As stated previously, this test runs a TDM Loop Around Test on each B-channel. This indicates that the loop around failed on one of the channels. Error Code 1 indicates that the TDM Loop Around Test failed on B1. Error Code 2 indicates that the TDM Loop Around Test failed on B2.
7, 8	FAIL	As stated previously, this test runs a Conference Circuit Test on each B-channel. A failure here indicates that one of these conference tests failed; Error Code 7 means that the test failed on B1; Error Code 8 means that the test failed on B2. 1. If the test fails repeatedly, attempt to reset the circuit pack if the other ports on the circuit pack are not in use. Reset the circuit pack by issuing the **busyout board PCSS** and the **reset board PCSS** commands. 2. If the test fails again, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The BRI Port Local TDM Loop Around Test has passed.

Electronic Power Feed Restoral Test (#620)

This test attempts to restore the Electronic Power Feed (EPF) on an ISDN-BRI port twice. In this test, the processor requests that the EPF be turned on for a given port. An attempt is made to turn on the power unit to the station or adjunct. If no current is being drawn by a station, this probably indicates that the station is not connected. No current being drawn by an adjunct is the normal condition. If an overcurrent condition is sensed (that is, too much current is being drawn), this condition may indicate a short in the wiring to the endpoint or adjunct. Depending on what condition is sensed, a message is returned stating that either the EPF was turned on successfully with no problems or that an overcurrent condition is sensed. This response is reported by the Electronic Power Feed Inquiry (#622), which follows in the testing sequence. EPF Restoral is attempted again by this test five seconds later. This test always passes for the TN2198 because it has no EPF. This test will always abort when run on the TN2208.

Table 6-120. TEST #620 Electronic Power Feed Restoral

Error Code	Test Result	Description / Recommendation
1005	ABORT	This test is not valid for this port type. The TN2208 does not have an electronic power feed, and the test will abort.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The EPF Test passed. The message to turn on the power feed to the station or the adjunct was successfully sent to the port. 1. Although this test should not return a fail result, after running this test, the Error Log should be checked for any entries with error type 257 to examine the real results of this test. 2. An error type of 257 in the Error Log indicates some problem with the power to the station or the adjunct. Check for a short in the wiring, a damaged jack, a defective voice terminal or adjunct, or an incorrect type of terminal.

Level 1 Status Inquiry Test (#621)

This test determines the state of the transmission facility of a BRI port at the physical layer (that is, Level 1). Level 1 can be in one of three possible states: Activated, Pending Activation, or Deactivated.

The Activated state is the correct state for an ISDN-BRI port. In this state the Level 1 interface can communicate with the BRI endpoint or ASAI or AvayaAvaya adjunct administered on this port. This test passes if the state of Level 1 (L1) is Activated. This test also passes if software has taken this port out of service. See the description of the Level 1 “Deactivated State” below for more details.

The Pending Activation state indicates a problem with the endpoints or adjunct, the wiring to the sets or adjunct, or the BRI-LINE circuit pack. When in this state, the Level 1 interface is either not receiving any L1 framing from the endpoint or adjunct (Endpoint Idle), or it is communicating with the endpoint or adjunct but cannot transition to the Activated state (Endpoint Active).

The Deactivated state indicates a problem with the BRI-LINE circuit pack. When in this state, the Level 1 interface is idle and is not trying to communicate with the BRI endpoints or adjunct. When an ISDN-BRI port is placed in the out-of-service state, Level 1 is also put into the Deactivated state. This could be due either to the system detecting a fault with the port or to a **busyout port PCSSpp** request.

Table 6-121. TEST #621 Level 1 Status Inquiry

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1187	ABORT	The board, port or station may have been busied out by a technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port and BRI-BD (board busied out). If this error type is present for BRI-PORT only, then release the port via the **release port pp** command and run the test again. If the error is present for both BRI-BD and BRI-PORT, then release the board via the **release port PCSS** command and run the test again. NOTE: When you release a port, you release all ports associated with it. If certain ports still need to be busied out, use the **release port PCSSpp** command to busy them out. 2. Make sure the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If the test aborts repeatedly a maximum of 5 times, reset the circuit pack via the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. 2. If the test aborts again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-121. TEST #621 Level 1 Status Inquiry — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	FAIL	Received a status of Level 1 Pending Activation-Endpoint Idle which indicates a problem with the BRI endpoint or ASAI or Avaya adjunct, the wiring to the endpoint or adjunct, or the ISDN-BRI port. For the TN2198, received a status of Level 1 Pending Activation. U interface down, which indicates a problem with a connection between the switch and the NT1. 1. For the TN556 or TN2208, verify that an endpoint is connected to the port. If an endpoint is connected to the port, then proceed to step 2. For the TN2198 verify that the connections are good between the switch and the NT1. Verify that the NT1 has power. 2. As necessary, check and repair the wiring between the circuit pack and the endpoint or adjunct. If a TN2198 is used, the set must have been plugged in for at least 15 seconds before it will stabilize. Execute the **test port PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the Level 1 Status Inquiry Test to verify the repair. If this test is still failing, proceed to Step 3. 3. For BRI endpoints, replace the BRI endpoint(s) connected to the port or the NT1 if a TN2198 is used. For ASAI or Avaya adjuncts, follow the recommended repair procedures of the manufacturer for link communication problems. For the NT1, follow the manufacturers repair procedures. Then execute the **test port PCSSpp** command and review the results of the Level 1 Status Inquiry Test to verify repair. If this test is still failing, proceed to Step 4.
2	FAIL	For the TN556 or TN2208, received a status of Level 1 Pending Activation-Endpoint Active which indicates a problem with the BRI endpoint or ASAI or Avaya adjunct, the wiring to the endpoint or adjunct, or the ISDN-BRI port. For the TN2198, received a status of Level 1 Pending Activation. U interface up S/T interface down, which indicates a problem with the NT1 or the wiring between the NT1 and the BRI endpoint (S/T interface). 1. As necessary, check and repair the wiring between the circuit pack and the endpoint or adjunct. Execute the **test port PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the Level 1 Status Inquiry test to verify the repair. If this test is still failing, proceed to Step 2. 2. For BRI endpoints, try replacing the BRI endpoint(s) connected to the port. For ASAI or Avaya adjuncts, follow the recommended repair procedures of the manufacturer for link communication problems. For the NT1, follow the recommended repair procedures of the manufacturer. Then execute the **test port PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the Level 1 Status Inquiry test to verify repair.

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Table 6-121. TEST #621 Level 1 Status Inquiry — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
3	FAIL	Received a status of Level 1 Deactivated; the port is out-of-service. 1. Issue the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command to verify that the service state of the port is out-of-service. If the service state of the port is not out-of-service, proceed to Step 2. 2. If the port has been placed out-of-service via the **busyout port PCSSpp** command, try releasing the port by executing the **release port PCSSpp** command. Then issue the **test port long PCSSpp** command, and review the results of Level 1 Status Inquiry test. If this test is still failing, proceed to Step 3. 3. After executing the **test port long PCSSpp** command, review the results of all the tests. Follow the repair procedures for any tests that fail. Verify repair of the problem by executing the **test port PCSSpp** command and by determining that the Level 1 Status test passes.
4	FAIL	For the TN2198 only: Received a status of Level 1 Pending Activation, the NT1 has a loss of power indicating a problem with the NT1. 1. For the NT1 follow the manufacturers recommended repair procedures. 2. Execute the **test port PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the Level 1 Status Inquiry test to verify the repair.
	PASS	This test indicates that Level 1 is activated, or that software has taken the port out of service.

Electronic Power Feed Inquiry (#622)

This test queries the BRI-LINE circuit pack for the status of the Electronic Power Feed (EPF) supplied to a BRI endpoint or an ASAI or Avaya adjunct. If the EPF is on and no overcurrent condition exists, this test passes. All other states are not normal and indicate a problem with the endpoint or adjunct, the wiring to the endpoint or adjunct, or the BRI-LINE circuit pack. This test is not run on the TN2208 circuit pack or the TN2198 and will always return a pass for a TN2198. The TN2208 has no power feeds.

Table 6-122. TEST #622 Electronic Power Feed Inquiry

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1005	ABORT	This test is not valid for this port type. Ports on the TN2208 cannot run this test because this board does not have an electronic power feed.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If the test aborts repeatedly a maximum of 5 times, reset the circuit pack via the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. 2. If the test aborts again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	FAIL	The BRI-LINE circuit pack reports that it has detected an overcurrent condition and has turned off the EPF. 1. As necessary, check and repair the wiring between the circuit pack and the endpoint or adjunct. Check the endpoints and replace one or both sets if the sets are drawing too much current. Execute the **test port PCSSpp** command and review the results of the EPF Inquiry Test to verify the repair. If this test is still failing, proceed to Step 2. 2. Execute the **test port PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the Level 1 Status Inquiry Test. If this test is also failing, then follow the repair procedure for the Level 1 Status Inquiry Test.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If the test aborts repeatedly a maximum of 5 times, reset the circuit pack via the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. 2. If the test aborts again, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The Electronic Power Feed Inquiry Test reports that the EPF is on.

Layer 1 Transmission Error Counter Test (#624)

This test reads and clears the BRI port's Layer 1 Transmission error counter maintained on the BRI-LINE circuit pack. This counter is incremented by the circuit pack when it detects a Layer 1 transmission problem. The test passes if the value of the counter is 0 (that is, the error is cleared). If the counter is not zero, the test fails, and the value of the counter is displayed in the Error Code field.

This error is most likely due to a problem with the wiring or the endpoint or adjunct (verify that the wiring meets the configuration rules defined in *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 1 and Generic 3i Wiring* (555-204-111). It does not indicate a problem with the ISDN-BRI circuit pack. This test is useful for verifying the repair of the problem.

Table 6-123. TEST #624 Layer 1 Transmission Error Counter Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If the test aborts repeatedly a maximum of 5 times, reset the circuit pack via the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. 2. If the test aborts again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate necessary system resources to run test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
value	FAIL	The BRI-LINE circuit pack is still detecting errors of this type. The Error Code field contains the value of this counter. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, review the results of other tests in the Long Test Sequence. Pay particular attention to the results of the Level 1 Status Inquiry test. Follow repair procedures for any of the executed tests if they fail. Otherwise, go to the next step. 3. If the tests for the endpoints or adjunct pass and the Layer 1 Transmission Error Counter Test continues to fail, check the wiring to the endpoints or adjunct.
	PASS	The Layer 1 Transmission error counter was read correctly and has a value of 0.

Receive FIFO Overflow Error Counter Test (#625)

This test reads and clears the BRI port's Receive FIFO Overflow error counter maintained on the BRI-LINE circuit pack. This counter is incremented by the circuit pack when it detects an overflow of its receive buffers. The test passes if the value of the counter is 0 (that is, the error is cleared). If the counter is non-zero, the test fails, and the value of the counter is displayed in the Error Code field.

This error can occur if signaling frames are being received from the Packet Bus at a rate sufficient to overflow the receive buffers on the circuit pack for a port OR if a hardware fault is causing the receive buffers not to be emptied properly by the circuit pack. This test is useful for verifying the repair of the problem.

Table 6-124. TEST #625 Receive FIFO Overflow Error Counter Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If the test aborts repeatedly a maximum of 5 times, reset the circuit pack via the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. 2. If the test aborts again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
value	FAIL	The BRI-LINE circuit pack is still detecting errors of this type. The Error Code field contains the value of this counter. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, run the Long Test Sequence and pay particular attention to the Loop Around Tests (#618 and #619). See the repair procedures for the executed test if it fails. Otherwise, go to the next step. 3. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The Receive FIFO Overflow error counter was read correctly and has a value of 0.

Clear Error Counters Test (#270)

This test is not an actual test in the strict sense of the word. There are various error counters associated with each BRI-PORT/ABRI-PORT/ATT-PORT/LGATE-PT/ATTE-PT. This test clears those counters and triggers the auditing of Terminal Endpoint Identifier (TEI) values and layer 3 reinitialization. This test is used only to send messages to the BRI-PORT/ABRI-PORT/ATT-PORT/LGATE-PT/ATTE-PT and, therefore, should neither abort nor fail.

Table 6-125. TEST #270 Clear Error Counters

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
Any	ABORT	This test should never abort.
Any	FAIL	This test should never fail. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The message to clear the error counters of the BRI-Port/ABRI-Port/ATT-PORT/LGATE-PT/ATTE-PT has been sent.

BRI-SET, ASAI-ADJ, BRI-DAT

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
BRI-SET	WARNING[2]	test station extension l, test data-module extension	ISDN-BRI Set
ASAI-ADJ	MAJOR[2]	test station extension	ASAI-Adjunct
ASAI-ADJ	MAJOR[2]	test data-module extension	ASAI-Adjunct
ASAI-ADJ	WARNING[3]	test data-module extension	ASAI-Adjunct
ATT-ADJ	MAJOR[2]	test station extension	Avaya-Adjunct
ATT-ADJ	MAJOR[2]	test station extension	Avaya-Adjunct
ATT-ADJ	WARNING[3]	test station extension	Avaya-Adjunct
LGATE-AJ	MAJOR[2]	test station extension	Ethernet ASAI-Adjunct
LGATE-AJ	MAJOR[2]	test station extension	Ethernet ASAI-Adjunct
LGATE-AJ	WARNING[3]	test station extension	Ethernet ASAI-Adjunct
ATTE-AJ	MAJOR[2]	test station extension	Ethernet Avaya-Adjunct
ATTE-AJ	MAJOR[2]	test station extension	Ethernet Avaya-Adjunct
ATTE-AJ	WARNING[3]	test station extension	Ethernet Avaya-Adjunct
BRI-DAT		test data-module	

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (A, B, or C); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (01, 02, ..., etc.); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01). The alternate name field contains the extension of the endpoint. This field is used to distinguish between endpoints on the same port.
2. The alarm level for ASAI and Avaya adjuncts may be administered using the **set options** command. The alarm level can be set independently for Off-Board and On-Board alarms to WARNING, MINOR, or MAJOR for all ASAI and Avaya adjuncts in the system.
3. Alarming for an ASAI and Avaya adjuncts is disabled if the adjunct asks the switch to suspend maintenance. When this occurs, an error and a WARNING alarm are logged against the endpoint. Busying out and releasing the ASAI station or ADJLK station will clear the alarm.

The TN2208 ESAI MFB provides DEFINITY with an Ethernet interface to Adjunct-Switch Application Interface (ASAI) and Avaya adjuncts (for example, CONVERSANT Voice System). This circuit pack contains 8 ports of line circuit interface, each of which operates with two B-channels (referred to as B1 and B2 throughout this section) and one D-channel as specified in the Avaya ISDN-BRI Specification. In this context, the term ‘‘ISDN-BRI port’’ is used to refer collectively to ports on the TN2208 MFB circuit pack which is connected to ASAI or Avaya adjuncts. The TN2208 ESAI MFB is handled by switch software as it is an ISDN BRI compatible board and all maintenance actions referring to ASAI and Avaya Adjunct Links in this section apply.

ISDN-BRI endpoints come in a number of configurations. All endpoints require the D-channel to convey signaling information to the switch. A voice-only set requires only one B-channel. A voice and data-capable set requires both B-channels (one for voice and one for data). Therefore, each TN556 port can support either two voice-only sets or one voice and data-capable set. Only a single ASAI or Avaya adjunct may be connected to an ISDN-BRI port. Multiple adjuncts per line are not supported.

Figure 6-9 illustrates the physical connection (solid line) between an ISDN-BRI Circuit Pack and a voice or voice/data set. Each physical connection allows for two B-channels, as stated above, plus one D-channel. Each ISDN-BRI circuit pack can support up to 12 of these PHYSICAL connections to different voice and voice/data sets or ASAI and Avaya adjuncts.

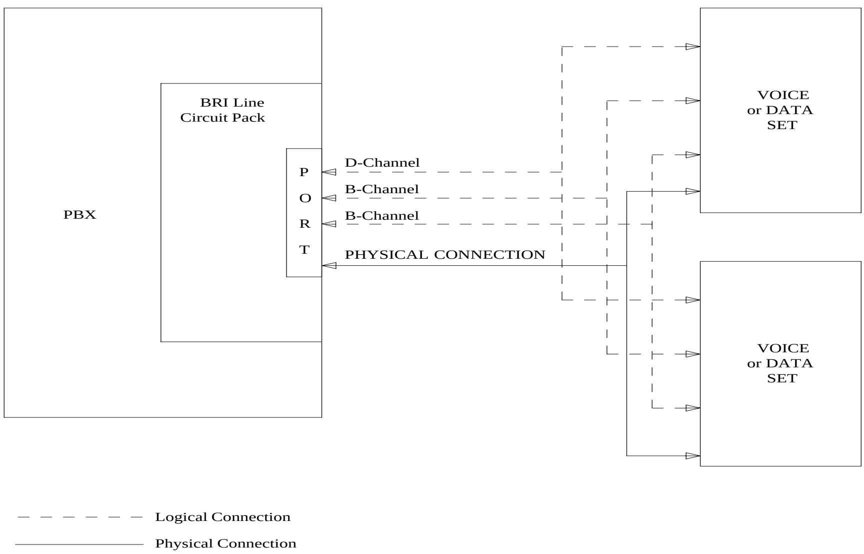

Figure 6-9. ISDN-BRI Set Interactions

This section contains the ISDN-BRI Set, ASAI Adjunct, and Avaya Adjunct Maintenance documentation. Some of the results of maintenance testing of the ISDN-BRI Set or the ASAI and Avaya Adjunct may be affected by the health of the ISDN-BRI circuit pack and Port. These interactions should be kept in mind when investigating the cause of ISDN-BRI Set problems.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-126. BRI-SET/ASAI-ADJ Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level BRI-PORT	Alarm Level ABRI-PORT ATT-PORT LGATE-PORT ATTE-PT	On/ Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	Any	test BRI-SET or ASAI-ADJ ATT-ADJ LGATE-AJ ATTE-AJ
2(a)	2-102	None				
18	0	busyout station ext	WARNING	MAJOR/ WARNING[2]	OFF	release station <ext>
130(b)			WARNING		ON	test port PCSS sh
257(c)	Any	BRI Layer 3 Query (#629)	WARNING	MAJOR/ WARNING[2]	OFF	test station ext r 2 test data-module ext r 2
351(d)	0	None		WARNING	OFF	busyout and release station
513(e)	0	None				
769(f)	0	None	WARNING	MAJOR	OFF	
2561(g)	0	None				
2562-2566(h)	0	None				
2567(o)	0	None				
2568(p)	0	None				
2817(i)	0	XID Test (#628)	WARNING	MAJOR/ WARNING[2]	OFF	test station ext r 2 test data-module ext r 2
3073(j)	0	BRI Remote Loop Back (#627)	WARNING		OFF	test station ext l r 2 test data-module ext l r 2
3329(k)	Any	Signaling Link Status (626)	WARNING	MAJOR/ WARNING[2]	OFF	†
3584	0, 1	None				
3585-3839(i)	0	None				

Continued on next page

Table 6-126. BRI-SET/ASAI-ADJ Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level BRI-PORT	Alarm Level ABRI-PORT ATT-PORT LGATE-PORT ATTE-PT	On/ Off Board	Test to Clear Value
3840-4095(m) (n)	0	None				

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Major alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the value used in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. Errors of this type indicate violations of the ISDN-BRI signaling protocol; timers associated with certain Layer 3 messages have expired before a required response was received. InTable 6-127, the Aux Data field indicates which timer has just expired. (For more information, refer to the Avaya ISDN-BRI Specification.)

Table 6-127. Error Type 2 Cause Values

Aux Data	Timer Type
2	First T303 (SETUP timer)
3	Second T303 (SETUP timer)
4	T305 (DISConnect timer)
5	First T308 (RELease timer)
6	Second T308 (RELease timer)
10	T316 (RESTart timer)
12	T309 (Layer 2 Failure timer)
16	TM100 (Management Information Message timer 1)
17	TM200 (Management Information Message timer 2)
102	TASAI (ASAI Routing Timer)

The switch sent a message to the endpoint which did not respond in the allotted time. This can happen occasionally due to failure of the point-to-point signaling link or because of a problem in the BRI endpoint or ASAI adjunct or Avaya adjunct. Execute the **test station extension sh** command and pay particular attention to the results of the BRI Layer 3 Query Test (#629). If this test fails, follow the repair procedure for Test #629.

b. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, replace or reinsert the circuit pack.

c. This error occurs when the endpoint does not respond to the service state query message sent to the adjunct or the endpoint. This error causes an alarm to be raised. The alarm is retired when the switch receives a response to the service state query to the endpoint or the adjunct.

For BRI endpoints, the Aux Data field for this error contains “0.” When it occurs, execute the **test station *<extension>* sh** command and pay particular attention to the results of the BRI Layer 3 Query Test (#629). If this test fails, follow the repair procedure for Test #629.

When this error occurs for an ASAI or Avaya adjunct, the Aux Data field indicates the state of the ASAI link or Avaya link and whether an invalid response or no response was received to the query from the switch, as shown in Table 6-128:

Table 6-128. ASAI Link State

Aux Data	ASAI Link State	Error
102	13-restarting	No response to RESTART message
104	13-restarting	Invalid response to RESTART message
152	13-restarted	No response to Layer 3 query
154	13-restarted	Invalid response to Layer 3 query
202	13-established	No response to Layer 3 query
204	13-established	Invalid response to Layer 3 query

(See “status bri-port” in Chapter 5, “Maintenance Commands for DEFINITY ONE” for an explanation of the ASAI link states.)

For ASAI or Avaya adjuncts, the switch automatically queries the adjunct every two minutes (and therefore the Layer 3 Query Test is not executed for ASAI or Avaya adjuncts via a command issued from the G3MT terminal). While alarmed for this error, the switch momentarily (for five seconds) takes the associated port out-of-service every 15 minutes. This action is taken in an attempt to stimulate recovery actions to be taken by the adjunct.

When this error occurs for an ASAI or Avaya adjunct, the service technician should:

1. Execute the **test station extension** command, paying particular attention to any tests which fail, and perform the associated repair procedures for those tests.
2. Check the health of the adjunct by following the recommended repair procedures of the manufacturer of the adjunct if the preceding step does not resolve the problem.
3. The alarm condition persists and, if the above steps do not resolve the problem, follow normal escalation procedures.

d. This error and associated WARNING alarm are logged against an ASAI or Avaya endpoint when the adjunct has asked the switch to suspend Maintenance on the ASAI or Avaya endpoint. Busying out and releasing the ASAI station or ADJLK station will clear this alarm.

e. This error occurs when the endpoint sends more messages than the switch can handle. The switch suspends the reception of messages from the endpoint for a short period of time. There is no repair procedure for this error. If the condition persists, replace the endpoint.

f. This error occurs when the signaling link associated with a BRI endpoint has too much link establishment related traffic. This could occur if the signaling link is bouncing between assigned and established states. Software will suspend activity to this endpoint for 75 minutes when the endpoint is alarmed due to this problem (note that service suspension does not occur if the endpoint is an ASAI or Avaya adjunct). If this problem persists, replace the endpoint. If replacing the endpoint does not fix the problem, follow normal escalation procedures.

g. This error occurs when the ASAI-ADJ or ATT-ADJ or LGATE-AJ or ATTE-AJ message is not transmitted because the PKT-CTRL (Packet Control Circuit Pack) transmit buffers are exhausted. Frequent or persistent occurrence of these events may indicate a hardware problem or traffic overload on the PKT-CTRL, the signaling link, or the ASAI or Avaya adjunct. Attempt to resolve the problem by following the repair procedures for the PKT-CTRL. If these attempts fail, the problem should be escalated because re-engineering of the traffic on the PKT-CTRL, signaling link, or adjunct may be necessary.

h. This error occurs when the ASAI message is not transmitted because the transmit buffer for the ASAI link is full, causing the link to be flow controlled. Frequent or persistent occurrence of these events may indicate a hardware problem or traffic overload on the PKT-CTRL, the signaling link, or the ASAI or Avaya adjunct. Attempt to resolve the problem by following the repair procedures issued by the manufacturer of the adjunct. If these attempts fail, the problem should be escalated because re-engineering of the traffic on the PKT-CTRL, signaling link, or adjunct may be necessary.

i. This error indicates a problem with Layer 2 over the D-channel between the switch and the endpoint. When this error occurs, an alarm is raised against the station or adjunct. Execute the **test station extension short** command and pay particular attention to the results of the BRI XID Test (#628). If this test fails, follow the repair procedure for Test #628.

j. This error indicates a problem with the B-channel connection between the switch and the endpoint. When this error occurs, a warning alarm is raised against the endpoint. Execute the **test station *<extension>* long** command, and pay particular attention to the results of the BRI Remote Loop Back Test (#627). If this test fails, follow the repair procedure for Test #627.

k. This error occurs whenever the point-to-point signaling link to the endpoint goes down (except when it goes down because either the PKT-CTRL or the PKT-BUS has failed or has been busied out by system technician). When this error occurs, an alarm is raised against the endpoint or adjunct. Execute the **test station *<extension>* short** command and pay particular attention to the results of the Signaling Link Status Test (#626). If this test fails, follow the repair procedure for Test #626. The alarm is retired when the signaling link is reestablished to the endpoint or adjunct.

l. Certain ASAI protocol-specific cause codes are logged by switch software. The cause code can be determined from the following formula:

   If the error type is greater than 3712, then the ASAI cause code is equal to the error type minus 3712. This code was sent to the adjunct by the switch.

   If the error type is less than 3712, then the ASAI cause code is equal to the error type minus 3584. This code was sent to the switch by the adjunct.

   A description of the various ASAI cause values is contained in the Table 10-64. This table also contains recommended system technician actions associated with the cause value. Further information can also be found in the Avaya ASAI Specification (288-500-03). In addition, the Aux Data field of the Error Log entry contains additional diagnostic information.

Table 6-129. ASAI Cause Values

Code	Explanation	Recommendation
	Service or Option Not Available	
0	Unrecognized ASAIProtocol Operation	Requested ASAI protocol operation is not implemented by the switch or adjunct. Aux Data field of Error Log entry contains protocol identifier for unrecognized operation. 1. Consult switch and adjunct documentation to determine which set of operations is supported by the switch and the adjunct. Adjunct administration turning off operations not implemented by the switch may resolve the problem.
40	Resources not available	No available internal resources to service switch or adjunct request. System transaction capacity for adjunct or switch is exceeded. 1. Re-engineering of adjunct services my be required.
63	Service or Option Not Available	Requested ASAI capability or resource is not available on the switch or adjunct. More than one adjunct may be contending for the same switch resources. Potential administration mismatch between the resource domains administered on the switch and those administered on the adjunct. 1. Verify that no overlapping administration of switch resources (for example, requesting notifications on a single domain by multiple adjuncts or multiple adjuncts attempting to control a single call) exists across all adjuncts connected to the switch. If overlaps exist, then readminister the adjuncts to guarantee that each adjunct is associated with a unique set of switch resources.
	Service or Option Not Implemented	

Continued on next page

Table 6-129. ASAI Cause Values — *Continued*

Code	Explanation	Recommendation
79	Service or Option Not Implemented	Requested service or option (or combination of selected options) is not supported (implemented) in switch or the adjunct. 1. Consult switch and adjunct documentation to determine ASAI service and options supported by both switch and adjunct. Readministration of the switch-administered capabilities (see Customer Optional Feature Form) or those of the adjunct may be necessary to correct the problem.
	Switch Error Conditions	
87	Internal Switch Audit	There is an inconsistency in switch data records. 1. There is no action needed since the switch has corrected the data inconsistency. 2. If a number of these errors continue to occur, then escalate to next tier.

m. Certain ISDN-BRI cause codes are logged by switch software. The cause code can be determined from the following formula:

If the error type is greater than 3968, then the ISDN-BRI cause code is equal to the error type minus 3968. This code was sent to the endpoint by the switch.

If the error type is less than 3968, then the ISDN-BRI cause code is equal to the error type minus 3840. This code was sent to the switch by the endpoint.

A description of the various ISDN-BRI cause values is contained in Table 10-65. This table also contains recommended system technician actions associated with the cause value. Further information can also be found in the Avaya ISDN-BRI Specification (801-802-100). In addition, the Aux Data field of the Error Log entry contains additional diagnostic information.

n. Error 3847 indicates that sets on the port do not support level 3 initialization. Consult the Set Service documentation

o. For the Error 2567 indicates that the version of ASAI is not supported, check version of the software running on the ASAI or Avaya adjunct.

p. For Error 2568 indicates that the adjunct id is invalid, check the vender id or software running on the Avaya adjunct.

Table 6-130. ISDN-BRI Cause Values

Code	Explanation	Recommendation
	Channel in use	
1		Requested channel is in use by another station on the BRI-PORT. (Not applicable for ASAI or Avaya adjuncts.) For BRI endpoints: 1. Try to originate a call to or from this port. 2. If the error persists, busy out and release the port. 3. If the problem still persists, replace stations on the port.
	Switch resources not available	
34	No circuit or channel available	A resource on the switch is unavailable for a call. For BRI endpoints: This cause value is not logged. For ASAI or Avaya Adjuncts: This condition means that there are no available trunks for an outgoing call request. 1. Verify that the adjunct is administered to support the trunk capabilities of the switch. 2. Investigate trunk group status by issuing **status trunk** commands from the SAT or by requesting a trunk group query or queries from the adjunct. 3. Perform trunk diagnostic procedures outlined in this manual.
42	Switch Equipment Congestion	Switch takes control to limit received traffic. For BRI endpoints: This cause value is not logged. For ASAI or Avaya Adjuncts: 1. See CallVisor protocol reference manual.

Continued on next page

Table 6-130. ISDN-BRI Cause Values — *Continued*

Code	Explanation	Recommendation
	Service or Option Not Available	
50	Requested Facility Not Subscribed	Requested facility is implemented, but not administered. Potential administration problem with endpoint or adjunct. For BRI endpoints: 1. Verify the switch administration of endpoint using either the **display station** or **display data-module** commands. 2. If Step 1 does not resolve the problem, refer to the endpoint's service manual and verify administration on the endpoint. For ASAI adjuncts: 1. Display the Customer Optional Features Form (administration screen) on the switch to determine which ASAI capabilities are turned on in the switch. 2. Verify that the adjunct is administered to support the identical capabilities as the switch. If there is a mismatch in the administered capabilities, then readminister the switch and/or the adjunct to establish a consistent set of desired capabilities on both the switch and the adjunct. For Avaya adjuncts: 1. Display the Customer Optional Features Form (administration screen) on the switch to determine if the adjunct is set enabled on in the switch. 2. If error type 2567 or 2568, verify the adjunct version, and readminister if needed.
58	Bearer Capability Not Presently Available	Requested bearer capability is implemented, but not administered. No B-channel administered. See recommendation 50 above.
	Service or Option Not Implemented	
65	Bearer Service Not Implemented	Requested service not implemented in switch or endpoint.
69	Requested Facility Not Implemented	Requested service not supported in switch or endpoint. 1. Consult switch and endpoint documentation to determine service support.
	Adjunct switch error conditions	
81	Invalid CRV	An invalid CRV was sent by the adjunct. This may indicate a CRV inconsistency between the switch and the adjunct. See the CallVisor protocol reference manual.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

When inspecting errors in the system and deciding which ones to address, always investigate errors associated with the circuit pack and port first. Clearing these error codes first may also clear errors generated against the endpoint. When all circuit pack and port errors have been cleared, and errors still exist against the endpoint, always investigate errors in the order they are presented in the table below. By clearing error codes associated with the *Signaling Link Status Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-131. System Technician-Demanded Tests: BRI-SET

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Signaling Link Status Test (#626)	X	X	ND
BRI XID Test (#628)	X	X	ND
BRI Layer 3 Query (#629)	X (a)	X (a)	ND
BRI Remote Loop Back (#627)		X (a)	ND
BRI Set Audits (#630)	X (a)	X (a)	ND
BRI Vendor ID Test (#631)		X (a)	ND
BRI Model/Vintage ID Test (#632)		X (a)	ND

1. D = Destructive, ND = Nondestructive

Note:

a. Execute the **test port long PCSSpp** command and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test to verify the repair.

Signaling Link Status Test (#626)

This test determines the current status of the signaling link. This test passes if the link is “bound” to an endpoint and fails if the link is “not bound.”

The definition of the term “bound” for a link depends upon the type of endpoint and may depend on the successful completion of procedures at both Layers 2 and 3 of the protocol. The definition of “bound” for each type of endpoint is as follows:

- **BRI endpoints administered for MIM (management information messages) initialization (multipoint):**

  NOTE:
  An MIM is a level 3 message that conveys management and maintenance information between a communications system and a BRI terminal.

  For endpoints of this type, the signaling link is “bound” when the link is connected at Layer 2 and the link has been associated with an endpoint, [that is, the endpoint has completed SPID initialization (L3 established)].

- **ASAI adjuncts and BRI endpoints not administered for MIM initialization (point-to-point):**

  For endpoints of this type, the signaling link is “bound” when the link is connected at Layer 2 (L2 established).

For all endpoint types, a signaling link becomes “unbound” when it is disconnected at Layer 2. For BRI endpoints supporting MIM initialization, a signaling link may also become “unbound” if a subsequent attempt to perform SPID initialization on a “bound” link fails, (that is, wrong SPID is entered into the endpoint by the user).

Table 6-132. TEST #626 Signaling Link Status Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1139	ABORT	The Packet Bus in the port network is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the Packet Bus. 2. After completing Step 1, execute the **test port long PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test to verify the repair.
1141	ABORT	The PKT-CTRL is out-of-service. 1. Refer to PKT-CTRL (Packet Control Circuit Pack) Maintenance documentation.

Continued on next page

Table 6-132. TEST #626 Signaling Link Status Test — *Continued*

<table>
<tr><th>Error Code</th><th>Test Result</th><th>Description/ Recommendation</th></tr>
<tr><td>1144</td><td>ABORT</td><td>The PPN Packet Bus is out-of-service.
1. Follow the repair procedures for the Packet Bus in the PPN.
2. After completing Step 1, execute the test port long PCSSpp command, and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test to verify the repair.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1187</td><td>ABORT</td><td>The circuit pack, port or station may have been busied out by a technician.
1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (busied out) for BRI-BD, BRI-PORT, or BRI-SET.
2. If this error type is present for BRI-SET only, then release the station via the release station command.
a. If this error type is present for BRI-PORT and BRI-SET, then release the port via the release port PCSSpp command and run the test again.
b. If the error is present for BRI-BD, BRI-PORT, and BRI-SET, then release the circuit pack via the release port PCSSpp command and run the test again. If the error is present for BRI-SET only, then release the circuit pack via the release port PPCSS command and run the test again. If the error is present for both BRI-BD and BRI-PORT, then release the circuit pack via the release board PPCSS command and run the test again.
NOTE:
When you release the circuit pack, you release all ports associated with it. If certain ports still need to be busied out, use the release port PCSSpp command to busy them out.
3. Make sure the terminal is connected.
4. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2012</td><td>ABORT</td><td>Internal system error</td></tr>
<tr><td>2100</td><td>ABORT</td><td>Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.</td></tr>
</table>

Continued on next page

Table 6-132. TEST #626 Signaling Link Status Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1113	FAIL	The signaling link is not "bound" to the adjunct or endpoint. For BRI endpoints supporting MIM initialization, this error indicates that the endpoint has not been bound to a signaling link (that is, SPID initialization has not been completed). Since the signaling link associated with the endpoint is not identified until SPID initialization completes, this error does not imply that the signaling link is connected or disconnected at Layer 2 nor does it provide the status of TEI assignment for the endpoint. For ASAI adjuncts and BRI endpoints not supporting MIM initialization, this error indicates that the link is disconnected at Layer 2. Since the signaling link associated with the endpoint has been identified via administration, the link is only "unbound" from the endpoint when it is disconnected. 1. Execute the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command and refer to the associated procedures for this command contained in the ''BRI-PORT (ISDN-BRI Port), ABRI-PORT (ASAI ISDN-BRI Port)'' on page 6-248.
	PASS	The signaling link is connected at Layer 2 and "bound" to the BRI endpoint or ASAI adjunct.

BRI Remote Loop Back Test (#627)

This test checks the integrity of a circuit switched B-channel connection between the switch and the endpoint.

In this test, the endpoint is put in the "maintenance busy" state to prevent the switch from issuing calls to the endpoint during the test. An application message containing a loop back activate request for the appropriate B-channel is sent to the endpoint. The endpoint responds with a loop back activated response. Maintenance then sends data to the endpoint over the B-channel under test. Since the B-channel is looped back at the endpoint, maintenance should receive the data that it sent. If no data is detected, the test fails. An application message containing a loop back deactivate request is then sent to the endpoint to terminate the remote loop back test. The endpoint responds with an MIM message containing a loop back deactivate response. Maintenance then releases the endpoint so that it is available to terminate calls.

This test is not executed for ASAI adjuncts because adjuncts do not support MIMs upon which this test is based.

Table 6-133. TEST #627 BRI Remote Loop Back

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	Could not seize the endpoint or B-channels for test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The endpoint's MIMs Supported field is administered to "no." 1. Use the **change station extension** command to change parameter only if the endpoint documentation reflects support for ISDN-BRI Management and Maintenance Procedures.
1113	ABORT	The signaling link between the switch and the endpoint is down. 1. Use the **test port PCSSpp long** command to clear any errors which prevent establishment of the signaling link. 2. Examine the results of the Signaling Link Status Test (#626) which is run as part of this command. If this test aborts or fails, follow the repair procedure for Test #626. 3. If the XID Test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1139	ABORT	The Packet Bus in the port network is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the Packet Bus. 2. After completing Step 1, execute the **test port long PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test to verify the repair.
1141	ABORT	The PKT-CTRL is out-of-service. 1. Refer to PKT-CTRL (Packet Control Circuit Pack) Maintenance documentation.
1144	ABORT	The PPN Packet Bus is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the Packet Bus in the PPN. 2. After completing Step 1, execute the **test port long PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test to verify the repair.

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Table 6-133. TEST #627 BRI Remote Loop Back — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1187	ABORT	The circuit pack, port or station may have been busied out by a technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (busied out) for BRI-BD, BRI-PORT, or BRI-SET. 2. If this error type is present for BRI-SET only, then release the station via the **release station** command. a. If this error type is present for BRI-PORT and BRI-SET, then release the port via **release port PCSSpp** command and run the test again. b. If the error is present for BRI-BD, BRI-PORT, and BRI-SET, then release the circuit pack via the **release port PCSSpp** command and run the test again. If the error is present for both BRI-BD and BRI-PORT, then release the circuit pack via the **release board PPCSS** command and run the test again. If the error is present for BRI-SET only, then release the circuit pack via the **release port PPCSS** command and run the test again. NOTE: When you release the circuit pack, you release all ports associated with it. If certain ports still need to be busied out, use the **release port PCSSpp** command to busy them out. 3. Make sure the terminal is connected. 4. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2068	ABORT	The endpoint has rejected the switch sent application message. This indicates that the endpoint does not support the ISDN-BRI Management and Maintenance Procedure for Loop Back Testing. 1. Use the **change station extension** command and change the `MIMs Supported` field to **n**.
2069	ABORT	The endpoint has returned an error response to the application message sent by the switch.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-133. TEST #627 BRI Remote Loop Back — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	FAIL	No loop back activation or deactivation response is received from the endpoint. 1. Consult the endpoint documentation to determine if ISDN-BRI Management and Maintenance Procedures are supported. If not supported, use **change station extension** command to change the `MIMs Supported?` field to **n**. Use the **busyout station extension** and **release station extension** commands to busyout and release the endpoint to resolve any endpoint alarms resulting from failure of this test. 2. If the endpoint supports these procedures and the test continues to fail, assume the endpoint is defective and replace it.
2071 2072	FAIL FAIL	No data is detected on Channel B1 during loop back. No data is detected on Channel B2 during loop back. 1. Replace the endpoint and repeat test. 2. If test continues to fail, check the wiring between the endpoint and the switch and repeat the test.
	PASS	The endpoint has responded to the switch activate and deactivate loop back application messages. Data has been detected on the looped back channels.
1000	ABORT	Could not seize the endpoint or B-channels for test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

BRI XID Test (#628)

This test checks the D-channel connection between the SPE and the endpoint or adjunct.

In this test, a D-channel XID frame is sent to the endpoint or adjunct over the point-to-point signaling link. The test passes if the endpoint or adjunct responds with a Layer 2 XID-RESPONSE frame.

This test must be administered to not run in the station administration form for ports on a TN2208.

Table 6-134. TEST #628 BRI XID

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	The BRI-SET, ASAI-ADJ, ATT-ADJ, LGATE-AJ, ATTE-AJ is busy. The test cannot be executed at this time: 1. Pause momentarily (30 seconds) and re-execute at this time. **NOTE:** A BRI-PORT can also be busy. When using this for BRI-PORT/ABRI-PORT tests, the words "BRI-SET, ASAI-ADJ, ATT-ADJ, " can be changed to "BRI-PORT, ABRI-PORT, ATT-ADJ."
1005	ABORT	The endpoint is not administered to support XID Testing. 1. If the endpoint documentation reflects support XID testing, use the **change station extension** command to change the `XID Testing?` field on the form to **y**.
1113	ABORT	The signaling link between the switch and the endpoint is down. 1. Use the **test port PCSSpp l** command to clear any errors which prevent establishment of the signaling link. 2. Examine the results of the Signaling Link Status Test (#626) which is run as part of this command. If this test aborts or fails, follow the repair procedure for Test #626. 3. If the XID test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1139	ABORT	The Packet Bus in the port network is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the Packet Bus. 2. After completing Step 1, execute the **test port long PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test to verify the repair.
1141	ABORT	The PKT-CTRL is out-of-service. 1. Refer to PKT-CTRL (Packet Control Circuit Pack) Maintenance documentation.
1144	ABORT	The PPN Packet Bus is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the Packet Bus in the PPN. 2. After completing Step 1, execute the **test port long PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test to verify the repair.

Continued on next page

Table 6-134. TEST #628 BRI XID — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1187	ABORT	The circuit pack, port or station may have been busied out by a technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (busied out) for BRI-BD, BRI-PORT, or BRI-SET. 2. If this error type is present for BRI-SET only, then release the station via the **release station** command. a. If this error type is present for BRI-PORT and BRI-SET, then release the port via **release port PCSSpp** command and run the test again. b. If the error is present for BRI-BD, BRI-PORT, and BRI-SET, then release the circuit pack via the **release port PCSSpp** command and run the test again. If the error is present for BRI-SET only, then release the circuit pack via the **release port PCSSpp** command and run the test again. If the error is present for both BRI-BD and BRI-PORT, then release the circuit pack via the **release board PPCSS** command and run the test again. **NOTE:** When you release the circuit pack, you release all ports associated with it. If certain ports still need to be busied out, use the **release port PCSSpp** command to busy them out. 3. Make sure the terminal is connected. 4. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	FAIL	The XID-RESPONSE message was not received from the endpoint. 1. Consult the endpoint documentation to determine if the Layer 2 XID and XID-RESPONSE messages are supported. If the documentation reflects no support for these messages, change `XID Testing?` field to **n** using the **change station extension** command. 2. If the endpoint supports these Layer 2 messages and the test continues to fail, assume the endpoint is defective and replace it.
	PASS	The switch can successfully pass messages over the D-channel to the BRI endpoint.

BRI Layer 3 Query Test (#629)

This test is used to check the application layer communications between the switch and the endpoint or adjunct.

For BRI endpoints, an application message containing the appropriate endpoint service state is sent by the switch to the endpoint. The endpoint responds with an acknowledgment to the application message.

For ASAI and Avaya adjuncts, this test is not executed from the administration terminal. Rather, a query message is automatically sent by the switch every two minutes. Failure of the switch to receive a response to a query from the adjunct is logged in the Hardware Error Log.

Table 6-135. TEST #629 BRI Layer 3 Query

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1005	ABORT	The endpoint's `MIMs Supported?` field is administered to "no." 1. Use the **change station extension** command to change the parameter only if the endpoint documentation reflects support for ISDN-BRI Management and Maintenance Procedures.
1113	ABORT	The signaling link between the switch and the endpoint or adjunct is down. 1. Use the **test port PCSSpp long** command to clear any errors which prevent establishment of the signaling link. 2. Examine the results of Test #626, which is executed with the command. If this test aborts or fails, follow the repair procedure for the Signaling Link Status Test.
1139	ABORT	The Packet Bus in the port network is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the Packet Bus. 2. After completing Step 1, execute the **test port long PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test to verify the repair.
1141	ABORT	The PKT-CTRL is out-of-service. 1. Consult the repair procedure for PKT-CTRL (Packet Control Circuit Pack) Maintenance documentation.
1144	ABORT	The PPN Packet Bus is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the Packet Bus in the PPN. 2. After completing Step 1, execute the **test port long PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test to verify the repair.

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Table 6-135. TEST #629 BRI Layer 3 Query — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1187	ABORT	The circuit pack, port or station may have been busied out by a technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (busied out) for BRI-BD, BRI-PORT, or BRI-SET. 2. If this error type is present for BRI-SET only, then release the station via the **release station** command. a. If this error type is present for BRI-PORT and BRI-SET, then release the port via the **release port PCSSpp** command and run the test again. b. If the error is present for BRI-BD, BRI-PORT, and BRI-SET, then release the circuit pack via the **release port PCSSpp** command and run the test again. If the error is present for BRI-SET only, then release the circuit pack via the **release port PPCSS** command and run the test again. If the error is present for both BRI-BD and BRI-PORT, then release the circuit pack via the **release board PPCSS** command and run the test again. NOTE: When you release the circuit pack, you release all ports associated with it. If certain ports still need to be busied out, use the **release port PCSSpp** command to busy them out. 3. Make sure the terminal is connected. 4. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2068	ABORT	The endpoint has rejected the switch sent application message. This indicates that the endpoint does not support the ISDN-BRI Management and Maintenance Procedure for Endpoint Service Messages. 1. Use the **change station extension** command and change the `MIMs Supported?` field to **n**.

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Table 6-135. TEST #629 BRI Layer 3 Query — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2069	ABORT	The endpoint has returned an error response to the switch sent application message. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	FAIL	No response is received from the endpoint or the adjunct. For BRI endpoints: 1. Consult the endpoint documentation to determine if ISDN-BRI Management and Maintenance Procedures are supported. If not supported, use the **change station extension** command to change the `MIMs Supported?` field to **n**. Use the **busyout station extension** and **release station extension** commands to busyout and release the endpoint to resolve any endpoint alarms resulting from failure of this test. 2. If the endpoint supports these procedures and the test continues to fail, assume the endpoint is defective and replace it.
	PASS	The endpoint has successfully responded to the switch's application message.

BRI Set Audits Test (#630)

This is a series of two tests which are classified as audits. The switch sends messages to the BRI endpoint to perform the following tests:

- Ringer Audit - This audit ensures that both the switch and the endpoint agree as to the current state of the endpoint's ringer.
- Lamps Audit - This audit ensures that both the switch and the endpoint agree as to the current state of the endpoint's lamps.
- Call Activity Audit - This audit ensures that the state of calls is consistent between the switch and the endpoint.

This test is not executed for ASAI or Avaya adjunct because adjuncts do not employ ringers or lamps, or establish calls on the B-channels associated with the BRI interface.

Table 6-136. TEST #630 BRI Set Audits

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1113	ABORT	The signaling link between the switch and the endpoint is down. 1. Use the **test port PCSSpp long** command to clear any errors which prevent establishment of the signaling link. 2. Examine the results of the Signaling Link Status Test (#626) which is run as part of this command. If this test aborts or fails, follow the repair procedure for Test #626.
1139	ABORT	The Packet Bus in the port network is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the Packet Bus. 2. After completing Step 1, execute the **test port long PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test to verify the repair.
1141	ABORT	The PKT-CTRL is out-of-service. 1. Refer to PKT-CTRL (Packet Control Circuit Pack) Maintenance documentation.
1144	ABORT	The PPN Packet Bus is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the Packet Bus in the PPN. 2. After completing Step 1, execute the **test port long PCSSpp** command, and review the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test to verify the repair.

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Table 6-136. TEST #630 BRI Set Audits — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1187	ABORT	The circuit pack, port or station may have been busied out by a technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (busied out) for BRI-BD, BRI-PORT, or BRI-SET. 2. If this error type is present for BRI-SET only, then release the station via the **release station** command. a. If this error type is present for BRI-PORT and BRI-SET, then release the port via the **release port PCSSpp** command and run the test again. b. If the error is present for BRI-BD, BRI-PORT, and BRI-SET, then release the circuit pack via the **release port PCSSpp** command and run the test again. If the error is present for both BRI-BD and BRI-PORT, then release the circuit pack via the **release board PPCSS** command and run the test again. NOTE: When you release the circuit pack, you release all ports associated with it. If certain ports still need to be busied out, use the **release port PCSSpp** command to busy them out. 3. Make sure the terminal is connected. 4. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

SPID Facility Test

This test is used to verify the wiring and operation of the signaling link between the switch and a endpoint or adjunct on a BRI interface. **This test is not executed from the administration terminal, but rather is executed by using a BRI test set equipped with a display.** The test set may replace the BRI set, ASAI or Avaya adjunct under test by plugging it into the same jack or by bridging it onto the wiring at some point between the switch and the endpoint (or adjunct), thereby creating a pseudo-BRI multipoint configuration.

When plugged into the port in this manner, the test set establishes a signaling link connection with the switch and attempts to complete SPID initialization by using the Service SPID administered for the system (see the System Maintenance Administration Form). If the test set displays the correct administered port address for the endpoint or adjunct under test, the test passes (see Service SPID Display which follows). If after one minute nothing is displayed on the test set, the test fails.

Table 6-137. SPID Facility Test

Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
FAIL	No response is received from the endpoint. 1. Check the physical wiring between the switch and the endpoint or adjunct.
FAIL	Display does not match administered port address for the endpoint or adjunct. 1. Change station administration for endpoint or adjunct to match displayed port address.
PASS	Display matches administered port address for the endpoint or adjunct. For BRI endpoints: 1. Verify that the SPID values administered in the switch and the endpoint are consistent. 2. If the SPID values are correct, replace the endpoint. For ASAI adjuncts: 1. Verify that the TEI values administered in the switch and the adjunct are consistent. 2. If the TEI values are correct, consult the recommended repair procedures of the manufacturer for the adjunct.

The abbreviations used in (Service SPID Display) have the following meanings:

P	port network (1,2, ...)
C	Carrier (A,B,C, ...)
SS	Slot (01, 02, ...)
pp	port (01-12)
ext	extension one and two (one through 99999)
SPID	service order profile identifier

Restricted Service
Starting Display Column

1		8		14		25		31
PCSSpp	-	ext1	-	SPID111111	-	ext2	-	SPID222222

Bound to First Endpoint Translation
Starting Display Column

1		8		14		25		31
PCSSpp	*	ext1	*	SPID111111	-	ext2	-	SPID222222

Bound to Second Endpoint Translation
Starting Display Column

1		8		14		25		31
PCSSpp	-	ext1	-	SPID111111	*	ext2	*	SPID222222

CABINET (Cabinet Sensors)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
CABINET	MAJOR	test environment	Cabinet Sensors

The AC Power Supply (650A) for the DEFINITY ONE Compact Modular Cabinet (CMC) supports one alarm lead that indicates the state of both the power and fan.The cabinets use variable speed fans to reduce noise. The power unit contains Thermal Speed Control. The variable speed fan assembly has a 3-pin connector for the variable input power for speed control and its alarm circuitry.

Table 6-138 shows the LED and alarm conditions.

Table 6-138. LED and Alarm Conditions

Condition	LED Status	Alarm State	Fan/Power Alarm
Normal	Red off; Yellow on	Open	Normal
No input power	Red off; Yellow off	Closed	No input power
DC output not present (except Neon)	Red on; Yellow off	Closed	DC output not present (except Neon)
Fan alarm	Red on; Yellow on	Closed	Fan/Power alarm

Fan and Filter Removal/Replacement

1. Remove the left door.
2. Remove the fan/filter access panel. See Figure 6-10.

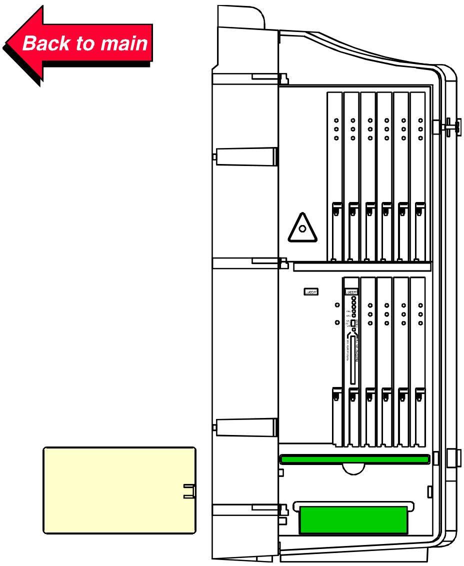

Figure 6-10. Fan/Filter Removal

Fan Assembly Removal/Replacement

1. Pull (unplug) the fan assembly from the chassis using the thumb/finger notch provided. The power for the fan automatically disconnects when the assembly is unplugged.
2. Plug in the new fan assembly. The power for the fan automatically connects when the fan assembly is plugged in.
3. Replace the fan/filter access panel and the left door.

Fan Filter Removal/Replacement

1. Remove the fan access panel from the left side of the cabinet.
2. Pull the fan filter from the chassis.
3. Clean (vacuum or wash with water) or replace the filter as needed and slide the filter back into the chassis.
4. Replace the fan access panel.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-139. Cabinet sensors error log entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test environment
1(a) 257 (b) 513 (c) 769 (d) 1025 (e) 1281 (f) 1537 (g) 1793 (h)	Any	Cabinet Temperature or Voltage Query Test (#122)	MAJOR	ON	test environment

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. Error Type: 1 - The Power/Fan Status lead indicates that the power supply of one or more CMC cabinets has detected an alarm condition. The condition can be caused by the failure of any fan or the failure of any power supply output. If more than one CMC cabinet exists, all of the Power/Fan Status leads are tied together (the fan and power lead is an O-ring of all cabinets' status leads). Since an error condition on a fan or power supply output could be the result of a temporary overload (e.g. during board insertion) or caused by the location of the equipment (e.g. fan blockage), a single event may be an anomaly that eventually clears. However, a repeating condition will cause a major alarm.

b. Error Type: 257 - Temperature Sensor 1: Monitors the temperature near the Pentium processor (SPE). Since temperature alarms can be transient, a single event may be an anomaly that eventually clears. However, a repeating condition will cause a major alarm and may indicate a need to replace one or more components (e.g. a Cabinet Fan may be bad, or check to see if the equipment room air conditioning supply/unit is functional).

c. Error Type: 513 - Temperature Sensor 2: The temperature sensors are mounted on the TN2314 and monitor the temperature near the disk drive (Windows 2000 C: drive). Since temperature alarms can be transient a single event may be an anomaly that eventually clears. However, a repeating condition will cause a major alarm and may indicate a need to replace one or more components (e.g. a Cabinet Fan may be bad, or check to see if the equipment room air conditioning supply/unit is functional).

NOTE:
An out-of-tolerance voltage condition may be caused by transient conditions (e.g. board insertion or electrical noise). Voltage problems can cause serious damage to the TN2314 or highly unpredictable failure modes. Therefore, a repeating condition will cause a major alarm. The following Error Types 769 through 1793 represents the various system voltages and are listed below:

d. Error Type: 769 - Out-Of-Tolerance voltage condition for -48 VDC.

e. Error Type: 1025 - Out-Of-Tolerance voltage condition for -5 VDC.

f. Error Type: 1281 - Out-Of-Tolerance voltage condition for +5 VDC.

g. Error Type: 1537 - Out-Of-Tolerance voltage condition for +12 VDC.

h. Error Type: 1793 - Out-Of-Tolerance voltage condition for +3.3 VDC.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following table. By clearing error codes associated with the *Cabinet Temperature Query Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence. Test descriptions and recommended maintenance procedures follow for all errors that can occur during system technician-demanded testing.

Table 6-140. Cabinet sensors system technician-demanded tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Cabinet Test (#122)	X	X	ND
Emergency Transfer Query Test (#124) (a)	X	X	ND
External Alarm Lead Query Test (#120) (b)	X	X	ND
Analog Ring Generator Initialization Test (#117)(c)	X	X	ND
Analog Ring Generator Query Test (#118)(d)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Notes:

a. Refer to ''EMG-XFER'' on page 6-578 for a description of this test.

b. Refer to ''EXT-DEV ADMIN? N (External Device Alarm)'' on page 6-598 for a description of this test.

c. Refer to ''RING-GEN (Analog Ring Generator)'' on page 6-1011 for a description of this test.

d. Refer to ''RING-GEN (Analog Ring Generator)'' on page 6-1011 for a description of this test.

Cabinet Test (#122)

This test queries the Processor circuit pack for the status of the cabinet sensors in the DEFINITY ONE cabinet. Only one alarm lead is supported by this cabinet type to indicate a power, temperature, or a fan problem. This means that a failure of this test can also mean a power problem, not necessarily just a temperature/fan problem.

Table 6-141. TEST #122 Cabinet Temperature Query Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2029	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-141. TEST #122 Cabinet Temperature Query Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	FAIL	There is a fan, temperature, power or voltage problem in one or more of the cabinets. The LEDs on the power supply may indicate the problem source. Otherwise follow the procedures below for each cabinet: From a LAC bash, type “environment”. Note voltage ranges and temperature of cabinet. 1. If none of the fans are running, then: a. Verify 8-14 volt DC power is available to the fan units by checking the wiring connector. — If there is 8-14 volt DC power at the connector, there should be power to the fans. If the fans still do not run, replace the fan assembly. — If there is no 8-14 volt DC power at the connector, then the power unit fan output is defective or thermally shut down. Let the power unit cool and recycle AC input power. If no fan output, replace the power unit. If the fans still do not run, escalate the problem. 2. If only 1 of the fans is not running, replace the fan. 3. If all the fans can be started, wait five minutes and rerun the test. If the test fails again, proceed to Step 4 or 5 as applicable.

Continued on next page

Table 6-141. TEST #122 Cabinet Temperature Query Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	FAIL *(cont'd.)*	4. If the fans are not at high speed, measure the cabinet temperature at the air intake and the air exhaust at the top of the cabinet. a. If the 5 - 60^{0} C criteria is met, there is a problem with the fans that is preventing the fans from operating at high speed. Replace the fans. If the fans run at high speed, wait 5 minutes to give the cabinet time to cool down and, rerun the test. If the problem persists, go to step 5. b. If the 5 - 60^{0} C criteria is not met, the Processor circuit pack is incorrectly reporting this condition. Look for and resolve all errors on these maintenance objects first, then rerun the test. 5. If the fans are running at the high speed, check the items on list that follows. Any one of the items could be restricting or redirecting the flow of air within the cabinet. a. Check filter. If the filter is dirty or clogged it should be cleaned or replaced. The filter can either be washed with soap and water or vacuumed. b. Make sure there is nothing other than circuit packs in the carrier slots that could be restricting the air flow. c. Make sure there are no missing (blank) circuit pack or carrier faceplates. Install and/or replace them as necessary. d. Make sure the cabinet doors are properly closed. The doors must be closed for the fans to be able to properly cool the cabinet. Wait five minutes to give the fans a chance to cool the cabinet. Rerun the test. If the tests still fails, proceed to Step 6.
1	FAIL	6. At this point, there should be nothing impeding the air flow, and the fans should be running at high speed. Check the temperatures for the 5 - 60^{0} C criteria. a. If the 5 - 60^{0} C criteria exists, a temperature problem exists, and the fans (at high speed) should cool down the switch. Wait five minutes and rerun the test. If the test still fails, the ambient room temperature is probably too high, and the room should be cooled. b. If the 5 - 60^{0} C criteria does not exist, the fans are defective. Replace the fan assembly and rerun the test. Failures can occur on the Processor circuit pack that **is not** detected by the respective maintenance object, but that cause many, if not all, environment tests to fail. If many environment tests are failing, the suspect circuit pack (depending on the system configuration) should be replaced and the test rerun.

Continued on next page

Table 6-141. TEST #122 Cabinet Temperature Query Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	FAIL *(cont'd.)*	There is a problem with the environment of the power system: 7. The power unit for the cabinet may be defective. a. Verify and, if necessary, replace the power unit b. Rerun the test. If the test still fails, proceed to Step 8.
	PASS	There is neither a power nor a fan problem in the cabinet. If a problem is reported, troubleshoot by using the procedures for the FAIL cases described previously.

CDR-LNK (CDR Link)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
CDR-LINK	MINOR	test cdr-link	CDR Link
CDR-LINK	WARNING	test cdr-link	CDR Link

The CDR feature records detailed call information on incoming and outgoing calls on specified trunk groups and on calls set up between local stations based on the options specified using the change system-parameters cdr command. The CDR feature stores this call duration information in a CDR output file on DEFINITY ONE. This information is read by a Call Accounting Software (CAS) application software package running on a user-provided PC.

CDR Link Maintenance provides a strategy for verifying that the CDR files generated by DEFINITY ONE are being retrieved by the CAS application software running on the customer's PC. This strategy includes a set of tests for periodic diagnosis, detection of errors during normal operation, actions for troubleshooting, and raising alarms for serious problems.

DEFINITY ONE and the customer's PC are connected to a LAN which allows the CDR directory on DEFINITY to be mapped to a directory on the PC. The CDR software on DEFINITY ONE writes CDR records to a cdr.out file on its hard drive. Every 10 minutes DEFINITY ONE renames the file as cas.in if the cas.in file does not exist and opens a new cdr.out file. Within a few minutes after the cas.in file is created, the CAS software on the PC should read and delete the cas.in file to allow the DEFINITY ONE to move a new cdr.out file to cas.in at the next 10 minute trigger.

The CAS software running on the customer's PC should retrieve the data from the cas.in file and delete the file at least every 10 minutes to allow DEFINITY ONE to move the cdr.out file to the cas.in file. The size of the cdr.out file has been engineered to not fill up as long as the transfer takes place within 10 minutes. If the cas.in file is not removed by CAS by the time DEFINITY ONE needs to rename cdr.out to cas.in, DEFINITY ONE sets the state of the CDR link to "down" and keeps writing to the cdr.out file until the cdr.out file reaches a maximum size, at which time a CDR-LINK alarm is generated. New CDR data will continue to be written to an internal buffer on DEFNITY ONE but eventually that buffer will be filled up and CDR data will be lost. To clear the problem, the cas.in file must be deleted by the CAS system. The CDR link will then be put in the "up" state, the cdr.out file will be renamed to cas.in, and the buffered CDR data along with new CDR data will be written to the cdr.out file.

The ability for DEFINITY ONE to move the cdr.out file to the cas.in file is monitored by the CDR-LINK Maintenance Object. From a user's viewpoint the CDR-LINK MO is similar to the PRI-CDR link MO used by DEFINITY to provide maintenance of the physical link between DEFINITY and an external CDR device. The DEFINITY ONE CDR-LINK MO can be tested using the test CDR-LINK command, it can be busied out and released with the busyout CDR-LINK and release CDR-LINK commands, and it has an "up" and "down" state as displayed by the status CDR-LINK command.

Procedures for Restoring the CDR Link

1. Get the status of CDR links.

   Enter **status cdr-link** command and make sure that the CDR links are not busied out for maintenance. If the link is down, then continue to the next step.

2. Verify that the PC running the CAS application software is in service and that the CAS application software is running.

3. Verify that the Cdr directory on DEFINITY ONE is shared. For more information about the Cdr directory, see "Set up Call Accounting" in Chapter 3 of *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*.

4. Verify that the customer's PC has a drive mapped to the shared directory on DEFINITY ONE (see Possible Problem Areas below).

5. Log on to DEFINITY ONE and select the "bash" application. From the bash session, change the current directory to *d:/LucentData/Cdr* (cd d:/LucentData/Cdr). Verify that the cas.in file is being read and deleted by CAS every few minutes by checking that a new cas.in file is created every 10 minutes (ls -l cas.in) and that it is removed within a few minutes after it is created.

NOTE:
To prevent generating false alarms when CDR is administered on DEFINITY ONE but the CAS software on the PC is not operational, the CDR link can be busied out using the *busyout CDR-LINK* command.

Possible Problem Areas

1. The CDR directory (d:/LucentData/Cdr) on DEFINITY ONE has to be shared with full control permissions from DEFINITY ONE. For more information about the Cdr directory, see “Set up Call Accounting” in Chapter 3 of *DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109)*.
2. A login has to be created on DEFINITY ONE that matches the login of the person logging into the WINDOWS 95 PC running the CAS application.
3. The login used for CAS on DEFINITY ONE has to have administration rights.
4. On the WINDOWS 95 PC, the network drive used by CAS has to be mapped to the CDR directory on DEFINITY ONE.
5. CAS on the WINDOWS 95 PC has to be configured to read the mapped drive.

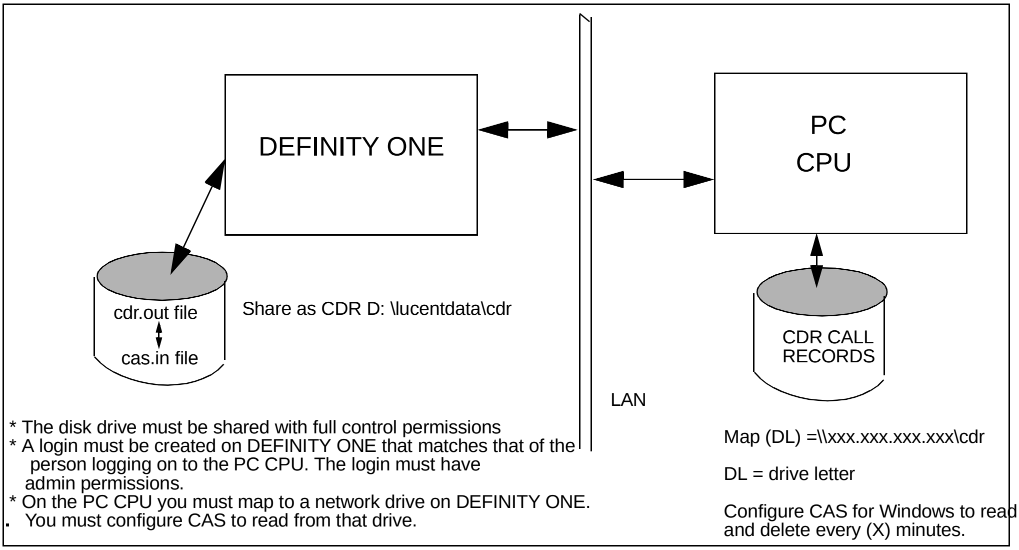

Figure 6-11. CDR Configuration

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-142. CDR Link Maintenance Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test cdr-link sh
18 (a)	0	busyout cdr-link	WARNING	OFF	release cdr-link
257 (b)	Any	Link Retry Test (#215)	MINOR/ WARNING[2]	OFF	test cdr-link
513 (c)	Any				test cdr-link

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the value used in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. System Technician has busied out the CDR link to the out-of-service state. No CDR records will be written to the cdr.out file on DEFINITY ONE.

b. Link Retry Test (#215) fails. Refer to ''Procedures for Restoring the CDR Link'' on page 6-305 for resolution.

c. The CDR link is down since the CAS system has not deleted the cas.in file in time for DEFINITY ONE to move the cdr.out file to the cas.in file. Use the status CDR-LINK command to verify that the link is down and refer to ''Procedures for Restoring the CDR Link'' on page 6-305 for resolution. This error indicates that the CAS system is in an off-line state. Enter **test cdr-link** command to verify that the CDR link is back in the UP state.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Link Retry Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-143. CDR link system technician-demanded tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Link Tear Down Test (#213)		X	D
Link Retry Test (#215)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Link Tear Down Test (#213)

This test puts the CDR logical link in a DOWN state for DEFINITY ONE. The link will be restored to the UP state automatically by the Link Retry test (#215). The Link Tear Down test is used to help verify that the Link Retry test (#215) will return the state of the link to UP if the cdr.out file is not full. On DEFINITY this test is used to actually take down the physical link to a CDR output device but on DEFINITY ONE there is no hardware link to control.

CDR records will continue to be written to an internal buffer when the link is down so this is may not be a destructive test as long as the link is restored by the Link Retry test which is executed as part of the sequence of tests run for the test cdr-link long command.

Table 6-144. TEST #213 Link Tear Down Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
40	ABORT	Internal system error
50	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-144. TEST #213 Link Tear Down Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1010	ABORT	The CDR link has been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **release cdr-link** command to release the CDR link from busyout state. 2. Retry the **test cdr-link long** command to execute the test.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The CDR link has been put in a DOWN state. CDR records are still recorded in an internal buffer but DEFINITY ONE will not write to the cdr.out file. Test 215 is used to put the logical link into an UP state.

Link Retry Test (#215)

This test sets the state of the CDR link to UP if the cdr.out file is not full and to DOWN if the cdr.out file is full. The cdr.out file is used to record CDR records on DEFINITY ONE. The file will not get full if CAS system is periodically retrieving and deleting the cas.in file so that DEFINITY ONE can rename the cdr.out file to cas.in.

Table 6-145. TEST #215 Link Retry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
10	ABORT	Internal system error
20	ABORT	Internal system error. Internal error in Maintenance Action Process (MAP). MAP returns an error back to maintenance script (HMM). Timer expires while waiting for the reply from MAP. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
30	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Refer to ‘‘Procedures for Restoring the CDR Link’’ on page 6-305.

Continued on next page

Table 6-145. TEST #215 Link Retry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1010	ABORT	The CDR link has been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter **release cdr** command to release the CDR link from busyout state. 2. Retry **test cdr-link** command to execute the test.
	FAIL	The cdr.out file on DEFINITY ONE is full since CAS is not retrieving call records from DEFINITY ONE. DEFINITY ONE may still be storing CDR records in an internal buffer but it has stopped writing data to the cdr.out file. The cdr.out file on DEFINITY ONE is periodically renamed as the cas.in file on DEFINITY ONE to allow CAS software to retrieve the CDR records. The CAS software runs on a separate PC which maps the directory containing the cas.in file on DEFINITY ONE to a drive letter on the PC. If CAS does not read and delete the cas.in file every few minutes, the cdr.out file may reach its maximum size which causes an alarm to be generated. The Link Retry test will fail when the cdr.out file is full. 1. Refer to the ''Procedures for Restoring the CDR Link'' on page 6-305 for instructions.
	PASS	The CDR link is up. CAS is reading and deleting the cas.in file on DEFINITY ONE on a periodic basis so DEFINITY ONE is able to move the cdr.out file to the cas.in file and continue writing new CDR records to the cdr.out file.

'e

CLAN-BD (Control LAN Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
CLAN-BD	MINOR	**test board UUCSS long**	Control LAN Circuit Pack
CLAN-BD	WARNING	**test board UUCSS short**	Control LAN Circuit Pack

1. UU is the universal cabinet number (1 for PPN, 2 - 44 for EPNs). C is the carrier designation (A, B, C, D, or E). SS is the number of the slot in which the circuit pack resides (01 to 21).

Control LAN Circuit Pack

The TN799DP Control LAN (C-LAN) packet port circuit pack provides TCP/IP connection to adjuncts applications such as CMS, INTUITY, and DCS Networking. The C-LAN circuit pack has 1 10baseT Ethernet connection and up to 16 DS0 physical interfaces for PPP connections. In addition to the TCP/IP functionality, C-LAN extends the ISDN capabilities for csi models by providing Packet bus access.

A remote socket control link (RSCL) links the C-LAN and the SPE to pass call control and other management information. Since one link serves all the ports on the circuit pack, maintenance of the RSCL is part of the C-LAN circuit pack maintenance.

The C-LAN TN799DP circuit pack combines the functions of the PGATE and PI circuit packs into one circuit pack. The PGATE or PI can be used with the C-LAN to create an X.25-to-TCP/IP bridge for adjunct and DCS connectivity.

Control LAN Congestion Controls

The switch activates congestion controls on C-LAN when it detects buffers exceeding the threshold. The switch releases the congestion controls when the C-LAN reports that its buffer level has returned to normal levels.

If congestion:	Then the switch:
Persists for a 14-minute interval,	Raises MINOR alarm.
Exhausts buffers,	Raises MINOR alarm.
Ceases for 12 minutes,	Retires MINOR alarm.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-146. CLAN-BD Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1(a)	0		MINOR	ON	
18 (b)	0		WARNING	OFF	release board UUCSS
217 (c)	0	None	WARNING	ON	
257	65535	Control Channel Loop Test (#52)	MINOR	ON	test board UUCSS l r 20
257 (d)					
513 (e)	4352-4357		MINOR	ON	
769 (f)	4358				
1293 to 1295 (g)	Any		MINOR	ON	reset board UUCSS
1537(h)	Any		MINOR	ON	
1794 (i)			MINOR	ON	
1798 (j)					
2049 (k)		Packet Interface Test (#598)	MINOR	ON	test board UUCSS l r 3
2305 2306 (l)					
2561 to 2668 (m)	Any				
2817 2819 (n)		Congestion Query Test (#600)	MINOR	ON	test board UUCSS s r 3
3073 (o)		Link Status Test (#601)	MINOR	ON	test board UUCSS s
3330 (p)			MINOR	ON	reset board UUCSS
3586 (q)					
3999 (q)	Any	None			
3840 (r)	4096-4102				
3841 3843 (s)					

Continued on next page

Table 6-146. CLAN-BD Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
3842 (t)					
3844 (u)	Any				
3845 (v)	Any				
3846 (w)	Any				
3848 (x)	Any				
3849 (y)	Any				
3850-3861 (z)	Any				
3862 (aa)	Any				

Notes:

a. **Error Type 1**: Circuit pack stopped functioning or is not physically present.

1. Verify that the circuit pack is present.
2. If circuit pack is present, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**).
3. If the error persists, replace the circuit pack.

b. **Error Type 18**: The C-LAN circuit pack busied out.

c. **Error Type 217**: applies to 10 circuit packs:

1. Remove the circuit pack(s) against which the error is logged.

d. **Error Type 257**: Transient communication problem between switch and circuit pack; does not affect service and can be ignored.

1. Ignore this error, unless the Control Channel Loop Test (#52) fails.
2. If Test #52 fails, replace the circuit pack.

Repetitive failures of the Control Channel Loop Test indicate circuit pack hardware failure.

e. **Error Type 513**: Circuit pack detected and reported hardware failure.

   1. Reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**).

   Aux Data:

4352	External RAM error
4353	Internal RAM error
4355	ROM Checksum error
4356	Angel Message Corruption error
4357	Instruction set error

f. **Error Type 769**: Logic error. By itself this error may be ignored, but it may result in other error types being reported.

g. **Error Type 1293-1295**: Critical hardware or firmware error.

If the switch detects:	Then the switch:
1 error,	Resets circuit pack.
3 errors in 15 minutes,	Raises MINOR alarm.

   Error Type descriptions are as follows:

1293	Insane onboard processor
1294	Onboard translation RAM error
1295	(Aux 3) RSCL link down
	(Aux 0) RSCL keep alive failure

   1. Attempt to clear the alarm (**reset board UUCSS**).
   2. If alarm persists, replace circuit pack.

h. **Error Type 1537**: Switch removed hyperactive circuit pack that reported threshold number of errors.

   1. Attempt to clear the alarm (**reset board UUCSS**).
   2. If the error recurs within 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.

i. **Error Type 1794**: Packet bus transmit buffers has overflowed.

   1. Attempt to clear the alarm (**reset board UUCSS**).
   2. If the error recurs within 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.

j. **Error Type 1798**: Unable to write translation RAM.

   1. Attempt to clear alarm (**reset board UUCSS**).
   2. If alarm recurs within 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.

k. **Error Type 2049**: Packet Interface Test (#598) failed.

1. Attempt to clear the alarm (**test board UUCSS l r 3**).
2. If alarm does not clear, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**).
3. If circuit pack resets, execute Packet Interface Test (#598) several times.
4. If Packet Interface Test (#598) continues to fail, replace the circuit pack.

l. **Error Type 2305-2306**: Error in received frame from packet bus.

Error Type:	Description
2305	Received invalid LAPD frame.
2306	Detected parity error on received frame.

Most likely cause—packet bus problem.
Other cause—circuit pack fault.

Invalid LAPD frame errors occur when the frame

- Contains a bad Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)
- Is greater than the maximum length
- Violates the link level protocol

1. Retry the command (**test board UUCSS**) and see if the condition clears.
2. If condition persists, execute PPE/LANBIC Receive Parity Error Counter Test (# 597) and determine if the condition clears.
3. If condition persists, execute Packet Interface Test (# 598) to verify circuit pack integrity.
4. If Packet Interface Test (# 598) fails, consult repair procedure for the packet bus.

m. **Error Type 2561-2668:** System software received an indication that the socket was closed due to an error. Errors are reported as log only. Errors logged here are for the sockets that had *no* processor channels associated with them, for example, sockets to read SNMP data. The counter base is offset by the application type of the application associated with this socket that is down. The Aux Data field of the log entry contains this application's number, for example, a SNMP application would have its application number in the Aux Data field.

NOTE:
2561 - 2668 is a range of reserved numbers for future applications. 2570 currently represents an SNMP socket failure.

n. **Error Type 2817-2819**: Congestion Query Test (#600) failed.

The Error Types correspond to the descriptions:

2817	All buffers exhausted.
2819	Utilized buffers exceed threshold.

If:	Then:
Active buffers exceed threshold,	C-LAN enters congested state.

1. Refer to "Congestion Query Test (#600)" on page 6-324 for Abort and Fail Error Codes.

o. **Error Type 3073**: Remote Socket Control Link (RSCL) or Link Status Test (#601) failed. This failure may be due to:

- This circuit pack
- The packet bus
- The packet interface circuit pack

If:	Then:
RSCL disconnects at link level	Link fails
Link cannot be reconnected quickly	Switch raises MINOR alarm

p. **Error Type 3330**: Critical failure in Packet Bus interface.

Below, Error Types correspond to descriptions.

If the switch detects:	Then it:
1 error,	Resets circuit pack.
2 errors in 15 minutes,	Raises MINOR alarm.

1. Attempt to clear the alarm (**reset board UUCSS**).
2. If alarm persists, replace circuit pack.

q. **Error Type 3586 and 3999**: Switch removed hyperactive circuit pack that reported threshold number of errors. One or more of the following symptoms may be present:

- Circuit pack port tests return `NO BOARD`.
- List configuration command shows circuit pack and ports are installed properly.

If Error Type 3999:	And traffic volume is:	Then:
Does not accompany Error Type 3586,	Heavy	Circuit pack is in service, but sent at least half hyperactive threshold. With heavy traffic, this is normal.
Does not accompany Error Type 3586,	Light	Circuit pack is in service, but sent at least half hyperactive threshold. With light traffic, this error indicates a problem with the circuit pack, its links, or the equipment attached to the links.
Accompanies Error Type 3586,	Either Light or Heavy	Switch removed hyperactive circuit pack.

1. Busyout (**busyout board UUCSS**) and release (**release board UUCSS**) circuit pack
2. Allow 30 minutes for condition to clear itself.
3. To re-establish circuit pack into service manually, busyout (**busyout board UUCSS**), reset (**reset board UUCSS**), and release (**release board UUCSS**) the circuit pack.
4. If error recurs within 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
5. If the same error occurs on a different circuit pack, follow normal escalation procedures.

r. **Error Type 3840**: Circuit pack received bad control channel message from switch.

Aux Data:

4096	Bad major heading
4097	Bad port number
4098	Bad data
4099	Bad sub-qualifier
4100	State inconsistency
4101	Bad logical link
4102	Bad application identifier

s. **Error Type 3841-3843**: errors do not affect service.

Below, Error Types correspond to descriptions.

3841	Internal firmware error.
3843	Bad translation RAM. Call uses another translation location.

These errors do not affect service, however, they may cause reports of other errors that do affect service.

If Error Type 3843 begins to affect service, it escalates to Error Type 1294.

t. **Error Type 3842**: Packet interface receive buffers overflowed.

If this error occurs frequently, the overflow may be congesting the circuit pack.

1. Refer to ''Receive FIFO Overflow Error Counter Test (#596)'' on page 6-322.

u. **Error Type 3844**: LAPD frame contains LAPD Protocol Error.

By themselves, these errors do not affect service.

v. **Error Type 3845**: Angel inter processor error.

By themselves, these errors do not affect service.

w. **Error Type 3846**: High CPU occupancy.

By themselves, these errors do not affect service.

x. **Error Type 3848**: Interprocessor LAPD protocol error.

By themselves, these errors do not affect service.

y. **Error Type 3849**: Interprocessor LAPD frame error.

By themselves, these errors do not affect service.

z. **Error Type 3850 - 3861**: IBL error.

By themselves, these errors do not affect service. These errors can occur only on a G3csi machine that has an Interboard Link (IBL).

aa. **Error Type 3862**: Memory allocation failure.

By themselves, these errors do not affect service.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Investigate errors in the order they appear in the table below.

Table 6-147. C-LAN-BD system technician-demanded tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Control Channel Loop-Around Test #52	X	X	ND
Circuit Pack Restart Test #252			D
Invalid LAPD Frame Error Counter Test #597		X	ND
PPE/LANBIC Receive Parity Error Counter Test #595		X	ND
Receive FIFO Overflow Error Counter Test #596		X	ND
Packet Interface Test #598	X	X	ND
Congestion Query Test #600	X	X	ND
Link Status Test #601	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Control Channel Loop-Around Test (#52)

This nondestructive test fails if the circuit pack does not return to a sane state after being reset. The test queries the circuit pack for its code and vintage, and verifies its records.

Table 6-148. TEST #52 Control Channel Loop-Around Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None 2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to return the code or vintage. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Reset the board (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If reset aborts with error code 1115, busyout (**busyout board UUCSS**), reset (**reset board UUCSS**), and release board (**release board UUCSS**). 4. If test continues to fail, replace the circuit pack. 5. Escalate the problem if failures continue.
	PASS	Test successful.

Circuit Pack Restart Test (#252)

NOTE:
This test is destructive.

Execute this test (not part of either short or long demand test sequence) to reset the circuit pack only if there are PPCPU errors. This test fails if the circuit pack does not return to a sane state after being reset. The circuit pack resets through the SAKI Sanity Test (#53).

Table 6-149. Test #252 Circuit Pack Restart Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
1015	ABORT	Port is not out-of-service. 1. Busyout the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**). 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 3. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
1, 2	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to reset. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, pull out and reseat the circuit pack. 3. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The circuit pack initialized correctly.

PPE/LANBIC Receive Parity Error Counter Test (#595)

This test is nondestructive. When the C-LAN circuit pack detects a parity error with a received frame, it increments the PPE/LANBIC Receive Parity error counter. This test reads and clears the counter, and may verify repair of problem.

Errors may indicate a problem with:

- This circuit pack
- A packet bus
- Another circuit pack on the bus

Table 6-150. TEST #595 PPE/LANBIC Receive Parity Error Counter Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
1-10	FAIL	Circuit pack detects parity errors. The Error Code indicates the value of the on-board error counter. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, execute the Packet Interface Test (#598) (**test board UUCSS**). 3. If Packet Interface Test (#598) fails, see Packet Bus repair procedures.
	PASS	Circuit pack detects no errors.

Receive FIFO Overflow Error Counter Test (#596)

This test is nondestructive. When the C-LAN circuit pack detects packet bus buffer overflow, it increments the error on the FIFO Overflow error counter. This test reads and clears the counter.

If errors are:	Then they may be due to:
Occasional	Statistical buffer sizing
Persistent	Circuit pack congestion that requires redistribution of traffic load

Table 6-151. TEST #596 Receive FIFO Overflow Error Counter Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
1-10	FAIL	Circuit pack detects overflow errors. The error code indicates the value of the on-board error counter. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, execute the Packet Interface Test (#598) (**test board UUCSS**). 3. If Packet Interface Test (#598) fails, refer to Packet Bus repair procedures.
	PASS	Circuit pack detects no errors.

Invalid LAPD Frame Error Counter Test (#597)

This test is nondestructive.

C-LAN detects invalid frames when it receives

- A frame with a CRC error
- An unrecognizable frame
- A recognizable frame in an unexpected state

When the C-LAN circuit pack detects an invalid LAPD frame, it increments the Invalid LAPD Frame error counter. This test reads and clears the counter, and verifies the repair of the problem.

Errors may indicate a:

- Circuit pack problem
- Packet bus problem
- Problem with another circuit pack on the bus

Table 6-152. TEST #597 Invalid LAPD Frame Error Counter Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
1-10	FAIL	The circuit pack detects LAPD frame errors. The error code indicates the value of the on-board error counter. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, execute the Packet Interface Test (#598) (**test board UUCSS long**). 3. If Packet Interface Test (#598) fails, refer to Packet Bus repair procedures.
	PASS	Circuit pack detects no errors.

Packet Interface Test (#598)

This nondestructive test checks the packet bus interface circuitry on the C-LAN circuit pack. Test failure indicates faulty circuit pack.

Table 6-153. TEST #598 Packet Interface Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test.
2100	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
	FAIL	Circuit pack has detected a failure of the Packet Interface Test (#598). 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If the test continues to fail, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The Packet Interface Test (#598) passed.

Congestion Query Test (#600)

This nondestructive test queries the number of used buffers to determine if the C-LAN circuit pack is congested.

If:	Then:
Used buffers are, or are nearly, exhausted,	The test fails
The test fails,	The switch redirects outgoing calls to another available C-LAN, and denies new incoming calls

Normal call handling resumes when the C-LAN circuit pack has recovered from congestion.

Table 6-154. TEST #600 Congestion Query Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test.
2100	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
1	FAIL	The buffer level is nearly exhausted.
2	FAIL	The C-LAN is congested, and no buffers are available. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If command continues to fail, examine the C-LAN port measurements to determine which ports are heavily utilized and the processor occupancy of the circuit pack. *Low processor occupancy* when C-LAN congested indicates circuit pack failure. 1. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 2. If congestion recurs, replace the circuit pack. *High processor occupancy* indicates the C-LAN is congested due to traffic load. 1. To relieve congestion in the short term, selectively busyout ports (**busyout port UUcSSpp**) on the Control LAN circuit pack. 2. To achieve a more permanent resolution, it may be necessary to move ports on this circuit pack to other Control LAN circuit packs. 3. Consider replacing affected C-LAN ports with new ports.
3	FAIL	The C-LAN circuit pack is not operating normally and is congested.
	PASS	Hardware setting and attached cable type match C-LAN circuit pack administration. The circuit pack detects no errors.

Link Status Test (#601)

This nondestructive test determines the state of the call control signaling link for Control LANs. If the signaling link is physically connected, the test sends a test frame over the link and checks for a response. The test passes only if both the signaling link is connected and the test frame is successfully transmitted.

A failure may indicate a problem with:

- This circuit pack
- The packet bus
- The packet interface circuit pack

Table 6-155. TEST #601 Link Status Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2012	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
2100	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
2	FAIL	The RSCL control link disconnected. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, execute the Packet Interface Test (#598) (**test board UUCSS**) to determine if the problem is due to the circuit pack. 3. If the Packet Interface Test (#598) fails, refer to Packet Interface Test repair procedures. 4. If the Packet Interface Test (#598) passes, refer to Packet Control Circuit Pack and Packet Bus repair procedures.
3	FAIL	Received no response to RSCL control link test frame. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If test continues to fail, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	RSCL control link connected.

CLSFY-BD (Call Classifier Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
CLSFY-BD	MIN	test board PCSS sh	Call Classifier Circuit Pack
CLSFY-BD	WRN	test board PCSS sh	Call Classifier Circuit Pack

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, or C); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for circuit pack level errors. See also Call Classifier Port (CLSFY-PT) Maintenance documentation for related port information.

CLSFY-PT (Call Classifier Port)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
CLSFY-PT(a)	MAJOR	test port PCSSpp sh	Call Classifier Port Maintenance
CLSFY-PT	MINOR	test port PCSSpp sh	Call Classifier Port Maintenance
CLSFY-PT	WARNING	release port PCSSpp	Call Classifier Port Maintenance

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation; SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (01, 02, ..., and so forth); and pp is the 2-digit port number (01, 02, ..., and so forth).

The TN744D Call Classifier (CLSFY-BD) circuit pack is a service circuit pack that enables usage of the Outbound Call Management (OCM) and the Inbound Call Management (ICM) features. The TN744D also enables usage of R2-MFC signaling for incoming and outgoing feature operation. There are eight ports (CLSFY-PTs) on the Call Classifier circuit pack. Each port can handle call classification, touch-tone reception, or MFC tone generation and detection or touch-tone reception.

The CLSFY-PT maintenance feature defines a set of tests to ensure that the Call Classifier circuit pack ports are capable of detecting tones for call classification and detecting and generating necessary tones for correct MFC feature operation.

NOTE:
A TN744D Call Classifier/Tone Detector circuit pack may be required in systems with heavy traffic. This circuit pack can be installed into any slot, although slot 3of Cabinet A is preferred.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-156. Call Classifier Port (CLSFY-PT) Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1	any	Tone Detector Audit/Update Test (#43)	MAJOR/ MINOR (a)	ON	test port PCSSpp r 2
18		Port has been busied out by system technician	WARNING	OFF	release port PCSSpp
257 (b)	17666	Test (#43)	MAJOR/ MINOR (a)	ON	test port PCSSpp r 3
513 (c)	any	Tone Detection Verification Test (#42)	MAJOR/ MINOR (a)	ON	test port PCSSpp r 3

Notes:

a. There are two possible alarm levels for this error type: major alarm and minor alarm. A major alarm is raised if the total number of call classifier ports currently in-service is less than or equal to 1/2 of the administered threshold number. Otherwise, a minor alarm is raised. In either case, run the short test sequence against the port and follow the error code procedures for the individual tests.

   The threshold number of call classifier ports for service is administered using the **change system-parameters maintenance** command.

b. The call classifier port lost its translation. Testing the call classifier port is sufficient to reload its translation. If testing the call classifier port does not clear the error, then the call classifier circuit pack containing the defective call classifier port should be replaced.

c. This error indicates the call classifier port is having problems detecting system tones (DTMF, etc.) or detecting and generating necessary R2-MFC tones. This error should accompany some percentage of failed calls. If this error type is persistently logged, then the call classifier circuit pack containing the defective call classifier port should be replaced.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following tables when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Tone Detection Verification Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-157. System Technician-Demanded Tests: CLSFY-PT

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Tone Detection Verification Test (#42)	X	X	ND
Tone Detection Audit/Update Test (#43)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive, ND = Nondestructive

Tone Detection Verification Test (#42)

This test checks out each port in both the touch-tone receiver mode and in the R2-MFC tone detection/generation mode. During the first half of the test, the touch-tone receiver mode is tested. In the second half of the test, each port is put into the R2-MFC mode. During this portion of the test, each port's ability to accurately detect and generate all forward and backward MFC tones is verified.

Table 6-158. TEST #42 Tone Detection Verification Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
none	ABORT	The system was not able to allocate all the resources needed for this test OR there was an internal system error
1	ABORT	The system could not allocate all the resources needed to test the tones.
1001	ABORT	The system was unable to put the Call Classifier port in the appropriate mode to test it.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test connection. This situation could occur when the system is heavily loaded. If the system is not heavily loaded, then test the TDM-BUS via the **test tdm [1|2]** command. Refer to the ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 for details. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a Tone-Clock circuit pack for the test connection. This situation could occur when the system is heavily loaded or if a Tone-Clock circuit pack is not present in the port network when this test is executed. 1. Verify the existence of a Tone-Clock circuit pack in the same port network. 2. If a Tone-Clock circuit pack is missing, install one in the same port network. 3. Allow approximately 1 minute for the Tone-Clock circuit pack maintenance to run on the newly inserted Tone-Clock circuit pack. 4. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-158. TEST #42 Tone Detection Verification Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2006	ABORT	This abort code indicates that the active Tone-Clock circuit pack might not be functioning properly. If there is more than one Tone Detector circuit pack in the system, then the problem can be either with the Tone-Clock circuit pack or the Tone Detector circuit pack. This could also be caused by the mode administered for the system not matching that of the Tone Detector circuit pack. 1. Make sure that the commanding mode of the system matches that of the Tone Detector (TN748 for mu-law systems and TN420 for A-law systems). 2. Test the active Tone-Clock circuit pack in the port network. This test is being executed via the **test tone-clock qualifier** system technician command. ("qualifier" is the carrier of the active Tone-Clock circuit pack to be tested. Valid qualifiers are: a, b, 1a, 1b, 2a, and 2b.) Refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175 for details. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1-3	FAIL	DTMF digits were not detected correctly. This may or may not impact reception of R2-MFC calls. 1. Run the short test sequence via the **test port PCSSpp sh r 1** command. 2. If the problem persists, the system is still operating properly but system capacity will be reduced. In order to restore system performance to normal, replace the Call Classifier circuit pack containing the defective CLSFY-PT (Call Classifier Port).
101-122	FAIL	Forward or Backward MFC signals were not correctly generated or detected. This impacts reception of incoming MFC calls. 1. Run the short test sequence via the **test port PCSSpp sh r 1** command. 2. If the problem persists, the system is still operating properly but system capacity will be reduced. In order to restore system performance to normal, replace the Call Classifier circuit pack containing the defective CLSFY-PT (Call Classifier Port).

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Table 6-158. TEST #42 Tone Detection Verification Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	Tone Detection Verification is successful. The Call Classifier Port (CLSFY-PT) is able to detect/generate all necessary tones.

Tone Detector Audit/Update Test (#43)

A sanity audit is performed on the CLSFY-PT (Call Classifier Port).

Table 6-159. Tone Detector Audit/Update Test (#43)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
none	ABORT	The system was not able to allocate all the resources needed for this test. 1. Wait 1 minute, and repeat the command a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Hardware audit failed. 1. Run the short test sequence via the **test port PCSSpp sh r 1** command. 2. If the problem persists, the system is still operating properly but system capacity will be reduced. In order to restore system performance to normal, replace the CLSFY-BD (Call Classifier circuit pack) containing the defective CLSFY-PT (Call Classifier Port).
	PASS	The (CLSFY-PT) Call Classifier Port has passed the sanity inquiry.

CO-BD (Central Office Trunk Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
CO-BD	MIN	test board PCSS sh	Central Office Trunk Circuit Pack
CO-BD	WRN	test board PCSS sh	Central Office Trunk Circuit Pack

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, C, D, or E); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for circuit pack level errors. See also CO-TRK (CO Trunk) Maintenance documentation for related trunk information.

CO-DS1 (DS1 CO Trunk)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
CO-DS1	MAJOR[1]	test trunk <grp/mbr> l	DS1CO Trunk
CO-DS1	MINOR	test trunk <grp/mbr> l	DS1CO Trunk
CO-DS1	WARNING	test trunk <grp/mbr>	DS1CO Trunk

1. A Major alarm on a trunk indicates that alarms on these trunks are not downgraded by the **set options** command and that at least 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.

A DS1CO (central office) trunk provides a communications channel between the system and a central office switch through either a 1.544 Mbps or a 2.048 Mbps [G3iV2-386] DS1 link. A 24 channel DS1 link consists of 24 digital DS1CO trunks. A 32 channel DS1 link [G3iV2-386] consists of 30 digital DS1CO trunks. A DS1CO trunk can be used for both voice and data communication.

The DS1CO Trunk Maintenance provides a strategy in the system to maintain a CO trunk via a port on the DS1 Interface circuit pack. The TN767B or later and TN464C or later DS1 Interface circuit packs support the low level CO trunk signaling interfaces, ground-start and loop-start. This strategy covers the in-line errors log, initialization tests, periodic tests, system technician-demanded tests, and alarm resolution and escalation.

Three trunk service states are specified in the DS1CO trunk maintenance:

1. *out-of-service*: The trunk is in a deactivated state and cannot be used for either incoming or outgoing calls.
2. *in-service*: The trunk is in an activated state and can be used for both incoming and outgoing calls.
3. *disconnect* (ready-for-service): The trunk is in an activated state but can only be used for an incoming call.

If the DS1 Interface circuit pack is out-of-service, then all trunks on the DS1 Interface circuit pack are also in the out-of-service state, and a Warning alarm is raised for each trunk.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-160. DS1 CO Trunk Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test trunk <grp>/<mbr>
1 (a)	57408				
1 (a)	57487				
15 (b)	Any	Port Audit and Update Test (#36)			
18 (c)	0	busyout trunk <grp>/<mbr>	WARNING	OFF	release trunk <grp>/<mbr>
130 (d)		None	WARNING	ON	test trunk <grp>/<mbr>
257 (e)	57392	DS1 CO Dial Tone Seizure Test (#314)	MIN/MAJ[2]	OFF	
513 (f)	57393	DS1 CO Dial Tone Seizure Test (#314)	MIN/MAJ[2]	OFF	
769 (g)	57484				
1025		DS1CO Dial Tone Seizure Test (#314)	WARNING	OFF	test trunk <grp>/<mbr>
1281		Conference Circuit Test (#7)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[3]	ON	test trunk <grp>/<mbr> r 4
1537		NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[3]	ON	test trunk <grp>/<mbr> r 3
1793 (h)				ON	test board PCSS l
2562(i))	16665				
2817(j)	52992				
3840 (k)		Port Audit and Update Test (#36)			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. This alarm will only be raised when the System-Parameter Country form has the Base Tone Generator field set to 4 (Italy). This alarm will be a MINOR alarm unless 75% or more trunks in this trunk group are out of service, then the alarm will be upgraded to a MAJOR alarm.
3. Minor alarms on this maintenance object (MO) may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the values used in the **set options** command. If the Minor alarm is not downgraded by the **set options** values, the Minor alarm is upgraded to a Major alarm if 75 percent of the trunks in this group are alarmed.

Notes:

a. Error Type 1—Aux Data 57408—No tip ground is detected on an outgoing call.

   Aux Data 57487—PBX could not get “loop close” signal (TN767).

   The DS1 Interface circuit pack detected a hardware fault. These errors cause the Dial Tone Test (#314) to run and are only considered a problem if the Dial Tone Test fails (in which case Error Type 1025 also shows up). In this case, the trunk may be put in ready-for-service state (shown as “disconnected” by status command), which allows only incoming calls. Run the Dial Tone Test (#314) and follow its outlined procedures.

b. Error Type 15—This is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction. Run Short Test Sequence and investigate associated errors (if any).

c. Error Type 18—System Technician has busied-out the trunk to the out-of-service state. No calls can be made on this trunk except the Facility Access Test Call.

d. Error Type 130—This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

e. Error Type 257—The DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a hardware fault. The Aux Data field contains the following error type: 57392—no external release on PBX disconnect [E030]. Escalate the problem.

f. Error Type 513—The DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a hardware fault. The Aux Data field contains the following error type: 57393—belated external release on PBX disconnect [E031]. Escalate the problem.

g. Error Type 769—The DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a hardware fault. The Aux Data field contains the following error type:—57484, fault is detected on tip/ring [E08C]. Escalate the error.

h. Error Type 1793—DS1 Interface circuit pack is out-of-service. Look for DS1-BD errors in the Hardware Error Log. Refer to the ‘‘DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)’’ on page 6-479 for details.

i. Error Type 2562—Retry Failure error. This error is logged only. It is not a hardware failure and hence does not start any testing or generate any alarms. This error comes from call processing and is generated when a second attempt (retry) to seize an outgoing trunk fails.

j. Error Type 2817—Glare error. This error is logged only. It is not a hardware failure and hence does not start any testing or generate any alarms. This error is the result of a simultaneous seizure of a two-way trunk from both the near-end and the far-end. Attempt to place the call again. If the error persists, execute the Dial Tone Seizure Test (#314) and follow those procedures.

k. Error Type 3840—Port Audit and Update Test (#36) failed due to an internal system error. Enter the **status trunk** command to verify the status of the trunk. If the trunk is out-of-service, then enter the **release trunk** command to put it back into in-service. Retry the test command. If the test continues to abort, then escalate the problem.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order they are presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *NPE Crosstalk Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-161. DS1 CO trunk system technician-demanded tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Conference Circuit Test (#7)		X	ND
DS1CO Trunk Seizure Test (#314)	X	X	ND
Port Audit and Update Test (#36)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

One or more Network Processing Elements (NPEs) resides on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually only part of a port's Long Test Sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-162. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of five times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test were not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active but the port is not in use (no calls), check the error log for error type 1025 (see the error log table for a description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to the ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some tone detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-162. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to a previously existing error on the specific port or a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the already existing error.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2053	ABORT	At least one of the following errors was found on the DS1 circuit pack: loss of signal (1281), blue alarm (1793), red alarm (2049), yellow alarm (2305), or hyperactivity (1537). 1. Look for the above error types in the Hardware Error Log and follow the procedures given in the appropriate DS1-BD or UDS1-BD maintenance documentation for the listed error types.
	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was found to be transmitting in error. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and examining station, trunk, or external wiring.

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Table 6-162. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, an insane board is inserted, or the board is hyperactive (see note below). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted. **NOTE:** Hyperactivity causes some special problems with the sequence suggested above. If the ports are translated after issuing the **list config** command but the `Vintage` field reports that there is no board (when there really is a board), then the **busyout board** and the **release busy board** commands will not work (even though the **reset board** command will work). The software puts the hyperactive board back in service after the hyperactivity clears.

Conference Circuit Test (#7)

One or more Network Processing Elements (NPEs) reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The Conference Circuit Test verifies that the NPE channel for the port being tested can correctly perform the conferencing function. The NPE is instructed to listen to several different tones and conference the tones together. The resulting signal is then measured by a tone detector port. If the level of the tone is within a certain range, the test passes.

Table 6-163. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	The test was aborted. System resources required to run this test were not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active but the port is not in use (no calls), check the error log for error type 1025 (see the error log table for a description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The test was aborted. The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions, or it may have time slots out of service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to the ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic and the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present or some of the tone detectors may be out of service. Issue the **list measurements tone-receiver** command to display basic information about the system's tone receivers. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the error log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the error log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **status station** or **status trunk** command to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of five times. 2. If the test continues to abort, and the port is not in use, escalate the problem.

Continued on next page

Table 6-163. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1018	ABORT	The test was disabled via translation. You may want to determine why the test has been disabled before you enable it. 1. Verify that the `Maintenance Test` field on the Trunk Administration screen is set to **n**. To enable the test, change the trunk administration and enter **y** into the `Maintenance Test` field. 2. Repeat the test.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to a previously existing error on the specific port or a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the previously existing error.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2053	ABORT	At least one of the following errors was found on the DS1 circuit pack: loss of signal (1281), blue alarm (1793), red alarm (2049), yellow alarm (2305), or hyperactivity (1537). 1. Look for the above error types in the Hardware Error Log and follow the procedures given in the appropriate DS1-BD or UDS1-BD maintenance documentation for the listed error types.
	FAIL	1. Enter the **list configuration board PCSS** command. If the circuit pack is a TN767B vintage 8 or 9, replace the circuit pack with a TN767C V3 or later.The error log may have error type 1281 entries. 2. Test all administered trunks on the board. If one fails, this could be an off-board problem (such as an incoming seizure or an off-hook port seizure during the test). Retest the board. 3. If several ports fail, check the error log for TONE-BD or TONE-PT errors. If there are such errors, take the appropriate action. When the TONE errors have cleared, rerun the test. 4. If the retry passes and troubles have been reported, coordinate isolation with the CO. Make sure that the switch, the CO, and any NTCE equipment (the CSU's) have the correct administration. 5. Replace the circuit pack. **NOTE:** If the conference circuit test fails for all ports on a circuit pack, a -5 volt power problem is indicated.

Continued on next page

Table 6-163. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	The port can correctly conference multiple connections. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests and by examining station, trunk, or external wiring.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This result could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, an insane board is inserted, or the board is hyperactive (see note below). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted. **NOTE:** Hyperactivity causes some special problems with the sequence suggested above.If the ports are translated after issuing the **list config** command but the `Vintage` field reports that there is no board (when there really is a board), then the **busyout board** and the **release busy board** commands will not work (even though the **reset board** command will work). The software puts the hyperactive board back in service after the hyperactivity clears.

Port Audit and Update Test (#36)

This test sends port level translation data from switch processor to the DS1 Interface circuit pack to assure that the trunk's translation is correct. Translation updates include the following data: trunk type (in/out), dial type, timing parameters, and signaling bits enabled. The port audit operation verifies the consistency of the current state of trunk kept in the DS1 Interface circuit pack and in the switch software.

Table 6-164. TEST 36 Port Audit and Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	The test was aborted because system resources required to run this test were not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Issue the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active but the port is not in use (no calls), check the error log for error type 1025 (see the error log table for a description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
	FAIL	Test failed due to internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Trunk translation has been updated successfully. The current trunk states kept in the DS1 Interface circuit pack and switch software are consistent. If the trunk is busied out, the test does not run, but returns to PASS. To verify that the trunk is in-service: 1. Enter **status trunk** command to verify that the trunk is in-service. If the trunk is in-service, no further action is necessary. If the trunk is out-of-service, continue to Step 2. 2. Enter **release-trunk** command to put trunk back into in-service. 3. Retry the test command.

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Table 6-164. TEST 36 Port Audit and Update Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This result could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, an insane board is inserted, or the board is hyperactive (see note below). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted. Hyperactivity causes some special problems with the sequence suggested above. If the ports are translated after issuing the **list config** command but the `Vintage` field reports that there is no board (when there really is a board), then the **busyout board** and the **release busy board** commands will not work (even though the **reset board** command will work). The software puts the hyperactive board back in service after the hyperactivity clears.

DS1 CO Dial Tone Seizure Test (#314)

DS1CO Dial Tone Seizure Test checks the trunk's signaling capability provided by the DS1 Interface circuit pack. The maintenance software initiates the test by sending a "seizure" message to the DS1 Interface circuit pack and expects an "active" reply from the DS1 interface circuit pack. If the "active" message is received, then the test passes. If no message is received and the timer expires, the test is aborted. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack sends a "reorder" message back to maintenance software, then the test fails.

The test **CANNOT** be run on a trunk if one of the following cases is true:

a. The trunk direction is administered as an incoming only trunk.

b. The trunk has been seized by a normal trunk call.

c. The trunk is administered with maintenance test disabled.

Table 6-165. TEST #314 DS1CO Dial Tone Seizure Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	The test was aborted because system resources required to run this test were not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active but the port is not in use (no calls), check the error log for error type 1025 (see the error log table for a description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The test was aborted because the port was seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-165. TEST #314 DS1CO Dial Tone Seizure Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1005	ABORT	Test failed due to incompatible configuration administered in trunk group form. 1. Verify the following fields on the trunk group administration screen: Is trunk direction incoming only? Is trunk the port 24 of the DS1 Interface circuit pack while common control channel signaling is specified? Is trunk group type the automatic CO (for example, FX)? 2. If the trunk has been administered using the above information, then this test should abort.
1018	ABORT	The test is disabled via translation. You may want to determine why the test has been disabled before you enable it. 1. Verify that the `Maintenance Test` field on the Trunk Group form is set to **n**. To enable the test, issue the **change trunk-group x** command (x equals the number of the trunk group to be tested). Then, change the entry in the `Maintenance Test` field on the form to **y**. 2. Repeat the test.
1020	ABORT	The DS1 Interface circuit pack is out-of-service. 1. Look for DS1-BD errors in the Hardware Error Log. If present, refer to "DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)" on page 6-479. 2. Retry the command.
1040	ABORT	The test was aborted because this port may be an access endpoint. 1. Verify that this port is an access endpoint by issuing the **display port** command. 2. If the port has been administered as an access endpoint, then this is a normal abort.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2012	ABORT	The test was aborted due to an internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-165. TEST #314 DS1CO Dial Tone Seizure Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	The trunk cannot be seized for an outgoing call. This could cause in-line failures to be reported against the trunk (no answer would report error type 257 with auxiliary data 57487 in the error log). 1. Verify that the Trunk Type field on the trunk administration screen form matches the trunk type administered on far end switch. 2. Look for DS1-BD/UDS1-BD errors in Hardware Error Log. If present, refer to "DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)" on page 6-479 or "UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)" on page 6-1198. 3. Retry the test at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
2000	FAIL	Response to the seizure message was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Enter the **list configuration board PCSS** command. If the circuit pack is a TN767B vintage 8 or 9, a failure of test 314 causes a subsequent failure of test 7 due to a firmware bug. Eventually, the board and all of its ports will be taken out of service and extraneous on-board alarms will be generated. Replace the circuit pack with a TN767C V3 or later. 2. Verify that the 'Trunk Type' field on the 'Trunk Administration' screen matches the trunk type administered on far-end switch. 3. Look for DS1-BD or UDS1-BD errors in the hardware error log. If present, refer to "DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)" on page 6-479 or to "UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)" on page 6-1198. 4. Retry the test at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
2053	FAIL	At least one of the following errors was found on the DS1 circuit pack: loss of signal (1281), blue alarm (1793), red alarm (2049), yellow alarm (2305), or hyperactivity (1537). 1. Look for these error types in the Hardware Error Log and then follow the procedures given in the maintenance documentation that is appropriate for the error type that was found.
	PASS	The trunk can be seized for an outgoing call.

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Table 6-165. TEST #314 DS1CO Dial Tone Seizure Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, an insane board is inserted, or the board is hyperactive (see Note below). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted. **NOTE:** Hyperactivity causes some special problems with the sequence suggested above. If the ports are translated after issuing the **list config** command but the 'Vintage' field reports that there is no board (when there really is a board), then the **busyout board** and the **release busy board** commands will not work (even though the **reset board** command will work). The software will put the hyperactive board back in service after the hyperactivity clears.

CO-TRK (CO Trunk)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
CO-TRK	MAJOR[2]	test port PCSSpp l	CO Trunk
CO-TRK	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	CO Trunk
CO-TRK	WARNING	test port PCSSpp l	CO Trunk

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); c is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, C, D, or E); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ...etc.).
2. A MAJOR alarm on a trunk indicates that alarms on these trunks are not downgraded by the **set options** command and that at least 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.

NOTE:
If ATMS testing is enabled, check the error log for ATMS Errors #3840 and #3841. If the error log indicates that measurements exceeded acceptable thresholds, and if no other trouble is found with the **test trunk** command, run the ATMS test call with the **test analog-testcall port UUCCSSpp full** command.

Central Office (CO) trunks are 2-wire analog lines to the CO which support both incoming and outgoing calls. A CO trunk circuit pack provides an interface between the 2-wire analog line from the CO and the system’s (4-wire) Time Division Multiplex (TDM) Bus. The CO Trunk circuit packs include:

- TN747B (United States), 8 port loop start or ground start CO, foreign exchange (FX), or Wide Area Telecommunications (WATS) trunks.
- TN438B (Australia), 8 port loop start.
- TN447 (United Kingdom), 8 port ground start.
- TN465B/C (multiple countries), 8 port loop start.
- TN2138 (Italy), 8 port loop start.
- TN2147C (multiple countries), 8 port loop start and United Kingdom Earth Calling or Loop Calling Guarded Clearing.

Loop Start and UK Loop Calling Guarded Clearing Operation

Idle State - Tip _ ground, Ring = CO Battery

a. Outgoing Call
   1. PBX Off-Hook (Seize Message): Closes the Tip-Ring Loop
      a. CO Response: DC loop current + Dial tone
   2. PBX On-Hook (Drop Message): Open Tip-Ring loop, no loop current
      a. CO Response: CO goes to idle state (see Note)

b. Incoming Call
   1. CO Applies Ringing Voltage
      a. PBX Response: Detect ringing current
   2. PBX Off-Hook (Answer Message): Close loop
      a. CO Response: Trip ringing, provide loop current
   3. PBX On-Hook (Drop Message): Open Tip-Ring loop, no loop current
      a. CO Response: CO goes to idle state (see Note)

NOTE:
Except for the Netherlands Loop Start and UK Loop Calling Guarded Clearing trunks, CO does not normally provide an On-Hook (Disconnect) signal.

Ground Start and UK Earth Calling Operation

Idle state - Tip _ open, Ring = CO Battery

a. Outgoing Call
   1. PBX Off-Hook (Seize Message): Places ground on Ring
      a. CO Response: Places ground on Tip
      b. PBX Response: close the loop
      c. CO Response: provide loop current
      d. PBX response: dial out digits
   2. PBX On-Hook first (Drop Message): Open the Tip-Ring Loop, no loop current
      a. CO Response: Open circuit on Tip
   3. CO On-Hook first (Disconnect): Open circuit on Tip, no loop current.
      a. PBX Response: Open Tip-Ring loop

b. B. Incoming Call

1. CO Off-Hook (Seizure): CO applies ground on Tip, CO applies ringing voltage
    a. PBX Response: Detect ringing, ring destination
2. PBX Off-Hook (Answer Message): Close loop
    a. CO Response: Trip ringing, provide loop current
3. PBX On-Hook first (Drop Message): Open the Tip-Ring Loop, no loop current
    a. CO Response: Open circuit on Tip
4. CO On-Hook first (Disconnect): Open circuit on Tip, no loop current

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-166. CO Trunk Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1 (a)	57347	None			
15 (b)	any	Port Audit Update Test (#36)			
18	0	busyout trunk <grp>/<mbr>	WARNING	OFF	release trunk <grp>/<mbr>
130(c)		None	WARNING	ON	test trunk <grp>/<mbr>
257 (a)	50176	None			
513 (a)	57364	None	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	
769 (a)	57392	None	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[2]	OFF	
1025 (e)	Any	Demand Diagnostic Test (#3)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[2]	OFF	test port PCSS sh r 2
1281 (e)	Any	Demand Diagnostic Test (#3)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSS sh r 3
1537		Dial Tone Test (#0)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[2]	OFF	test port PCSS l r 2

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Table 6-166. CO Trunk Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1793		Loop Around and Conference Test (#33)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSS l r 3
2049		NPE Cross Talk Test (#6)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSS l r 3
2561 (d)	57345	None			
2817 (a)	57360	None			
2817 (a)	57393	None			
2817 (d)	57484	Dial Tone Test (#0)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[2]	OFF	test port PCSS l r 1
3073 (d)	57376	None			
3329 (d)	57408	None			
3329 (d)	57484	Dial Tone Test (#0)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[2]	OFF	test port PCSS l r 1
3585 (d)	57424	None			
3840 (f)	8000	Analog Transmission (#844-848)		OFF	
3841 (f)		Analog Transmission (#844-848)	MINOR	OFF	test analog testcall PCSS pp r 2

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to warning alarms based on the values used in the **set options** command. If the Minor alarm is not downgraded by the **set-options** values, the Minor alarm is upgraded to a Major alarm if 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.

Notes:

a. These are in-line errors that have no specific test associated with them. Refer to Table 10-93 for an explanation and appropriate action.

b. This is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction. Run the Short Test Sequence and investigate associated errors (if any).

c. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

d. Aux data 57345 -- Single polarity ringing current
Aux data 57376 -- No loop current on incoming call
Aux data 57408 -- No tip ground detected on outgoing call
Aux data 57424 -- No loop current on outgoing call
Aux data 57484 -- No dial tone on outgoing call

These errors cause the Dial Tone Test (#0) to run and are only considered a problem if the Dial Tone Test fails (in which case Error Type 1537 also shows up). In this case, the trunk may be put in “Ready-for-Service” state (shown as “disconnected” by status command), which allows only incoming calls. Run the Dial Tone Test (#0) and follow its outlined procedures.

If error count associated with this error type is very high (that is, 255) and if Alarm Status on the Hardware Error Report is “n” (not alarmed), then the existence of this error type indicates that, despite the fact that many in-line error messages have been received, all Call Seizure Tests have passed. Problems at the CO may cause this condition rather than problems with the PBX.

e. These errors are logged for all versions of the CO-TRK/CO-BD. However, no MINOR alarms are generated for Central Office Trunks [TN747B] with vintages V8 or greater. Any failures received by this test are still logged as Error type 1025/1281 as additional information for the system technician person.

The system technician person should check for the use of MFT/Range extenders. If there are extenders present, and there are no other complaints or maintenance errors against this trunk, then there is a good chance that Test #3 failed due to excessive loop current and may be ignored.

f. Test calls made by the Automatic Transmission Measurement System (ATMS) returned measurements that were outside the acceptable limits. Use the **list testcall detail** command to examine specific transmission parameters that are out of spec, and investigate the trunk for that kind of noise. If the noise is acceptable, the limits administered on the “change trunk” screen should be changed.

Table 6-167. CO Trunk Errors with NO Tests

Error Type	Aux Data	Description and System Action	System Technician Action
1	57347	Port error. Ringing without ground. This error is detected on an incoming call on a ground-start CO trunk. The CO trunk circuit pack has not detected a Tip ground before ringing current is detected. This may indicate that the ground detector is not working. However, the call is accepted.	See Note 1 at end of table.
257	50176	Battery reversal detected. This is usually caused by the CO (often seen with step-by-step and cross-bar offices in connection with outgoing calls). This is detected if the direction of the loop current changes from normal to reverse for at least 40 msec. Could occur if the trunk was just installed and for some reason the Tip and Ring wires were reversed at the PBX. If battery reversals occur during dialing, wrong numbers may result. The CO should be asked to remove the battery reversal option.	Refer problem to CO.
513	57364	Ground detector stuck active. After several occurrences, an on-board minor alarm is generated.	Run short test. If test aborts with Error Code 1000, disconnect Tip and Ring and repeat short test. If test still aborts, replace circuit pack. If test passes, refer problem to CO. If any other error code is received, pursue that problem.
769	57392	CO not releasing after call is dropped from PBX end (off-board alarm after several occurrences), or the loop is not open after a disconnect (on-board alarm after several occurrences).	For off-board alarm, refer problem to CO. For on-board alarm, the circuit pack has an on-board problem (for example, stuck relay) and should be replaced.

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Table 6-167. CO Trunk Errors with NO Tests — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Description and System Action	System Technician Action
2561	57345	Single polarity ringing current. This error results from abnormal ringing current, but does not prevent the incoming call from being accepted. One cause could be that the reverse current detector associated with the port is failing. (Will not be detected by any tests.) Another cause could be that normal current is not detected. In this case, neither incoming nor outgoing calls can be completed, and the dial tone test also fails. The last cause could be that certain types of noise are present on the CO line during the silent period of ringing.	Check for other errors first and then see Note 4 at end of table.
2817	57360	Ground but no ringing. This error occurs on an incoming call on a ground-start trunk. If ringing is not detected within 5 seconds of the Tip being grounded, the call is still accepted. If the CO is of the No. 5ESS. switch type, ringing delays of more than 5 seconds during heavy traffic are fairly common.	Check for other errors.
2817	57393	On the TN465, the loop is opening too slowly after a disconnect. This error indicates an on-board problem, although the trunk may be functional. On the TN2138, CO released the trunk at least 4 minutes after the PBX dropped the call. This error code is log-only and causes no other testing to occur. No alarm is generated.	Check for other errors.
3073	57376	No loop current on incoming call. The incoming destination has already answered and no loop current has been detected. If this is a hard fault, the dial tone test and all outgoing calls should also fail.	Check for other errors.
3329	57408	Trunk error. No Tip ground detected on outgoing call. This error occurs when an attempt is made to seize a ground-start CO trunk for an outgoing call and Tip ground is not detected or the caller hangs up before Tip ground is detected.	See Notes 1 and 2 at end of table.

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Table 6-167. CO Trunk Errors with NO Tests — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Description and System Action	System Technician Action
3585	57424	No loop current on outgoing call. This error occurs on attempt to seize a loop or ground-start trunk for an outgoing call. An error occurs if loop current is not detected or the caller hangs up before it is detected.	See Note 3 at end of table.

Notes for Table 6-167:

1. At the administration terminal, busyout the affected port, and run a Long Test Sequence. Observe the test results. If any tests fail, refer to the description of the tests and the associated error codes. Release the port. If users continue to report troubles, check for other errors and make test calls to determine whether the problem should be escalated or referred to the CO.
2. At the administration terminal, busyout the affected port, and run a Long Test Sequence. If Dial Tone Test #0 passes, ignore this error. Release the port.
3. At the administration terminal, busyout the affected port, and run a Long Test Sequence. If CO Demand Diagnostic Test #3 passes and this error keeps occurring, refer problems to CO. Release the port.
4. If the error count associated with this error type is very high (that is, 255) and all tests pass, then either the reverse current detector is defective or the CO line is noisy. If the CO line is suspected, Tip and Ring observations should be made. If the line is determined to be noisy, the problem should be referred to the CO. If the reverse current detector is defective, ignore this error.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order they are presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *NPE Crosstalk Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

For example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-168. CO trunk system technician-demanded tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Dial Tone Test (#0)		X	ND
CO Demand Diagnostic Test (#3) (a)	X	X	ND
Loop Around and Conference Test (#33)		X	ND
Audit Update Test (#36) Analog Transmission Test (#844-848) (b)	X (c)	X (c)	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Notes:

a. A demand test of Diagnostic Test (#3) always returns a PASS indication for CO-TRK/CO-BD [TN747B] version 8 or greater. However, any errors produced as a result of this test are logged and produce no alarms.

   If errors logged by Test #3 are the only complaints against this trunk, then the system technician person should check if MFT/Range Extenders are being used. If extenders are present, then there is a good chance that there is excessive loop current, which causes Test #3 to log errors.

   However, all else being normal, these errors should not affect the customer.

b. Refer to "TIE-TRK (Tie Trunk)" on page 6-1132 for a description of this test.

c. ATMS test are not part of either sequence. They are run either on demand with the **test analog-testcall** command or via the ATMS schedule.

Dial Tone Test (#0)

This test attempts to seize a port and checks for the return of a dial tone.

Table 6-169. TEST #0 Dial Tone Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the command **display port PCSSpp** to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. (Refer to "status station" on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test were not available. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to "TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)" on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	Trunk has been administered as incoming-only; dial tone can only be obtained on outgoing trunks. This is a normal condition.
1018	ABORT	Test has been disabled via administration. 1. Verify that the `Maintenance Tests?` field on the Trunk Group Form is set to **n**. To enable the test, issue the **change trunk-group x** command where "x" equals the number of the trunk group to be tested. Then change the entry in the `Maintenance Tests?` field on the form to **y**.

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Table 6-169. TEST #0 Dial Tone Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Trunk was seized, but dial tone could not be detected. 1. Test all administered outgoing ports on the board. Failure of 1 indicates a problem toward the CO. 2. If all fail, see note below. 3. Check for errors on the TONE-BD or TONE-PT. Clear any errors found, and repeat the test. 4. If the error has still not cleared, refer the problem to the CO. 5. If no service problems exist on the port, continue to use the port until the circuit pack can be replaced (as a last resort). Perform a trunk test call to see if the trunk is operable. **NOTE:** If the dial tone test fails for all ports on a circuit pack, a -5 volt power problem is indicated.
2002	FAIL	Seizure portion of test failed due to hardware problem. Fault is usually caused by a disconnected trunk. 1. If the CO Demand Diagnostic Test (#3) also failed, display the Hardware Error Log. If the CO Demand Diagnostic Test failed because it could not detect ground (indicated by Error Type 1281 in the Hardware Error Log) AND Error Type 3329 or 3585 appears in the Hardware Error Log (with the same last occurred time as Error Type 1281 and 1537), replace the circuit pack. 2. Check trunk wiring to ensure good connection; repeat test if wiring correction made. 3. Locate another identical CO trunk and swap its wiring with one under test. Repeat test on both trunks and determine if problem follows trunk or remains at original port. If problem follows trunk, refer problem to CO. If problem remains at port, replace circuit pack and repeat test. 4. If replacing circuit pack does not clear failure, escalate the problem.
1009	PASS	Detected tone was not pure dial tone. No action is required.
	PASS	Trunk was seized, and dial tone was detected. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests and by examining trunk or external wiring.

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Table 6-169. TEST #0 Dial Tone Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Translate the board, if necessary. 2. Issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

CO Demand Diagnostic Test (#3)

For ground start trunks only, port circuit pack relays are operated and checks are made to see if the port can detect and apply ground on the Tip lead. This test also verifies that there is no external ground on the Ring lead. In the absence of other failures, the circuit pack should be replaced only if this test fails with the CO line disconnected.

For the TN2147 World Class Central Office circuit pack, this test also checks the on-board programmable transmission circuitry that allows the circuit pack to support the transmission characteristics of several countries.

Table 6-170. TEST #3 CO Demand Diagnostic Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-170. TEST #3 CO Demand Diagnostic Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	Test inapplicable to present configuration. This is a normal condition.
1018	ABORT	Test has been disabled via administration. 1. Verify that the `Maintenance Tests?` field on the Trunk Group Form is set to **n**. To enable the test, issue the **change trunk-group x** command where "x" equals the number of the trunk group to be tested. Then change the entry in the `Maintenance Tests?` field on the form to **y**.
2000	ABORT	Response to the request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-170. TEST #3 CO Demand Diagnostic Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	Failure to detect ground or faulty ground detected on Ring lead. Display the hardware errors for this trunk, to determine if the fault was on- or-off board. Look for Error Type 1025 or 1281 (if both appear in the Hardware Error Log, pick the most recent error). Error Type 1025 indicates a faulty ground detected on Ring lead (an off-board fault) and Error Type 1281 indicates failure to detect (internally generated) ground (an on-board fault). Faulty ground detected on Ring lead (Error Type 1025): **NOTE:** On TN747B vintage 8 and greater circuit packs, an incoming seizure during this test may cause it to fail with an off-board fault. 1. Repeat test. If test passes, ignore the original failure. If test aborts, follow the recommended procedures. 2. Repeat test with CO line removed. 3. If test fails, replace the circuit pack. 4. If test passes, refer problem to CO. Failure to detect ground (Error Type 1281): 1. Run the long test sequence. If the CO Demand Diagnostic Test fails, the Dial Tone Test (#0) fails with Error Code 2002, AND Error Type 3329 or 3585 appears in the Hardware Error Log (with the same last occurred time as Error Type 1281 and 1537), replace the circuit pack. 2. Repeat test with CO line removed. 3. If test fails, replace the circuit pack. 4. If test passes, the CO may be drawing too much current. Refer problem to CO.
57481	FAIL	On-board test of programmable transmission circuitry failed. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	This test verifies that the port is able to apply ground for outgoing calls and detect ground for incoming calls; however, it does not provide information on whether a CO line is actually connected. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests and by examining trunk or external wiring.

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Table 6-170. TEST #3 CO Demand Diagnostic Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Translate the board, if necessary. 2. Issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

One or more Network Processing Elements (NPEs) reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually only part of a port's long test sequence and takes approximately 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-171. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	The port was seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active but the port is not in use (no calls), check the error log for error type 1025 (see the Error Log table for a description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. Check the CO wiring, check for excessive loop current, and check the trunk translations. (If the trunk is translated incorrectly, this test will abort.) 2. If the port status is idle, busyout and release the trunk, and then retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times. 3. If the test still aborts, replace the circuit pack.
1001	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present or some tone detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-171. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was found to be transmitting in error. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests and by examining trunk or external wiring.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Translate the board, if necessary. 2. Issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Loop Around and Conference Circuit Test (#33)

This test checks the reflective loop around and conference capabilities of a CO port circuit. The test uses 404-Hz, 1004-Hz, and 2804-Hz tones. Each tone is transmitted separately through the loop and checked.

Table 6-172. TEST #33 Loop Around and Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
7	ABORT	Conference Circuit Test aborted.
129	ABORT	The 404-Hz reflective loop around test aborted. Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
131		The 1004-Hz reflective loop around test aborted. Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
133		The 2804-Hz reflective loop around test aborted. Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active but the port is not in use (no calls), check the error log for error type 769 (see the Error Log table for a description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-172. TEST #33 Loop Around and Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized force. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1018	ABORT	The test was disabled via administration. Verify that the 'Maintenance Test' field on the 'Trunk Group' form is set to 'n'. To enable the test, issue the 'change trunk-group x' command (x equals the number of the trunk group to be tested). Then, change the entry in the 'Maintenance Test' field on the form to 'y'. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-172. TEST #33 Loop Around and Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
7, 129, 131, or 133	FAIL	The conference capabilities of the port failed (Error Code 7). The reflective 404-Hz Tone Test failed. No transmission was detected to or from the port (Error Code 129). The reflective 1004-Hz Tone Test failed. No transmission was detected to or from the port (Error Code 131). The reflective 2804-Hz Tone Test failed. No transmission was detected to or from the port (Error Code 133). FAULT ISOLATION: Proceed as follows unless power or tone problems are suspected (see note below). 1. To make sure the problem is on-board, disconnect the port from the CO and retry the test. Coordinate this with the CO, or do it after busy hours; otherwise, the CO may put the connection out of service. 2. If the retry fails, replace the circuit pack. 3. If the retry passes and no troubles have been reported, disable the test. If the retry passes and troubles have been reported, refer the problem to the CO. **NOTE:** If the looparound and conference circuit test fails for all ports on a circuit pack, a -5 volt power problem is indicated. When the tone errors are cleared, rerun the test. If the test fails again, see FAULT ISOLATION above.
	PASS	CO Trunk Loop Around and Conference Test is successful. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests and by examining trunk or external wiring.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Translate the board, if necessary. 2. Issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Port Audit Update Test (#36)

This test sends updates of the CO port translation for all ports on the circuit pack that have been translated. The update is non-disruptive and guards against possible corruption of translation data contained on the circuit pack. No response message is expected from the circuit pack once it receives translation updates. The port translation data includes: ground or loop start trunk, tone or rotary dialing trunk, rotary dialing inter-digit timing, network balance R/RC, and disconnect timing.

Table 6-173. TEST #36 Port Audit Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1006	ABORT	The port has been placed out of service, perhaps by craft busyout. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test were not available. 1. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-173. TEST #36 Port Audit Update Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	This test passed. Translation information was successfully updated on the circuit pack. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests and by examining trunk or external wiring. If the trunk is busied out, the test does not run, but returns PASS. To verify that the trunk is in-service: 1. Enter **status-command** to verify that the trunk is in-service. If the trunk is in-service, no further action is necessary. If the trunk is out-of-service, continue to Step 2. 2. Enter **release-trunk** command to put the trunk back into in-service. 3. Retry the test command.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Translate the board, if necessary. 2. Issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Transmission Test (#844-848)

This test is nondestructive.

NOTE:
Tests #844-848 are not supported on non-US Systems.

These tests are run by the Automatic Transmission Measurement System (ATMS). They are not part of the long or short trunk test sequences. Instead, they are run on demand with the **test analog-testcall** command or as part of ATMS scheduled testing.

The test call attempts to seize a port and make a call to a terminating test line (TTL) on the trunk's far end. Transmission performance measurements are made and compared to administered thresholds. Errors are generated when results fall outside of "marginal" or "unacceptable" thresholds. Detail and summary measurement reports are obtainable via the **list testcalls** command.

Table 6-174. TEST #844-848 Transmission Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use **display port PCSSpp** to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port unavailable for this test. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have timeslots out of service due to TDM bus errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM bus errors. 1. If system has no TDM bus errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use status trunk to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use, escalate the problem.

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Table 6-174. TEST #844-848 Transmission Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1005	ABORT	Trunk has been administered as incoming-only; transmission tests can only be run on outgoing trunks.
1115	ABORT	The near end test line could not be allocated. 1. Verify that the TN2314 circuit pack's port 1 is administered and in service with the **status port** command. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1900	ABORT	The test completion message was not received from the TN2314 circuit pack. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit pack.
1901	ABORT	This error occurs when the TN2314 circuit pack uplinks a message that is not the proper response for this test. The anticipated uplink messages are seize, ring or answer. 1. Verify that the Trunk is administered properly.
1905	ABORT	Intercept tone detected from far end. 1. Get the test line data and verify it with the far end. Dial the test number manually to see if the TTL is reached. If it is not, then either the number is wrong, or the far end is administered incorrectly.
1906	ABORT	Reorder tone detected from far end. 1. See actions for error code 1905.
1907	ABORT	Other unexpected tone detected from far end. 1. See actions for error code 1905.
1913	ABORT	Audible Ring detected from far end. 1. See actions for error code 1905.
1914	ABORT	Unidentified interrupted tone detected from far end. 1. See actions for error code 1905
1915	ABORT	Busy tone detected from far end. 1. Since the test line at the far end was busy. Try the test again. 2. If the test continues to abort, the problem is with the far end system.
1918	ABORT	Test progress tone not removed from far end (type 105 test line only). 1. The problem is with the far end system; a technician at the far end should test the test line.
1919	ABORT	Unexpected far end release 1. The problem is with the far end system; a technician at the far end should test the test line.

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Table 6-174. TEST #844-848 Transmission Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1920	ABORT	No response from far end. 1. The problem is with the far end system; a technician at the far end should test the test line.
1921	ABORT	No data returned from far end. 1. The problem is with the far end system; a technician at the far end should test the test line.
1922	ABORT	Steady, unidentifiable tone from far end 1. See actions for error code 1905.
1923	ABORT	Broadband energy detected from far end (such as voice or announcement). 1. See actions for error code 1905.
1924	ABORT	No test tone from far end 1. See actions for error code 1905.
1938	ABORT	Near-end self test failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit pack.
1939	ABORT	Loss self check at 0dBm at 1004 Hz failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit packs. 2. If the test continues to abort escalate the problem.
1940	ABORT	Far end noise self check failed. 1. The problem is with the far end system; a technician at the far end should test the test line.
1941	ABORT	High frequency singing return loss self check failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit packs.
1942	ABORT	Echo return loss self check failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit packs.
1943	ABORT	Singing return loss self check failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit packs.
1944	ABORT	Loss self check at -16 dBm at 1004 Hz failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit packs
1945	ABORT	Loss self check at -16 dBm at 404 Hz failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit packs.
1946	ABORT	Loss self check at -16 dBm at 2804 Hz failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit packs.

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Table 6-174. TEST #844-848 Transmission Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1947	ABORT	Noise with tone self check failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit packs.
2000	ABORT	The test timed out while waiting for a response from the TN2314 circuit pack. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2012	ABORT	An internal software error occurred. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2053	ABORT	The test call could not be established, but no information on why is available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2056	ABORT	An error occurred while trying to obtain results from the TN2314 circuit pack. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit pack.
	FAIL	Measured transmission performance was in the unacceptable range as administered on the trunk group form. Retrieve a measurement report via the **list testcalls** command. Make sure that ATMS thresholds are set properly on page 4 of the trunk group form. Besides the facility, test failures can be caused by faulty test lines or switch paths. If the measurements point to a facility problem, report the results to the trunk vendor.
8000	FAIL	Measured transmission performance was in the marginal range as administered on the trunk group form. This generally means that the trunk is usable but has an undesirable amount of noise or loss. If the user does not report unacceptable effects, it may not be necessary to take any action. Retrieve a measurement report via the **list testcalls** command. Make sure that ATMS thresholds are set properly on page 4 of the trunk group form.

CONFIG (System Configuration)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
CONFIG	major	none	System Configuration

The System Configuration maintenance object (MO) oversees logical insertion and removal of circuit packs in the system. When Switch Control detects that a circuit pack is present in a port slot, it informs System Configuration and System Configuration queries the circuit pack to determine the type and vintage of the circuit pack. Similarly, when Switch Control detects that a circuit pack has been removed from a port slot, it informs System Configuration.

There are no major alarms or tests for System Configuration, but 4 types of errors are logged to the Hardware Error Log (see below).

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-175. System configuration (CONFIG) error log entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	none
2-117(a)	0-2	none			
257(b)		none			
1002-1117(c)	0-2	none			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. This error indicates that a Port circuit pack in the system did not respond to a circuit pack type inquiry. Follow the procedures outlined in (c) to determine if there is an error.

b. This error indicates that less than 25% of Trunk Group is available.

c. This error indicates that a Port circuit pack in the system did not respond to a vintage inquiry.

   As a result of either of these errors, a Port circuit pack may be physically inserted in a Port slot, but the system may not recognize it.

CUST-ALM (Customer-Provided Alarming Device)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
CUST-ALM	none	test customer-alarm PC	Customer-Provided Alarming Device

1. Where PC is an appropriate port network number and carrier.

The system provides customers a way to connect their own alarm indication device to a switch. The CUST-ALM maintenance object represents this Customer-Provided Alarming Device (CPAD). When an alarm occurs at least to the level to which the CPAD is administered, the CPAD in the Processor Port Network (PPN)is activated. The CPAD is administered by the Maintenance-Related System-Parameters Form (CPE Alarm Activation Level field). The CPAD is connected to the Processor circuit pack. The valid levels to which to set the CPE Alarm Activation Level are: *none, warning, minor,* or *major.* The CPAD is also activated within a cabinet whenever Emergency Transfer is invoked within that cabinet. The CUST-ALM MO is not maintained by the system and does not generate any alarms. If a problem is suspected with the CPAD, it may be tested using the **test customer-alarm** command, which activates the device by closing the relay on the Processor circuit pack for 1 minute. The repeat parameter may be used to close the relay for a longer length of time (5 minutes is the suggested repeat value).

The CPAD is also activated within a cabinet whenever Emergency Transfer is invoked within that cabinet. The CUST-ALM MO is not maintained by the system, and does not generate any alarms. If a problem is suspected with the CPAD, it may be tested using the **test customer-alarm** command, which activates the device by closing the relay on either the Processor circuit pack for 1 minute. The repeat parameter may be used to close the relay for a longer length of time (5 minutes is the suggested repeat value).

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-176. CUST-ALM error log entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
none	none	none			

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

There are no errors associated with the CPAD CUST-ALM MO. The **test customer-alarm PC** command is provided to allow a technician to check that the customer-provided alarming device is correctly installed and functional. It is recommended that this test be run at least once after both the switch and the customer alarm have been installed.

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Customer-Provided Alarming Device Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-177. CUST-ALM system technician-demanded tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Customer-Provided Alarming Device Test (#115)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Customer-Provided Alarming Device Test (#115)

This test closes the relay that activates the CPAD for 1 minute only within the port network specified. If it takes longer than 1 minute to check that the CPAD has been activated, the Repeat field on the **test customer-alarm PC** command can be used to close the relay for up to 99 minutes. Note that when the repeat option is used, the results for Test #115 come back immediately and, for each test that passed, the CPAD is kept on for that many minutes. The CPAD does not go off after 1 minute and then come back on. Instead, the CPAD is kept on continuously for the entire time. If the CPAD is being activated and deactivated in a flickering fashion, there is a problem with either the CPAD or the Processor circuit pack.

Table 6-178. TEST #115 Customer-Provided Alarming Device Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
(blank) 1000 2029	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Try the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The switch software successfully sent the request to the Processor circuit pack to turn on the CPAD. The CPAD must be physically inspected to verify that it is working. If the CPAD is working and the customer has complained that the CPAD did not indicate a system alarm when it occurred, then check the administered levels for turning on the CPAD via the Display System-Parameter Maintenance screen form. Compare these levels with the customer's specifications. If Test #115 passes, and the CPAD is not being activated, check the connection of the CPAD to the Processor circuit pack. If the CPAD can be activated but cannot be deactivated, first check to make sure Emergency Transfer is not activated in the affected port network via the **status system** command. Emergency Transfer can be forced to manual OFF by the Emergency Transfer switch on the Processor circuit pack. If Emergency Transfer is OFF and the CPAD still cannot be deactivated, check the administered levels for the CPAD with the Display System-Parameter Maintenance screen form and compare against the alarm levels currently present in the system (**display alarms** command).

DAT-LINE (Data Line)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
DAT-LINE	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	Data Line
DAT-LINE	WARNING	test port PCSSpp sh	Data Line

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

The TN726 Data Line circuit pack is a port circuit that provides connectivity from the system to asynchronous CPE having RS232-compatible serial interfaces. There are eight data lines (DAT-LINEs) on the Data Line circuit pack. If there are errors associated with the DT-LN-BD (Data Line Circuit Pack), refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368.

Data Lines are administered via the administration terminal **add data-module** command. The data module type is *data-line*. The **list data-module** command lists all administered data modules in the system.

The TN750 Announcement circuit pack has one Data Line on it. The Data Line is used for saving and restoring announcements. For a description of this feature, refer to ''ANN-BD (announcement circuit pack)'' on page 6-113. Also, if there are errors associated with the Announcement circuit pack, refer to ''ANN-BD (announcement circuit pack)''.

NOTE:
If the tests for the Data Line in question pass and there are still user-reported problems, there is probably an external problem. Test the ADU, following the procedures outlined in *User Manual Z3A Asynchronous Data Unit* (555-401-701). If the ADU appears to be working properly, check the external wiring and, finally, check the customer equipment.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Value

Table 6-179. Data Line Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1		Digital Loop Around Test (#171)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 2
15(a)	Any	Audit Update Test (#36)			
18	0	busyout port PCSSpp	WARNING	OFF	release port PCSSpp
130 (b)		None	WARNING	ON	test port PCSSpp sh
257		Conference Circuit Test (#7)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 2
513		NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 2
769(a)	Any (c)	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. This is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction. Run the Short Test Sequence and investigate errors (if any).

b. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

c. This error is logged when the Data Line circuit pack finds an error with the transmit/receive circuitry of an administered Data Line on circuit pack insertion. Perform the following procedure:

   1. Issue the **busyout board PCSS** command to busyout the Data Line circuit pack on which this port resides.

2. Issue the **reset board PCSS** command. Check the Hardware Error Log to determine if Error Type 769 is logged again for the DAT-LINE MO.

   NOTE:
   When displaying errors, set the `Active Alarms Only` field to **n**.

   If Error Type 769 reappears, replace the DAT-LINE circuit pack. If Error Type 769 does not reappear, proceed to Step 3.

3. Issue the **release board PCSS** command to release the Data Line circuit pack on which this port resides.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Digital Loop Around Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-180. Data line system technician-demanded tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Digital Loop Around Test (#171)	X	X	ND
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Conference Circuit Test (#7)		X	ND
Audit Update Test (#36)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually part of a port's Long Test Sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-181. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. Use **status data-module** to determine when the port is available for testing. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Resolve any TTR-LEV errors. 2. Resolve any TONE-PT errors. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use **status data-module** to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to an already existing error on this port (Error Type 769). 1. Refer to the procedure for Error Type 769. If Error Type 769 still occurs on this port, replace the circuit pack.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-181. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
Any	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was found to be transmitting in error. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests, examining the ADU, external wiring, and customer equipment.

Conference Circuit Test (#7)

The Conference Circuit Test verifies that the NPE channel for the port being tested can correctly perform the conferencing function. The NPE is instructed to listen to several different tones and conference the tones together. The resulting signal is then measured by a Tone Detector port. If the level of the tone is within a certain range, the test passes.

Table 6-182. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. Use **status data-module** to determine when the port is available for testing.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use **status data-module** to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to an already existing error on this port (Error Type 769). 1. Refer to the procedure for Error Type 769. If Error Type 769 still occurs on this port, replace the circuit pack.

Continued on next page

Table 6-182. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The conference circuit test failed (possible off-board problem). 1. Busyout and release the port (data line), and then retest. 2. Replace the circuit pack if the test continues to fail.
	PASS	The port can correctly conference multiple connections. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests, examining the ADU, external wiring, and customer equipment.

Audit Update Test (#36)

This audit makes sure that the hardware state of the Data Line is consistent with the system translations. When this audit is run, the port is queried for the switchhook state, and the software state is updated according to the returned value. Also, the data line options are sent down to the port.

Table 6-183. TEST #36 Audit Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1006	ABORT	The test did not run due to an already existing error on this port (Error Type 769). 1. Refer to the procedure for Error Type 769. If Error Type 769 still occurs on this port, replace the circuit pack.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
7	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The hardware port state is consistent with the software state. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests, examining the ADU, external wiring, and customer equipment.

Digital Loop Around Test (#171)

The Digital Loop Around Test checks the Data Line's ability to transmit and receive data on the TDM Bus. Data is sent through Data Channel 3 (data channel port 3) over the TDM Bus, internally looped through the Data Line back onto the TDM Bus, and received again by Data Channel 3.

If data channel 3 is in use or not administered, this test aborts. This test may fail if Network Control Data Channel 3 is not functioning properly. If there are any DATA-CHL errors in the Error Log, refer to the DATA-BD (Data Channel Processor circuit pack) Maintenance documentation to clear them up first. This test passes regardless of any customer equipment that may be connected to the port, as long as the port is not in use by the equipment.

Table 6-184. TEST #171 Digital Loop Around Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. Use **status data-module** to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005 1007	ABORT	Data Channel 3 is not administered. This port is required to run this test. 1. Verify that data channel 3 is not administered with the **list data-module** command. Administer data channel 3 with the **add data-module** command, and run this test again.
1016	ABORT	Data Channel 3 is busy. The port may be in use on a valid call. Use **status data-module** to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to an already existing error on this port (Error Type 769). 1. Reseat the circuit pack and look in the Error Log. If Error Type 769 still occurs on this port, replace the circuit pack.
2003	ABORT	Failed to receive an off-hook from the Data Line. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2004	ABORT	Failed to receive an off-hook from the Data Channel.
2005	ABORT	The handshake between the data channel and the data line port failed. 1. Look for DATA-CHL errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to DATA-BD (Data Channel Processor circuit pack) Maintenance documentation. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 3. If the test still aborts, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-184. TEST #171 Digital Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	FAIL	The test failed because the data received did not match the data sent. This would indicate that there is a fault somewhere in the transmit/receive path to the TDM Bus, which probably results in data corruption over this port. This test may fail if Data Channel 3 is not functioning properly. 1. Look for DATA-CHL errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to DATA-BD (Data Channel Processor circuit pack) Maintenance documentation. 2. Repeat this test. 3. If the test fails again, replace the Data Line circuit pack.
2000	FAIL	The test failed waiting for the transmitted data to be looped back. 1. Look for DATA-CHL errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to DATA-BD (Data Channel Processor circuit pack) Maintenance documentation. 2. Repeat this test. 3. If the test fails again, replace the Data Line circuit pack.
	PASS	The port can correctly transmit/receive data. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by examining the ADU, external wiring, and customer equipment.

DETR-BD (International Version)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
DETR-BD	MINOR	test board PCSS	Tone Detector Circuit Pack
DETR-BD	WARNING	test board PCSS	Tone Detector Circuit Pack

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier number (for example, A or B); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

The companding mode of the DETR-BD circuit pack must match the administered mode for the system for proper tone detection. The companding mode is administered on the System-Parameters Country-Options form. Refer to *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522).

For all DETR-BD circuit pack level errors, refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368.

DID-BD (Direct Inward Dial Trunk Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
DID-BD	MIN	test board PCSS sh	Direct Inward Dial Trunk Circuit Pack
DID-BD	WRN	test board PCSS sh	Direct Inward Dial Trunk Circuit Pack

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for circuit pack level errors. See also ''DID-TRK (DID Trunk)'' on page 6-404 for related trunk information.

DID-DS1 (DS1 DID Trunk)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
DID-DS1	MAJOR[1]	test trunk <grp>/<mbr> l	Direct Inward Dial Trunk
DID-DS1	MINOR	test trunk <grp>/<mbr> l	Direct Inward Dial Trunk
DID-DS1	WARNING	test trunk <grp>/<mbr>	Direct Inward Dial Trunk

1. A major alarm on a trunk indicates that alarms on these trunks are not downgraded by the **set options** command and that at least 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.

The DID-DS1 trunk provides a digital DID trunk from a CO switch into the system through a DS1 link. A 24 channel DS1 link can support up to 24 DID-DS1 trunk calls simultaneously. A 32 channel DS1 link can support up to 30 DID-DS1 trunk calls simultaneously. A DID-DS1 trunk can be used for both voice and data communications with appropriate DS1 signaling mode (for example, common channel signaling). Only the TN767 and TN464 DS1 Interface circuit packs support the DID-DS1 trunk call processing signalings, wink-start, and immediate-start.

DID-DS1 trunk maintenance provides a means to maintain a DID trunk on a port of DS1 Interface circuit pack. Information included covers the in-line errors log, initialization tests, periodic tests, system technician demand tests, and alarms escalation and elimination. Two trunk service states are specified in the DID-DS1 trunk maintenance. They are: *out-of-service*, the trunk is in a deactivated state and can’t be used for incoming calls; *in-service*, the trunk is in an activated state and can be used for incoming calls. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack is out-of-service, then all trunks on the DS1 Interface circuit pack are put into out-of-service state and a Warning alarm is raised.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-185. DID-DS1 Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test trunk <grp>/<mbr> sh r 1
1 (a)	Any				
15 (b)	Any	Port Audit and Update Test (#36)			
18 (c)			WARNING	OFF	release trunk <grp>/mbr>
130 (d)		None	WARNING	ON	test trunk <grp>/<mbr>
257 (e)	57474 57473				
513 (f)	57392	None	MIN/MAJ[2]	OFF	
769 (g)	57393	None	MIN/MAJ[2]	OFF	
1281		Conference Circuit Test (#7)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[3]	ON	test trunk <grp>/<mbr> l
1537		NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[3]	ON	test trunk <grp>/<mbr> l
1793 (h)				ON	test board PCSS l
2305(i)	50944	None	MIN/MAJ[2]	OFF	
3840 (j)		Port Audit and Update Test (#36)			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. This alarm will only be raised when the System-Parameter Country form has the Base Tone Generator field set to 4 (Italy). This alarm will be a MINOR alarm unless 75% or more trunks in this trunk group are out of service, then the alarm will be upgraded to a MAJOR alarm.
3. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the values used in the **set options** command. If the Minor alarm is not downgraded by the **set options** values, the Minor alarm is upgraded to a Major alarm if 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.

Notes:

a. DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a hardware error. The Aux Data field contains the Error Type: 57476, on-hook before wink; 57477, on-hook before ready to receive digits; 57485, wink too short for valid signal.

b. This is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction. Run the Short Test Sequence and investigate errors (if any).

c. System Technician has busied out the trunk to out-of-service state. No calls can be made on this trunk.

d. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

e. DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a hardware error. The Aux Data field contains the Error Type: 57474, rotary dial rate above 12 pulses per second; 57473, rotary dial rate below eight pulses per second.

f. DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a hardware error. The Aux Data field contains the Error Type: 57392, no external release on PBX disconnect.

g. DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a hardware error. The Aux Data field contains the Error Type: 57393, belated external release on PBX disconnect.

h. DS1 Interface circuit pack is out-of-service. Look for DS1-BD errors in Hardware Error Log. Refer to ''DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-479 for details.

i. Error Type 2305—This error indicates that a signaling change was detected by the PBX trunk circuit pack which is inconsistent with the present state of the trunk.

j. Port Audit and Update Test (#36) failed due to an internal system error. Enter **status trunk** command to verify the status of the trunk. If the trunk is out-of-service, then enter the **release trunk** command to put it back to in-service. Retry the test command.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order they are presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *NPE Crosstalk Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-186. DID-DS1 system technician-demanded tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Conference Circuit Test (#7)		X	ND
Port Audit and Update Test (#36)		X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually only part of a port's Long Test Sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-187. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test were not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active but the port is not in use (no calls), check the error log for error type 1025 (see the Error Log table for a description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1 minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM BUS error. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM Bus errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-187. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1 minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to a previously existing error on the specific port or a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the previously existing error.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2053	ABORT	At least one of the following errors is found on the DS1 circuit pack: 1281—Loss of signal, 1793—Blue Alarm, 2049—Red Alarm, 2305—Yellow Alarm, 1537—Hyperactivity. Look for the above error types in the Hardware Error Log and follow the procedures given in the appropriate DS1-BD or UDS1-BD maintenance documentation for the listed error types.

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Table 6-187. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
ANY	FAIL	The test failed. This can be due to on-board or off-board problems. Off-board problems of concern include EXP-PN and EXP-INTF faults, TDM-BUS faults, and faults associated with the tone detectors/tone generators. Clear all off-board problems before replacing the board. Keep in mind that a TDM-BUS problem is usually the result of a faulty board connected to the backplane or bent pins on the backplane. 1. Look for EXP-PN and/or EXP-INTF errors in the error log. If present, refer to the EXP-PN and the EXP-INTF Maintenance documentation. 2. Look for TDM-BUS errors in the error log. If present, refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093. 3. Look for TONE-BD and/or TONE-PT errors in the error log. If present, refer to the TONE-BD and ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 4. Retest when the faults from steps 1, 2, and 3 are cleared. Replace the board only if the test fails.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and by examining station, trunk, or external wiring.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to see that there is a valid board inserted.

Conference Circuit Test (#7)

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The Conference Circuit Test verifies that the NPE channel for the port being tested can correctly perform the conferencing function. The NPE is instructed to listen to several different tones and conference the tones together. The resulting signal is then measured by a Tone Detector port. If the level of the tone is within a certain range, the test passed.

Table 6-188. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test were not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active but the port is not in use (no calls), check the error log for error type 1025 (see the Error Log table for a description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions, or it may have time slots out of service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to t''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic and the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-188. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present or some of the tone detectors may be out of service. Issue the **list measurements tone-receiver** command to display basic information about the system's tone receivers. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the error log. If present, refer to "TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the error log. If present, refer to "TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Issue the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1018	ABORT	The test was disabled via translation. You may want to determine why the test has been disabled before you enable it. 1. Verify that the 'Maintenance Test' field on the 'Trunk Administration' screen is set to 'n'. To enable the test, change the trunk administration and enter 'y' into the 'Maintenance Test' field. 2. Repeat the test.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to a previously existing error on the specific port or a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the previously existing error.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-188. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
2053	ABORT	At least one of the following errors is found on the DS1 circuit pack: 1281—Loss of signal, 1793—Blue Alarm, 2049—Red Alarm, 2305—Yellow Alarm, 1537—Hyperactivity. Look for the above error types in the Hardware Error Log and follow the procedures given in the appropriate DS1-BD or UDS1-BD maintenance documentation for the listed error types.
	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port did not conference the tones correctly. This can cause noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Enter the **list configuration board PCSS** command. If the circuit pack is a TN767B vintage 8 or 9, replace the circuit pack with a TN767C V3 or later. The error log may have error type 1281. 2. Test all administered trunks on the board. If one fails, this could be an off-board problem (such as an incoming seizure or an off-hook port seizure during the test). Retest the board. 3. If all of the ports fail, check the CABINET (see note below). 4. If several ports fail, check the error log for TONE-BD or TONE-PT errors. If there are such errors, take the appropriate action. When the TONE errors have cleared, rerun the test. 5. If the retry passes and troubles have been reported, coordinate isolation with the CO. Make sure that the switch, the CO, and any NTCE equipment (the CSUs) have the correct administration. 6. Replace the circuit pack. **NOTE:** If the conference circuit test fails for all ports on a circuit pack, a -5 volt power problem is indicated.

Continued on next page

Table 6-188. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	PASS	The port can correctly conference multiple connections. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and by examining station, trunk, or external wiring. **NOTE:** This test always passes for TN742 Analog circuit packs prior to Vintage 4.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to see that there is a valid board inserted.

Port Audit and Update Test (#36)

This test sends port level translation data from the switch processor to the DS1 Interface circuit pack to assure that the trunk’s translation is correct. Translation updates include the following data: trunk type (in/out), dial type, timing parameters, and signaling bits enabled. The port audit operation verifies the consistency of the current state of the trunk as kept in the DS1 Interface circuit pack and in the switch software.

Table 6-189. TEST #36 Port Audit and Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	The port may be busy with a valid call. Issue the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active but the port is not in use (no calls), check the error log for error type 1025 (see the Error Log table for a description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1006	ABORT	The test was aborted because the trunk is out of service. 1. Use the **status trunk** command to verify that the trunk is out of service. 2. If the trunk is out of service, determine why. 3. If it is OK to put the trunk back in service, issue the **release trunk** command to put the trunk back in service, and then retry the test.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Test failed due to Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-189. TEST #36 Port Audit and Update Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	Trunk translation has been updated successfully. The current trunk states kept in the DS1 Interface circuit pack and switch software are consistent. If the trunk is busied out, the test does not run, but returns PASS. To verify that the trunk is in-service: 1. Enter **status-command** to verify that the trunk is in-service. If the trunk is in-service, no further action is necessary. If the trunk is out-of-service, continue to Step 2. 2. Enter **release-trunk** command to put trunk back into in-service. 3. Retry the test command.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to see that there is a valid board inserted.

DID-TRK (DID Trunk)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
DID-TRK	MAJOR[2]	test port PCSSpp l	DID Trunk
DID-TRK	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	DID Trunk
DID-TRK	WARNING	test port PCSSpp l	DID Trunk

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B; and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).
2. A MAJOR alarm on a trunk indicates that alarms on these trunks are not downgraded by the **set options** command and that at least 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.

Direct Inward Dial (DID) trunks coming from the Central Office (CO) allow outside parties to call directly to an extension in the system. DID Trunk circuit packs include:

TN753	United States
TN2146	Belgium and the Netherlands
TN2139	Italy
TN 436	Australia
TN459	United Kingdom

The DID Trunk circuit packs support eight, incoming-only, ports. Each port provides an interface between the 2-wire analog line from the CO and the DEFINITY system. The DID port receives 3 to 5 digits from the CO that is used to directly connect an outside caller to the called station without assistance from an attendant. See Figure 6-12.

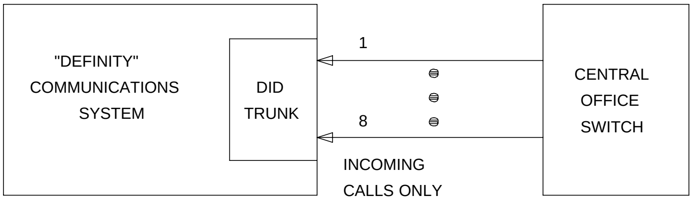

Figure 6-12. DID Trunk Interactions

For each call, the CO switch signals the system by opening and closing individual DID loops (one of the eight ports) and causing the starting or stopping of loop current.

A DID trunk operation involves three significant aspects:

1. Transmission—deals with the interface requirements regarding all AC signals. Transmission includes gain, analog to digital encoding, and digital to analog decoding.
2. Signaling—involves interpretation of DC signals appearing on Tip and Ring to and from the CO. These signals include off-hook, on-hook, and dial pulse detection.
3. Switch Connection—involves the connection between the trunk circuitry and the TDM Bus of the system. It operates the switchhook connection to the TDM Bus.

Four tests are implemented to diagnose the health of a DID trunk. All of them test on-board circuitry only. They are:

1. Looparound and Conference Circuit Test—verifies the transmission operation of the circuit pack (loop around within the port), and checks the conference capabilities of all ports.

   This test may fail due to noise induced by adjacent electric power lines. Customers having this problem should resolve it with their local power company. To temporarily alleviate the alarm caused by the failure of this test, the test may be disabled from trunk administration Test field. (This also disables the port diagnostic test).
2. NPE Crosstalk Test—verifies the switch connection operation of the circuit pack. The test also verifies that the trunk circuitry only talks on the selected time slot on the TDM Bus and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections.
3. Port Diagnostic Test—the battery feed circuitry is tested for hook detection.

4. Port Audit Update Test—updates the DID translation information on individual ports of the DID trunk. The port translation data consists of signaling parameters whose values depend on the CO switch connected to the trunk. These parameters include:
   - Wink (signal indicating PBX is ready to receive digits) or immediate start
   - Dial tone or rotary dialing trunk
   - Rotary dialing inter-digit timing
   - Network balance R/RC
   - Disconnect timing

Additional in-line testing is performed while a call is in progress. Thus, in-line errors may occur during operation. See Error Log table for a description of these errors. These errors may be reproduced by using the trunk (that is, placing a call) and checking their occurrence in the Hardware Error Log.

Problems detected during signaling may be caused by faults off-board (in the CO switch or connections) for which a Warning alarm is raised.

Before a maintenance test can be run on a port, the port must be idle. If an incoming call seizes the port which is being tested by maintenance, the test is aborted, and the incoming call proceeds.

For transmission and signaling standard specification, refer to Digital PBX Standards document RS4648.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-190. DID Trunk Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1 (a)	Any	None	WRN	OFF	
1 (b)	57476	None	WRN	OFF	
1 (c)	57477	None	WRN	OFF	
1 (d)	57483	None	WRN	OFF	
15 (e)	Any	Port Audit Update (#36)			

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Table 6-190. DID Trunk Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
18	0	busyout trunk <grp/mbr>	WRN	OFF	release trunk <grp/mbr>
130 (f)		None	WRN	ON	test trunk <grp>/<mbr>
257 (g)	57472	None	WRN	OFF	
257 (h)	57473	None	WRN	OFF	
257 (i)	57474	None	WRN	OFF	
257 (j)	57475	None	WRN	OFF	
513 (k)	57392	None	MAJ/MIN / WRN[2]	OFF	
510 (l)	57393	None			
769	Any	Port Diagnostic (#35)	MAJ/MIN / WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp r 3
1025		Loop Around and Conference (#33)	MAJ/MIN / WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp r 3
1281		NPE Crosstalk (#6)	MAJ/MIN / WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp r 3
1537	Any	Port Diagnostic (#35)	MAJ/MIN / WRN[2]	OFF	test port PCSSpp r 3
1793 (m)	57489	None	None		

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the values used in the **set options** command. If the Minor alarm is not downgraded by the **set-options** values, the Minor alarm is upgraded to a Major alarm if 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.

Notes:

A common trouble on DID trunks, which reports no errors or alarms, occurs when the CO busies out the port (disconnects port). This situation occurs when the CO thinks there are problems with the DID port. In this case, no incoming calls are possible through this port. In addition to complaints received from outside callers trying unsuccessfully to call in, this problem can be diagnosed by listing measurements on lightly used trunks. If a particular port is detected as not in use, a call to the CO is necessary to get the connection back in service.

a. This condition occurs when the tone detector times out waiting for digits.

1 – Verify trunk administered wink/immediate-start parameter.

2 – Verify the dial type.

3 – Refer problem to the CO.

b. Rotary dial before wink – This condition occurs when the CO starts dialing before the PBX sends wink on a wink-start trunk.

1 – Verify trunk administered wink/immediate-start parameter.

2 – Refer problem to CO.

c. Rotary dial too early – This condition occurs when the CO starts dialing too soon after seizure on an immediate-start trunk.

1 – Verify trunk administered wink/immediate-start parameter.

2 – Refer problem to CO.

d. Rotary dial pulse during wink – This condition occurs when the CO sends rotary dial digits too soon after seizure on a wink-start trunk.

1 – Verify trunk administered wink/immediate-start parameter.

2 – Refer problem to CO.

e. This is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction. Run the Short Test Sequence and investigate associated errors (if any).

f. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

g. Rotary dial pulse on-hook longer than 105 msec – Break between rotary pulses is too long.

1 – Test trunk by performing an incoming test call.

2 – Refer problem to CO.

h. Rotary dial rate below eight pulses/sec – More than 135 msec between two successive breaks.

1 – Verify trunk administered interdigit-timing parameters.

2 – Refer problem to CO.

i. Rotary dial rate above 12 pulses/sec – Less than 75 msec between two successive breaks.

1 – Verify trunk administered interdigit-timing parameters.

2 – Refer problem to CO.

j. Digit detection – Co is starting new rotary dial digit within 150 msec of previous digit.

   1 – Verify trunk administered interdigit timing parameters.

   2 – Refer problem to CO.

k. Loop current active – CO not releasing trunk after PBX disconnect. Occurs when the PBX end drops first and the CO does not release the trunk within four minutes.

   1 – Verify the interface to the network with a hand telephone set. If calls are placed correctly, then refer problem to the CO.

   2 – If unable to place calls or this equipment is not available, check the status on port using the **status trunk** command. If active but not connected, disconnect bridging clips at the network interface. Check status on the trunk. If trunk went idle, then replace clips. If trunk is still active but unable to place calls, refer problem to the CO.

l. Late CO trunk release – This event only happens after the occurrence of Error Type 513. The CO released the trunk four minutes after the PBX dropped the call. This event decrements the severity (error count) of Error Type 513, or may mean the problem related to Error Type 513 has been fixed.

   1 – Verify that Error Type 513 does not occur again. Refer to Error 513.

m. Incomplete Dial timer expired. This error applies only to the TN459. Problem with incoming dialing stream. Refer problem to the CO.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *DID-TRK Loop Around and Conference Circuit Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from subsequent tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-191. DID Trunk system technician-demanded tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Port Diagnostic Test (#35)	X	X	ND
Loop Around and Conference Circuit Test (#33)		X	ND
Port Audit Update Test (#36)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually only part of a port's Long Test Sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-192. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension, attendant number, or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status station**, **status attendant**, or **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is active but the port is not in use (no calls), then check the Error Log for Error Type 513 (see Error Log table for description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to T''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-192. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension, attendant number, or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status station**, **status attendant**, or **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-192. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
Any	FAIL	This test can fail due to on-board or off-board problems. Off-board problems of concern include EXP-INTF faults, TDM-BUS faults, and faults associated with the tone detectors/tone generators. Clear all off-board problems before replacing the board. Keep in mind that a TDM-BUS problem is usually the result of a faulty board connected to the backplane or bent pins on the backplane. 1. Look for EXP-INTF errors in the error log. If present, refer to the EXP-INTF Maintenance documentation. 2. Look for TDM-BUS errors in the error log. If present, refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093. 3. Look for TONE-BD and/or TONE-PT errors in the error log. If present, refer to the TONE-BD Maintenance documentation and ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 4. Test the board when the faults from steps 1, 2, and 3 are cleared. Replace the board only if the test fails.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and by examining station, trunk, or external wiring.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Translate the board, if necessary. 2. Issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Looparound and Conference Circuit Test (#33)

This test checks the reflective and non-reflective loop around and conference capabilities of a DID port circuit. The test that uses 404-Hz, 1004-Hz, and 2804-Hz tones is an on-board test only. Each tone is separately transmitted to and from the port (loop around within the port) and verified.

This test may fail due to noise induced by adjacent electric power lines. Customers having this problem should resolve it with their local power company. To temporarily alleviate the alarm caused by the failure of this test, the test may be disabled from trunk administration Test field. (This also disables the port diagnostic test.

Table 6-193. TEST #33 Looparound and Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension, attendant number, or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status station**, **status attendant**, or **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is active but the port is not in use (no calls), check the Error Log for Error Type 513 (see Error Log table for description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-193. TEST #33 Looparound and Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension, attendant number, or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status station**, **status attendant**, or **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook), if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1018	ABORT	Test disabled via administration. Verify that the "Maintenance Tests?" field on the Trunk Group Form is set to "n." To enable the test, issue the **change trunk-group x** command where "x" equals the number of the trunk group to be tested. Then change the entry in the "Maintenance Tests?" field on the form to "y."
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. This may be due to the port being seized. 1. This abort code is usually associated with tone-clock (TONE-BD, TONE-PT, and TDM-CLK) resources. First, clear any tone errors in the error log. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-193. TEST #33 Looparound and Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
3	FAIL	The nonreflective 1004 Hz tone test of the port failed. An echo was detected from the port. Poor quality transmission was detected to or from the port. The problem may be off-board.
7		The conference capabilities of the port failed. Poor quality transmission was detected to or from the port. The problem may be off-board.
129		The reflective 404-Hz tone test failed. Poor quality transmission was detected to or from the port. The problem may be off-board.
131		The reflective 1004-Hz tone test failed. Poor quality transmission was detected to or from the port. The problem may be off-board.
133		The reflective 2804-Hz tone test failed. Poor quality transmission was detected to or from the port. The problem may be off-board. **CAUTION:** *The port may still be operational, or the fault may be off-board (connections or CO). Off-board problems also include incoming seizures or off-hook port seizures during the test and, perhaps somewhat unlikely, noise induced by adjacent electric power lines. Customers having this problem should resolve it with their local power company to temporarily alleviate the alarm caused by the failure of this test. The test may be disabled from trunk administration 'Test' field. This turns off all testing for that trunk group except for tests 6 and 36.* Proceed as follows unless power or tone problems are suspected (see note below). 1. To make sure the problem is on-board, disconnect the port from the far-end and retry the test. Coordinate this with the CO, or do it after busy hours. 2. If the retry fails, replace the circuit pack. 3. If the retry passes and no troubles have been reported, disable the test in the trunk group administration. If the retry passes and troubles have been reported, coordinate isolation with the CO. If the loop around and conference circuit test fails for all ports on a circuit pack, a -5 volt power problem is indicated.

Continued on next page

Table 6-193. TEST #33 Looparound and Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	PASS	DID Trunk Loop Around and Conference Test is successful. This port is functioning properly. 1. If users are reporting troubles, examine loop connections to the port and refer problem to the CO.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Translate the board, if necessary. 2. Issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Port Diagnostic Test (#35)

This test checks a port's battery feed circuitry. The battery feed circuitry is tested for on-/off-hook detection, battery shutdown, and battery reversal (WINK) capabilities.

Table 6-194. TEST #35 Port Diagnostic Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	System resources required to run this test were not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test were not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active but the port is not in use (no calls), then check the error log for error type 513 (refer to the Error Log table for a description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, busyout and release the trunk, and then retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times. 3. If the test continues to abort, check for wiring errors toward the CO which may cause the trunk to lock up. 4. If the wiring is OK and the test continues to abort, replace the TN753.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension, attendant number, or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status station**, **status attendant**, or **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1018	ABORT	Test has been disabled by trunk group administration. Verify that the `Maintenance Tests?` field on the Trunk Group Form is set to **n**. To enable the test, issue the **change trunk-group x** command where "x" equals the number of the trunk group to be tested. Then change the entry in the `Maintenance Tests?` field on the form to **y**.

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Table 6-194. TEST #35 Port Diagnostic Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
61446	FAIL	Battery feed test failed. A loop current fault was detected. This is most probably an incoming CO-line problem. This failure code is only reported by the TN2139 Italian DID circuit pack. 1. Check the incoming CO-line for loop current. If none is detected refer the problem to the CO. 2. If the CO-line checks out OK, the failure must be on the DID port. Replace the circuit pack.
61456	FAIL	Battery feed test failed. An on-board problem was detected. This port is out-of-service. 1. Replace circuit pack.
61472	FAIL	Battery feed test failed. A problem with the incoming CO-line was detected. 1. Check the incoming CO-line for proper operation. If warranted, refer the problem to the CO. 2. If the CO-line checks out OK, the failure must be on the DID port. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	Current flow was detected for this port. 1. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and by examining connections. 2. Refer problem to the CO.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Translate the board, if necessary. 2. Issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Port Audit Update Test (#36)

This test sends updates of the DID port translation for all ports on the circuit pack that have been translated. The update is non-disruptive and guards against possible corruption of translation data contained on the circuit pack. No response message is expected from the circuit pack once it receives translation updates. The port translation data includes: wink or immediate start trunk, dial tone or rotary dialing trunk, rotary dialing inter-digit timing, Network balance R/RC, and disconnect timing.

Table 6-195. TEST #36 Port Audit Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1006	ABORT	The port has been placed out of service, perhaps by craft busyout. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is out of service, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is in service and idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is in service and idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run the test.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	This test passed. Translation information was successfully updated on the circuit pack. 1. If signaling troubles are reported (Error Types 1, 257, or 513 in Error Log table), verify translation information for this port. 2. Refer problem to the CO. If the trunk is busied out, the test does not run, but returns PASS. To verify that the trunk is in-service: 1. Enter **status-command** to verify that the trunk is in-service. If the trunk is in-service, no further action is necessary. If the trunk is out-of-service, continue to Step 2. 2. Enter **release-trunk** command to put trunk back into in-service. 3. Retry the test command.

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Table 6-195. TEST #36 Port Audit Update Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Translate the board, if necessary. 2. Issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

DIG-BD (Digital Line Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
DIG-BD	MIN	test board PCSS sh	Digital Line Circuit Pack
DIG-BD	WRN	test board PCSS sh	Digital Line Circuit Pack

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

Refer to “XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)” on page 6-1368 for circuit pack level errors. See also “DIG-LINE (Digital Line)” on page 6-421 for related line information.

DIG-LINE (Digital Line)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
DIG-LINE	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	Digital Line
DIG-LINE	WARNING	test port PCSSpp sh	Digital Line

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, or B); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01).

DIG-LINE maintenance monitors and tests ports on Digital Line circuit packs and the hardware connected to those ports for lines administered as a digital station. These include stations with just a digital voice terminal and stations with a digital voice terminal and a linked data module. Stand-alone data modules, and data adaptors in stand-alone mode, are covered by the PDMODULE and TDMODULE maintenance objects. Circuit pack-level maintenance is covered by DIG-BD whose strategy is described in the ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368. The following circuit packs support digital lines:

Table 6-196. Digital Line Circuit Packs

Code	Ports	Type	Companding	Endpoints
TN754 TN754B TN2181 TN2224 B/CP	8 8 16 24	4-wire DCP 4-wire DCP 2-wire IDCP 2-wire IDCP	mu-law A-law/mu-law A-law/mu-law A-law/mu-law	7400 series digital voice terminals, attendant consoles, 510D personal terminals, MT515 BCTs, DCP data modules
TN2136 TN2181 TN2224 B/CP	8 16 24	2-Wire IDCP 2-wire IDCP 2-wire IDCP	A-law/mu-law A-law/mu-law A-law/mu-law	Data Adaptors (DA), Italtel Digital Telephone Models 1 and 2 (IDT1/2).

Each digital line port supports two 64 kbps information channels (primary and secondary) and one 8kbps signaling channel. Digital voice terminals always use the primary information channel. Thus only one voice terminal can be connected to each port. The secondary information channel can be used to connect a data terminal via a Digital Terminal Data Module (DTDM) or a Data Adaptor (DA). All other devices currently supported by Digital Line circuit packs communicate on the primary information channel. Figure 6-13 shows examples of digital line connectivity.

Only the TN754B or TN2136 should be used in out-of-building applications. For important information pertaining to protection required for out-of-building digital voice terminals, see *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Test for Single-Carrier Cabinets* (555-233-120).

It should be noted that TN2181 and TN2224B/CP support both modes as shown in Figure 6-13 and Figure 6-14 on page 6-423.

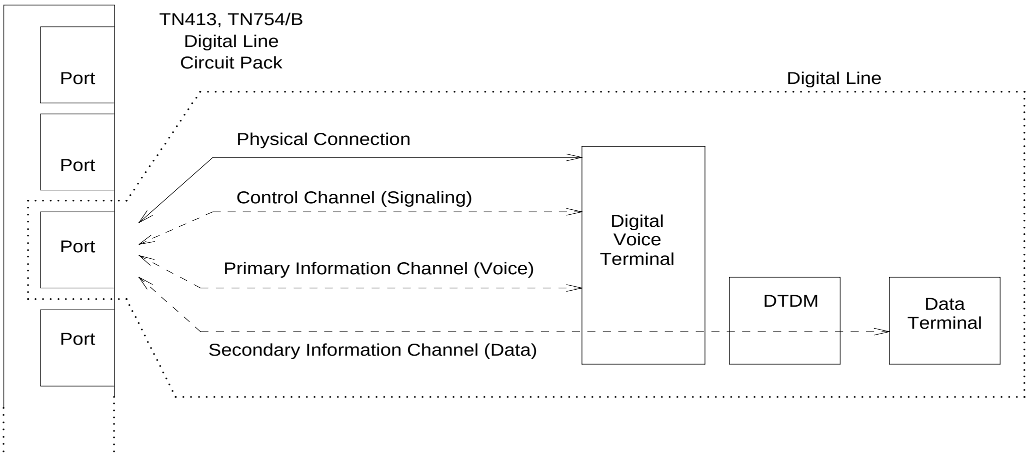

Figure 6-13. Digital Line Connectivity

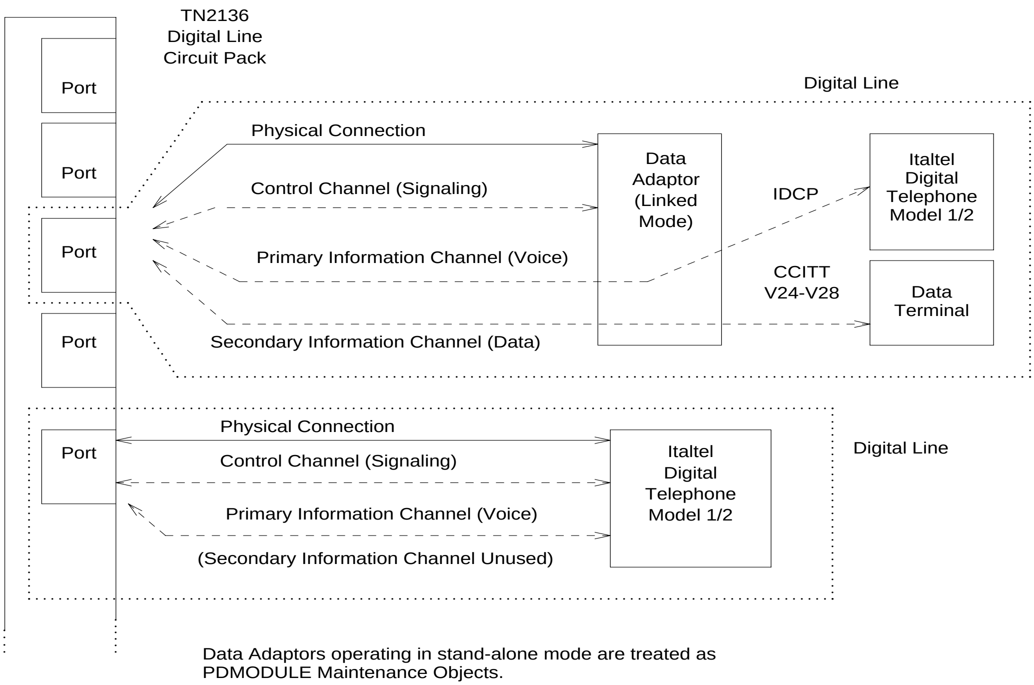

Figure 6-14. Digital Line Connections

Only 2-wire Italtel Digital Telephone Models 1 and 2 (IDT1/2) or DAs can be directly connected to a TN2136. Avaya DCP (4-wire) digital voice terminals and data modules can be connected to these circuit packs via Italtel's 2/4-wire adapter. DAs can operate in either of two modes which are covered by different maintenance objects:

DA Mode	Administered as:	Endpoint	Maintenance Object
Stand-alone	PDM	Data endpoint only	PDMODULE
Linked	DTDM	IDT1/2 and optional data terminal	DIG-LINE

Digital Line maintenance interacts with Digital Line circuit pack (DIG-BD) maintenance, and results of DIG-LINE testing can be affected by the health of the Digital Line circuit pack. Keep this in mind when investigating reported Digital Line problems.

There are instances where the service state of a station is mentioned. It is helpful to understand what is meant by the different service states that may exist. The different service states which apply to digital line station are explained as follows.:

Out-of-Service	The port, and thus the station, have been removed from service. Busyouts put the port in the out-of-service state.
Ready-for-Service	The port on the circuit pack has been put into service, but the voice terminal has not yet established signaling communications with the port.
In-Service	The voice terminal has established signaling communications with the port, and the system is ready to process calls to and from that station. A terminal in the ready-for-service state will progress to the in-service state if it is functioning normally. It can also be forced into the in-service state by going off-hook.

Downloading of Terminal Parameters

Programmable Terminals

The following information is presented as background information to help understand how maintenance software interacts with terminal parameter downloading.

Terminal Types:

The following terminals can be downloaded:

1. 84xx multibutton digital voice terminals (8403D01A, 8410B, 8410D02A, 8434D01A) with optional expansion module
2. 603A1 and 603D1 Callmaster terminals for telemarketing applications
3. 302B1 attendant console
4. 64xx series can recieve terminal parameters

Circuit Packs

1. 8400x, 302B1 Terminals
   a. TN754 (4-wire, Mu-law)
      Minimum usable vintage for 8410D and 8434D terminals - V11
   b. TN754B (4-wire, A-law/Mu-law selectable)
   c. TN2181 (2-wire, 16-port, A-law/Mu-law selectable)
   d. TN2224B/CP (2-wire, 24-port, A-law/mu-law selectable)
2. 603A1/D1 Terminals
   a. TN754 (4-wire, Mu-law),
   b. TN754B (4-wire, A-law/Mu-law selectable)

Downloadable Terminal Parameters

The following parameters are downloaded to programmable terminals:

Table 6-197. Downloadable Parameters

Parameter	Scope	Terminal
International Flags (A-law/Mu-law, Display Mode, DLI Voltage level)	System level	84xx, 603x, 302B1
Primary Levels (Transmission & Sidetone)	System level	84xx, 603x, 302B1
Adjunct Levels (Transmission & Sidetone)	System level	84xx
Handset Expander Option	System level	84xx
Administrable Options (Speakerphone & Mute Button)	Per-terminal	84xx, 64xx
Administrable Softkeys	Per-terminal, System level	8410D, 8434D

Nonvolatile Memory

Nonvolatile memory is used to store downloadable parameters in programmable terminals. Therefore, once the terminal has been downloaded, it is not be necessary to download it again, even if power is removed from the terminal.

If the nonvolatile memory fails with power still present, the terminal reverts to its default factory settings except for its A-law/mu-law companding settings which are stored in RAM. If power is removed after the nonvolatile memory fails, the terminal reverts to its factory default settings.

Mu-law companding is assigned as a default setting at the factory, so for domestic use, a programmable terminal can place calls, even though it has not been downloaded from the PBX.

Download Actions

There are several different scenarios that cause a terminal to be downloaded. As described below, these can occur as part of background maintenance activity or on demand from the System Access Terminal or from a station.

For the background actions described below, the terminal will be downloaded automatically if a download retry flag for the terminal is set in software. This flag is set at the time translation is loaded at boot time, when translation which affects the parameters of a terminal is changed as part of system administration actions, and when a port is inserted in software as a result of board insertion or translation change.

Automatic Download Actions

1. System Reboot/Restart

   A global download action is started when periodic maintenance tests start after a system reboot/restart regardless of whether the parameters have been downloaded previously.

2. Periodic Tests

   If the download flag is still set when periodic tests are run on a terminal, a download action will occur. This operation is required in case a terminal could not be downloaded previously because it was off-hook at the time the system first booted or because the terminal was off-hook at the time translation associated with downloadable parameters was changed.

   Note that it may take more than an hour for periodic tests to reach the terminal that needs to be downloaded.

3. Terminal Administration

   A downloadable terminal is automatically downloaded when translation changes associated with downloadable parameters are made as part of system administration. As shown in Table 10-128, these changes can be for a specified terminal or may be system-wide. If the change is for system-level parameter, a background global update request is made to download all programmable terminals.

   This global update may take more than an hour for a system with several thousand programmable terminals.

4. Port Insertion

   Whenever maintenance software initiates a request to place a port into service, a terminal download action is started on that terminal if that terminal is programmable. This port insertion action occurs under the following circumstances:

   a. A digital line circuit pack that is physically inserted into the system has ports currently administered for programmable terminals.

If more than 20 port insertion requests are received within a few seconds, a global download request is started up as a background task. This action updates all programmable terminals instead of just those being inserted. This is done to avoid system overload for situations where there is massive board insertion.

b. A station port is added to the system by a "**add station**" or "**change station**" command.

c. A TTI port is activated.

5. Audits

As part of periodic maintenance, the hardware status audit test queries programmable terminals to determine which levels and/or options are being used. If the reported values are not equal to the administered values, the system will initiate a terminal download action. This audit does NOT check the parameters used for softkeys.

6. Activation of TTI

A terminal is downloaded automatically when it is activated using the Terminal Translation Initialization feature. Therefore, no special user actions are required for TTI.

NOTE:
Plugging the station cord into a terminal does not automatically cause the terminal to be downloaded. If this terminal has factory defaults or if the terminal has been previously downloaded with parameters different than those desired, use one of the demand download actions described below to download the terminal.

Demand Download Actions

1. Busyout/Release Command

A maintenance demand busyout/release request for a station will cause the terminal to be downloaded regardless of its previous download status.

2. Feature Access Code

A Refresh Terminal Parameters Feature Access Code can be used to request a terminal download action. When this code is followed by a "#", the programmable parameters for the current terminal are downloaded when the terminal goes on hook. When this code is followed by an extension, the programmable parameters for the specified station are downloaded.

This Refresh Terminal Parameters Feature Access Code is assigned on the second page of the "feature-access-codes" screen.

A confirmation is returned if the download request is accepted. A busy tone is returned if the request is made from a different station when the target station is off-hook.

The first three green call appearance LEDs on the 84xx 603x terminal will be turned on for three seconds if the station was successfully downloaded as a result of an entry of a Refresh Terminal Parameters Facility Access Code. This is not true for the 302B1 terminal.

There is no visible display on a station for the other background or demand download actions. As described below, the “status station” and “status attendant” screens can be used to check the download status of a specified terminal.

Status of Parameter Downloads

The “status station” and “status attendant” screens display the current download status of individual 84xx, 603, and 301B1 terminals in the Download Status field. The possible download states are:

Table 6-198. Terminal Download Status

Status	Terminal Down Load State
Complete	Terminal successfully downloaded sometime in the past.
Pending	System waiting to download the terminal. This may require the execution of a background periodic test which could take more than an hour. A demand download as described above may also be used to initiate an immediate download.
Not Applicable	Not a programmable terminal.

Possible reasons for terminal being not downloaded include:

— Terminal is off-hook.

— Terminal detected a bad checksum.

— Terminal detected a bad or missing EEPROM (refer to hardware error log).

— Terminal is busy programming data from a previous PROGRAM message.

— Terminal is in the Programming Disabled state.

— Terminal is in the Local Program Options Mode.

— Terminal is disconnected or out of service (use **status station** command).

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-199. DIG-LINE Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1 (a)	40987	None	WARNING	OFF	
1 (b)	1 to 20	None	WARNING	OFF	
18 (c)	0	busyout port PCSSpp	WARNING	OFF	rel port PCSSpp
130 (d)		None	WARNING	ON	test port PCSSpp sh
257 (e)	40971	None			
513	0	Station (Digital) Audits Test (#17)	WARNING(o)	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 6
767 (f)	40964	None	WARNING	OFF	
769 (g)	40963 40988	None	WARNING	OFF	
1026(o)		NONE	WARNING	OFF	
1281	Any	Station (Digital) Audits Test (#17)	WARNING	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 4
1537 (h)	40968	None	WARNING	OFF	
1793		Voice & Ctrl. Local Loop Test (#13)	MINOR/ WARNING[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
2049		NPE Crosstalk Test (#9)	MINOR/ WARNING[3]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
2304 (n)		None			
2305 (i)	32770	None			
2305 (h)	40967	None			
2817 (p)	Any	None		OFF	
3840 (k)	40965	None			
3840 (l)	40989	None			
3841 (m)	41029	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Major alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the value used in the set options command.
3. Major alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the value used in the set options command.

Notes:

a. Could experience a noisy port or link. This is an off-board problem detected by the port circuit. Check for defective wiring, a defective voice terminal, or move voice terminal closer to the switch (in terms of feet of wire from the jack to the switch). If the problem still exists, replace the circuit pack. Once the problem has been resolved, the alarm will be retired after a predetermined amount of time.

b. This Error Type and Aux Data will occur when at least 15 off-board problems have been detected with the link to the terminal. When an error with the link is detected, an on-board counter is incremented.

   The user could experience a noisy port or link. This is an off-board problem detected by the port circuit. Check for defective wiring, a defective voice terminal, or move voice terminal closer to the switch (in terms of feet of wire from the jack to the switch). If the problem still exists, replace the circuit pack. Once the problem has been resolved, the alarm will be retired after a predetermined amount of time.

c. This error type is logged when the port in question is busied out by maintenance personnel. Make sure port is released from busyout via the **release port PCSSpp** command.

d. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 21 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

e. Problems transmitting to the voice terminal. This problem can be caused by defective wiring. Defective wiring can cause varying degrees of problems on different types of sets. Sets such as the 7410 appear to be more susceptible to wiring problems than other sets. This is usually an on-board problem and can be ignored if no user complaints are received.

f. This is an in-line event that produces this error type when a favorable response is received from running the Digital Line Electronic Power Feed Test (#11). No craft action is necessary. This alarm will be resolved with the passing of time.

g. With Aux Data 40963, this error type is a result of an unfavorable response to the Electronic Power Feed/ Positive Temperature Coefficient Test (#11). With Aux Data 40988, this error type indicates that the EPF/PTC circuit has been turned off due to an overcurrent condition.

   For TN754 vintage 13 or earlier, the EPF circuit senses an overcurrent condition at the voice terminal. Check for a short in the wiring, a damaged jack, an incorrect type of voice terminal, or a defective voice terminal.

   For TN754 vintage 14 or later, TN754B and TN2136, the PTC will open if there is a short on the power line for 1/2 second or longer. The voice terminal is probably not operating properly. Unplug the voice terminal for 30 seconds and then plug it back in. If the voice terminal still does not operate, then check for a short in the wiring, a damaged jack, an incorrect type of voice terminal, or a defective voice terminal.

Once the problem has been resolved, it may take up to 1 hour for the alarm to clear due to “leaky bucket” strategy. If the problem cannot be resolved by one of the steps above, then replace the circuit pack.

h. An in-line maintenance error has generated an off-board warning due to some problem with the link to the voice terminal. This can be ignored if no user complaints are received. Otherwise, make sure the voice terminal is connected, check for defective wiring, check for a defective voice terminal, and move voice terminal to a jack that is closer to the switch (in terms of feet of wiring between the jack and the switch). If the problem still exists, replace the circuit pack. Once the problem has been resolved, the alarm will be retired after a predetermined amount of time.

i. This indicates that the station went off-hook while it was in the ready-for-service state. Use the **status station** command to determine the state of the station. The off-hook should have moved the station to ready-for-service. No craft action is necessary.

j. This is the code that is generated when the link between the circuit pack and the voice terminal is successfully reset. No craft action is necessary.

k. No terminal is connected to the Digital Line board. No maintenance action is required.

l. An uplink message has been logged indicating that the Electric Power Feed (EPF) is on with no load on it. No action is necessary.

m. The circuit pack’s message buffer is full. This may be caused by having many display phones with heavy traffic connected to the circuit pack. No action is necessary.

n. Internal system error. No action is necessary.

o. There is a problem with the voice terminal EEPROM. When the voice terminal is repaired the alarm will be resolved with the passing of time.

p. Port Level Hyperactivity: 50 or more CCMS uplink messages received from Port within 10 seconds. The user is taken out of service for a short interval of time (default) 30 seconds).

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Around Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-200. System Technician-Demanded Tests: DIG-LINE

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND [1]
Digital Terminal Remote Loop Around Test (#1201)		X	D
Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Around Test (#13)		X	ND
Digital Line NPE Crosstalk Test (#9)		X	ND
Digital Line Electronic Power Feed Test (#11)		X	ND
DIG-LINE Station Lamp Updates Test (#16)	X	X	ND
Station (Digital) Audits Test (#17)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive, ND = Nondestructive

Digital Terminal Remote Loop Around Test (#1201)

This test checks the integrity of the connection between the SPE and the attached Digital Terminal and the ability of the terminal and the associated port to send and receive data. This test is based, in principal, on procedure 622 used in system 85 to help isolate digital terminal problems.

A request is presented to the terminal to go into loop back mode. Then data is sent to the terminal and when received back, checked for consistency. This test is run as a part of the craft command “test long” procedure. It is not included in any error recovery strategy and generates no Error Log entries or alarms. To begin the test, Maintenance will ask Call Processing to make the associated end point and port “Maintenance Busy”. This test will succeed if the endpoint is “idle”. If the reserve request fails then the test will abort. If the request succeeds then the SPE sends a message to loop around both information channels for the digital terminal. First the primary information (voice, Information Channel 1 or I1) channel loop back test is run. The test is performed by sending a digital count from the Tone/Clock circuit pack on the primary information channel time slot and receiving the same digital count with a general purpose tone detector.

If the primary information channel test is successful, the loop around test for the secondary information (data, Information Channel 2 or I2) channel is then performed. This test is the same as the primary information channel loop around test and is performed only if a DTDM is administered, which is also the case for a linked DA.

Only one value (Pass. Fail, or Abort) is generated as a result of the two tests run. If any test fails aborts, the sequence is stopped. Upon completion of this test the associated endpoint and port are moved back into the previous service state.

Table 6-201. TEST #1201 Digital Terminal Remote Loop Around Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension or attendant number of the port. Use **status station** or **status attendant** to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain test. You must wait until the port is idle before re-testing. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out of service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exist, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-201. TEST #1201 Digital Terminal Remote Loop Around Test *— Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port** PCSSpp command to determine the station extension or attendant number of the port. Use **status station** or **status attendant** to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain test. You must wait until the port is idle before resetting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The installed circuit pack does not support this operation.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Make sure terminal is connected and repeat test. 2. If test fails replace terminal and repeat test. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
14	FAIL	The primary channel (voice, Information Channel 1 or I1) is not operating properly. User impact may range from noticing nothing to not being able to use the port. Check the results of Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Test (#13). If that test fails, suspect the Digital Line circuit pack. If that test passes then replace the terminal. If both tests fail and component replacement does not change the results, then: 1. Run circuit pack tests to check the tone generator circuit pack and the Tone Detector circuit pack using the **test board PCSSpp** command. 2. Resolve any problems that are detected on the Tone Generator circuit pack or Tone Detector circuit pack. 3. If the Tone Generator and Tone Detector circuit pack are functioning properly, and the tests still fail, escalate the problem.
1015	ABORT	The system will not allow this test to be run because the station is/has not been busied out. Busy out the station with the **busyout station** command.

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Table 6-201. TEST #1201 Digital Terminal Remote Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
16	FAIL	The secondary channel (data Information Channel 2 or I2 is not operating properly. User impact may range from noticing nothing to not being able to use this terminal. Check the results of Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Test (#13). If that test fails, suspect the Digital Line circuit pack. If that test passes then replace the terminal. If both test fail, and component replacement does not change the results, then: 1. Run circuit pack tests to check the tone generator circuit pack and the Tone Detector circuit pack using the **test board PCSSpp** command. 2. Resolve any problems that are detected on the Tone Generator circuit pack or Tone Detector circuit pack. 3. If the Tone Generator and Tone Detector circuit pack are functioning properly, and the tests still fail, escalate the problem.
	PASS	Voice and Control Channel Local Loop test passed. All channels are transmitting properly. 1. To be sure that this is not an intermittent problem, repeat this test up to a maximum of ten times to make sure it continues to pass. 2. If complaints persist (noisy connections for voice. corrupted data transfer for data), examine the station, connections, and wiring.

Digital Line NPE Crosstalk Test (#9)

One or more Network Processing Elements (NPEs) reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is part of a port's Long Test Sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete. Crosstalk testing is performed on both the primary information channel (voice) and the secondary information channel (data) associated with each digital station port. If this test fails on either channel, the station and the DTDM are taken out-of-service.

Table 6-202. TEST #9 Digital Line NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1	ABORT	During testing of the primary information channel, system resources may not have been available. Also, the port may have been busy during the test. 1. Check the port status. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for this test. You will have to wait until the port is idle. 2. If the port status is idle, then retry the command a 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2	ABORT	During testing of DTDM, system resources may not have been available. Also, the port may have been busy during the test. 1. Check if port is being used. If possible, disconnect by toggling disconnect button on DTDM. Retry command after 1 minute. **WARNING:** *This action will drop the call in progress.*
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use **display port PCSSpp** to determine the station extension or attendant number of the port. Use **status station** or **status attendant** to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-202. TEST #9 Digital Line NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use **display port PCSSpp** to determine the station extension or attendant number of the port. Use **status station** or **status attendant** to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out.
1020	ABORT	Test disabled via background testing. Use **status station** command to determine when station is available for testing.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1 2	FAIL	The Network Processing Element (NPE) of the tested port was found to be transmitting in error. This will cause noisy and unreliable connections. Failure code 1 indicates that the Crosstalk test failed on the primary channel. Failure code 2 indicates that the Crosstalk test failed on the secondary channel. 1. Replace circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. 1. To be sure that this is not an intermittent problem, repeat this test up to a maximum of 10 times to make sure it continues to pass. 2. If complaints persist, examine the station, connections, and wiring.

Digital Line Electronic Power Feed/Positive Temperature Coefficient/PPF Test (#11)

For TN754 vintage 13 or earlier, this is an Electronic Power Feed (EPF) restoral test. In this test, the processor requests that the EPF be turned on for a given port, and an attempt is made to turn on the power supply to the station. If no current is drawn, the station is probably not connected. If an overcurrent condition is sensed, there may be a short in the loop. A message is returned reporting that either the EPF was successfully turned on, or that an overcurrent condition was sensed. This test is repeated again 5 seconds later.

For TN754 vintage 14 or later, TN754B and TN2136 this is a Positive Temperature Coefficient (PTC) restoral test. In this test, the processor requests that the PTC be turned on for a given port, and an attempt is made to turn on the power supply to the station. If an overcurrent condition is sensed, there is probably a short on the power line that causing the PTC to open and disconnect the voice terminal. Since the PTC does not have self-restoral capability, the voice terminal must be manually unplugged for 30 seconds and then plugged back in to restore the PTC. A message is returned reporting that either the PTC was successfully turned on successfully with no problem or an overcurrent condition was sensed. This test is repeated again 5 seconds later.

TN2181 and TN2224B/CP boards carry a Protected Power Feed (PPF) relays, one for each port. Therefore this will be a Protected Power Feed restoral test. The test procedure and its response is same as that of EPF. One of differences between EFP and PPF is that, if the port goes into a overcurrent state, PPF does not report this change of state because it is a transient state which will not last more than 50ms. If the over current persists, the power shuts off automatically and an EPF_off_overcurrent message is sent uplink.

Table 6-203. TEST #11 Digital Line Electronic Power Feed Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-203. TEST #11 Digital Line Electronic Power Feed Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use **display port PCSSpp** to determine the station extension or attendant number of the port. Use **status station** or **status attendant** to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Electronic Power Feed Test passed. The message to turn on the power to the station was successfully sent to the port. 1. Although this test will never actually return a FAIL result except for the Internal system error (naught/FAIL) described above, it will log an error indicating the real results of the test. Check the Error Log for any entries with Error Types 767 or 769 after the test completes. 2. If Error Type 767 appears in the Error Log, this should indicate that the test sensed no problems with the power to the station. To verify that the station is powered up correctly, run a self-test on the station, if available, and check that all the feature buttons are operating. 3. If Error Type 769 appears in the Error Log, this indicates some problem with the power to the station. Check for a short in the wiring, a damaged jack, a defective voice terminal, or an incorrect type of terminal.

Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Test (#13)

These tests check the information and control channels between the Switch Processing Element (SPE) and the Digital Line port circuit. The SPE sends a message to loop around both the information and control channels for the port. First, the primary information (voice) channel loop back test is run. The test is performed by sending a digital count from the Tone-Clock circuit pack on the primary information channel time slot and receiving the same digital count with a general purpose Tone Detector.

While the primary information channel is still looped around, the Control Channel Loop Around Test is performed. This test consists of sending four different transparent patterns to the on-board microprocessor, receiving them back, and comparing them.

The Loop Around Test for the secondary information (data) channel is then performed. This test is the same as the primary information channel loop around test and is performed only if a DTDM is administered.

A Conference Test is done next for the primary information channel. This test is the same as Conference Test #6.

Only one value (Pass, Fail, or Abort) is generated as a result of four tests run. If any test fails or aborts, the sequence is stopped.

Table 6-204. TEST #13 Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use **display port PCSSpp** to determine the station extension or attendant number of the port. Use **status station** or **status attendant** to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-204. TEST #13 Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ‘‘TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)’’ on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ‘‘TTR-LEV (TTR Level)’’ on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to TONE-PT (Tone Generator) Maintenance documentation. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use **display port PCSSpp** to determine the station extension or attendant number of the port. Use **status station** or **status attendant** to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-204. TEST #13 Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Rerun the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
7	FAIL	Conference Test failed on primary channel. In some cases, users may not notice disruption in service. In extreme cases, conferencing feature may not work at all.
14	FAIL	The primary voice channel is not transmitting properly. User impact may range from noticing nothing to not being able to use this port.
15	FAIL	The control channel between the processor and digital circuit pack is not transmitting properly. User impact may range from noticing nothing to not being able to use the port. Could also be disruptive to other users.
16	FAIL	The secondary voice channel is not transmitting properly. User impact may range from noticing nothing to not being able to use this port. 1. Run circuit pack tests to check the Tone Generator circuit pack and the Tone Detector circuit pack using the **test board PCSSpp** command. 2. Resolve any problems that are detected on the Tone Generator circuit pack or Tone Detector circuit pack. 3. If the Tone Generator and Tone Detector circuit packs are functioning properly, and the test still fails, replace the Digital Line circuit pack.
	PASS	Voice and Control Channel Local Loop test passed. All channels are transmitting properly. 1. To be sure that this is not an intermittent problem, repeat this test up to a maximum of 10 times to make sure it continues to pass. 2. If complaints persist (noisy connections for voice, corrupted data for data transfer), examine the station, connections, and wiring.

DIG-LINE Station Lamp Updates Test (#16)

This test lights all lamps on the terminal as specified. The lamp updates will run only if the station is in-service. The status of the station is checked and the lamp updates are blocked from taking place if the station is not in the in-service state. This test does not affect the status of the Message Waiting lamp.

Table 6-205. TEST #16 DIG-LINE Station Lamp Updates Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	ABORT	This port may have been busied out by system technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error type is present, then release the port via the **release station <extension>** command and run the test again. 2. Make sure that the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
3	ABORT	Station may be in ready-for-service or out-of-service state. 1. Use **status station** command to verify state of station. 2. Make sure the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use **display port PCSSpp** to determine the station extension or attendant number of the port. Use **status station** or **status attendant** to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-205. TEST #16 DIG-LINE Station Lamp Updates Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1392	ABORT	This port is currently a TTI port and the test will not execute on it. 1. Verify that the port is a TTI port using either the **display port** command (the display shows that the port is a TTI port) or the **list config** command (the display shows a `t` for the port). 2. If either **list config** or **display port** indicates that the port is *not* a TTI port, escalate the problem. If both commands indicate that the port is a TTI port, the abort is correct, and no action is necessary.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The message to light all of the station lamps was sent successfully to the port. 1. Observe the station lamps being lit when running the test. If all lamps do not light successfully, the other Digital Line test results may indicate related problems that will not allow the lamps to light. 2. Investigate by using other Digital Line port tests, and by examining the station, wiring, and connections.

Digital Station Audits Test (#17)

This is a series of six tests which are classified as audits. The SPE sends messages to the on-board microprocessor to perform the following tests. These audits run only if the station is in-service.

- Switchhook Inquiry Test — This is an update of the SPE records according to the circuit pack’s records. This inquiry is sent all the way to the voice terminal.
- Bad Scan Inquiry Test — A message is sent uplink which contains a count that is generated due to certain events relating to the link conditions. This can be an indication of communications problems between the Processor and Digital Port circuit pack.
- EPF/PTC Inquiry Test — For a TN754 vintage 13 or earlier, the status of the Electronic Power Feed (EPF) is sent uplink. Possible conditions are: EPF-on-ok, EPF-off, and EPF-no-load. For TN754 vintage 14 or later, TN754B or TN2136, TN2181, TN2224B/CP, the status of the Positive Temperature Coefficient (PTC) is sent uplink. Possible conditions are: PTC-on-ok, PTC-off, and PTC-no-load.

- ID Request Test — A request is made to the station for its status. The station sends its configuration information and health information back. This information is checked and a pass/fail result is provided.
- Ringer Update Test — This updates the digital telephone ringer state according to the processor records.
- DTMF Administration Update Test — This is a message to the digital station to refresh the default value which causes the station to send touch-tones only in the primary information channel. This value is set initially when the station is put in-service and every time the station's state changes from other states to in-service.

Table 6-206. TEST #17 Station (Digital) Audits Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	ABORT	Switchhook audit timed out.
2	ABORT	ID request fails, health bit returned from voice terminal is bad. 1. Make sure voice terminal is connected and repeat test. 2. If test fails, replace voice terminal and repeat test.
3	ABORT	The EPF/PTC has detected an overcurrent condition. 1. For a TN754 vintage 13 or earlier Digital Line circuit pack, issue the **test PCSSpp long** command. If Test #11 passes, then the EPF/PTC condition has been cleared. Rerun the Short Test Sequence. If Test #11 does not pass, follow the repair procedures described for Test #11. 2. Look for Error Type 769 logged against DIG-LINE and follow the procedures in the associated footnote. If any additional problems are found after completion of maintenance procedures, rerun the test.
4	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Resolve any outstanding circuit pack maintenance problems. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
5	ABORT	Ringer update aborted due to station being in ready-for-service or out-of-service state.

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Table 6-206. TEST #17 Station (Digital) Audits Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
6	ABORT	This port may have been busied out by system technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error type is present, then release the port using the **release station** command. 2. Make sure that the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available.
1392	ABORT	This port is currently a TTI port and the test will not execute on it. 1. Verify that the port is a TTI port using either the **display port** command (the display shows that the port is a TTI port) or the **list config** command (the display shows a `t` for the port). 2. If either **list config** or **display port** indicate that the port is *not* a TTI port, escalate the problem. 3. If both commands indicate that the port is a TTI port, the abort is correct, and no action is necessary.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Station Audits passed. This Digital Port circuit pack is functioning properly. 1. If complaints persist, investigate by using other port tests, and by examining the station, wiring, and connections.

DIG-IP-STN (Digital IP Station)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
DIG-IP-STN	WARNING	test station *extension*	Digital IP Station

The Softphone has some level of existing DCP maintenance in the form of audits, and updates. In addition, it also has error log entries and test to clear values.

In addition this MO covers a new Avaya Voice terminal that communicates to the switch via an IP LAN. This type of terminal, referred to as an IP Phone is made up of the 46XX line of terminals. This terminal emulates DCP signaling carried over TCP.

This station type is not attached to a port board. Insertion of the station is not driven by board insertion, rather it is driven by successful registration of the endpoint. It is maintained via a set of explicit TCP/IP ping requests and errors reported by the User Manger software, which terminates the H.323 signaling portion of each endpoint. The MO follows standard maintenance methodology and supports test, busyout, release and status commands.

Maintenance for Softphone includes Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values. See table DIG-IP-STN Digital IP Station Error Log Entries.

Table 6-207. DIG-IP-STN Digital IP Station Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0	0	Any	Any		test station *extension*
1 (a)		Registration Status Inquiry (#1372)	WARNING	OFF	
18 (b)	0	Busyout port or station	WARNING	OFF	*release port (or) station*
257 (c)		Signaling Path PING Test (#1373)	WARNING	OFF	
(d)		Digital Terminal Lamp Update (#16)	WARNING	OFF	
(e)		Digital Terminal Audit Update (#17)	WARNING	OFF	
513 (f)	Any	Station Digital AUDIT Test (#17)	WARNING	OFF	test port or station

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Table 6-207. DIG-IP-STN Digital IP Station Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1281 (g)	Any	Station Digital AUDIT Test (#17)	WARNING	OFF	test port or station
1537 (h)	40968		WARNING	OFF	test port or station
2305 (i)	Any	None			
2817 (j)		Station Hyperactivity			

Notes:

a. **Error Type 1**: this error reports the registration status of the endpoint. If call processing SW claims the endpoint is registered and receives keep-alive handshakes from the endpoint, the test passes. If keep-alive handshaking has failed, the test fails. If the user has intentionally un-registered from DEFINITY ECS, the station is now basically an AWOH station and is no longer being maintained; no tests run for this station.

b. **Error Type 18**: this error type is logged when the port/station is busied out by maintenance personal. Make sure the port/station is released from busy via the *release port/station* command (IP terminal only).

c. **Error Type 257**: this error tracks failures of the signaling path PING test. The test attempts to send a PING packet to the endpoint IP address, as reported during registration. The PING packet originates with the C-LAN board through which the endpoint is registered. If the PING response packet is received, the test passes. If the PING response packet times out, the test fails.

d. This is a refresh of the lamp states for all lamps on the Virtual DCP station. The update always passes, if it runs successfully. It can abort, but it never fails. This update is the same update used for existing DCP stations. It is test number 16.

e. This is a refresh of the ringer state on the Virtual DCP station and a query of the virtual station’s switch-hook state. The audit always passes, if it runs successfully. It can abort, but it never fails. This runs a subset of the complete audit update that runs for standard DCP sets.

f. **Error Type 513**: this error type indicates that the terminal failed to respond to the ID Query request. This implies that there is something wrong with the terminal or the communication path. (IP terminal only).

g. **Error Type 1281**: this error type indicates that the terminal is reporting a bad state of health (IP terminal only).

h. **Error Type 1537**: this error type indicates that the link has gone down between the terminal and its gateway to the switch. This likely means that the terminal has unregistered (IP terminal only).

i. **Error Type 2305**: this error indicates that there was an unsolicited Link Reset even though switch software believed the terminal to be functional and in service. This error can be ignored if no user complaints are received (IP terminal only).

j. **Error Type 2817**: this error tracks failures of the port hyperactivity counter. If a port generates more than 50 uplink CCMS messages within 10 seconds, the port is taken out-of-service for 30 seconds. Even though the Softphone actually signals over a TCP/IP link, DCP CCMS messages received over the TCP link are counted as regular CCMS uplinks and can cause the station to marked as hyperactive.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the Signaling Path PING Test, for example, you can also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Registration Status Inquiry (#1372)	X	X	ND
Signaling Path PING Test (#1373)	X	X	ND
Digital Terminal Lamp Update Test (#16)	X	X	ND
Digital Terminal Audits Test (#17)		X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Registration Status Inquiry (#1372)

The Registration status inquiry reports the H.323 registration status of the endpoint. An endpoint must be registered and authenticated in order to receive service from the system.

Registration is initiated when the endpoint user attempts to login using the Avaya registration software application running on the endpoint PC. The user must provide a valid extension and security code. The registration messages are sent to the IP address of a C-LAN ethernet port.

A registered extension has a port number or ID that appears as SNNNNN, where N is a digit from 0-9 and S is an indication that the port is virtual and a station.

Table 6-208. TEST #1372 Registration Status Inquiry

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1,2,3	FAIL	The endpoint is not successfully registered. 1. Verify that the user is entering: ■ the correct extension and security code ■ the C-LAN IP address 2. Verify that the extension has been enabled for IP softphone operation. 3. If many endpoints cannot register, investigate any errors of the C-LAN ethernet port. 4. Examine the ethernet cabling from the endpoint PC to the ethernet hub.
	PASS	The endpoint is successfully registered and continues to respond to registration handshaking.

Signaling Path PING Test (#1373)

This test is nondestructive.

The test determines the local C-LAN through which the signaling originates and the endpoint's IP address. It then requests the local C-LAN to execute a PING on the endpoint's address. If the PING is successful, the test passes, if the PING is not successful, the test fails.

NOTE:
Multiple failures of this test can take the Digital IP Station out of service.

NOTE:
This test checks the circuitry involved in the data path of a peer-to-peer IP layer connection.

NOTE:
This nondestructive test runs due to in-line errors, during periodic and schedule maintenance, and on demand.

Table 6-209. TEST #1373 Signaling Path PING Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
2100	ABORT	Could not locate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
1003	FAIL	Ping to the destination failed. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Investigate any C-LAN ethernet port errors.
1007	FAIL	The system could not PING the registered endpoint via the C-LAN. 1. Verify that at least one destination reachable through this port. PING this destination (**ping ip-address** ***xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx***). 2. If the PING to any destination is successful through this port, the link is up. 3. If PING to all destinations fail, test the C-LAN port (**test port UUCSSpp short**) and follow repair procedures for Session Status Test (#1286) failures. 4. If only this station cannot be pinged: ■ Make sure the PC is up ■ Make sure the PC has a network connection (ethernet or dialup) ■ Check the ethernet cabling
	PASS	The system can successfully send IP packets to the registered endpoint from the C-LAN.

Digital Terminal Lamp Update (#16)

This test updates internal lamp states that can or cannot be shown on the actual PC graphical user interface. The lamp updates run only if the station is in-service. The status of the station is checked and the lamp updates are blocked from taking place if the station is not in the in-service state. This test does not affect the status of the Message Waiting lamp.

Table 6-210. TEST #16 DIG-LINE Station Lamp Updates Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	ABORT	This port could have been busied out by system technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error type is present, then release the port via the **release station <extension>** command and run the test again. 2. Make sure that the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
3	ABORT	Station could be in ready-for-service or out-of-service state. 1. Use **status station** command to verify state of station. 2. Make sure the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port could be busy with a valid call. 1. Use **display port UUCSSpp** to determine the station extension of the port. Use **status station** to determine the service state of the port. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle before testing. 2. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The message to light all of the station lamps was sent successfully to the port.

Digital Terminal Audits Test (#17)

This is a series of tests that are classified as audits. The SPE sends messages to the softphone application or IP Phone to perform the following tests. These audits run only if the station is in-service.

- Switchhook Inquiry Test — This is an update of the SPE records according to the softphone switch hook state.
- Ringer Update Test — This updates the softphone ringer state according to the processor records.
- ID Request — A request is made to the station for its status. The terminal sends its configuration information and health information back. The information is checked and a PASS/ABORT result is provided. if the result is ABORT an error is logged in the hardware error log (IP Terminal only).

Table 6-211. TEST #17 Station (Digital) Audits Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	ABORT	Switchhook audit timed out.
2	ABORT	ID request fails, health bit returned from voice terminal is bad (IP Terminal only). 1. Make sure voice terminal is connected and repeat test. 2. If test fails, replace voice terminal and repeat test.
4	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Resolve any outstanding circuit pack maintenance problems. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
5	ABORT	Ringer update aborted due to station being in ready-for-service or out-of-service state.
6	ABORT	This port could have been busied out by system technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error is present, the release the port via **release station** 2. Make sure that the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-211. TEST #17 Station (Digital) Audits Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received in the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Station Audits passed. 1. If complaints persist, investigate by using other port tests, and by examining the station, wiring, and connections.

DIOD-DS1 (DS1 DIOD Trunk)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
DIOD-DS1	MAJOR[1]	test trunk *group# member#* l	DS1 DIOD Trunk
DIOD-DS1	MINOR	test trunk *group# member#* l	DS1 DIOD Trunk
DIOD-DS1	WARNING	test trunk *group# member#*	DS1 DIOD Trunk

1. A Major alarm on a trunk indicates that alarms on these trunks are not downgraded by the **set options** command and that at least 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.

NOTE:
Many trunk problems are caused by incorrect settings of parameters on the trunk group administration form. Settings must be compatible with the local environment and with parameter settings on the far-end. Refer to *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522) for information on how to administer trunks. The Application Notes section of that book shows the correct settings for administrable timers and other parameters on a country-by-country basis.

A DS1 DIOD trunk provides a link for digitized voice or data communications between the system and a central office switch. There are two types of DS1 interfaces:

- 24 DS0 channels on a 1.544 Mbps link
- 31 DS0 channels + 1 framing channel on a 2.048 Mbps link
- 32-channel mode is supported only on TN464 circuit packs and on V2 systems.

The DS1-DIOD maintenance object monitors and maintains a DIOD trunk port on a TN464 UDS1 Interface circuit pack. See ‘‘UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)’’ on page 6-1198 for more information about this circuit pack. The DS1 circuit pack supports low level CO trunk signaling interfaces for both ground-start and loop-start trunks. This maintenance strategy covers the in-line errors log, initialization tests, periodic tests, scheduled tests, demand tests, and alarm resolution and escalation.

Three trunk service states are specified by DS1 DIOD trunk maintenance:

out-of-service	The trunk is in a deactivated state and cannot be used for either incoming or outgoing calls.
in-service	The trunk is in an activated state and can be used for both incoming and outgoing calls.
disconnect (ready-for-service)	The trunk is in an activated state but can only be used for an incoming call.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-212. DS1 DIOD Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test trunk <grp>/<mbr>
1(a)	57408				
1(a)	57487 57476 57477 57485				
15(b)	Any	Port Audit and Update Test (#36)			
18(c)	0	busyout trunk <grp>/<mbr>	WARNING	OFF	release trunk <grp>/<mbr>
130(d)		None	WARNING	ON	test trunk <grp>/<mbr>
257(e)	57392	DS1 CO Dial Tone Seizure Test (#314)	MIN/MAJ[2]	OFF	
513(f)	57393	DS1 Tie Trunk Seizure Test (#136)	MIN/MAJ[2]	OFF	
769(g)	57484				
1025(h)	51200				
1025		DS1 CO Dial Tone Seizure Test (#314)	MIN/ WRN[3]	OFF	test trunk <grp>/<mbr> r 2
1281		Conference Circuit Test (#7)	MIN/ WRN[3]	ON	test trunk <grp>/<mbr> l r 4

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Table 6-212. DS1 DIOD Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1537		NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MIN/ WRN[3]	ON	test trunk <grp>/<mbr> l r 3
1793(i)					test board PCSS l
2049(j)	57473 57474 57475				
2305(k)	50944				
2562(l)	16665				
2817(m)	52992				
3840(n)		Port Audit and Update Test (#36)			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. This alarm will only be raised when the System-Parameter Country form has the Base Tone Generator field set to 4 (Italy). This alarm will be a MINOR alarm unless 75% or more trunks in this trunk group are out of service, then the alarm will be upgraded to a MAJOR alarm.
3. Major alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the value used in the set options command.

Notes:

a. Error Type 1—Aux Data 57408—No tip ground is detected on an outgoing call.

Aux Data 57476—Rotary Dial before Wink.

Aux Data 57477—Rotary Dial pulse too early.

Aux Data 57485—Wink too short for a valid signal.

Aux Data 57487—PBX could not get “loop close” signal

The DS1 Interface circuit pack detected a hardware fault. These errors will cause the Dial Tone Test (#314) to run and are only considered a problem if the Dial Tone Test fails (in which case Error Type 1025 will also show up). In this case, the trunk may be put in the ready-for-service state (shown as “disconnected” by the status command), which allows only incoming calls. Run the Dial Tone Test (#314) and follow the procedures.

b. Error Type 15—This is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction. Run Short Test Sequence and investigate associated errors (if any).

c. Error Type 18—System Technician has busied out the trunk to the out-of-service state. No calls can be made on this trunk except the Facility Access Test Call. For details on this feature, refer to "Facility Test Calls" section in Chapter 5, "Routine Maintenance Procedures".

d. Error Type 130—This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

e. Error Type 257—The DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a hardware fault. Aux Data 57392 indicates no external release on PBX disconnect.

f. Error Type 513—The DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a hardware fault. Aux Data 57393 indicates belated external release on PBX disconnect.

g. Error Type 769—The DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a hardware fault. The Aux Data field contains the following error type:—57484, fault is detected on tip/ring.

h. The DS1Interface circuit pack detects a hardware fault, and the Aux Data field contains the following error type: 51200, port is unavailable. Run the Dial Tone Test (#314) and follow procedures.

i. Error Type 1793—DS1 Interface circuit pack is out-of-service. Look for UDS1-BD errors in the Hardware Error Log if the port is on a TN464 UDS1 board. Refer to ''UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1198 for details.

j. Error Type 2049—With the following Aux Data:

Aux Data 57473—Rotary dial rate below 8 pulses per second.

Aux Data 57474—Rotary dial rate above 12 pulses per second.

Aux Data 57475—Rotary Dial interdigit time is too short.

The DS1 interface circuit pack detects a hardware error on the DS1 DIOD trunk. The trunk can not communicate with the far-end because it is unable to interpret digits sent from the far-end switch. Check with the far-end switch or Operating Company for proper trunk connection.

k. Error Type 2305—Recorder message, trunk could not be seized (Aux Data 50944). Run Test #314 and follow the outlined procedures.

l. Error Type 2562—Retry Failure error. This error is logged only. It is not a hardware failure and hence does not start any testing or generate any alarms. This error comes from call processing and is generated when a second attempt (retry) to seize an outgoing trunk fails.

m. Error Type 2817—Glare error. This error is logged only. It is not a hardware failure and hence does not start any testing or generate any alarms. This error is the result of a simultaneous seizure of a two-way trunk from both the near-end and the far-end. Attempt to place the call again. If the error persists, execute the Dial Tone Seizure Test (#314) and follow those procedures.

n. Error Type 3840—Port Audit and Update Test (#36) failed due to an internal system error. Enter the **status trunk** command to verify the status of the trunk. If the trunk is out-of-service, then enter the **release trunk** command to put it back into in-service. Retry the test command.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order they are presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *NPE Crosstalk Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-213. DSl-DIOD trunk system technician-demanded tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Conference Circuit Test (#7)		X	ND
DS1 Dial Tone Test (#314)	X	X	ND
Port Audit and Update Test (#36)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

One or more Network Processing Elements (NPEs) resides on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. (The TN464 UDS1 circuit pack has one SCOTCH-NPE chip instead of several NPE chips.) The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually only part of a port's Long Test Sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-214. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. Use the **status station** or **status trunk** command to determine when the port is available for testing. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. The **status health** command can be used to determine if the system is experiencing heavy traffic. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some tone detectors may be out-of-service. The **list measurements tone-receiver** command will display information on the system's tone receivers. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **status trunk** command to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-214. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to a previously existing error on the specific port or a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the already existing error.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2053	ABORT	At least one of the following errors is found on the DS1 circuit pack: 1281—Loss of signal 1793—Blue Alarm 2049—Red Alarm 2305—Yellow Alarm 1537—Hyperactivity Look for the above error types in the Hardware Error Log and follow the procedures given in the appropriate ''DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-479 or ''UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1198 for the listed error types.
	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was found to be transmitting in error. This will cause noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and examining station, trunk, or external wiring.

Conference Circuit Test (#7)

One or more Network Processing Elements (NPEs) reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. (The TN464 UDS1 circuit pack has one SCOTCH-NPE chip instead of several NPE chips). The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The Conference Circuit Test verifies that the NPE channel for the port being tested can correctly perform the conferencing function. The NPE is instructed to listen to several different tones and conference the tones together. The resulting signal is then measured by a tone detector port. If the level of the tone is within a certain range, the test passes.

Table 6-215. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. Use the **status station** or **status trunk** command to determine when the port is available for testing.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **status station** or **status trunk** command to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1018	ABORT	Test disabled via administration. This only applies to analog stations. 1. To enable test, set the Test field on the station administration screen for the particular analog station being tested to “y.” Use the **change station extension** command.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to a previously existing error on the specific port or a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the previously existing error.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2053	ABORT	At least one of the following errors is found on the DS1 circuit pack: 1281—Loss of signal 1793—Blue Alarm 2049—Red Alarm 2305—Yellow Alarm 1537—Hyperactivity Look for the above error types in the Hardware Error Log and follow the procedures given in the appropriate DS1-BD or UDS1-BD maintenance documentation for the listed error types.

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Table 6-215. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port did not conference the tones correctly. This will cause noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port can correctly conference multiple connections. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests and by examining station, trunk, or external wiring.

Port Audit and Update Test (#36)

This test sends port level translation data from switch processor to the DS1 Interface circuit pack to assure that the trunk's translation is correct. Translation updates include the following data: trunk type (in/out), dial type, timing parameters, and signaling bits enabled. The port audit operation verifies the consistency of the current state of trunk kept in the DS1 Interface circuit pack and in the switch software.

Table 6-216. TEST #36 Port Audit and Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-216. TEST #36 Port Audit and Update Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	FAIL	Test failed due to internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Trunk translation has been updated successfully. The current trunk states kept in the DS1 Interface circuit pack and switch software are consistent. If the trunk is busied out, the test will not run but will return PASS. To verify that the trunk is in-service: 1. Enter the **status trunk** command to verify that the trunk is in-service. If the trunk is in-service, no further action is necessary. If the trunk is out-of-service, continue to step 2. 2. Enter the **release trunk** command to put the trunk back into in-service. 3. Retry the test command.

DS1 CO Dial Tone Seizure Test (#314)

DS1 CO Dial Tone Seizure Test checks the trunk's signaling capability provided by the DS1 Interface circuit pack. The maintenance software initiates the test by sending a "seizure" message to the DS1 Interface circuit pack and expects an "active" reply from the DS1 interface circuit pack. If the "active" message is received, then the test passes. If no message is received and the timer expires, the test is aborted. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack sends a "reorder" message back to maintenance software, then the test fails.

This test cannot be run on a trunk in any of the following conditions:

- The trunk direction is administered as an incoming only trunk.
- The trunk has been seized by a normal trunk call.
- The trunk is administered with maintenance test disabled.

Table 6-217. TEST #314 DS1 CO Dial Tone Seizure Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. Use the **status trunk** command to determine when the port is available for testing.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **status trunk** command to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	Test failed due to incompatible configuration administered in trunk group form. 1. Look at the trunk group administration form and see whether the trunk is incoming only, port 24 on a DS1 Interface with common control channel signaling, or an automatic CO type such as FX. Under any of these conditions this is a normal abort.
1018	ABORT	Test has been disabled via administration. 1. Verify that the `Maintenance Tests` field on the Trunk Group Form is set to **n**. To enable the test, issue the **change trunk-group x** command where "x" equals the number of the trunk group to be tested. Then change the entry in the `Maintenance Tests` field on the form to **y**. 2. Repeat the test.
1020	ABORT	The DS1 Interface circuit pack is out-of-service. 1. Look for UDS1-BD errors in the Hardware Error Log. If present, refer to "UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)" on page 6-1198. 2. Retry the command.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-217. TEST #314 DS1 CO Dial Tone Seizure Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
2053	ABORT	At least one of the following errors is found on the DS1 circuit pack: 1281—Loss of signal 1793—Blue Alarm 2049—Red Alarm 2305—Yellow Alarm 1537—Hyperactivity Look for the above error types in the Hardware Error Log and follow the procedures given in the appropriate DS1-BD or UDS1-BD maintenance documentation for the listed error types.
	FAIL	The trunk cannot be seized for an outgoing call. 1. Verify that the Trunk Type field on the trunk administration screen form matches the trunk type administered on far end switch. 2. Look for UDS1-BD errors in Hardware Error Log. If present, refer to ''UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1198. 3. Retry the test at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The trunk can be seized for an outgoing call.

DIOD-TRK (DIOD Trunk), DIOD-BD (DIOD Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
DIOD-BD[2]	MINOR	test port PCSS s	DIOD Circuit Pack
DIOD-TRK	MAJOR[3]	test port PCSSpp l	DIOD Trunk
DIOD-TRK	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	DIOD Trunk
DIOD-TRK	WARNING	test port PCSSpp l	DIOD Trunk

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, or C); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ...etc.).
2. Where **l** is long, **s** is short, and **r** is repeat. Refer to the ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368.
3. A MAJOR alarm on a trunk indicates that alarms on these trunks are not downgraded by the **set options** command and that at least 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.

Direct Inward and Outward Dial (TN429 DIOD) trunks are 2-wire analog lines to the CO which support the following services:

- both incoming and outgoing CO calls
- DID trunk
- DID Trunk and 1-way Outgoing DIOD

The DIOD Trunk circuit pack provides eight ports for loop-start CO. The circuit pack is an interface between the 2-wire analog line from the CO and the system's (4-wire) TDM Bus.

Loop start operation

Idle State - Tip = ground, Ring = CO Battery

A. Outgoing Call

1. PBX Off-Hook (Seize Message): Closes the Tip-Ring Loop
   a. CO Response: DC loop current + Dial tone
2. PBX On-Hook (Drop Message): Open Tip-Ring loop, no loop current
   a. CO Response: CO goes to idle state (see Note)

B. Incoming Call

1. CO Applies Ringing Voltage
   a. PBX Response: Detect ringing current
2. PBX Off-Hook (Answer Message): Close loop
   a. CO Response: Trip ringing, provide loop current
3. PBX On-Hook (Drop Message): Open Tip-Ring loop, no loop current
   a. CO Response: CO goes to idle state (see Note)

C. Direct Inward Dialing (DID)

1. CO Applies Ringing Voltage
   a. PBX Response: Detect ringing current and close loop
   b. CO Response: Send DTMF digits
   c. PBX Response: Acknowledge of Number dialed and open loop
2. PBX Off-Hook (Answer Message): Close loop
   a. CO Response: Trip ringing, provide loop current
3. PBX On-Hook (Drop Message): Open Tip-Ring loop, no loop current
   a. CO Response: CO goes to idle state (see Note)

NOTE:
CO does not normally provide an On-Hook (Disconnect) signal.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-218. DIOD Trunk Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
15 (b)	any	Port Audit Update Test (#36)			
18	0	busyout trunk <grp>/<mbr>			
769 (a)	57392	None	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	
1537		Dial Tone Test (#0)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSS l r 2
1793		Loop Around and Conference Test (#33)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSS l r 3
2049		NPE Cross Talk Test (#6)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSS l r 3
2561 (a,d)	57345	None			
2817 (a,e)	57393	None			
3073 (a,c)	57376	None			
3073 (a,c)	57424	None			
3585 (a,c)	57424	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to warning alarms based on the values used in the **set options** command. If the Minor alarm is not downgraded by the **set-options** values, the Minor alarm is upgraded to a Major alarm if 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.

Notes:

a. These are in-line errors that have no specific test associated with them. Refer to Table 6-219 on page 6-470 for an explanation and appropriate action.

b. This is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction. Run the Short Test Sequence and investigate associated errors (if any).

c. Aux data 57376 - No loop current on incoming call

Aux data 57424 - No loop current on outgoing call

These errors cause the Dial Tone Test (#0) to run and are only considered a problem if the Dial Tone Test fails (in which case Error Type 1537 also shows up). In this case, the trunk may be put in "Ready-for-Service" state (shown as "disconnected" by status command), which allows only incoming calls. Run the Dial Tone Test (#0) and follow its outlined procedures.

d. Single polarity ringing current - This error results from abnormal ringing current, but does not prevent the incoming call from being accepted. This error code is only logged as an informational event and causes no other testing to occur.

e. Late CO Trunk release - This error indicates that the CO releases the trunk at least four minutes after the PBX dropped the call. This error code is only logged as an informational event and causes no other testing to occur.

Table 6-219. DIOD Trunk Errors with NO Tests

Error Type	Aux Data	Description and System Action	System Technician Action
769	57392	CO not releasing after call is dropped from PBX end (TN747B), or the loop is not open after a disconnect (TN765). After several occurrences, an off-board (TN747B) or on-board (TN465) warning alarm is generated.	Refer problem to CO.
2561	57345	Single polarity ringing current. This error results from abnormal ringing current, but does not prevent the incoming call from being accepted. One cause could be that the reverse current detector associated with the port is failing. (Will not be detected by any tests.) The other cause could be that normal current is not detected. In this case, neither incoming nor outgoing calls can be completed, and the dial tone test also fails.	Check for other errors.

Continued on next page

Table 6-219. DIOD Trunk Errors with NO Tests — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Description and System Action	System Technician Action
2817	57393	CO released the trunk at least four minutes after the PBX dropped the call. This error code is log only and causes no other testing to occur. No alarm is generated.	Check for other errors.
3073	57376	No loop current on incoming call. The incoming destination has already answered and no loop current has been detected. If this is a hard fault, the dial tone test and all outgoing calls should also fail.	Check for other errors.
3585	57424	No loop current on outgoing call. This error occurs on attempt to seize a loop or ground-start trunk for an outgoing call. An error occurs if loop current is not detected or the caller hangs up before it is detected.	See Note at end of table.

NOTE:
At the administration terminal, busyout the affected port, and run a Long test. If Dial Tone Test #0 passes, ignore this error. Release the port.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order they are presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *NPE Crosstalk Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

For example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-220. DIOD trunk system technician-demanded tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Dial Tone Test (#0)		X	ND
Loop Around and Conference Test (#33)		X	ND
Audit Update Test (#36)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Dial Tone Test (#0)

This test attempts to seize a port and checks for the return of a dial tone.

Table 6-221. TEST #0 Dial Tone Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the command **display port PCSSpp** to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **status trunk** command to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at one minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1018	ABORT	Test has been disabled via administration. 1. Verify that the `Maintenance Tests?` field on the Trunk Group Form is set to **n**. To enable the test, issue the **change trunk-group x** command where "x" equals the number of the trunk group to be tested. Then change the entry in the `Maintenance Tests?` field on the form to **y**.
1005	ABORT	Trunk has been administered as incoming-only; or DID trunk group type; dial tone can only be obtained on outgoing trunks. This is a normal condition.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-221. TEST #0 Dial Tone Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	Trunk was seized, but dial tone could not be detected. 1. Check for errors on TONE-BD or TONE-PT. Clear any errors found and repeat test. 2. If error has still not cleared, refer problem to CO.
2002	FAIL	Seizure portion of test failed due to hardware problem. Fault is usually caused by a disconnected trunk. 1. Check trunk wiring to ensure good connection; repeat test if wiring correction made. 2. Locate another identical CO trunk and swap its wiring with one under test. Repeat test on both trunks and determine if problem follows trunk or remains at original port. If problem follows trunk, refer problem to CO. If problem remains at port, replace circuit pack and repeat test.
1009	PASS	Detected tone was not pure dial tone. No action required.
	PASS	Trunk was seized, and dial tone was detected. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests and by examining trunk or external wiring.

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually only part of a port's long test sequence and takes approximately 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-222. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-222. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present or some tone detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-222. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
Any	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was found to be transmitting in error. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests and by examining trunk or external wiring.

Loop Around and Conference Circuit Test (#33)

This test checks the reflective loop and conference abilities of a CO port circuit. The test uses 404 Hz, 1004 Hz, and 2804 Hz tones. Each tone is transmitted separately through the loop and checked.

Table 6-223. TEST #33 Loop Around and Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate system resources to run this test.
7	ABORT	Conference Circuit Test aborted.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **status trunk** command to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-223. TEST #33 Loop Around and Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
7	FAIL	1. Check for errors on TONE-BD or TONE-PT. If there are errors, take the appropriate actions. 2. If the Reflective Loop Around Test fails for all ports on a circuit pack, a -5 volt power problem is indicated. 3. Rerun the test. 4. If the test fails again, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	CO Trunk Loop Around and Conference Test is successful. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests and by examining trunk or external wiring.

Port Audit Update Test (#36)

This test sends updates of the CO port translation for all ports on the circuit pack which have been translated. The update is non-disruptive and guards against possible corruption of translation data contained on the circuit pack. No response message is expected from the circuit pack once it receives translation updates. The port translation data includes: ground or loop start trunk, tone or rotary dialing trunk, rotary dialing inter-digit timing, network balance R/RC, and disconnect timing.

Table 6-224. TEST #36 Port Audit Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-224. TEST #36 Port Audit Update Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run the test.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	This test passed. Translation information was successfully updated on the circuit pack. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests and by examining trunk or external wiring. If the trunk is busied out, the test does not run, but returns PASS. To verify that the trunk is in-service: 1. Enter **status-command** to verify that the trunk is in-service. If the trunk is in-service, no further action is necessary. If the trunk is out-of-service, continue to Step 2. 2. Enter **release-trunk** command to put trunk back into in-service. 3. Retry the test command.

DLY-MTCE (MO-DAILY)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
DLY-MTCE	MINOR	NONE	DLY-MTCE
DLY-MTCE	MAJOR	NONE	DLY-MTCE

The DLY-MTCE maintenance object monitors daily translation saves. If a translation save times out or fails to run, an error is logged against this maintenance object. If the save fails three times in a row, a MINOR alarm is raised; if the save fails for seven consecutive attempts, a MAJOR alarm is raised.

DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
DS1-BD	MAJOR	test board UUCSS sh	DS1 Interface Circuit Pack
DS1-BD	MINOR	test board UUCSS l	DS1 Interface Circuit Pack
DS1-BD	WARNING	test board UUCSS sh	DS1 Interface Circuit Pack

1. UU is the universal cabinet number (1 for PPN, 2 - 44 for EPNs). C is the carrier designation (A, B, C, D, or E). SS is the number of the slot in which the circuit pack resides (01 to 21).

The DS1 Interface circuit pack provides an interface to an external DS1 facility and supports 24 DS0 channels carried on a 1.544 Mbps DS1 link. These DS0 channels can be administered as either trunks to other switches or lines to off-premises stations. The TN464C and later suffix Universal DS1 Interface also supports a 32-channel interface on a 2.048Mbps link. The functions and maintenance strategy for the TN464 circuit packs are covered under a separate maintenance object, UDS1-BD.

DS1-BD maintenance logs in-line errors reported by the DS1 Interface circuit pack, runs tests for error diagnosis and recovery, and raises and clears alarms. The following table shows the capabilities of each DS1 circuit pack. The TN722 and TN722B are not supported on G3r V1 or later systems.

Circuit Pack Code	24 Channel	32 Channel	Tie Trunk Signaling	CO Trunk Signaling	DID Trunk Signaling	OPS Line Signaling
TN722/B	x		x			
TN767/B/C/D/E	x		x	x	x	x
TN464C/D/E/F	x	x	x	x	x	x (24-chl only)
TN2313	X	X	X	X	X	X

ISDN-PRI Trunk signaling (for example, Q.921, Q.931) requires a TN464D and is handled by system software. The TN464 is covered in the "UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)" section of Chapter 9.

Each trunk and line have their own maintenance strategies. However, they all depend on the health of the DS1 Interface circuit pack. Refer to the following sections for details: TIE-DS1, CO-DS1, DID-DS1, OPS-LINE, ISDN-TRK, and ISDN-PLK. Signaling over the DS1 link must be synchronized between the transmitting and receiving ends to ensure error-free communication. Refer to "SYNC (Synchronization)" for details.

The TN767E circuit pack combined with Avaya's new 120A1 CSU Module forms an Enhanced Integrated CSU. The new 120A1 CSU Module, when combined with the functionality provided by the TN767E hardware and firmware, and new switch software, provides functionality equivalent to an external stand-alone Avaya ESF T1 CSU. The 120A1 CSU Module connects to the TN767E circuit pack on the I/O connector panel on the back of the port carrier. The new CSU Module, thus becomes an integrated part of the DEFINITY. system. Throughout the document, the term 120A1 will mean a 120A1 or later suffix CSU Module.

The Enhanced Integrated CSU is for use in the United States of America with 1.544 Mbps DS1 service. For further details on the 120A1 CSU Module see *DEFINITY. Communications System Generic 1, Generic 2, and Generic 3 V1 and V2 - Integrated CSU Module Installation and Operation, 555-230-193.*

The TN767E and 120A1 CSU Module support on-demand loopback tests that assist in the detection of faults between the TN767E circuit pack and the CSU Module, between the Integrated CSU and the optional Customer Premises Loopback Jack, or between the Integrated CSU and remote CSU. These loopback tests are explained in detail later in this DS1-BD section, but Figure 6-15 on page 6-481 gives a high level overview of the loopback points.

The following list of acronym definitions are for Figure 6-15 on page 6-481:

- PLB = Payload Loopback
- BLB = Board Loopback
- ELB = Equipment Loopback
- LLB = Line Loopback
- RLB = Repeater Loopback
- CLJ = Loopback Jack Loopback
- R-LLB = Remote Line Loopback
- SMRT = Smart Jack
- LPBK = Loopback

For more information about DS1 interfaces, see the *DEFINITY Communications System DS1/CEPT1/ISDN-PRI Reference*, 555-025-107.

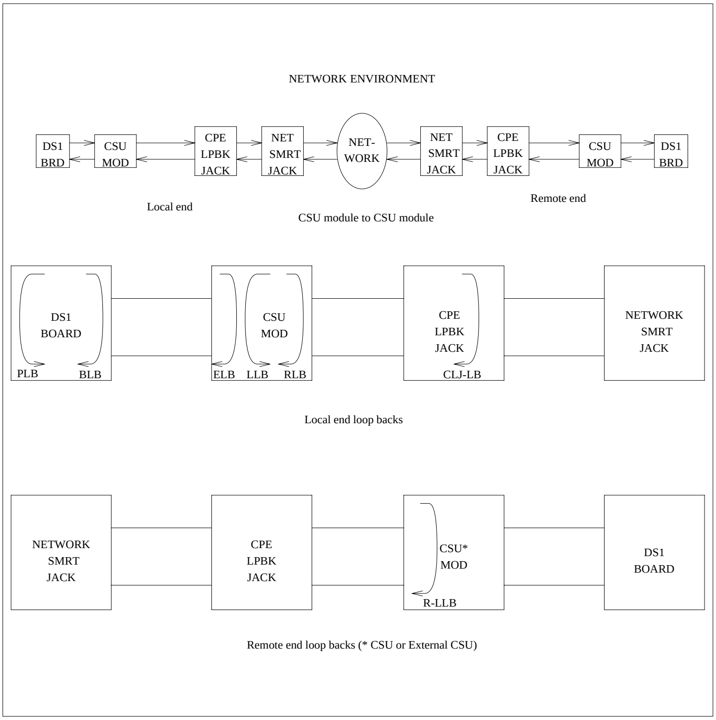

Figure 6-15. High Level Overview Of Loopback Points

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-225. DS1 Interface Circuit Pack Maintenance Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test board UUCSS
1 (a)	0	Circuit pack removed or SAKI Test (#53)	MINOR WARNING‡	ON	
18 (b)	0	busy-out board UUCSS	WARNING	OFF	release board UUCSS
23 (c)	0		WARNING	OFF	add ds1 UUCSS
12 5(d)		None	MINOR	ON	

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Table 6-225. DS1 Interface Circuit Pack Maintenance Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
257	65535	Control Channel Loop Test (#52)	MINOR	ON	test board UUCSS l r 20
257 (e)	Any	None			
513 (f)	Any		MINOR	ON	
769 (g)	4358				
1025 (e)	4363	NPE Audit Test (#50)			
1281	Any	Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	MINOR WARNING†	OFF	test board UUCSS
1300 (h)	Any	Loss Of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	WARNING	OFF	test board UUCSS
1301 (i)	Any	Loss Of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	WARNING	OFF	test board UUCSS
1302 (j)	Any	Loss Of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	MINOR WARNING†	OFF	test board UUCSS
1303 (k)	Any	Loss Of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	MINOR WARNING†	ON	test board UUCSS
1310 (l)	Any	Board Loopback Test (#1209)	MINOR	ON	test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests
1311 (m)	Any	Equipment Loopback Test (#1210)	MINOR WARNING†	OFF	test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-test
1312 (n)	Any	Repeater Loopback Test (#1211)	MINOR WARNING†	OFF	test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests
1313 (o)	Any	CPE Loopback Jack Test (#1212)	MINOR WARNING†	OFF	test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test
1314 (p)	Any	Far CSU Loopback Test (#1213)	MINOR WARNING†	OFF	test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test
1320	Any	Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	MINOR WARNING†	OFF	test board UUCSS
1321	Any	Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	MINOR WARNING†	OFF	test board UUCSS

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Table 6-225. DS1 Interface Circuit Pack Maintenance Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1322	Any	Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	MINOR	ON	test board UUCSS
1323	Any	Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	MINOR WARNING†	OFF	test board UUCSS
1324	Any	Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	WARNING	OFF	test board UUCSS
1538 (q)	Any		MINOR	ON	
1793	Any	Blue Alarm Inquiry Test (#139)	MAJOR MINOR WARNING **	OFF	test board UUCSS
1794	Any	Blue Alarm Inquiry Test (#139)	MAJOR MINOR WARNING **	OFF	test board UUCSS
1795	Any	Blue Alarm Inquiry Test (#139)	MAJOR MINOR WARNING **	OFF	test board UUCSS
2049	Any	Red Alarm Inquiry Test (#140)	MINOR WARNING†	OFF	test board UUCSS
2305	Any	Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test (#141)	MINOR	OFF	test board UUCSS
2306	Any	Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test (#141)	MINOR	OFF	test board UUCSS
2561	Any	Major Alarm Inquiry Test (#142)	MINOR WARNING†	OFF	test board UUCSS
2817		Minor Alarm Inquiry Test (#143)	MINOR WARNING†	OFF	test board UUCSS
3073 to 3160 (r)	Any	Slip Alarm Inquiry Test (#144)	MINOR WARNING†	OFF	test board UUCSS r 6
3329 to 3345 (s)	Any	Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test (#145)	MINOR WARNING†	OFF	test board UUCSS r 6
3840(t)	Any	None			
3900(u)	Any	CPE Loopback Jack Test (#1212)			

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Table 6-225. DS1 Interface Circuit Pack Maintenance Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
3901(v)	Any	Far CSU Loopback Test (#1213)			
3902(w)	Any	One-Way Span Test (#1214)			
3999 (x)	Any	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. This error indicates that the circuit pack has stopped functioning or is not completely administered. The alarm is logged about 15 minutes after the circuit pack has been removed or 11 minutes after the SAKI Test (#53) fails.

   To be completely administered, a DS1 circuit pack must meet all 3 of the following conditions:

   1. Have an entry in the circuit plan via the **change circuit pack** command
   2. Be administered via the **add ds1 UUCSS** command
   3. Be physically inserted in the appropriate slot

   If the circuit pack has an entry in the circuit plan and either of the other two conditions are *not* met, a MINOR alarm is logged. To resolve the error either

   1. Make sure all conditions for administration are met and that a functioning DS1 circuit pack is inserted in the correct slot.
   2. Completely remove the DS1-BD from the system using the following steps:
      a. Remove any administered DS1 trunks or access endpoints associated with the circuit pack from their trunk groups.
      b. Execute the **remove ds1 UUCSS** and **change circuit pack UUCSS commands.**

If all the administration conditions are met for this circuit pack and the red LED is still on, follow the instructions for *LED Alarms with Error Type 1* in Chapter 7.

b. The DS1 Interface circuit pack has been busied out by a **busy-out board** UUCSS command.

c. The DS1-BD circuit pack is not completely administered. A completely administered DS1-BD circuit pack should have an entry in the circuit plan via the **change circuit pack** command, should have been administered via the **add ds1 UUCSS** command, and should have been inserted into the appropriate port slot.

d. The circuit pack in the slot does not match the type administered to that position. Either replace the circuit pack with one of the type administered, or use **change circuit-pack** to readminister the slot. This error may also indicate that the 24/32-channel selection on the DS1 administration form does not match the configuration of the circuit pack.

e. This error is associated with the Common Port Circuit Pack Maintenance Test. Refer to "XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)" for details.

f. The DS1 Interface circuit pack has detected a transient hardware problem (for example, external RAM failure, internal RAM failure, internal ROM failure, or instruction set failure). This error will disappear when no faults are detected for 30 minutes. The value in the Aux Data field indicates the type of hardware problem. However, when this error is reported with Aux Data in the range of 4352 to 4358, it indicates the circuit pack has reported a hardware failure. This problem should be escalated.

g. The DS1 Interface circuit pack has detected a transient hardware logic error (for example, program logic inconsistency). This error will disappear when no faults are detected for 100 minutes. The value in Aux Data field indicates the type of hardware problem.

h. CSU Module or T1 Sync Splitter missing. The `Near-End CSU Type` field on the **add ds1** form has been administered as `integrated` but the 120A1 CSU Module or T1 Sync Splitter is not physically connected (or is improperly connected) to the TN767E board on the back of the port carrier.

   If using the 120A1 CSU Module or T1 Sync Splitter, plug (or replug) the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter into the TN767E circuit pack's connector on the I/O connector panel on back of the carrier. Otherwise, change the `Near-End CSU Type` field using the **change ds1** form to `other`.

   If this error remains after plugging the CSU Module/ T1 Sync Splitter into the board's connector, there could be a problem with the I/O connector panel.

i. CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter not expected. The 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is physically connected to the TN767E board on the back of the port carrier but the `Near-End CSU Type` field on the **add ds1** form has not been administered as `integrated`.

If the 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is to be used, use the **change ds1** command to change the `Near-End CSU Type` field to `integrated`. Otherwise, physically remove the 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter from the back of the port carrier.

j. DS1 configuration error. Attempting to use the 120A1 CSU Module with a TN767E circuit pack that is configured for 32-channel (2.048 Mbps) operation. The CSU Module only works with a DS1 board configured for 24-channel (1.544 Mbps) operation in the United States of America.

k. DS1 circuit pack suffix incorrect for CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter. The `Near-End CSU Type` field on the **add ds1** form has been administered as `integrated` but the DS1 circuit pack is not a TN767E or later suffix DS1 board.

If the 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is to be used, remove the circuit pack and replace it with a TN767E or later suffix board. Otherwise, use the **change ds1** command to change the `Near-End CSU Type` field to `other`*.*

l. BLB failure. This error occurs when the DS1 Board Loopback (BLB) demand test fails. Repeat the test using the following commands: **busyout board UUCSS**, **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests**, **release board UUCSS**. If the BLB test continues to fail, then the TN767E circuit pack needs to be replaced.

m. ELB failure. This error occurs when the Integrated CSU (I-CSU) Module Equipment Loopback (ELB) test fails. This test is executed during I-CSU/T1 Sync Splitter power-up/reset (i.e., the TN767E board is physically inserted and the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is already installed) or when the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is plugged on to an already initialized DS1 board. The ELB test is also executed as part of the command **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests**.

Attempt to clear the alarm via the following commands: **busyout board UUCSS**, **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests**, and **release board UUCSS**. If the ELB test continues to fail, then either the TN767E board, the CSU Module, the T1 Sync Splitter, or the I/O cable between the backplane and the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter (or any combination thereof) has failed. Escalate this problem.

n. RLB failure. This error occurs when the Integrated CSU (I-CSU) Module Repeater Loopback (RLB) test fails. This test is executed during I-CSU/T1 Sync Splitter power-up/reset (i.e., the TN767E board is physically inserted and the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is already installed) or when the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is plugged on to an already initialized DS1 board. The RLB test is also executed as part of the command **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests**.

Attempt to clear the alarm via the following commands: **busyout board UUCSS**, **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests**, and **release board UUCSS**. If the RLB test continues to fail, then the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter needs to be replaced.

o. CPE Loopback Jack deactivation error. This error occurs when the TN767E circuit pack could not deactivate a CPE Loopback Jack loopback.

Attempt to clear the alarm via the following commands: **busyout board UUCSS**, **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test**, and **release board UUCSS**. If the attempt to deactivate the CPE Loopback Jack loopback continues to fail, other steps must be taken to deactivate the loopback.

p. Far CSU Loopback deactivation error. This error occurs when the TN767E circuit pack could not deactivate a far-end CSU loopback on power-up/reset or upon software request.

Attempt to clear the alarm via the following commands: *busyout board UUCSS*, *test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test*, *release board UUCSS*. If the attempt to deactivate the Far CSU loopback continues to fail, then escalate the problem.

q. The hyperactive circuit pack is out-of-service and may exhibit one or more of the following symptoms:

1. The common circuit pack level tests such as Test #51 and/or Test #220 are aborting with error code 2000.
2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning NO BOARD.
3. A busy-out/release of the circuit pack has no affect on test results.
4. A **list configuration** command shows that the circuit pack and ports are properly installed.

The circuit pack is isolated from the system and all trunks of this circuit pack are placed into the out-of-service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 Interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All trunks of the DS1 Interface circuit pack are then returned to the in-service state. If the error recurs after 15 minutes, then escalate this problem.

r. For later releases of G3V4 and beyond, only error 3073 will show that this board is receiving Slips and the AUX data shows the last Slip count that was reported.

s. For later releases of G3V4 and beyond, only error 3329 will show that this board is receiving misframes and the AUX data shows the last misframe count that was reported.

t. This error is not service-affecting and can be ignored.

u. Error 3900 is used to give status information on a CPE Loopback Jack Test. The value in the Aux Data field indicates the status of the loopback test.

1 — Test is currently running.

2 — Test failed because loopback could not be activated.

3 — Test failed because test pattern could not be detected.

4 — Test has been terminated.

v. Error 3901 is used to give status information on a Far CSU Loopback Test. The value in the Aux Data field indicates the status of the loopback test.

1 — Test is currently running.

2 — Test failed because loopback could not be activated.

3 — Test failed because test pattern could not be detected.

4 — Test has been terminated.

w. Error 3902 is used to give status information on a One-Way Span Test. The value in the Aux Data field indicates the status of the span test.

1 — Test is currently running.

2 — Test has failed because test could not be activated.

3 — Test pattern was not received from the far end.

4 — Test has been terminated.

x. Error type 3999 indicates that the circuit pack sent a large number of control channel messages to the switch within a short period of time. If error type 1538 is also present, then the circuit pack was taken out-of-service due to hyperactivity. If error type 1538 is not present, then the circuit pack has not been taken out-of-service, but it has generated 50% of the messages necessary to be considered hyperactive. This may be completely normal during heavy traffic periods. However, if this error type is logged when the circuit pack is being lightly used, it may indicate a problem with the circuit pack or the equipment attached to it.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order they are presented in Table 6-226 on page 6-489. By clearing error codes associated with the *NPE Connection Audit Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence

Table 6-226. System Technician-Demanded Tests: DS1-BD

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	Reset Board Sequence	test ds1-loop Command	D/ND[1]
NPE Connection Audit Test (#50)		X			ND
Control Channel Loop Test (#52)		X			ND
Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	X	X			ND
Blue Alarm Inquiry Test (#139)	X	X			ND
Red Alarm Inquiry Test (#140)	X	X			ND
Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test (#141)	X	X			ND
Major Alarm Inquiry Test (#142)	X	X			ND
Minor Alarm Inquiry Test (#143)	X	X			ND
Slip Alarm Inquiry Test (#144)	X	X			ND
Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test (#145)	X	X			ND
Translation Update Test (#146)	X	X			ND
ICSU Status LEDs Test (#1227)	X	X			ND
SAKI Sanity Test (#53)			X		D
Internal Looparound Test (#135)			X		D
DS1/CSU Loopback Tests				X	D
DS1 Board Loopback Test (#1209)				X	D
CSU Equipment Loopback Test (#1210)				X	D
CSU Repeater Loopback Test (#1211)				X	D
CPE Loopback Jack Test (#1212)				X	D
Far CSU Loopback Test (#1213)				X	D
One-Way Span Test (#1214)				X	D
Inject Single Bit Error (#1215)				X	D
End Loopback/Span Test (#1216)				X	D

1. D = Destructive, ND = Non-destructive

NPE Connection Audit Test (#50):

The system sends a message to the on-board microprocessor to update the network connectivity translation for all the Network Processing Elements (NPEs) on the circuit pack.

Table 6-227. TEST #50 NPE Connection Audit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None 2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available.
1019	ABORT	Test already in progress.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The circuit pack's NPEs have been updated with their translation.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. Issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)

This test queries the circuit pack for its circuit pack code and vintage and verifies its records.

Table 6-228. TEST #52 Control Channel Looparound Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None 2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The test failed because the circuit pack did not return the circuit pack code or vintage. **NOTE:** Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as Test 138 and Test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test result. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem. 1. Retry the command for a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the problem continues, check for hyperactivity. Resolve the problem, as appropriate. 3. If there is no longer hyperactivity, retry the command for a maximum of 5 times. 4. If the test continues to fail, escalate this problem.

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Table 6-228. TEST #52 Control Channel Looparound Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	Communication with this circuit pack is successful.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

SAKI Sanity Test (#53)

This test is destructive. This test resets the circuit pack.

Table 6-229. TEST #53 SAKI Sanity Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	Wrong circuit pack configuration to run this test. This error applies only to DS1 Interface circuit packs. It means the DS1 Interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system and, therefore, it cannot be reset without major system disruptions. 1. If the circuit pack needs to be reset, then set synchronization to another DS1 Interface circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack and try again. Refer to "SYNC (Synchronization)".
1015	ABORT	Port is not out-of-service. 1. Busyout the circuit pack. 2. Execute the command again.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to reset.
2	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to restart. 1. Execute the command again. 2. If the problem persists, escalate this problem.

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Table 6-229. TEST #53 SAKI Sanity Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	The circuit pack initializes correctly. 1. Run the Short Test Sequence.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Internal Looparound Test (#135)

This test is destructive.

The Internal Looparound Test is run by looping the transmitted DS1 bit stream back into the DS1's board receiver. The loop occurs just before the DS1 facility interface. The test is highly destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician-demanded **reset board UUCSS** command.

All trunks on the DS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out via the system technician **busy-out board** command before running the Internal Looparound Test. When the Internal Looparound Test is initiated, maintenance software sends appropriate messages to the DS1 Interface circuit pack to start the test. The test uses the Tone Generator and Tone Detector to exercise a bit pattern consistency test for all ports. If the transmitted and received bit patterns on a trunk are different, the test fails.

When the test is complete, the maintenance software sends a stop loop around message to the DS1 Interface circuit pack to put the circuit pack back into the normal operation mode. All trunks of the DS1 Interface circuit pack are restored to the in-service state after the **release board** command is entered

Table 6-230. TEST #135 Internal Looparound Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2012	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Resolve any TTR-LEV errors. 2. Resolve any TONE-PT errors. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	Received an incoming call on a port of the DS1 circuit pack during the test. 1. Enter the **busy-out board UUCSS** command to put all trunks of DS1 Interface circuit pack to out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1015	ABORT	Ports on DS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out. 1. Enter the **busy-out board UUCSS** command to put all trunks of the DS1 Interface circuit pack into out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.

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Table 6-230. TEST #135 Internal Looparound Test — *Continued*

<table>
<tr><th>Error Code</th><th>Test Result</th><th>Description/ Recommendation</th></tr>
<tr><td>1039</td><td>ABORT</td><td>The DS1 Interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system. Therefore, it cannot be reset without major system disruption.
1. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack needs to be tested, set the synchronization reference to another DS1 Interface circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack via the following command sequence:
■ Issue the disable synchronization-switch command.
■ Next, issue the set synchronization UUCSS command.
■ Lastly, issue the enable synchronization-switch command.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2000</td><td>ABORT</td><td>The test was aborted. Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited.
1. The DS1-BD tests (such as Test 139 and Test 140) are aborting with error code 2000.
2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result.
3. A busyout or a release command has no affect on the test results.
4. A list config command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed.
NOTE:
When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2100</td><td>ABORT</td><td>Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.</td></tr>
</table>

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Table 6-230. TEST #135 Internal Looparound Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	DS1 Interface circuit pack failed in the Internal Looparound Test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack is TN767, enter the **list measurement ds1-log UUCSS** command to read the error seconds measurement. Otherwise, skip this step. 3. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 4. Check the physical connectivity of DS1 Interface circuit packs and cable. 5. Contact T1 Network Service to diagnose remote DS1 endpoint. 6. If all of the above are OK, escalate this problem.
	PASS	All administered trunks of DS1 Interface circuit pack pass the Internal Looparound Test. The bit pattern consistency test is executed successfully over the path that covers a DS1 port, cable, and the external NCTE device.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)

This test verifies the synchronization status and continuity of the DS1 link. The Loss of Signal alarm indicates that the DS1 Interface circuit pack is unable to derive the synchronization clock from the DS1 facility. When the DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Loss of Signal alarm, it stops providing the synchronization clock for the system if it is administered as a timing source and transmits a Yellow alarm to the remote DS1 endpoint.

When the Loss of Signal alarm is confirmed, the maintenance software places all trunks or ports of the DS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. The inquiry test will run every 10 minutes until the loss of signal has been restored. The DS1 Interface circuit pack raises a Loss of Signal alarm after the signal has been lost for about 1second. It will not retire the alarm until the signal has returned for about 10 seconds.

This test is also used to maintain the new 120A CSU Module and the 401A T1 Sync Splitter. The CSU Module, when combined with the functionality provided by the TN767E circuit pack, provides functionality equivalent to an external standalone ESF T1 CSU. The 401A T1 Sync Splitter, when combined with the functionality provided by the TN767E circuit pack, allows an ATM switch to derive its timing from a T1 connected to the DS1 in the DEFINITY.

If a TN767E circuit pack detects certain I-CSU/T1 Sync Splitter hardware errors, it will notify maintenance. When the maintenance subsystem receives notification of the error, it will execute this Loss of Signal Inquiry test. The test, in addition to querying for a Loss Of Signal alarm condition, will also query the TN767E board to confirm the error. A Minor or Warning alarm will be raised depending on the severity of the error. The trunks on the board may be taken out of service if the error is deemed serious.

If a Loss Of Signal alarm and an I-CSU/T1 Sync Splitter error co-exist, the Loss Of Signal alarm condition will take priority and the board and all trunks on the board will be put in the out-of-service state. Errors will be logged, however, for both.

When the maintenance subsystem receives notification that the ICSU/T1 Sync Splitter hardware error condition no longer exists, maintenance will restore the board and all trunks to their previous service state if the alarm can be cleared (no other errors or Loss Of Signal alarm exist).

Table 6-231. TEST #138 Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as test 138 and test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.

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Table 6-231. TEST #138 Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Loss of Signal alarm. The physical link is broken or the remote DS1 endpoint is down. All trunks or ports of this DS1 interface circuit pack are out-of-service. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack is designated as the supplier of the system synchronization source, then the system synchronization maintenance will adopt a source elsewhere. Refer to "SYNC (Synchronization)" section for details. 1. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack connects to a T1 facility, call the vendor of the T1 carrier to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack connects directly to a switch, call the system technician of the remote switch to diagnose the DS1 endpoint. 2. Check the physical connection of the DS1 Interface circuit pack and the cable. If a 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is physically connected to a TN767E board on the back of the port carrier, check the physical connection of the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter and make sure the Network Interface cable is plugged into the CSU Module's/T1 Sync Splitter's NETWORK jack.
1300	FAIL	The CSU Module or the T1 Sync Splitter is missing. The *Near-End CSU Type* field on the *add ds1* form has been administered as *integrated* but the 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is not physically connected to the TN767E board on the back of the port carrier. 1. If using the 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter, plug the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter into the TN767E circuit pack's connector on the I/O connector panel on back of the carrier. Otherwise, change the *Near-End CSU Type* field using the *change ds1* form to *other*. 2. Run the test again.
1301	FAIL	The 120A1 CSU Module or the T1 Sync Splitter is physically connected to the TN767E board on the back of the port carrier but the *Near-End CSU Type* field on the *add ds1* form has not been administered as *integrated*. 1. If the 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is to be used, use the *change ds1* command to change the *Near-End CSU Type* field to *integrated*. Otherwise, physically remove the 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter from the back of the port carrier. 2. Run the test again.

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Table 6-231. TEST #138 Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1302	FAIL	Attempting to use the 120A1 CSU Module with a TN767E circuit pack that is configured for 32-channel (2.048 Mbps) operation. The CSU Module only works with a DS1 board configured for 24-channel (1.544 Mbps) operation in the United States of America. 1. If the 120A1 CSU Module is to be used, physically remove the TN767E circuit pack and reconfigure for 24-channel (1.544 Mbps) operation. 2. Reinsert the circuit pack and run the test again.
1303	FAIL	The DS1 circuit pack Suffix is incorrect for CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter administration. The *Near-End CSU Type* field on the *add ds1* form has been administered as *integrated* but the DS1 circuit pack is not a TN767E or later suffix DS1 board. 1. If the CSU Module or the T1 Sync Splitter is to be used, and the *Near-End CSU* Type field is set to *integrated* to allow for CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter administration, remove the circuit pack and replace it with a TN767E or later suffix board. Otherwise use the *change ds1* command to change the *Near-End CSU Type* field to *other*.
1310	FAIL	The DS1 Board Loopback (BLB) demand test (#1209) failed. 1. Repeat the test using the *test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests* command. 2. If the BLB test continues to fail, then replace the TN767E circuit pack. 3. Run this test again.

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Table 6-231. TEST #138 Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1311	FAIL	The Integrated CSU (I-CSU) Module Equipment Loopback (ELB) test (#1210) failed. This test is executedduring ICSU/T1 Sync Splitter power-up/reset (the TN767E board is physically inserted and the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is already installed) or when the 120A CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is plugged on to an already initialized DS1 board. The ELB test is also executed as part of the command **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests**. 1. Execute **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests**. 2. If the ELB test continues to fail, then either the TN767E board, the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter, or the I/O cable between the backplane and the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter (or any combination thereof) has failed. Attempt to isolate the problem to one of these areas. Begin by replacing the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter and running the *t***est ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command again. 3. If the ELB test continues to fail, then replace the TN767E board and run **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** again. 4. If the ELB test continues to fail, the problem could be in the I/O cable between the backplane and the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter.
1312	FAIL	The Integrated CSU (I-CSU) Module Repeater Loopback (RLB) test (#1211) failed. This test is executed during ICSU/T1 Sync Splitter power-up/reset (the TN767E board is physically inserted and the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is already installed), or when the 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is plugged on to an already initialized DS1 board. The RLB test is also executed as part of the command *t***est ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests**. 1. Execute **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests**. 2. If the RLB test continues to fail, then replace the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter. 3. Run this test again.

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Table 6-231. TEST #138 Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1313	FAIL	The TN767E circuit pack could not deactivate a CPE Loopback Jack loopback. 1. Execute *t***est ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test**. 2. If the attempt to deactivate the CPE Loopback Jack is not successful, check the cabling and investigate the problem at the CPE Loopback Jack. 3. Run the test again.
1314	FAIL	The TN767E circuit pack could not deactivate a far-end CSU loopback. 1. Execute **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test**.
1320	FAIL	A CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter hardware failure or an ICSU/T1 Sync Splitter serial interface audit failure was detected by the TN767E DS1 circuit pack. 1. Replace the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter, and then run the test again. 2. If the test continues to fail with this error code, replace the TN767E and run the test again. 3. If the test continues to fail with this error code, the problem could be in the I/O cable between the backplane and the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter.
1321	FAIL	DTE LOS (loss of signal) was detected between the TN767E DS1 board and the 120A1 CSU Module or the T1 Sync Splitter. Either the TN767E board, the 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter, or the I/O cable between the backplane and the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter (or any combination thereof) has failed. Attempt to isolate the problem to one of these areas. 1. Replace the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter and run the test again. 2. If the test continues to fail with this error code, then replace the TN767E board and run the test again. 3. If the test continues to fail with this error code, the problem could be in the I/O cable between the backplane and the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter.

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Table 6-231. TEST #138 Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1322	FAIL	No 5 volts power detected from the TN767E circuit pack to the 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter. Problem probably due to an open fuse on the DS1 board or a faulty ICSU/T1 Sync Splitter. **NOTE** *Do not swap DS1 boards as this may open the fuse on the new board*. 1. Remove the TN767E from the system and reinsert. 2. Run the test again once the board has finished its reset. 3. If the test continues to fail with this error code, then replace the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter and run the test again. 4. If the test continues to fail with this error code, the problem could be in the I/O cable between the backplane and the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter. 5. If the test continues to fail with this error code, escalate this problem.
1323	FAIL	A service-affecting CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter audit failure was detected by the TN767E DS1 circuit pack. All administered ports on the DS1 circuit pack are affected and maintenance software will place the ports into the out-of-service state. 1. Replace the 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter.

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Table 6-231. TEST #138 Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1324	FAIL	A non-service-affecting CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter audit failure was detected by the TN767E DS1 circuit pack. No ports should be affected. No immediate action is required. These errors indicate that the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter hardware may have a problem, and that it should be replaced when practical to avoid further deterioration.
	PASS	DS1 signal is present and the physical link is healthy. In addition, no Integrated CSU errors are detected.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the link between the internal ID and the port.

Blue Alarm Inquiry Test (#139)

The Blue Alarm is a signal sent by the remote DS1 endpoint when it is out-of-service. The Blue Alarm Inquiry Test checks the blue alarm status of the remote DS1 endpoint.

When the DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Blue Alarm signal from the remote DS1 endpoint, the circuit pack will transmit a Yellow alarm to the remote DS1 endpoint and send a BLUE ALARM message to the maintenance software. When the Blue alarm is confirmed, the maintenance software places all trunks of the DS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. The inquiry test will be run every 10 minutes until the Blue alarm is cleared.

The DS1 Interface circuit pack takes 2 seconds to recognize and report a Blue alarm and 16 seconds to recognize and report the resolution of a Blue alarm. When the Blue alarm is cleared, the DS1 Interface circuit pack stops transmitting the Yellow alarm and places the trunks back into the service state before the Blue alarm occurs.

Line Loopback Alarm

The Line Loopback (LLB) is used by the remote DS1 endpoint to put the ICSU or DS1 into a loopback mode. When the ICSU or DS1 Board is in the LLB mode, the arriving bit pattern is regenerated and sent back. Line Loopback (LLB) Alarm is activated when the in-band activate LLB bit pattern has been arriving continuously for 5 seconds on the DS1 line. LLB is deactivated when the in-band deactivate LLB bit pattern has been arriving continuously for 5 seconds on the DS1 line.

Since LLB is a maintenance condition rendering all DS0 channels unavailable for signaling or bearer traffic, maintenance software treats this the same as a Blue Alarm.

Payload Loopback Alarm

The Payload Loopback (PLB) is used by the remote DS1 endpoint to put the switch DS1 into a loopback mode. PLB Alarm is activated when a network protocol activate bit pattern arrives over the 4-Kbps ESF data link on the DS1 line. PLB is deactivated when a network protocol deactivate bit pattern arrives over the 4-Kbps ESF data link on the DS1 line.

Since PLB is a maintenance condition rendering all DS0 channels unavailable for signaling or bearer traffic, maintenance software treats this the same as a Blue Alarm.

Table 6-232. TEST #139 Blue Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as test 138 and test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.
	FAIL	The remote DS1 endpoint is out-of-service. 1. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects to a T1 facility, call the vendor of the T1 carrier to diagnose the remote endpoint. 2. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects directly to a switch, call the system technician of the remote switch to diagnose the DS1 endpoint.

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Table 6-232. TEST #139 Blue Alarm Inquiry Test *— Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1794	FAIL	The DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Line Loopback Alarm (LLB). 1. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects to a T1 facility, call the vendor of the T1 carrier to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. 2. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects directly to a switch, call the system technician of the remote switch to diagnose the DS1 endpoint. 3. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects directly to a line-side terminating device (for example, a PRI terminal adapter), call the vendor of the terminating device to diagnose the equipment.
1795	FAIL	The DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Payload Loopback Alarm (PLB). If the DS1 Interface circuit pack connects to a leased T1 facility, call the vendor of the T1 carrier to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack connects directly to another DS1 board, call the system technician of the remote switch to diagnose the DS1 endpoint.
	PASS	Remote DS1 endpoint is in-service. Neither a Blue alarm nor a Line Loopback alarm nor a Payload Loopback alarm is detected in the DS1 Interface circuit pack.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the link between the internal ID and the port.

Red Alarm Inquiry Test (#140)

DS1 Interface circuit pack raises a Red alarm when the framing pattern of the incoming DS1 bit stream has been lost. The Red Alarm Inquiry Test checks the framing status of a DS1 Interface circuit pack. DS1 Interface circuit pack takes 3 seconds to recognize and report a Red alarm and 10 seconds to recognize and report the resolution of a Red alarm.

When the DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Red alarm, the circuit pack will transmit a Yellow alarm to the remote DS1 endpoint and send a RED ALARM message to the maintenance software. After the Red alarm is confirmed, the maintenance software places all trunks of the circuit pack into the out-of-service state. The inquiry test will be run every 10 minutes until the Red alarm is cleared.

When the Red alarm is cleared, the DS1 Interface circuit pack will stop transmitting the Yellow alarm to the remote DS1 endpoint. The maintenance software restores all trunks of the DS1 Interface circuit pack to the service state before the Red alarm occurs.

Loss of Multiframe Alarm: If the DS1 Interface circuit pack is administered using DMI-BOS signaling, the DS1 Interface circuit pack raises a Loss of Multiframe Alarm (LMA) when it cannot interpret the incoming signaling bits to synchronize to the multiframe pattern received in the 24th channel. Once DS1 Interface circuit pack detects an LMA, the circuit pack will transmit a Remote Multiframe Alarm (RMA) to the remote DS1 endpoint. Maintenance software handles both Red alarm and LMA alarm(s) using the same mechanism.

Table 6-233. TEST #140 Red Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as test 138 and test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. NOTE: When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.

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Table 6-233. TEST #140 Red Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	The DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Red alarm. An out-of-frame condition occurs on the DS1 Interface circuit pack. DS1 Interface circuit pack will transmit a Yellow alarm to the remote DS1 endpoint until the Red alarm is retired. 1. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. Likewise, verify that any intermediate CSU's are administered correctly. 2. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects to a T1 facility, call the vendor of the T1 carrier to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects directly to a switch, call the system technician of the remote switch to diagnose the DS1 endpoint. 3. Check the physical connectivity of the DS1 pack and of the cable. 4. If this continues to fail, escalate this problem.

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Table 6-233. TEST #140 Red Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

<table>
<tr><th>Error Code</th><th>Test Result</th><th>Description/ Recommendation</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>FAIL</td><td>The DS1 interface circuit pack detected a loss of multiframe alarm (LMA). An out of frame condition occurred on the DS1 interface circuit pack. The DS1 interface circuit pack will transmit a remote multiframe alarm (RMA) to the remote DS1 endpoint until the LMA is retired.
1. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. Likewise, verify that any intermediate CSU's are administered correctly.
2. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects to a T1 facility, call the vendor of the T1 carrier to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects directly to a switch, call the system technician of the remote switch to diagnose the DS1 endpoint.
3. Check the physical connectivity of the DS1 pack and of the cable.
4. If this continues to fail, escalate this problem.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>PASS</td><td>No Red alarm is detected on DS1 Interface circuit pack.</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>NO BOARD</td><td>The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board).
This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted.
1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the add ds1 UUCSS command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered.
2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board.
3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the busyout board command.
4. Issue the reset board command.
5. Issue the release busy board command.
6. Issue the test board long command.
This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.</td></tr>
</table>

Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test (#141)

Receiving a Yellow alarm from remote DS1 endpoint indicates that the remote DS1 endpoint has an out-of-frame condition. The Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test is used to determine whether the remote DS1 endpoint is transmitting a Yellow alarm. The DS1 Interface circuit pack takes 500 msec to recognize and report a Yellow alarm and 500 msec to recognize and report that a Yellow alarm condition is cleared.

When the DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Yellow alarm from the remote DS1 endpoint, it will send a YELLOW-ALARM uplink message to the maintenance software. After the maintenance software receives the YELLOW-ALARM message, the Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test is run to confirm the Yellow alarm. Once the Yellow alarm is confirmed, the maintenance software places all trunks on the circuit pack into the out-of-service state. The Inquiry Test will be run every 10 minutes until the Yellow alarm is cleared.

When the Yellow alarm is cleared, the maintenance software restores all trunks on the DS1 Interface circuit pack back to their previous service state before the Yellow alarm is raised.

This Yellow Alarm corresponds to the yellow F2 state documented in CCITT recommendation I.431.

Remote Multiframe Alarm: Remote Multiframe Alarm (RMA) indicates that the remote DS1 endpoint is in a Loss of Multiframe Alarm condition while the DS1 Interface circuit pack is administered using the DMI-BOS common channel signaling. The RMA is handled as a Yellow alarm.

Yellow F5 State Alarm: For 32-channel E1 operation with CRC4 on, the F5 fault state is defined as a fault in the user-network interface, specifically in the direction from the user (PBX) to the network. Refer to CCITT recommendation I.431

Table 6-234. TEST #141 Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may appear. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as test 138 and test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.

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Table 6-234. TEST #141 Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	The DS1 interface circuit pack detected a yellow alarm sent by the remote DS1 endpoint. An out of frame condition occurred at the DS1 endpoint.
1	FAIL	The DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Remote Multiframe Alarm sent by the remote DS1 endpoint. An out-of-frame condition occurs on the remote DS1 endpoint.
2	FAIL	The DS1 Interface circuit pack is reporting a yellow F5 State alarm. There is a fault in the user-network interface from the user (PBX) to the network. 1. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. Likewise, verify that any intermediate CSUs are administered correctly. 2. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects to a T1 facility, call the vendor of the T1 carrier to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects directly to a switch, call the system technician of the remote switch to diagnose the DS1 endpoint. 3. Check the physical connectivity of the DS1 pack and of the cable. 4. If this continues to fail, escalate this problem.
	PASS	No Yellow alarm nor Remote Multiframe Alarm nor F5 State Alarm is received from the remote DS1 endpoint.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Major Alarm Inquiry Test (#142)

The Major alarm raised by a DS1 Interface circuit pack indicates that the average bit error rate on the DS1 facility is greater than 1/1000. The Major Alarm Inquiry Test is used to determine that the received DS1 bit error rate is greater than 1/1000. When D4 framing mode is selected, the DS1 Interface circuit pack takes 16 seconds to recognize and report a Major alarm and 16 seconds to recognize and report that a Major alarm condition is cleared. If ESF framing mode is selected, the DS1 Interface circuit pack takes 10 seconds to recognize and report a Major alarm and 10 seconds to recognize and report that a Major alarm condition is cleared.

When the DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Major alarm, it will send a MAJOR-ALARM message to the maintenance software. After the maintenance software receives a MAJOR-ALARM message, the Major Alarm Inquiry Test is initiated to confirm the Major alarm on the DS1 Interface circuit pack. The Inquiry Test will be run every 10 minutes until the Major alarm is cleared. The maintenance software places all trunks on the circuit pack in the out-of-service state if the Major alarm persists for more than 20 minutes.

When the Major alarm is cleared, the maintenance software restores all trunks on the circuit pack to their previous service state before a Major alarm occurs.

Table 6-235. TEST #142 Major Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as test 138 and test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.

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Table 6-235. TEST #142 Major Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	The DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Major alarm. The DS1 bit error rate is greater than 1/1000. 1. The performance of DS1 link between DS1 Interface circuit pack and remote DS1 endpoint is very poor. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack is TN767, enter **list measurement ds1-log UUCSS** command to read the error seconds measurement. 2. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 3. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects to a T1 facility, call the vendor of the T1 carrier to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects directly to a switch, call the system technician of the remote switch to diagnose the DS1 endpoint. 4. Check the physical connectivity of the DS1 pack and of the cable. 5. Replace the local DS1 interface circuit pack, and repeat the test.
	PASS	No Major alarm is detected in DS1 Interface circuit pack.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the link between the internal ID and the port.

Minor Alarm Inquiry Test (#143)

The Minor alarm raised by a DS1 Interface circuit pack indicates that the average bit error rate on the DS1 facility is greater than 1/1,000,000, but less than 1/1000. The Minor Alarm Inquiry Test is used to determine that the received DS1 bit error rate is greater than 1/1,000,000 and less than 1/1000. When D4 framing mode is selected, the DS1 Interface circuit pack takes 41 minutes to recognize and report a Minor alarm and 41 minutes to recognize and report that a Minor alarm condition is cleared. If ESF framing mode is selected, the DS1 Interface circuit pack takes 10 minutes to recognize and report a Minor alarm and 10 minutes to recognize and report that a Minor alarm condition is cleared.

When the DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Minor alarm condition, it will send a MINOR-ALARM message to the maintenance software. After the maintenance software receives a MINOR-ALARM message, the Minor Alarm Inquiry Test is initiated to confirm the Minor alarm. All trunks on the circuit pack are kept in the in-service state after the Minor alarm is confirmed. The Minor Alarm Inquiry Test is run every 10 minutes until the Minor alarm is cleared.

Table 6-236. TEST #143 Minor Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as test 138 and test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. NOTE: When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.

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Table 6-236. TEST #143 Minor Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	The DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Minor alarm. The DS1 bit error rate is greater than 1/1,000,000 and less than 1/1000. 1. The performance of DS1 link between DS1 Interface circuit pack and remote DS1 endpoint is poor. If DS1 Interface circuit pack is TN767, enter **list measurement ds1-log UUCSS** command to read the error seconds measurement. 2. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 3. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects to a T1 facility, call the vendor of the T1 carrier to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. If the DS1interface circuit pack connects directly to a switch, call the system technician of the remote switch to diagnose the DS1 endpoint. 4. Check the physical connection of the DS1 pack and of the cable. 5. If this continues to fail, escalate this problem.
	PASS	No Minor alarm is detected in DS1 Interface circuit pack.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the link between the internal ID and the port.

Slip Alarm Inquiry Test (144)

Slips occur when transmitter and receiver are not running at precisely the same clock rate. The DS1 Interface circuit pack can detect both positive and negative slips on the DS1 facility. The Slip Alarm Inquiry Test is used to acquire the total number of slips occurred on a DS1 link.

When the DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a slip condition, the circuit pack will increase the on-board slip counter by 1. A SLIP-COUNT message is spontaneously sent to the system software after the counter reaches a threshold (for example, 88). When the maintenance software receives the SLIP-COUNT message, the Slip Alarm Inquiry Test is initiated to query the slip counters on DS1 Interface circuit pack and total the slip counts in the maintenance software.

If the count of slips is over the threshold, a Minor alarm is raised against the DS1 Interface circuit pack. All trunks of the DS1 Interface circuit pack are still in the in-service state. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack is used to supply the system synchronization source, the MINOR alarm will initiate a synchronization source switch. See “TDM-BUS” and "SYNC (Synchronization)" for details.

Table 6-237. TEST #144 Slip Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as test 138 and test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.

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Table 6-237. TEST #144 Slip Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1 to 88	FAIL	The DS1 interface circuit pack detected a slip alarm. The error code equals the number of slips detected by the DS1 interface circuit pack since the last slip alarm inquiry test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the DS1 interface circuit pack is a TN767, enter the **list measurement ds1-log UUCSS** command to read the error seconds measurement. 3. Verify that both endpoints and all intermediate equipment of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 4. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects to a T1 facility, call the vendor of the T1 carrier to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects directly to a switch, call the system technician of the remote switch to diagnose the DS1 endpoint. 5. Check the active alarm and error logs for recent alarms and errors against the synchronization (SYNC). Follow the suggested repair procedure for these errors. 6. Check the physical connectivity of the DS1 pack and of the cable. 7. If this continues to fail, escalate this problem.
	PASS	No Slip alarm is detected on the DS1 Interface circuit pack.

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Table 6-237. TEST #144 Slip Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the link between the internal ID and the port.

Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test (#145)

Misframe Alarm indicates that framing bits observed on a DS1 Interface circuit pack are in error. Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test queries the total number of misframes that occurred on a DS1 Interface circuit pack since the last inquiry.

When the DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a misframe error, it will increase its misframe counter by 1. If the counter reaches the threshold, a MISFRAME-COUNT message is automatically sent to the switch maintenance software. After the maintenance software receives the MISFRAME-COUNT message, the Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test is initiated to collect the misframe counts from the DS1 Interface circuit pack.

When the threshold of misframes is reached, if the DS1 Interface circuit pack is supplying the system synchronization source, then a switching synchronization source message is sent to the TDM Bus Clock. See TDM-BUS (TDM Bus) Maintenance documentation for details. A Minor alarm against the DS1 Interface circuit pack is raised, but all trunks of the DS1 Interface circuit pack are still in the in-service state.

Table 6-238. TEST #145 Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may appear. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as test 138 and test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.

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Table 6-238. TEST #145 Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
ANY	FAIL	The test failed because the DS1 interface circuit pack detected errors in the received framing bits pattern. The error code equals the number of misframes detected by the DS1 interface circuit pack since the last misframe alarm inquiry test. Major bit and minor bit error rate (error types 2561 and 2817) error logs often accompany misframe alarms. Clearing the cause of these error logs may clear the misframes which are occurring. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the DS1 interface circuit pack is a TN767, enter the **list measurement ds1-log UUCSS** command to read the error seconds measurement. 3. Verify that both endpoints and all intermediate equipment of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 4. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects to a T1 facility, call the vendor of the T1 carrier to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. If the DS1 interface circuit pack connects directly to a switch, call the system technician of the remote switch to diagnose the DS1 endpoint. 5. Check the active alarm and error logs for recent alarms and errors against the synchronization (SYNC). Follow the suggested repair procedure for these errors. 6. Check the physical connection of the DS1 pack and of the cable. 7. If this continues to fail, escalate this problem.
	PASS	No Misframe alarm is detected on the DS1 Interface circuit pack.

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Table 6-238. TEST #145 Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the link between the internal ID and the port.

Translation Update Test (#146)

The Translation Update Test sends the circuit-pack-level information specified by System Administration to the DS1 Interface circuit pack. Translation includes the following data administered for a DS1 Interface circuit pack (see output of **display ds1 UUCSS** command): DS1 Link Length between two DS1 endpoints, Synchronization Source Control, All Zero Suppression, Framing Mode, Signaling Mode, Time Slot Number of 697-Hz Tone, Time Slot Number of 700-Hz Tone, etc.

If a TN767E or later DS1 circuit pack is combined with a 120A CSU Module or a T1 Sync Splitter to form an Integrated CSU Module, this test will also send the administration for this Integrated CSU to the circuit pack to assure the board’s translations are correct. The administration of the CSU Module is done using the DS1 circuit pack administration form. Translation for the CSU Module includes the following data: Transmit LBO, Receive ALBO, Supply CPE Loopback Jack Power?, and so forth.

Table 6-239. TEST #146 Translation Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system software error. 1. Enter the **display ds1 UUCSS** command to verify the DS1 Interface circuit pack translation.
	PASS	Translation data has been downloaded to the DS1 Interface circuit pack successfully.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the link between the internal ID and the port.

DS1 Board Loopback Test (#1209)

This test is destructive.

The DS1 Board Loopback (BLB) Test causes a loopback at the TN767E DS1 board edge and tests DS1 board internal circuitry.

The test is destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician demanded **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command.

All trunks or ports on the DS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out via the system technician **busyout board** command before running the BLB Test.

When the BLB Test is initiated, maintenance software sends an appropriate message to the TN767E DS1 Interface circuit pack to start the test. The board will set up the BLB loopback, transmit a test pattern, and verify that the pattern is received unaltered through the loopback. If the transmitted and received pattern is different, the test fails.

When the test is complete, all trunks or ports on the TN767E DS1 Interface circuit pack are restored to the in-service state after the **release board** command is entered

Table 6-240. TEST #1209 DS1 Board Loopback Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry *t***est ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	DS1 Board Loopback Test cannot be executed in the current configuration. To run this Test, the TN767E or later suffix DS1 must be administered for 24-channel operation. The "Bit Rate" field on the DS1 circuit pack administration form must be set to "1.544" for 24-channel operation.
1015	ABORT	Ports on the DS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter **busyout board UUCSS** to put all trunks or ports of the DS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.
1039	ABORT	The DS1 Interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system. Executing this test could cause major system disruption. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack needs to be tested, set the synchronization reference to another DS1 Interface circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack via the following command sequence: 1. Issue the **disable synchronization-switch** command. 2. Next, issue the **set synchronization UUCSS** command. 3. Lastly, issue the **enable synchronization-switch** command.

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Table 6-240. TEST #1209 DS1 Board Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1950	ABORT	Another loopback/span test is already executing on the DS1 board or the board is in a network requested loopback mode (Line loopback or Payload loopback). The hardware error log will indicate whether a Customer Loopback Jack Test, Far CSU Loopback Test, or the One-Way Span Test is executing or if the board is in line loopback or payload loopback mode. Only one long-duration loopback/span test can be active at a given time. Thus, if a loopback/span test is already active, that test must be terminated via the *test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test* command in order to execute this test.
	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as test 138 and test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.

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Table 6-240. TEST #1209 DS1 Board Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	DS1 Interface circuit pack failed the DS1 Board Loopback Test. 1. Retry **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests**. 2. If the BLB test continues to fail, then replace the DS1 circuit pack.
	PASS	The BLB test executed successfully. The test pattern was transmitted and received successfully up to the TN767E DS1 board edge.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the link between the internal ID and the port.

CSU Equipment Loopback Test (#1210)

This test is destructive.

The CSU Equipment Loopback (ELB) Test causes a loopback at the near-edge of the local 120A CSU Module or T1 Sync Spilitter, and tests the connection from the TN767E DS1 board to the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter (DS1 board edge interconnecting cable, and CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter edge). This test will only be performed if the 120A CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is present, administered, and connected to a 1.544Mbps TN767E DS1 circuit pack on the back of the port carrier.

The test is destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician demanded **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command.

All trunks or ports on the DS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out via the system technician **busyout board** command before running the ELB Test.

When the ELB Test is initiated, maintenance software sends an appropriate message to the TN767E DS1 Interface circuit pack to start the test. The board sets up the ELB loopback, transmit a test pattern, and verify that the pattern is received unaltered through the loopback. If the transmitted and received pattern is different, the test fails.

In addition, the DS1 circuit pack hardware applies a DC current while the test is running in order to detect any broken wires which may not be detected by the loopback pattern.

When the test is complete, all trunks or ports on the TN767E DS1 Interface circuit pack are restored to the in-service state after the **release board** command is entered.

Table 6-241. TEST #1210 CSU Equipment Loopback Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry *t***est ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	CSU Equipment Loopback Test cannot be executed in the current configuration. To run this test, the *Near-End CSU Type* field on the DS1 circuit pack administration form must be set to *integrated* and the "Bit Rate" field must be set to "1.544" (24-channel operation). 1. Use the **change ds1 UUCSS** command to set the *Near-End CSU Type* field on the DS1 circuit pack administration form to *integrated*, and/or change the "Bit Rate" field to "1.544" if the board is to be used in the 24-channel configuration. 2. Retry **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests**.
1015	ABORT	Ports on the DS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the DS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.

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Table 6-241. TEST #1210 CSU Equipment Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1039	ABORT	The DS1 Interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system. Executing this test could cause major system disruption. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack needs to be tested, set the synchronization reference to another DS1 Interface circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack via the following command sequence: 1. Issue the **disable synchronization-switch** command. 2. Next, issue the **set synchronization UUCSS** command. 3. Lastly, issue the **enable synchronization-switch** command.
1950	ABORT	Another loopback/span test is already executing on the DS1 board or the board is in a network requested loopback mode (Line loopback or Payload loopback). The hardware error log will indicate whether a Customer Loopback Jack Test, Far CSU Loopback Test, or the One-Way Span Test is executing or if the board is in line loopback or payload loopback mode. Only one long-duration loopback/span test can be active at a given time. Thus, if a loopback/span test is already active, that test must be terminated via the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command in order to execute this test.
1951	ABORT	The CSU Equipment Loopback Test could not be executed because the 120A CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter was not physically installed. Physically connect the 120A CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter to the TN767E board on the back of the port carrier.
	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-241. TEST #1210 CSU Equipment Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as test 138 and test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.

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Table 6-241. TEST #1210 CSU Equipment Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	DS1 Interface circuit pack failed the CSU Equipment Loopback Test. 1. Retry **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests**. 2. If the ELB test continues to fail, then either the TN767E board, the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter, or the I/O cable between the backplane and the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter (or any combination thereof) has failed. Attempt to isolate the problem to one of these areas. Replace the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter and running **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** again. 3. If the ELB test continues to fail, then replace the TN767E board and run **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** again. 4. If the ELB test continues to fail, the problem could be in the I/O cable between the backplane and the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter.
	PASS	The ELB test executed successfully. The test pattern was transmitted and received successfully over the connection from the TN767E DS1 board to the near-edge of the 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the link between the internal ID and the port.

CSU Repeater Loopback Test (#1211)

This test is destructive.

The CSU Repeater Loopback (RLB) Test causes a loopback at the far-edge of the local 120A CSU Module or T1 Sync Splitter, and tests the connection from the TN767E DS1 board to and including the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter circuitry. This test will only be performed if the 120A CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is present, administered, and connected to a 1.544 Mbps TN767E DS1 circuit pack on the back of the port carrier.

The test is destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician demanded **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command.

All trunks or ports on the DS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out via the system technician **busyout board** command before running the RLB Test.

When the RLB Test is initiated, maintenance software sends an appropriate message to the TN767E DS1 Interface circuit pack to start the test. The board will set up the RLB loopback, transmit a test pattern, and verify that the pattern is received unaltered through the loopback. If the transmitted and received pattern is different, the test fails.

In addition, the DS1 circuit pack hardware applies a DC current while the test is running in order to detect any broken wires which may not be detected by the loopback pattern.

When the test is complete, all trunks or ports on the TN767E DS1 Interface circuit pack are restored to the in-service state after the **release board** command is entered.

Table 6-242. TEST #1211 CSU Repeater Loopback Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	CSU Repeater Loopback Test cannot be executed in the current configuration. To run this test, the *Near-End CSU Type* field on the DS1circuit pack administration form must be set to *integrated* and the "Bit Rate" field on the DS1 circuit pack administration form must be set to "1.544" (24-channel configuration). 1. Use the **change ds1 UUCSS** command to set the *Near-End CSU Type* field on the DS1 circuit pack administration form to *integrated*, and/or change the "Bit Rate" field to "1.544" if the board is to be used in 24-channel configuration. 2. Retry **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests**.
1015	ABORT	Ports on the DS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the DS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.
1039	ABORT	The DS1 Interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system. Executing this test could cause major system disruption. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack needs to be tested, set the synchronization reference to another DS1 Interface circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack via the following command sequence: 1. Issue the **disable synchronization-switch** command. 2. Next, issue the **set synchronization UUCSS** command. 3. Lastly, issue the **enable synchronization-switch** command.
1950	ABORT	Another loopback/span test is already executing on the DS1 board or the board is in a network requested loopback mode (Line loopback or Payload loopback). The hardware error log indicates whether a Customer Loopback Jack Test, Far CSU Loopback Test, or the One-Way Span Test is executing or if the board is in line loopback or payload loopback mode. Only one long-duration loopback/span test can be active at a given time. Thus, if a loopback/span test is already active, that test must be terminated via the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command in order to execute this test.

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Table 6-242. TEST #1211 CSU Repeater Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1951	ABORT	The CSU Repeater Loopback Test could not be executed because the 120A CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter was not physically installed. Physically connect the 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter to the TN767E board on the back of the port carrier.
	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as test 138 and test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.

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Table 6-242. TEST #1211 CSU Repeater Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	DS1 Interface circuit pack failed the CSU Repeater Loopback Test. 1. Retry **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests**. 2. If the RLB test continues to fail, and the CSU Equipment Loopback Test (#1210) passed, then replace the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter.
	PASS	The RLB test executed successfully. The test pattern was transmitted and received successfully over the connection from the TN767E DS1 board to the far-edge of the 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the link between the internal ID and the port.

CPE Loopback Jack Test (#1212)

This test is destructive.

The CPE Loopback Jack (CLJ-LB) Test causes a loopback at the CPE Loopback Jack and tests the building wiring connection between the TN767E DS1 board and the CPE Loopback Jack.

The test is highly destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician demanded **test ds1-loop UUCSS cpe-loopback-jack-test-begin [number-of-bits bit-pattern]** command. The System technician has the choice of entering a loopback activation code on the command line or using the default code (0x47F).

All trunks or ports on the DS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out via the system technician **busyout board** command before running the CPE Loopback Jack Test.

The CPE Loopback Jack Test has the TN767E DS1 Interface circuit pack transmit a loopback activation code to the CPE Loopback Jack, waits up to 10 seconds for return of the code to verify the loopback has been established, transmits a framed 3-in-24 test pattern, begins counting bit errors in the received test pattern, and returns a PASS result to indicate that the pattern was successfully sent. If the loopback is not established within the 10 seconds, the test returns FAIL.

The status of the CPE Loopback Jack test will be available in the hardware error log via error type 3900. Several distinct aux values will be used to give the user information of the status of the test.

The *list measurements ds1 summary* command will display the length of time the test has been running (*Test Duration* field) and number of bit errors detected (*Loopback/Span Test Bit-Error Count* field). If the test pattern is being passed through the loopback cleanly, the number of bit errors should be very low. The command will also display the type of loopback/span test executing (*Test* field), the type of pattern generated for the loopback/span test (*Pattern* field), and whether the pattern (*3-in-24 Pattern*) is synchronized (*Synchronized Field*).

To terminate the test, enter the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command.

Table 6-243. TEST #1212 CPE Loopback Jack Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry **test ds1-loop UUCSS cpe-loopback-jack-test-begin** at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	CPE Loopback Jack Test cannot be executed in the current configuration. To run this Test, the TN767E or later suffix DS1 must be administered for 24-channel operation. The "Bit Rate" field on the DS1 circuit pack administration form must be set to "1.544" for 24-channel operation.
1015	ABORT	Ports on the DS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the DS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.
1039	ABORT	The DS1 Interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system. Executing this test could cause major system disruption. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack needs to be tested, set the synchronization reference to another DS1 Interface circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack via the following command sequence: 1. Issue the **disable synchronization-switch** command. 2. Next, issue the **set synchronization UUCSS** command. 3. Lastly, issue the **enable synchronization-switch** command.
1950	ABORT	Another loopback/span test is already executing on the DS1 board or the board is in a network requested loopback mode (Line loopback or Payload loopback). The hardware error log will indicate whether a Customer Loopback Jack Test, Far CSU Loopback Test, or the One-Way Span Test is executing or if the board is in line loopback or payload loopback mode. Only one long-duration loopback/span test can be active at a given time. Thus, if a loopback/span test is already active, that test must be terminated via the *test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test* command in order to execute this test.
	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-243. TEST #1212 CPE Loopback Jack Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as test 138 and test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. NOTE: When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.
2	FAIL	The CLJ-LB test failed because it was not set up properly. The DS1 interface pack could not successfully put the CPE loopback jack into loopback mode. 1. Rerun the **test ds1-loop UUCSS cpe-loopback-jack-test-begin** command. 2. If the test continues to fail, the problem could be with the TN767E board, the CPE loopback jack equipment, or somewhere between. Run the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command to determine if the loopback tests that are closer to the TN767E board are successful. If any of these tests fail, follow the maintenance strategy that is associated with the test that fails.

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Table 6-243. TEST #1212 CPE Loopback Jack Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
3	FAIL	The CPE Loopback Jack Test was not set up properly. The framed 3-in-24 test pattern, generated by the DS1 Interface circuit pack and looped back through the CPE Loopback Jack, could not be detected properly by the DS1 circuit pack. 1. Retry **test ds1-loop UUCSS cpe-loopback-jack-test-begin**. 2. If the CPE Loopback test continues to fail, the problem could be with the TN767E board, the CPE Loopback Jack equipment, or somewhere in between. Run **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** to see if the loopback tests closer to the TN767E board are successful. If any of those loopback tests fail, follow the maintenance strategy associated with those loopbacks.
	PASS	The CPE Loopback Jack test has successfully began executing. The test will continue to run until the system technician enters the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command or the **release board UUCSS** command.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the link between the internal ID and the port.

Far CSU Loopback Test (#1213)

This test is destructive.

The Far CSU Loopback (R-LLB) Test causes a loopback at the far-end CSU and tests all circuitry and facilities from the local TN767E DS1 board to the far-end CSU.

The test is destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician demanded **test ds1-loop UUCSS far-csu-loopback-test-begin** command.

All trunks or ports on the DS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out via the system technician **busyout board** command before running the Far CSU Loopback Test.

If the far-end CSU is not a 120A CSU Module or a 401A T1 Sync Splitter, and the DS1 is administered for ami-zcs line coding, one's density protection must be disabled on the CSU during the test due to the large number of zero's in the 3-in-24 test pattern.

The Far CSU Loopback Test has the TN767E DS1 Interface circuit pack transmit a loopback activation code to the remote CSU, waits up to 15 seconds for return of the code to verify the loopback has been established, transmits a framed 3-in-24 test pattern, begins counting bit errors in the received test pattern, and returns a PASS result. If the loopback is not established within the 15 seconds, the test fails.

The status of the Far CSU Loopback test will be available in the hardware error log via error type 3901. Several distinct aux values will be used to give the user information of the status of the test.

The *list measurements ds1 summary* command will display the length of time the test has been running (*Test Duration* field) and number of bit errors detected (*Loopback/Span Test Bit-Error Count* field). If the test pattern is being passed through the loopback cleanly, the number of bit errors should be very low. The command will also display the type of loopback/span test executing (*Test* field), the type of pattern generated for the loopback/span test (*Pattern* field), and whether the pattern (*i.e. 3-in-24 Pattern*) is synchronized (*Synchronized* field).

To terminate the test, enter **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** or the **release board** command. Using the **release board** command will restore all trunks or ports on the TN767E DS1 Interface circuit pack to the in-service state.

Table 6-244. TEST #1213 Far CSU Loopback Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry *t***est ds1-loop UUCSS far-csu-loopback-test-begin** at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	Far CSU Loopback Test cannot be executed in the current configuration. To run this, the TN767E or later suffix DS1 must be administered for 24-channel operation. The "Bit Rate" field on the DS1 circuit pack administration form must be set to "1.544" for 24-channel operation.
1015	ABORT	Ports on the DS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the DS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.
1039	ABORT	The DS1 Interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system. Executing this test could cause major system disruption. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack needs to be tested, set the synchronization reference to another DS1 Interface circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack via the following command sequence: 1. Issue the **disable synchronization-switch** command. 2. Next, issue the **set synchronization UUCSS** command. 3. Lastly, issue the **enable synchronization-switch** command.
1950	ABORT	Another loopback/span test is already executing on the DS1 board or the board is in a network requested loopback mode (Line loopback or Payload loopback). The hardware error log will indicate whether a Customer Loopback Jack Test, Far CSU Loopback Test, or the One-Way Span Test is executing or if the board is in line loopback or payload loopback mode. Only one long-duration loopback/span test can be active at a given time. Thus, if a loopback/span test is already active, that test must be terminated via the *test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test* command in order to execute this test.
	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-244. TEST #1213 Far CSU Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as test 138 and test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.

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Table 6-244. TEST #1213 Far CSU Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2	FAIL	The far CSU Loopback Test was not set up properly. The DS1 Interface circuit pack could not put the far-end CSU into loopback mode.
3	FAIL	The far CSU Loopback Test was not set up properly. The framed 3-in-24 test pattern, generated by the DS1 Interface circuit pack and looped back through the far-end CSU, could not be detected by the DS1 circuit pack. 1. Retry t**est ds1-loop UUCSS far-csu-loopback-test-begin**. 2. If the Far CSU Loopback test continues to fail with this error code, the problem could be with the TN767E board, the far-end CSU equipment, or somewhere in between. Run **test ds1-loop UUCSS cpe-loopback-jack-test-begin** to see if the CPE Loopback Jack test which is closer to the TN767E board is successful. (If a CPE Loopback Jack device is not being used, then run **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** to see if these even closer loopback tests succeed). If the closer loopback test fails, follow the maintenance strategy associated with that loopback
	PASS	The Far CSU Loopback test has successfully began executing. The test will continue to run until the system technician enters **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** or the **release board UUCSS**.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the link between the internal ID and the port.

One-Way Span Test (#1214)

This test is destructive.

The One-Way Span Test allows one-way span testing to and from remote test equipment or another DEFINITY communications system. This will test all circuitry and facilities from the local TN767E DS1 board to the remote test equipment or other DEFINITY communications system.

The test is destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician demanded *test ds1-loop UUCSS one-way-span-test-begin* command.

All trunks or ports on the DS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out via the system technician **busyout board** command before running the One-Way Span Test.

The One-Way Span Test has the TN767E DS1 Interface circuit pack transmit a framed 3-in-24 test pattern and attempt to receive and verify the pattern. If the TN767E board receives a framed 3-in-24 test pattern sent from another DEFINITY G3V3 or test equipment at the far-end of the DS1, it will begin counting bit errors within the received pattern.

The status of the One-Way Span test will be available in the hardware error log via error type 3902. Several distinct aux values will be used to give the user information of the status of the test.

The *list measurements ds1 summary* command will display the length of time the test has been running (*Test Duration* field) and number of bit errors detected (*Loopback/Span Test Bit-Error Count* field). If the test pattern is being sent cleanly over the span from the far-end, the number of bit errors should be very low. The *Test Duration* field will show *0* until the test pattern is received from the far-end. Upon receiving the test pattern, the board will begin calculating the test duration and number of bit errors. The command will also display the type of loopback/span test executing (*Test* field), the type of pattern generated for the loopback/span test (*Pattern* field), and whether the pattern (*i.e. 3-in-24 Pattern*) is synchronized (*Synchronized* field).

To terminate the test, enter the *test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test* command or the **release board** command. Using the **release board** command will restore all trunks or ports on the TN767E DS1 Interface circuit pack to the in-service state.

Table 6-245. TEST #1214 One-Way Span Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the **test ds1-loop UUCSS one-way-span-test-begin** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	One-Way Span Test cannot be executed in the current configuration. To run this, the TN767E or later suffix DS1 must be administered for 24-channel operation. The "Bit Rate" field on the DS1 circuit pack administration form must be set to "1.544" for 24-channel operation.
1015	ABORT	Ports on the DS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the DS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.
1039	ABORT	The DS1 Interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system. Executing this test could cause major system disruption. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack needs to be tested, set the synchronization reference to another DS1 Interface circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack via the following command sequence: 1. Issue the **disable synchronization-switch** command. 2. Next, issue the **set synchronization UUCSS** command. 3. Lastly, issue the **enable synchronization-switch** command.
1950	ABORT	Another loopback/span test is already executing on the DS1 board or the board is in a network requested loopback mode (Line loopback or Payload loopback). The hardware error log will indicate whether a Customer Loopback Jack Test, Far CSU Loopback Test, or the One-Way Span Test is executing or if the board is in line loopback or payload loopback mode. Only one long-duration loopback/span test can be active at a given time. Thus, if a loopback/span test is already active, that test must be terminated via the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command in order to execute this test.
	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-245. TEST #1214 One-Way Span Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as test 138 and test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.
	PASS	The One-Way Span test has successfully began transmitting a framed 3-in-24 test pattern. The test will continue to run until the system technician enters the *test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test* command or the *release board UUCSS* command.

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Table 6-245. TEST #1214 One-Way Span Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the link between the internal ID and the port.

Inject Single Bit Error Test (#1215)

This test is destructive.

The Inject Single Bit Error Test will cause a single bit error to be sent within an active framed 3-in-24 test pattern.

The test is highly destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician demanded *test ds1-loop UUCSS inject-single-bit-error* command. An attempt to use this command will be rejected if none of the three long-duration DS1 loopback/span tests (CPE Loopback Jack Test, Far CSU Loopback Test, One-Way Span Test) are active on a TN767E circuit pack.

All trunks or ports on the DS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out via the system technician **busyout board** command before running the Inject Single Bit Error Test.

The *list measurements ds1 summary* command displays the number of bit errors detected (*Loopback/Span Test Bit-Error Count* field). Injecting this single bit error should increment the bit error count of the loopback/span test by one.

Table 6-246. TEST #1215 Inject Single Bit Error Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the *test ds1-loop UUCSS inject-single-bit-error* command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1015	ABORT	Ports on the DS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the DS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.
	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-246. TEST #1215 Inject Single Bit Error Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as test 138 and test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.
	PASS	A single bit error has been successfully injected into an active framed 3-in-24 test pattern.

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Table 6-246. TEST #1215 Inject Single Bit Error Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the link between the internal ID and the port.

End Loopback/Span Test (#1216)

This test is destructive.

The End Loopback/Span Test will terminate an active loopback or span test on a TN767E DS1 circuit pack. Bit error counting against the received test pattern stream is terminated and sending of the framed 3-in-24 test pattern is halted. If either the CPE Loopback Jack or the far-end CSU is looped, the appropriate loopback deactivate code is sent. If the loopback could not be deactivated, then the test will FAIL and a MINOR alarm will be noted in the alarm log until the loopback is cleared.

The test is highly destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician demanded *test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test* command. Since only one of these three different long-duration loopback/span tests can be active at a time, the TN767E circuit pack knows which loopback/span test to terminate.

All trunks or ports on the DS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out via the system technician **busyout board** command before running this End Loopback/Span Test.

The *list measurements ds1 summary* command will display the length of time the test ran (*Test Duration* field) and number of bit errors detected (*Loopback/Span Test Bit-Error Count* field).

To restore the trunks or ports on the TN767E DS1 Interface circuit pack to the in-service state, execute the **release board** command.

Table 6-247. TEST #1216 End Loopback/Span Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the *test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test* command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	End Loopback/Span Test cannot be executed in the current configuration. To run this, the TN767E or later suffix DS1 must be administered for 24-channel operation. The "Bit Rate" field on the DS1 circuit pack administration form must be set to "1.544" for 24-channel operation.
1015	ABORT	Ports on the DS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the DS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.
	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-247. TEST #1216 End Loopback/Span Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The DS1-BD tests (such as test 138 and test 139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the DS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the DS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, escalate this problem.
1313	FAIL	The TN767E DS1 circuit pack could not deactivate the loopback through the Customer Loopback Jack. 1. Retry the *test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test* command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-247. TEST #1216 End Loopback/Span Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1314	FAIL	The TN767E DS1 circuit pack could not deactivate the loopback through the far-end CSU. 1. Make sure that the far-end DS1 is installed if the far-end CSU is a 120A CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter. 2. Retry the *test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test* command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The active long-duration loopback or span test on the TN767E circuit pack was successfully terminated.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the link between the internal ID and the port.

ICSU Status LEDs Test (#1227)

The TN767E DS1 circuit pack has four status LEDs on the faceplate in addition to the three standard faceplate LEDs. These four status LEDs are associated with the 120A1 Channel Service Unit (CSU) Module that can be connected to the TN767E board via the I/O connector panel on the back of the port carrier.

This test is a visual test. It will light the four status LEDs red for 5 seconds, then light them green for 5 seconds, then light them yellow for 5 seconds, then turn the LEDs off and returns control of the status LEDs to the circuit pack.

This test will only be executed on TN767E or later suffix DS1 circuit packs administered for 24-channel operation (1.544 bit rate).

If the 1201 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is not installed, the status LEDs are always off and this test aborts.

Table 6-248. TEST #1227 ICSU Status LEDs Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The ICSU Status LEDs test can not be executed for the current configuration. The test applies only to TN767E or later DS1 circuit packs administered for 24-channel operation (1.544 bit rate). 1. If the circuit pack is a TN767E or later suffix DS1 circuit pack, then retry the command.
1951	ABORT	The ICSU Status LEDs Test can not be executed because a 120A1 or later suffix CSU Module or a 401A or later suffix T1 Sync Splitter is not physically installed. If using a 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter, physically connect it to the TN767E board on the back of the port carrier otherwise, ignore this abort.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-248. TEST #1227 ICSU Status LEDs Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command.
	PASS	The ICSU Status LEDs test executed successfully. A PASS result, however, does not necessarily mean that the status LEDs behaved properly. It only means that the software successfully attempted to light the status LEDs. This is a visual test. The service technician must visually exam the behavior of the LEDs while the test is running. The LEDs are functioning properly if the four status LEDs are lit red for 5 seconds, then lit green for 5 seconds, then lit yellow for 5 seconds. If the LEDs behave differently, escalate this problem.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the DS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine if the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

DT-LN-BD (Data Line Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
DT-LN-BD	MIN	test board PCSS sh	Data Line Circuit Pack
DT-LN-BD	WRN	test board PCSS sh	Data Line Circuit Pack

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, or C); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

Refer to ‘‘XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)’’ on page 6-1368 for circuit pack level errors. See also ‘‘DAT-LINE (Data Line)’’ on page 6-381 for related line information.

DTMR-PT [Dual Tone Multifrequency Port (TTR)]

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
DTMR-PT	MAJOR	test port PCSSpp sh	Dual Tone Multifrequency Receiver Port (TTR)
DTMR-PT	MINOR	test port PCSSpp sh	Dual Tone Multifrequency Receiver Port (TTR)
DTMR-PT	WARNING	release port PCSSpp	Dual Tone Multifrequency Receiver Port (TTR)

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, or C); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01).

The Dual Tone Multifrequency Receiver Port (DTMR), also known as the Touch-Tone Receiver (TTR), resides on the Tone Detector circuit pack (TN748, TN420) or the TN756 Tone-Clock circuit pack. There are four Dual Tone Multifrequency Receiver (DTMR-PT) ports and two General Purpose Tone Detector (GPTD-PT) ports on a Tone Detector circuit pack. The DTMR port is used to detect touch-tone digits that are placed on the TDM bus. Examples of touch-tone digits are digits 0 through 9, #, and *. The ability of the DTMR port to detect touch-tone digits is essential for maintenance of other circuit packs (for example, Tone-Clock circuit pack) and in placing a station-to-station call. Calls originating from a hybrid station **do not** require a DTMR port.

The Dual Tone Multifrequency Receiver Port maintenance object defines a set of tests to verify that the DTMF digits detection capability of the DTMR port is functioning properly. For all Tone Detector circuit pack level errors (DETR-BD), refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-249. Dual Tone Multifrequency Receiver Port (TTR) Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1 (b)	17664	Tone Detector Audit/Update Test (#43)	MAJOR/ MINOR (a)	ON	test port PCSSpp r 2
18	0	busyout port PCSSpp	WARNING	ON	release port PCSSpp
130 (d)		None	WARNING	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 2
257 (c)	17666	Tone Detector Audit/Update Test (#43)	MAJOR/ MINOR (a)	ON	test port PCSSpp r 3
513	Any	Tone Detection Verification Test (#42)	MAJOR/ MINOR (a)	ON	test port PCSSpp r 3

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. There are two possible alarm levels for this error: Major alarm and Minor alarm. A Major alarm is raised if the total number of DTMR ports currently in service is less than or equal to one half of the administered threshold number. Otherwise, a Minor alarm is raised. In either case, run the Short Test Sequence against the DTMR port and follow the error code procedures for the individual tests.

   The threshold number of DTMR ports for service is administered using the **change system-parameters maintenance** command.

b. This error indicates the DTMR port is having problems detecting touch-tone digits. If this error is being constantly logged, then the Tone Detector circuit pack containing the defective DTMR port should be replaced.

c. The DTMR port lost its translation. Testing the DTMR port is sufficient to reload its translation. If testing the DTMR port does not clear the error, then the Tone Detector circuit pack containing the defective DTMR port should be replaced.

d. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for at least 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Tone Detection Verification Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-250. Dual Tone Multifrequency Receiver Port (TTR) System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Tone Detection Verification Test (#42)	X	X	ND
Tone Detector Audit/Update Test (#43)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Tone Detection Verification Test (#42)

This test verifies the "touch-tone digits detection" capability of the DTMR port is functioning properly.

Table 6-251. TEST #42 Tone Detection Verification Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
none	ABORT	The system was not able to allocate all the resources needed for this test or there was an internal system error.
1	ABORT	The system could not allocate all the resources needed to test the DTMR port.
1001	ABORT	The system was unable to put the DTMR port in the appropriate mode to test it.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test connection. This could happen when the system is heavily loaded. If the system is not heavily loaded, then test the TDM Bus via the **test tdm [a|b]** command. Refer to the ‘‘TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)’’ on page 6-1093 for details. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-251. TEST #42 Tone Detection Verification Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a Tone Generator for the test connection. This could happen when the system is heavily loaded or there is not a Tone-Clock circuit pack in the port network when this test is being executed. 1. Make sure there is a Tone-Clock circuit pack in the same port network. 2. If a Tone-Clock circuit pack is missing, install one in the same port network. 3. Allow about 1 minute for the Tone-Clock maintenance to run on the newly inserted Tone-Clock circuit pack. 4. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2006	ABORT	DTMF detection failed. This could be caused by the administered companding mode of the system not matching that of the Tone Detector circuit pack. 1. Make sure that companding mode of the system matches that of the Tone Detector.
1-3	FAIL	DTMF digits were not correctly detected. 1. Run the Short Test Sequence: **test port PCSSpp sh r 1**. 2. If the problem persists, the system is still operating properly but system capacity will be reduced. In order to restore the system performance to normal, replace the Tone Detector circuit pack containing the defective DTMR port.
	PASS	The DTMR port is able to detect all the touch-tone digits.

Tone Detector Audit/Update Test (#43)

The DTMR port is refreshed with all time slot information and sanity audit is performed on the DTMR port.

Table 6-252. TEST #43 Tone Detector Audit/Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	The system was not able to allocate all the resources needed for this test. 1. Wait one minute and try again.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Hardware audit failed. 1. Run the Short Test Sequence: **test port PCSSpp sh r 1**. 2. If the problem persists, the system is still operating properly but system capacity is reduced. In order to restore the system performance to normal, replace the Tone Detector circuit pack containing the defective DTMR port.
	PASS	The DTMR port has been successfully refreshed with its translation.

E-DIG-BD (Multi Application Platform Board)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
DIG800-BD	MIN	test board PCSS sh	MO800DIG-BD
DIG800-BD	WRN	test board PCSS sh	MO800DIG-BD

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ...).

The maintenance strategy for DIG800-BD is the same as the one described for MO-XXX-BD. Maintenance testing of the common circuit pack is handled by on-board firmware and SPE-controlled tests. Maintenance software queries the firmware for error and alarm information, status, and test results. The firmware automatically reports error conditions that will result in SPE-controlled testing.

Board insertion

The switch makes an additional board query if any of the following circuit packs are inserted:

Circuit Pack	Vintage
TN754	49

For any of the above initial board up-links, the switch sends queries requesting additional data from the board for administration purposes, while also telling the board the switch software release and the system type.

For the native mode, the response to the board query downlink messages consists of several CCMS uplink messages that identify the true board code, vintage, suffix, emulation type, and the number of reserved slots it needs.

Hyperactivity

The common circuit pack is considered "hyperactive" if the service dispatcher receives 200 up-link messages from the circuit pack in a 10-second period. Since MAPD has 32 ports, the hyperactivity limit is increased to 500 up-link messages per 10seconds. An alarm is issued and the board taken out of service when the limit reaches 400 or when it hits 500 up-link messages in 10 seconds.

LED Use

The LED Control message 038x requests the Angel to drive the Red, Yellow, and Green LEDs on the face plate of typical port board on or off. On the MAPD, only the Red LED is controlled by this message. Yellow and Green change requests received from the switch by the MAPD drive LCD behavior rather than LED behavior. The switch continues to send the same LED control messages to the MAPD that it currently sends to all other port boards. The MAPD will handle proper interpretation of these messages. You should note that the PC on the MAPD, as well as the switch itself, can control the LEDs and the LCD on the MAPD.

Port Administration

In administration without hardware, the switch allows administration of up to 32 MAPD ports of any port type. If the port type later reported by the board does not match the existing type, the switch assumes the board is a MAPD board with a different configuration and rejects the board. MAPD_DCP_STA and MAPD_ASAI_STA are the only two types of terminals are allowed on a MAPD board. Therefore, while administering ports on MAPD using **add station form**, it will allow only the terminals mentioned above.

NOTE:
Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for circuit pack level errors. See also DIG-LINE maintenance documentation for related line information.

E-DIG-STA (Emulated Digital Line)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
E-DIG-STA	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	Emulated Digital St.
E-DIG-STA	WARNING	test port PCSSpp sh	Emulated Digital St.

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ...).

There are 4 tests in the Emulated Digital Line station maintenance test sequence and only one test path in the test sequence. Once the test sequence is started, all tests in the test sequence are executed.

E-DIG-ST maintenance monitors and tests ports on the TN800 MAPD circuit pack and the hardware connected to those ports for lines administered as a digital station. These include stations with an emulated digital voice terminal and stations with an emulated digital voice terminal and a linked data module. Stand-alone data modules and data adaptors in stand-alone mode are not supported by the TN800 circuit pack. Circuit pack maintenance is covered by E-DIG-BD.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-253. Digital Line Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
18 (a)	0	busyout port PCSSpp	WNG	OFF	rel port PCSSpp
130 (b)		None	WNG	ON	test port PCSSpp sh
1793 (c)		Voice and Control Local Loop Test (#13)	MIN/ WNG[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
2049 (d)		NPE Crosstalk Test (#9)	MIN/ WNG[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
2305 (e)	32770	None			

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Table 6-253. Digital Line Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
3840 (f)	40965	None			
3841 (g)	41029	None			
2304 (h)		None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Major alarms may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the value used in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. Maintenance personnel has busied out the port in question. Make sure that the port is released from busyout by using the **release port PCSSpp** command.

b. The circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 21 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

c. The local loop test failed. Each failure increments the counter by 1 when the local loop test fails. The counter is decremented when the loop test passes. When the counter reaches a threshold of 3, an on-board MINOR alarm is raised. This is the code that is generated when the link between the circuit pack and the voice terminal is successfully reset. No technician action is necessary.

d. The NPE Cross talk test failed. The counter is incremented by 1 when the NPE Cross talk test fails. The counter is decremented by 1 when the NPE Cross talk test passes. When the counter reaches a threshold of 3, an on-board MINOR alarm is raised and the board is taken out of service.

e. The station went off-hook while it was in the ready-for-service state. Use the **status station** command to determine the state of the station. The off-hook should have moved the station to ready-for-service. No technician action is necessary.

f. No terminal is connected to the Digital Line board. No maintenance action is required.

g. The circuit pack's message buffer is full. This may be caused by having many display phones with heavy traffic connected to the circuit pack. No action is necessary.

h. Internal system error; no action is necessary. The error counters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 do not have any significance for this MO.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Around Test, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-254. Emulated Digital Line System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Around Test (#13)		X	D
NPE Crosstalk Test (#9)		X	ND
Station Lamp Updates Test (#16)		X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Digital Line NPE Crosstalk Test (#9)

One or more Network Processing Elements (NPEs) reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port’s NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is part of a port’s Long Test Sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete. Crosstalk testing occurs on both the primary information channel (voice) and the secondary information channel (data) associated with each digital station port. If this test fails on either channel, the station and the DTDM are taken out-of-service.

Table 6-255. TEST #9 Digital Line NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1	ABORT	During testing of the primary information channel, system resources may not have been available or the port was busy during the test. 1. Check the port status. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for this test. You will have to wait until the port is idle. 2. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2	ABORT	During testing of DTDM, system resources may not have been available or he port was busy during the test. 1. Check if port is being used. If possible, disconnect by toggling the disconnect button on DTDM. Retry the command after 1 minute. **WARNING:** *This action drops the call in progress.*
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use **display port PCSSpp** to determine the station extension or attendant number of the port. Use **status station** or **status attendant** to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system is under heavy traffic conditions or has time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-255. TEST #9 Digital Line NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system is oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present, or some Tone Detectors are out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. 1. Use **display port PCSSpp** to determine the station extension or attendant number of the port. 2. Use **status station** or **status attendant** to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. 3. Wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out.
1020	ABORT	Test disabled by background testing. Use the **status station** command to determine when the station is available for testing.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times..
1 2	FAIL	The Network Processing Element (NPE) of the tested port is transmitting in error. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. Failure code 1 indicates that the Crosstalk test failed on the primary channel. Failure code 2 indicates that the Crosstalk test failed on the secondary channel. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. 1. To ensure that this is not an intermittent problem, repeat this test a maximum of 10 times. 2. If complaints persist, examine the station, connections, and wiring.

Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Test (#13)

These tests check the information and control channels between the Switch Processing Element (SPE) and the Digital Line port circuit. The SPE sends a message to loop around both the information and control channels for the port. First, the primary information (voice) channel loopback test sends a digital count from the Tone-Clock circuit pack on the primary information channel time slot and receives the same digital count with a general purpose tone detector.

While the primary information channel is still looped around, the Control Channel Loop Around Test sends four different transparent patterns to the on-board microprocessor, receives them back, and compares them.

The Loop Around Test for the secondary information (data) channel is the same as the primary information channel loop around test and is performed only if a DTDM is administered.

Next, a Conference Test checks the primary information channel. This test is the same as Conference Test #6.

The four tests will generate only one resulting value (Pass, Fail, or Abort). If any test fails or aborts, the test sequence stops.

Table 6-256. TEST #13 Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use **display port PCSSpp** to determine the station extension or attendant number of the port. Use **status station** or **status attendant** to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. Wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-256. TEST #13 Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system is under heavy traffic conditions or it has time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system is oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present, or some Tone Detectors are out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension or attendant number of the port. Use **status station** or **status attendant** to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. Wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Rerun the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-256. TEST #13 Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
7	FAIL	Conference Test failed on primary channel. In some cases, users may not notice disruption in service. In extreme cases, conferencing feature may not work at all.
14	FAIL	The primary voice channel is not transmitting properly. User impact may range from noticing nothing to not being able to use this port.
15	FAIL	The control channel between the processor and digital circuit pack is not transmitting properly. User impact may range from noticing nothing to not being able to use the port. This could disrupt other users.
16	FAIL	The secondary voice channel is not transmitting properly. User impact may range from noticing nothing to not being able to use this port. 1. Run circuit pack tests to check the Tone Generator circuit pack and the Tone Detector circuit pack using the **test board PCSSpp** command. 2. Resolve any problems that are detected on the Tone Generator circuit pack or Tone Detector circuit pack. 3. If the Tone Generator and Tone Detector circuit packs are functioning properly and the test still fails, replace the Digital Line circuit pack.
	PASS	The test passed, and all channels are transmitting properly. 1. To ensure that this is not an intermittent problem, repeat this test up to 10 times. 2. If noisy connections for voice or corrupted data for data transfer persist, examine the station, connections, and wiring.

Station Lamp Updates Test (#16)

This test lights all lamps on the terminal as specified. The lamp updates will run only if the station is in-service. The status of the station is checked and the lamp updates are blocked from taking place if the station is not in the in-service state. This test does not affect the status of the Message Waiting lamp.

Table 6-257. TEST #16 DIG-LINE Station Lamp Updates Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	ABORT	System technician may have busied out the port. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error type is present, then release the port with the **release station <extension>** command and run the test again. 2. Make sure that the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
3	ABORT	Station may be in ready-for-service or out-of-service state. 1. Use the **status station** command to verify state of station. 2. Make sure the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port is busy with a valid call. Use **display port PCSSpp** to determine the station extension or attendant number of the port. Use **status station** or **status attendant** to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. Wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1392	ABORT	This is currently a TTI port, and the test cannot execute on it. 1. Verify that the port is a TTI port using either the **display port** command (the display shows that the port is a TTI port) or the **list config** command (the display shows a `t` for the port). 2. If either **list config** or **display port** indicates that the port is *not* a TTI port, escalate the problem. If both commands indicate that the port is a TTI port, the abort is correct, and no action is necessary.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-257. TEST #16 DIG-LINE Station Lamp Updates Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	The message to light all of the station lamps was sent successfully to the port. 1. Observe the station lamps being lit when running the test. If all lamps do not light successfully, the other Digital Line test results may indicate related problems that will not allow the lamps to light. 2. Investigate by using other Digital Line port tests and by examining the station, wiring, and connections.

EMG-XFER

Emergency Transfer (SCC Cabinets)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
EMG-XFER	MAJOR	test environment	Emergency Transfer
EMG-XFER	WARNING	test environment	Emergency Transfer

The system provides the ability to cut designated analog phones through to CO trunks if the switch cannot provide even minimal phone service. This ability is known as Emergency Transfer. The EMG-XFER MO tracks the control of Emergency Transfer. There is one EMG-XFER MO for the port network. Emergency Transfer can be controlled by the system or can be manually controlled via the Emergency Transfer switch located on the Processor circuit pack. A manual ON position (up) generates a Major alarm. A manual OFF position (down) generates a Warning alarm. Unless a technician is currently working on the system, the switch should be left in the auto position.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-258. Emergency Transfer Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0	0	Any	Any	Any	test environment sh r 1
1 (a)	0	Emergency Transfer Query (#124)	MAJOR	ON	test environment r 3
257 (b)	0	Emergency Transfer Query (#124)	WARNING	ON	test environment r 3

Notes:

a. Error Type: 1 - This error type indicates that the Emergency Transfer switch located on the Processor circuit pack is set to the manual ON position (up). When the Emergency Transfer switch is in this position it generates a Major alarm.

b. Error Type: 257 - This error type indicates that the Emergency Transfer switch located on the Processor circuit pack is set to the manual OFF position (down). When the Emergency Transfer switch is in this position it generates a Warning alarm.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following tables. By clearing error codes associated with the *Cabinet Query Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence. For example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Single Carrier System

Table 6-259. Emergency Transfer System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Cabinet Query Test (#122) (a)	X	X	ND
Emergency Transfer Query Test (#124)	X	X	ND
External Alarm Lead Query Test (#120) (b)	X	X	ND
Analog Ring Generator Initialization Test (#117) (c)	X	X	ND
Analog Ring Generator Query Test (#118) (c)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Notes:

a. Refer to ''CABINET (Cabinet Sensors)'' on page 6-297 for a description of this test.

b. Refer to ''EXT-DEV ADMIN? Y (External Device Alarm)'' on page 6-601 for a description of this test.

c. Refer to ''RING-GEN (Analog Ring Generator)'' on page 6-1011 for a description of this test.

Emergency Transfer Query Test (#124)

This test queries the hardware for the state of the Emergency Transfer switch and reports the result. If the switch is in a position where the system software can control Emergency Transfer, then the test passes. If the switch is in a position where the system software cannot control Emergency Transfer, then the test fails. The Processor controls Emergency Transfer. The system software does not have control of Emergency Transfer within a cabinet if the switch is in the manual ON or manual OFF state.

Table 6-260. TEST #124 Emergency Transfer Query Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to ABORT with error code 2000, check for system powering problems with the A carrier. Resolve all CABINET alarms. Then, repeat the test.
2029	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	FAIL	Emergency Transfer is manually turned OFF via the Emergency Transfer switch. 1. Place the switch in the AUTO position.
2	FAIL	Emergency Transfer is manually turned ON via the Emergency Transfer switch. 1. Place the switch in the AUTO position.
	PASS	The system software has control of Emergency Transfer. If Emergency Transfer is invoked, then there can be a Major alarm in the system that is invoking Emergency Transfer. Table 6-261 on page 6-581 lists the error types and MOs that may cause Emergency Transfer. If any or all of these errors appear in the log, then refer to the appropriate Maintenance documentation and resolve those problems first. If none of these errors appear in the log, then check the Emergency Transfer hardware.

Table 6-261. Test #124 Error Log Entries That Cause Emergency Transfer

MO Name	Error Type	Aux Data
SW-CTL	1	
SW-CTL	2	
TONE-BD	1	0
TONE-BD	2305	0

ERR-LOG (Error Log)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
ERR-LOG	none	none	Error Log

Functional Description

The ERR-LOG MO is responsible for the sanity of the Alarm Log, the Hardware Error Log, and the Software Error Log. If an inconsistency is detected in any one of these logs, all logs are re-initialized and a hardware error is logged against ERR-LOG indicating the time of inconsistency. There are no tests and no alarms for the Error Log MO. This MO exists solely for the purpose of allowing errors to be logged against it.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-262. ERR-LOG Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	Any	Any	Any	Any	none
510 (a)	Any	none	none	none	none

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. This error indicates that an inconsistency was detected in either the Alarm Log, the Hardware Error Log, or the Software Error Log. To recover from this error, all of the logs were cleared and re-initialized. Any alarms that were active at the time of this error have been cleared. There is no associated test for this error.

The Aux data value indicates when the inconsistency was found:

0	Found during a periodic audit of the Error Log
1	Found after an extended reboot
2	Found after a reboot
3	Found after a Reset System 3 (Cold_1)
4	Found after a Reset System 2 (Cold_2)
16	Found after a Warm Start
100	Found after an internal software audit

ETH-PT (Control LAN Ethernet)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
ETH-PT	MAJOR	test port UUCSSpp long	MO_ETH_PT
ETH-PT	MINOR	test port UUCSSpp long	MO_ETH_PT
ETH-PT	WARNING	test port UUCSSpp	MO_ETH_PT

1. *UU* is the universal cabinet number (1 for PPN). *C* is the carrier designation (A or B). *SS* is the number of the slot in which the circuit pack resides (01 to 10). *pp* is the two digit port number (01, 02, ...).

The TN799 Control LAN (C-LAN) packet port circuit pack provides TCP/IP connection to adjuncts applications such as CMS, INTUITY, and DCS Networking. The C-LAN circuit pack has one 10baseT Ethernet connection and up to 16 DS0 physical interfaces for PPP connections. Multiple C-LAN circuit packs in a system gives additional TCP/IP capacity.

A remote socket control link (RSCL) links the C-LAN and the SPE to pass call control and other management information. Since one link serves all the ports on the circuit pack, maintenance of the RSCL is part of the C-LAN circuit pack maintenance.

NOTE:
The C-LAN TN799 circuit pack replaces the PGATE and PI circuit packs in the G3si/G3vs systems.The PGATE or PI can be used with the C-LAN to create an X.25-to-TCP/IP bridge for adjunct and DCS connections.

Control LAN Congestion Controls

The switch activates congestion controls on C-LAN when it detects buffers exceeding the threshold. The switch releases the congestion controls when the C-LAN reports that its buffer level has returned to normal levels.

If congestion:	Then the switch:
Persists for a 14-minute interval,	Raises MINOR alarm.
Exhausts buffers,	Raises MINOR alarm.
Ceases for 12 minutes,	Retires MINOR alarm.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Value

Table 6-263. ETH-PT Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port UUCSSpp s
1 (a)	0	Ethernet Local Looparound Test (#1278)	MINOR	ON	test port UUCSSpp l r 3
513 (b)	0	Link Integrity Inquiry (#1282)	MINOR	OFF	test port UUCSSpp r 2
769 (c)	0		WNG	OFF	
1281 (d)	0				
1537, 1538 (e)		Session Status Test (#1286)	MINOR	OFF	
1793-1920 (f)					
2305-2560 (g)					
2561-2816 (g)					
3329 (h)		TCP/IP Ping Test (#1281)	WNG	OFF	

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. **Error Type 1**: Ethernet Local Looparound Test (#1278) failed.

1. Test the port (**test port UUCSSpp long).**
2. Refer to repair procedures for Test #1278.

b. **Error Type 513**: Link Integrity Inquiry Test (#1282) failed or C-LAN port detected loss of Ethernet link integrity.

Possible causes:

- Cabling
- Ethernet transceiver

1. Test the port (**test port UUCSSpp long).**
2. If the Link Integrity Inquiry Test (#1282) fils, refer to its repair procedure.

c. **Error Type 769**: Port received invalid frame.

Invalid Ethernet frame errors occur when the frame

- Contains a bad Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)
- Is misaligned

1. Isolate the problem with the Ethernet Local Looparound Test (#1278).
2. Test the port (**test port UUCSSpp long).**
3. Verify the repair with the Ethernet Local Looparound Test (#1278).
4. Clear the alarm (**test port UUCSSpp long clear**).

d. **Error Type 1281**: System software received an indication that the far-end has requested a disconnect of a session on this link. This is a log-only error.

e. **Error Type 1537-1538**: Some or all sessions on a port are down.

If:	Then the switch:
Some sessions are down	Raises WARNING alarm on circuit pack
All sessions are down	Raises MINOR alarm on circuit pack

1. Test the port (**test port UUCSSpp short**).
2. Refer to Session Status Test (#1286) repair procedure to verify repair.

f. **Error Type 1793-1920**: system software received an indication that a socket was closed due to an error. Error Type indicates the application associated with this socket.

Error Type	Application
1793	Unused
1794	DCS
1795	AUDIX
1796	CMS
1797	ISDN Gateway
1798-1920	Reserved for future

Aux Data indicates the internal application number.

g. **Error Type 2305-2816**: System software detected a session is down. Aux Data indicates the session number. These are log only errors. Error types 2305-2560 are for session numbers 1-256. Error types 2561-2816 are for session numbers 257-512.

h. **Error Type 3329**: TCP/IP Ping Test failed.

1. Test port (**test port UUCSSpp short**).
2. Refer to TCP/IP Ping Test (#1281) repair procedures.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Investigate errors in the order they appear in the table below.

Table 6-264. System Technician-Demanded Tests: ETH-PT

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Ethernet Local Loop-Around Test (#1278)		X	D
TCP/IP Ping Test (#1281)	X	X	ND
Session Status Test (#1286)	X	X	ND
Link Integrity Inquiry Test (#1282)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive, ND = Nondestructive

Ethernet Local Looparound Test (#1278)

This test is destructive.

Use this test to check circuitry in the data path for an Ethernet call (from the on-board processor to the Ethernet Transceiver). This test fails if the data it receives does not match the data it transmits.

Table 6-265. TEST #1278 Ethernet Local Looparound Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	The port is in use. 1. Determine status of port (**status clan-port UUCSSpp**). 2. Retry the command when the port is idle. The post may be forced to the idle state by executing a **busyout port UUCSS** command. NOTE: The busyout port command is destructive, causing all calls and links associated with the port to be torn down.
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS, reset board UUCSS,** and **release board UUCSS**). 2. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.

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Table 6-265. TEST #1278 Ethernet Local Looparound Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2012	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary resources to run test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
1	FAIL	Circuit pack detected failure in the Ethernet Local Looparound Test (#1278). 1. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS, reset board UUCSS,** and **reset board UUCSS**). 2. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The circuitry tests properly.

TCP/IP PING Test (#1281)

This nondestructive test fails if all the endpoints fail to respond. Use this test to check the circuitry in the data path for a peer-to-peer IP layer connection.

Table 6-266. TEST #1281 TCP/IP PING Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1, 2, 11	ABORT	Internal error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
7	ABORT	Destination unreachable. 1. Verify that there is a destination to ping in the routing table (list ip-route and look for destinations reachable through this ethernet port). 2. If there are no reachable destinations from this port (i.e., no routes administered on ethernet), administer a route and retry. 3. Escalate if the problem persists.

Continued on next page

Table 6-266. TEST #1281 TCP/IP PING Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1005	ABORT	Incorrect test configuration. 1. Verify Ethernet link is in service (**status port UUCSSpp** or **status link n**). 2. Verify that Ethernet link is enabled (**status port UUCSSpp** or **status link *n*** or **display data-module**). 3. Verify routing table has reachable destinations. 4. Repeat the test. 5. If problem persists while the Ethernet link is in service and enabled, escalate the problem.
1124	ABORT	Ethernet link is not enabled. 1. Verify that the Ethernet link is enabled (**status port UUCSSpp**, **status link *n***, or **display data-module**). 2. If the link is not enabled, enable the link (**change data-module**). 3. Repeat the test. 4. Escalate if the problem persists.
1125	ABORT	Ethernet link not in service. 1. Verify Ethernet link is in service (**status port UUCSSpp** or **status link n**). 2. If the link is not in service, release the link using (**release link n** or **release port UUCSSpp**). 3. Repeat the test. 4. Escalate if the problem persists.
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. Reset the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS, reset board UUCSS,** and **release board UUCSS**). 2. If the test fails again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2100	ABORT	Could not locate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.

Continued on next page

Table 6-266. TEST #1281 TCP/IP PING Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
1003	FAIL	Ping to the destination failed due to on-board problem. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**, **reset board UUCSS**, and **release board UUCSS**). 3. If the problem persists, re-administer the ethernet connection through a different ethernet port, if available. 4. If the problem still persists, or if there are no other available ethernet ports, replace the circuit pack.
1007	FAIL	Ping to the destination failed due to the destination down. 1. Verify that at least one destination reachable through this port is up. Ping this destination (ping ip-address xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx). 2. If the ping to any destination is successful through this port, the link is up, although some destinations are unreachable. Ignore the failure. 3. If ping to all destinations fail, test this port (**test port UUCSSpp short**) and follow repair procedures for Session Status Test (#1286) failures.
	PASS	TCP/IP Ping Test (#1281) is successful.

Link Integrity Inquiry Test (#1282)

This nondestructive test queries the C-LAN Ethernet port's physical connections.

If:	Then the test:
C-LAN connection is present,	Passes.
C-LAN connection is absent,	Fails.
There is no response,	Aborts.

Table 6-267. TEST #1282 Link Integrity Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1124	ABORT	Ethernet link is not enabled. 1. Verify that the Ethernet link is enabled (**status port UUCSSpp**, **status link *n***, or **display data-module**). 2. If the link is not enabled, enable the link (**change data-module**). 3. Repeat the test. 4. Escalate if the problem persists.
1125	ABORT	Ethernet link not in service. 1. Verify whether Ethernet link is in service (**status port UUCSSpp** or **status link n**). 2. If the Ethernet link is not in service, release the link (**release link n** or **release port UUCSSpp**). 3. Repeat the test. 4. Escalate if the problem persists.
1959	ABORT	Downlink message error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2100	ABORT	Could not locate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.

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Table 6-267. TEST #1282 Link Integrity Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	Link integrity lost due to problem with attachment of Ethernet cable to the port. 1. Repeat the test. 2. If the test fails, verify that the cable properly is secured to Ethernet port and to the bus. 3. Verify the C-LAN circuit pack link integrity LED is glowing. 4. Retry the test. 5. If problem persists, refer to Ethernet Local Looparound Test (#1278) repair procedures.
	PASS	The Ethernet Link Integrity Test (#1282) detects good connections.

Session Status Test (#1286)

This nondestructive test determines the status of all Ethernet port sessions. This test queries the system software on port session status.

If the system software indicates that:	Then the switch:
All port sessions are up (ALL UP)	Raises no alarm, or retires alarm
Some port sessions are up (SOME UP)	Raises WARNING alarm
All port sessions are down (ALL DOWN)	Raises MINOR alarm

Table 6-268. TEST #1286 Session Status Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1124	ABORT	Ethernet link is not enabled. 1. Verify that the Ethernet link is enabled (**status port UUCSSpp**, **status link *n***, or **display data-module**). 2. If the link is not enabled, enable the link (**change data-module**). 3. Repeat the test. 4. Escalate if the problem persists.
1125	ABORT	Ethernet link not in service. 1. Verify whether Ethernet link is in service (**status port UUCSSpp** or **status link n**). 2. If the Ethernet link is not in service, release the link (**release link n** or **release port UUCSSpp**). 3. Repeat the test. 4. Escalate if the problem persists.
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSSpp, reset board UUCSS**, and **release board UUCSS**). 2. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not locate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
1	FAIL	System software indicates at least one Ethernet link session is down (SOME UP). 1. Isolate downed sessions (**status port UUCSSpp** or **status link n**). 2. Follow actions based on session information.

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Table 6-268. TEST #1286 Session Status Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2	FAIL	System software indicates all Ethernet sessions are down (ALL DOWN). 1. Test the port (**test port UUCSSpp**) to verify the Ethernet Local Looparound Test (#1278) result. 2. If test passes, wait for system software to indicate ALL UP. 3. If the test fails, check the destination and other components in the path. 4. If the destination and other components in the path are in-service, take action based on session information.
	PASS	All sessions are up.

ETR-PT (Enhanced Tone Receiver Port)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
ETR-PT(a)	MAJOR	test port PCSSpp sh	Enhanced Tone Receiver Port
ETR-PT	MINOR	test port PCSSpp sh	Enhanced Tone Receiver Port
ETR-PT	WARNING	test port PCSSpp sh	Enhanced Tone Receiver Port

1. P is the port network number (1 for PPN). C is the carrier designation (A or B). SS is the number of the slot in which the circuit pack resides (01 to 10).

For the first release of DEFINITY ONE, the TN744D Call Classifier circuit pack is used to provide 8 Enhanced Tone receiver (ETR) ports. Each of these ports provides the functions previously found individually on DTMF-PTs, GPTD-PTs and CLAS-PTs ports. Thus, each port on the TN744D can be used for any tone detection function that was previously done by TN748 and TN420 Tone Detection boards.

The TN744D provides mu-law or A-law tone detection capability.

The TN744D circuit pack is the only tone detector board used in the DEFINITY ONE.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-269. Enhanced Tone Receiver Port (ETR-PT) Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1	any	Tone Detector Audit/Update Test (#43)	MAJOR/ MINOR (a)	ON	test port PCSSpp r 2
18		busyout port	WARNING	OFF	release port PCSSpp
257 (b)	17666	Tone Detection Audit Update Test (#43)	MAJOR/ MINOR (a)	ON	test port PCSSpp r 3
513 (c)	any	Tone Detection Verification Test (#42)	MAJOR/ MINOR (a)	ON	test port PCSSpp r 3

Notes:

a. There are two possible alarm levels for this error type: major alarm and minor alarm. These alarm levels are dependent on the administered thresholds for TTR, CPTR and CCTR. Each ETR port is capable of operating an any of these.

   A major alarm is raised if the total number of ports capable of TTR, CPTR or CCTR detection currently in-service is less than or equal to 1/2 of the administered TTR, CPTR or CCTR threshold number. Otherwise, a minor alarm is raised.

   1. Run the short test sequence against the port (ETR-PT) and follow the error code procedures for the individual tests. If the problem persists, proceed to 2.
   2. Execute 3 commands: busyout board UUCSS, reset board UUCSS, and release board UUCSS. Reset is required to reload RAM associated with the TN744's DPS. This will take all 8 tone detector ports out of service for a few seconds. Only 4 of 8 will be out of service due to the alarm. (There are 4 tone detectors on each of the two DSPs.) Other than the unlikely potential of running out of tone detector resources in the switch, there is no other effect when the board is reset.
   3. Test the board (test board UUCSS long)
   4. If the test passes, terminate the repair process. If the test fails, replace the board containing the ETR-PT.

      The threshold number of ports for service is administered using the **change system-parameters maintenance** command

b. The ETR-PT lost its translation. Testing the ETR-PT is sufficient to reload its translation. If testing the ETR port does not clear the error, then the TN744 circuit pack containing the defective ETR port should be replaced at a time when it is convenient t.

c. This error indicates the (ETR-PT) Enhanced Tone Receiver port is having problems detecting touch tones, call progress or MFC tones. If this error type is persistently logged, then the TN744 circuit pack containing the defective ETR-PT should be replaced.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following tables when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Tone Detection Verification Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-270. Enhanced Tone Receiver Port (ETR-PT) System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Tone Detection Verification Test (#42)	X	X	ND
Tone Detection Audit/Update Test (#43)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Tone Detection Verification Test (#42)

This test checks out a single ETR port in the touch-tone receiver mode MFC tone detection/generation mode and general purpose tone detection mode. During the first portion of the test, the touch-tone receiver mode is tested. Then general purpose call progress and maintenance tones are tested and lastly MFC tones are tested.

Table 6-271. TEST #42 Tone Detection Verification Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
none	ABORT	The system was not able to allocate all the resources needed for this test OR there was an Internal System Error.
1	ABORT	The system could not allocate all the resources needed to test the tones.
1001	ABORT	The system was unable to put the ETR-PT in the appropriate mode to test it.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test connection. This situation could occur when the system is heavily loaded. If the system is not heavily loaded, then test the TDM-BUS via the **test tdm** command. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 for details. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a Tone-Clock for the test connection. This may be caused by a heavy load on the system or by a faulted Tone-Clock. 1. Check to see if there are any alarms against the Tone-Clock. If so refer to the recommended procedures for TONE-BD or ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 2. If a new Processor/Tone-Clock has been inserted, allow about 1 minute for maintenance to run on the newly inserted circuit pack. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Circuit Pack's response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2006	ABORT	This abort code indicates that the active Tone-Clock circuit pack or a Tone Detector circuit pack may not be functioning properly. 1. Test the active Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack in the port network with the **test tone-clock** PC command and refer to ''TONE-BD (Tone-Clock Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1155 for failures. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1-122	FAIL	DTMF digits were not detected correctly. 1. Run the short test sequence via the **test port** PCSSpp **sh r 1** command. 2. If the problem persists, the system is still operating properly but capacity will be reduced. To restore performance to normal, replace the circuit pack containing the defective ETR-PT (Enhanced Tone Receiver Port).

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Table 6-271. TEST #42 Tone Detection Verification Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
102	FAIL	2225 Hz Modem Answer Tone was not detected correctly. This will impact call-classification operation. 1. Run the short test sequence via the **test port** PCSSpp sh r 1 command. 2. If the problem persists, the system can still operate properly but capacity will be reduced. In order to restore performance to normal, replace the circuit pack containing the defective port.
130	FAIL	Forward or Backward MFC signals were not correctly generated or detected. This will impact MFC calls. 1. Run the short test sequence via the **test port** PCSSpp sh r 1 command. 2. If the problem persists, the system can still operate properly but capacity will be reduced. In order to restore performance to normal, replace the TN744 circuit pack containing the defective ETR-PT.
	PASS	Tone Detection Verification is successful. The ETR Port is able to detect/generate all necessary tones.

Tone Detector Audit/Update Test (#43)

A Digital Signal Processor sanity audit is performed on the ETR-PT.

Table 6-272. TEST #43 Tone Detector Audit/Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
none	ABORT	The system was not able to allocate all the resources needed for this test. 1. Wait 1 minute, and repeat the command a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-272. TEST #43 Tone Detector Audit/Update Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	Hardware audit failed. 1. Run the short test sequence via the **test port PCSSpp sh r 1** command. If the test continues to fail, proceeds to Step 2. 2. Execute 3 commands: busyout board UUCSS, reset board UUCSS, and release board UUCSS. Reset is required to reload RAM associated with the TN744's DPS. This will take all 8 tone detector ports out of service for a few seconds. Only 4 of 8 will be out of service due to the alarm. (There are 4 tone detectors on each of the two DSPs.) Other than the unlikely potential of running out of tone detector resources in the switch, there is no other effect when the board is reset. 3. Test the board (test board UUCSS long) 4. If the test passes, terminate the repair process. If the test fails, replace the board containing the ETR-PT
	PASS	The ETR Port has passed the sanity inquiry.

EXT-DEV ADMIN? N (External Device Alarm)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
EXT-DEV	MAJOR	test environment P	External Device Alarm
EXT-DEV	MINOR	test environment P	External Device Alarm

1. Where P is an appropriate cabinet number determined via the PORT field from the Alarm or Error Log.

NOTE:
Use this Maintenance Object when the `External Device Alarm Admin?` field on the *change system-parameters customer-options* form is set to **n**.

The Processor in carrier A monitors the EXT-DEV alarm leads. The system only recognizes pairs connected to the 1M and 1m (ALARM MONITOR) leads. Refer to the *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 1 and Generic 3i Wiring* (555-204-111) for more details.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-273. EXT-DEV ADMIN?N Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test environment UU r 2 or 6
1 or 5	Any	External Device Alarm Test (#120)	MAJOR MINOR[2]	OFF	test environment UU r 2 or 6

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. One port generates a MAJOR alarm; the other port generates a MINOR alarm.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Cabinet Query Test,* you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-274. EXT-DEV ADMIN?N System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Cabinet Query Test (#79)	X	X	ND
Emergency Transfer Query Test (#124) (a)	X	X	ND
External Device Alarm Test (MAJOR port) (#120)	X	X	ND
External Device Alarm Test (MINOR port) (#120)	X	X	ND
Analog Ring Generator Initialization Test (#117) (b)	X	X	ND
Analog Ring Generator Query Test (#118) (b)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Notes:

a. Refer to ''EMG-XFER'' on page 6-578 for a description of this test.

b. Refer to ''RING-GEN (Analog Ring Generator)'' on page 6-1011 for a description of this test.

External Device Alarm Test (#120)

The External Device Alarm Test requests the state of the External Device Alarm from the Maintenance circuit pack and reports the results. The test has no effect on the external device itself.

Table 6-275. TEST #120 External Device Alarm Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to ABORT with error code 2000, check for system powering problems with the A carrier. Look for and resolve all AC-POWER alarms. Then, repeat the test. 3. If the test continues to ABORT with a 2000 error code, check for and resolve all SYSAM errors. Then, repeat the test.
2029 2319 2320 2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
ANY	FAIL	The External Device Alarm has been activated by the external device. 1. Clear the major alarm on the external device, and rerun the test. 2. If the test still fails, then disconnect the External Device Alarms from the Maintenance circuit pack and rerun the test. 3. If the test still fails, then there is a problem with the Maintenance circuit pack that is reporting the alarm. This circuit pack should be replaced. There are failures that can occur on Maintenance circuit pack's that *will not* be detected by their respective maintenance, but which will cause many environment tests to fail. If many environment tests are failing, the suspect circuit pack should be replaced and the test rerun.
	PASS	If there is a problem with the external device, but the Maintenance circuit pack connected to the device reports no alarm, then the External Device may not be properly reporting the problems or the External Device may not be properly connected to the External Device.

EXT-DEV ADMIN? Y (External Device Alarm)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
EXT-DEV	MAJOR	test eda-external-device-alrm physical location	External Device Alarm
EXT-DEV	MINOR	test eda-external-device-alrm physical location	External Device Alarm
EXT-DEV	WARNING	test eda-external-device-alrm physical location	External Device Alarm

NOTE:
For this application the `External Device Alarm Admin?` field on the *change system-parameters customer-options* form is always set to **y**.

NOTE:
An un-administered external device alarm port, that is sensing a contact closure will have an entry in the Error Log and in the Alarm Log. INADS will not receive warning alarms.

For DEFINITY ONE, an EXT-DEV alarm can be generated from a contact closure on an analog station port on a Virtual Alarm board plugged into the virtual port location 1A11, from an analog station port administered for External Device Alarms (EDA), or from a contact closure on the Major or Minor alarm leads on the TN2314.

The Virtual Alarm board is used to pass PC and AUDIX alarm information between the Global Alarm Manager (GAM) software and the DEFINITY maintenance software. These virtual alarm leads are administered on the *add eda* screen, when the ALT Name field is set to ECSPLAT. An OFF HOOK generates an alarm condition (Alarm LED on the Attendant console and the CMC cabinet are on), an ON HOOK is a non-alarm condition (Alarm LED on the Attendant console and the CMC cabinet are off). The alarm is not forwarded to INADS.

NOTE:
For DEFINITY ONE, the PR-AL-BD MO is used for board insertion of the virtual alarm board. There is no hardware associated with this MO. The virtual board is required in order to assign external device alarm ports for non-DEFINITY alarms (e.g. PC level alarms or AUDIX alarms) in order to enter non-DEFINITY alarms in the DEFINITY alarm log.

The external name used by maintenance for the virtual alarm board is PR-AL-BD. This appears on the screen displayed for the results of the *test board* command. The external name used by administration for the board is VIRTUAL ALARM BD. This appears on the screen for the *list configuration* and *change circuit pack* commands. The TN number assigned to this board is VIRALM.

Alarm leads can be connected to external devices such as Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS) or adjuncts. Certain conditions on the external device close the contacts on the alarm leads to notify the switch which in turn originates an EXT-DEV alarm.

The special locations *major* and *minor* are used to designate the major or minor processor board alarm connection. The major/minor designation specifies the port, not the alarm level associated with the connection; for example, the “major” port can be administered as a major, minor, or warning alarm, and the “minor” port can be administered as a major, minor or warning alarm. In addition Analog line ports can also be administered as external device alarms.

NOTE:
For DEFINITY ONE, the major lead is always assigned to an external Uninterruptible Power Supply even if a UPS is not provided since that lead also causes a system shutdown after one minute.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-276. EXT-DEV ADMIN? Y Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0	0	Any	Any	Any	test eda-external-device-alrm physical location r 2 or 6
1 or 5	Any	External Device Alarm Test (#120)	Any	OFF	test eda-external-device-alrm physical location r 2 or 6

NOTE:
The loss of -48 volt power will prevent detection of an external device alarm. AC-POWER and DC-POWER alarms could indicate the loss of the external device alarm -48 volt power source. ALARM-PT alarms may also indicate a loss of power. When analog line ports are administered as analog line external device alarms loss of -48 volts will prevent detection of an external device alarm.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *External Device Alarm Test,* you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-277. EXT-DEV ADMIN?Y System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
External Device Alarm Test (MAJOR port) (#120)	X	X	ND
External Device Alarm Test (MINOR port) (#120)	X	X	ND
External Device Alarm Test (WARNING port) (#120)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

External Device Alarm Test (#120)

The External Device Alarm Test requests the state of the External Device Alarm from the Processor circuit pack and reports the results. The test has no effect on the external device itself.

Table 6-278. TEST #120 External Device Alarm Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 time.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 time. 2. If the test is being run on a analog port circuit and it continues to ABORT with a 2000 error code, check for and resolve all circuit pack errors. Then, repeat the test. 3. Follow normal escalation procedures.
2029 2100 2319 2320 2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, follow normal escalation procedures.

Continued on next page

Table 6-278. TEST #120 External Device Alarm Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
ANY	FAIL	The External Device Alarm has been activated by the external device. If this is a DEFINITY ONE system and the port location is 1A1101 or 1A1102, the failure is associated with a non-DEFINITY alarm generated by AUDIX or the Global Alarm Manager (GAM). Follow the steps below: 1. Start up a bash session and enter the *alarmstat* command to determine which subsystem generated the alarm. See Table 7-7 on page 7-12 and Table 7-3 on page 7-3 for more information. 2. If the alarm is from the GAM, use the *gamalarmsta*t command to identify the source of the problem. Follow the procedures presented in Chapter 7, ‘‘DEFINITY ONE Windows 2000 Log Events and Alarms’’ to identify and clear the problem. 3. If the alarm is from AUDIX, start up an AUDIX terminal session using DSA, enter the *display alarm* command, and follow the AUDIX maintenance procedures to identify and clear the problem. If this is a DEFINITY ONE system and the port location is NOT 1A1101 or 1A1102 or if this is not a DEFINITY ONE system, the failure is associated with an external device. Follow the steps below: 1. Clear the major alarm on the external device, and rerun the test. 2. If the test still fails, then disconnect the External Device Alarm Leads from the Processor board or the analog port circuit pack and rerun the test. 3. If the test still fails, then there is a problem with the analog external device alarm port or the circuit pack that is reporting the alarm. This circuit pack should be replaced. There are failures that can occur on the Processor circuit pack that *will not* be detected by EDA maintenance, but which will cause many environment tests to fail. If many environment tests are failing, the suspect circuit pack should be replaced and the test rerun.
	PASS	If there is a problem with the external device, but the administered analog line external device alarm, or the administered Processor circuit pack EDA leads connected to the device reports no alarm, then the External Device may not be properly reporting the problems or the External Device may not be properly connected to the External Device Alarm Lead.

FW-DWNLD (FIRMWARE DOWNLOAD)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Full Name of MO
FW-DWNLD	MINOR[1]	FIRMWARE DOWNLOAD

1. MINOR alarms may be down-graded to a WARNING level per local instructions by using the **set options** command

The Firmware Download feature provides DEFINITY ECS the ability to download new firmware to one or more circuit boards of the same type residing in its system. The download image is copied onto a source (C-LAN TN799c or later/VAL TN2501) board (see TN2501 VAL board firmware download description listed in this MO), using the File Transfer Protocol (FTP). The image is then copied to the target boards Flash memory over the TDM bus (not for VAL). The transfer of the download image from the source board to the target board is done under switch software control. This process is initiated using the DEFINITY System Access Terminal (SAT) interface.

The following is a list of commands for testing the firmware download feature:

— enable filesystem

— disable filesystem

— list directory

— remove filesystem

— change firmware download

— disable firmware download

— display firmware download

— status firmware download

— test firmware download

— display init cause

TN799C (C-LAN Board) Firmware Download

Perform the following instructions for a firmware download:

1. Set up a file system on a source board and an FTP login to the system by executing the command **enable filesystem**.
2. FTP the firmware image file onto the source board where the file system was enabled.

3. Execute the **list directory** command. verify that the image is on the source board.
4. Execute the **change firmware download** command. Set up the download schedule.
5. If a start time has been entered and the schedule is pending, verify the schedule by executing the **test firmware download** command.
6. Execute the **status firmware download [last]** command. This command will allow you to view the status of the download. If there are no errors/alarms the status will be copied over to the last table.

   NOTE:
   If the system does a reset 1 or 2 and no alarms are present, execute the **display init cause** command. Clear any errors and retest by executing the **test firmware download** command.

7. If errors/alarms exist they may be resolved/cleared by executing the **test firmware download** command.
8. If there are no errors/alarms and the `Remove File` option is set to y on the **firmware download** screen, the image file will be removed from the source board and the file system will be disabled. If the `Remove File` option is set to n, the file may be removed by executing the **remove file** command.

   NOTE:
   Execute the **disable file system** command to disable the firmware download file system and FTP login on the source (C-LAN or VAL) board.

NOTE:
Following a firmware download failure you should retry the download, even if a **list config XX-location** shows **no board**. Note: The board needs to be physically present in the slot and appear in the **list circuit pack** screen in the proper location. If not use the **change circuit pack** command to add the board, and/or you must physically insert the board in the proper slot.

NOTE:
TFTP protocol error - One reason for this type of failure may be that the target board is located in a DS1-C remote EPN using ami-zcs line coding to communicate with the PPN. To have a successful firmware download you must have a clear channel between the source and target board, or the source and target must reside in the remote EPN. Some examples of the correct type of line coding for this feature are: b8zs, and hdb3.

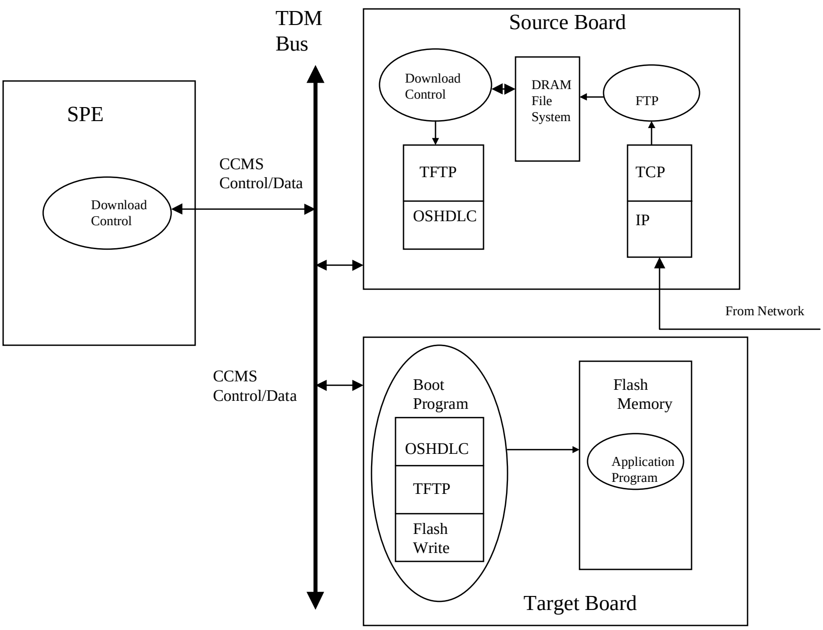

Figure 6-16. Firmware Download Architecture for TN799C (C-LAN board)

TN2501 (VAL Board) Firmware Download

The TN2501 VAL board (TN2501 Voice Announcements over the LAN (VAL)) provides the ability to download new versions of the firmware to itself. The VAL board also provides per board announcement storage time of up to one hour, 31 playback ports, and allows for announcement file portability via LAN connectivity. In addition the VAL board allows for LAN backup and restore of announcement files and the use of customer provided waveform (WAV) files.

NOTE:
The TN2501 VAL board cannot be used as a source board to download other circuit packs.

Firmware Download using a TN2501 VAL board as the Source and Target location

To perform a firmware download when the source/target circuit pack is identified as a TN2501 VAL board, use the firmware download instructions listed in this MO. However, remember that in this case the TN2501 VAL board acts as the source and target board location for the firmware download.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-279. FW-DWNLD Maintenance Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Cause Of Error	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
257(a)	See associated note	Download failure	MINOR	OFF	test firmware download UUCSS
258(b)	See associated note	Download failure	MINOR	OFF	test firmware download UUCSS
259(c)	See associated note	Download failure	MINOR	OFF	test firmware download UUCSS
513(d)	See associated note	Download failure	MINOR	OFF	test firmware download UUCSS
796(e)	See associated note	Firmware download request	MINOR	OFF	test firmware download UUCSS

Notes:

a. **Error Type 257** — a log only error indicating that a certain software resource was not available. Such an error very seldom occurs and usually produces a proc_err. However, in the firmware download feature, the board may not be downloaded and or the schedule may also abort/fail. To resolve the error, use the command **test firmware download**. The Aux Data specifies the error that resulted from the resource not being available. See the table below for more details.

AUX Data	Description of Failure
1	Source board query failed - Check for system wide problems, clear all errors and retry the download.
2	Target board query failed - Check for system wide problems, clear all errors and retry the download.
3	Allocating resources failed - Check for system wide problems, clear all errors and retry the download.

Continued on next page

AUX Data	Description of Failure
4	Fwdl info table query failed - Check for system wide problems, clear all errors and retry the download.
5	Header message failed - Check for system wide problems, clear all errors and retry the download.
6	Download Map timer expired - Check for system wide problems, clear all errors and retry the download.

b. **Error Type 258** — a log only error indicating that a source board related error occurred. The download schedule may also abort/fail. To resolve the error, use the command **test firmware download**. The Aux Data specifies the error. See the table below for more details.

AUX Data	Description of Failure
1	Download image file specified on the ***change firmware download*** form not present on the source board, use the ***list dir*** command to verify file system contents.
2	The image on the source board has an invalid header, retry then escalate.
3	Bad CRC on image file on source board, retry then escalate.
4	File name too long, rename then try again.
5	Invalid TN code on the ***change firmware download*** form does not match TN code of image on the source board. Verify form, make sure the correct image is being used.
6	Invalid suffix on the ***change firmware download*** form does not match suffix of image on the source board. Verify form, make sure the correct image is being used.
7	Source board not present, verify entry on the ***change firmware download*** form, and translations.

Continued on next page

AUX Data	Description of Failure
8	Incorrect source board, verify that the source board is the correct TN code.
9	PPP ports not available, use another source board or reschedule the download for off hours.
10	DL Setup message to source failed. Retry download and if download still fails escalate.

c. **Error Type 259** — a log only error indicating that the target board failed to download. To resolve the error, use the command **test firmware download**. The Aux Data specifies the error. See the table below for more details.

Table 6-280. Error Type 259 Aux Data

AUX Data	Description of Failure
1	Target board not present / not responding, check board location, translations and retry.
2	Incorrect target board for download schedule, verify board location, and schedule.
3	Target failed to go into DL Mode, retry
4	Target received bad file header
5	Bad image checksum on image on source board, get new image retry.
6	TFTP protocol error - One reason for this type of failure may be that the target board is located in a DS1-C remote EPN using ami-zcs line coding to communicate with the PPN. To have a successful firmware download you must have a clear channel between the source and target board, or the source and target must reside in the remote EPN. Some examples of the correct type of line coding for this feature are: b8zs, and hdb3.
7	File transfer timer expired, check board location, translations and retry.
8	Target failed to reset after transfer, check board location, translations and retry.

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Table 6-280. Error Type 259 Aux Data

AUX Data	Description of Failure
10	Download of target failed, check location, translations, and retry.
11	TFTP message is too long retry the command then escalate.
13	The target board rejected the download image. Check translations, verify image file, retry then escalate.
20	Could not open the requested file - Internal firmware error on target board, retry download if fail then escalate.
21	Problem reading the requested file - Internal firmware error on target board, retry download if fail then escalate
22	The download file has a bad CRC - Internal firmware error on target board, retry download if fail then escalate
24	A download is already in progress - Internal firmware error on target board, retry download if fail then escalate
30	A start download sequence error - Internal firmware error on target board, retry download if fail then escalate
32	The file name is too long - Internal firmware error on target board, retry download if fail then escalate
40	Flash programming failed on firmware - Internal firmware error on target board, retry download if fail then escalate
All other Aux Data values	TFTP protocol error, retry then escalate.

Error Type: 513 — indicates that the schedule has failed. Failure of the schedule may result from any of the previously mentioned log only errors (257 - 259), the schedule timer expiring, or the **disable firmware download** command. To resolve the error and clear the alarm, use the command **test firmware download**. The Aux Data specifies the reason why the schedule failed. See the table below for more details.

Table 6-281. Error Type 513 Aux Data

AUX Data	Description of Failure
1	Software resources not available; see Error Type 257(a)
2	Source board related failure; see Error Type 258(b)
3	A target board failed; see Error Type 259(c). Check image, translations and retry.
4	Two consecutive target boards failed, download schedule aborted. Verify download image, translations, and retry.
5	Schedule timer expired, schedule unfinished target boards and retry.
6	**disable firmware download** command executed

d. **Error Type: 769** — indicates that a downloadable board image is bad and a good image needs to be downloaded. This error may be a result of a failed download attempt or a board that is in an unstable condition. The AUX Data will specify the board location.

Aux Data values: The port network and the angel number of the circuit pack (target board) that is requesting the firmware download, are logged in the form XXYYY, where:

— port network number = XX

— angel number = YYY

For example: For Aux Data 1080, Port Network number (XX) =1, Angel number (YYY) = 80.

Since you need to know the slot number also, the following table converts the Aux Data value (YYY) Angel number to slot numbers.

For example: Using the above Aux Data (XX) = 1 to get the Port Network number, Aux data (YYY) = 080 to obtain the Angel number, and by indexing into the following table to get the slot number (15), and carrier location (B) = B15. The target board is located in 1B15.

Table 6-282. (YYY) Angel number converted to slot number and Carrier location

Slot	Carrier				
	A	B	C	D	E
Slot #	ANGEL NUMBER				
1	28	66	98	34	02
2	29	67	99	35	03
3	30	68	100	36	04
4	31	69	101	37	05
5	56	70	102	38	06
6	57	71	103	39	07
7	58	72	104	40	08
8	59	73	105	41	09
9	60	74	106	42	10
10	61	75	107	43	11
11	62	76	108	44	12
12	63	77	109	45	13
13	88	78	110	46	14
14	89	79	111	47	15
15	90	80	112	48	16
16	91	81	113	49	17
17	92	82	114	50	18
18	93	83	115	51	19
19	94	84	116	52	20
20	95	85	117	53	21
21	NA	86	118	54	22
22	NA	87	119	55	23

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

The Firmware Download Maintenance Object (FW-DWNLD) is a non traditional MO. As a result, the associated test, *Test Firmware Download (#1413)* is a non traditional test. This test can not executed in the traditional manner and is executed as a part of scheduling, verifying and running a firmware download schedule.

There are no System Technician demand tests as such for this maintenance object.

Test Firmware Download (#1413)

This is a destructive test

This test has two functions and can only be executed if there is a download schedule to verify or there FW-DWNLD errors to be resolve and alarms to clear.

1. This test verifies that the information on the FIRMWARE DOWNLOAD form is correct. It also verifies that the source board is of the correct type, that the file to be downloaded is present on that source board, and that the file is error free. In addition it verifies that the target board code and suffix are correct. It also retrieves the new firmware vintage for the target board and populates the appropriate field in the firmware download table.
2. If this test is executed after a FIRMWARE DOWNLOAD schedule has run, and there are FW-DWNLD alarms/errors, it will resolve the errors, clear the alarms, copy the current download status table to the last table and clear out the current table.

Table 6-283. TEST #1413Firmware Download Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	FAIL	The firmware image file entered on the **change firmware down load** form is not present on the source board specified in the form: 1. Execute the **list directory** command and verify that a file system is enabled on the board and the file is present. 2. If the file system is not enabled, execute the enable filesystem command and FTP the correct firmware image to the source board. If the correct image file is present, then the name entered on the form is incorrect. 3. Execute the **change firmware download** command and enter the correct file name.
2	FAIL	The image file header of the on the source board is invalid. 1. FTP a good firmware image file to the source board
3	FAIL	Firmware image file on the source board has a bad CRC. 1. FTP a good firmware image file to the source board.
4	FAIL	Firmware image file name is too long. 1. Rename the image file to a file name of the correct size. 2. FTP the new image file to the source board. 3. Execute the **change firmware download** command and enter the new file name on the form.

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Table 6-283. TEST #1413Firmware Download Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
5	FAIL	The TN code of the firmware image file on the source board does not match the TN code entered on the form. The firmware file is incorrect for the board type entered on the form. 1. Execute the **list directory** command and verify that a file system is enabled on the board and the file is present. 2. If the file system is not enabled, execute the enable filesystem command and FTP the correct firmware image to the source board. 3. Execute the **change firmware download** command and enter the new file name on the form.
6	FAIL	The suffix of the firmware image file on the source board does not match the suffix entered on the form. The firmware image file is incorrect for the board types entered on the form. 1. Execute the **list directory** command and verify that a file system is enabled on the board and the file is present. 2. If the correct firmware image is not present, FTP the correct firmware image to the source board. 3. Execute the **change firmware download** command and enter the new file name on the form.
7	FAIL	The source board entered on the form is not present. 1. Execute the **display firmware download** command and verify the source board location. 2. Verify the source boards translations. 3. If the location is incorrect, execute the **change firmware download** command and enter the correct location on the form

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Table 6-283. TEST #1413Firmware Download Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
8	FAIL	The source boards entered on the form are incorrect. the board may have been changed after the schedule was entered. 1. Execute the **list config** command. verify the source board location. 2. Execute the **change firmware download** command and enter the correct location on the form.
	PASS	Firmware download to this circuit pack is successful.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board re-initializes the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board UUCSS** command. 4. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 5. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 6. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

GPTD-PT [General Purpose Tone Detector Port (CPTR)]

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
GPTD-PT	MAJOR	test port PCSSpp sh	General Purpose Tone Detector Port (CPTR)
GPTD-PT	MINOR	test port PCSSpp sh	General Purpose Tone Detector Port (CPTR)
GPTD-PT	WARNING	release port PCSSpp	General Purpose Tone Detector Port (CPTR)

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02,..., etc.); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01).

The General Purpose Tone Detector (GPTD) Port, also known as Call Progress Tone Receiver (CPTR), combined tone detector and tone clock circuit pack. (The TN744 is used for additional ports.) There are two GPTD ports and four Dual Tone Multifrequency Receiver (DTMR) ports on a Tone Detector circuit pack. The GPTD port is used to perform level measurements of test tones and to detect call progress tones. Examples of call progress tones are dial tone, ring back, busy, alert, confirmation, and recall dial. The abilities of the GPTD port to perform level measurements of test tones and to detect call progress tones are essential for maintenance of other circuit packs (for example, Tone-Clock).

The GPTD maintenance feature defines a set of tests to ensure that the general purpose tone detection capability of the GPTD port is functioning properly. For all Tone Detector circuit pack level errors (DETR-BD), refer to ‘‘XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)’’ on page 6-1368.

H323-SGRP (H.323 Signaling Group)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
H323-SGRP	MINOR	test sig-group *grp#*[1]	H323 Signaling Group
H323-SGRP	WARNING	test sig-group *grp#*[1]	H323 Signaling Group

1. *grp#* is the signaling group number (1-166); the test sequence can be either short or long.

The H.323 Signaling Group (H323-SGRP) maintenance object supports a signaling channel for H.323 Trunk connections. The Media Processor MedPro) TN802B circuit pack provides audio connectivity, working in concert with a C-LAN (TN799B) circuit pack that provides control signaling to support an H.323 connection.

The H.323 signaling group (H323-SGRP) is a signaling channel that physically resides on a C-LAN ethernet port (socket) and the IP network. Unlike ISDN D-channels, the H.323 channel may actually come up and down on a call by call basis. The H.323 channel is actually a TCP/IP signaling channel. Layers 1 and 2 of this signaling channel are monitored by IP PING testing.

Monitor Layers 1 and 2 of the H.323 signaling channel using IP PING from the LAC or from the **ping** SAT command in DEFINITY ONE.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-284. H323-SGRP Signaling Group Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0	0	Any	Any		test sig-group *grp#*
1 (a)	Any	C-LAN Ethernet Status Test #1386	MINOR	OFF	test sig-group *grp#*
257 (b)	Any	H.323 Signaling Group Ping Test #1387	MINOR	OFF	test sig-group *grp#*
513 (c)	Any	H.323 Signaling Group Ping Test #1387	WARNING	OFF	test sig-group *grp#*
769 (d)	Any		WARNING	OFF	

Continued on next page

Table 6-284. H323-SGRP Signaling Group Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
770 (e)	Any		WARNING	OFF	
1025 (f)	Any		MINOR	OFF	
1281 (g)	Any	MedPro Status Test #1392	NONE		test sig-group *grp#*
1537 (h)	Any		NONE		
1794 (i)		MedPro Status Test #1392	MINOR	OFF	test sig-group grp#
2049 (j)		Keep Alive Failure	MINOR	OFF	test sig-group grp#
2305 (k)		Gateway Unregistered	MINOR	OFF	test sig-group grp#

Notes:

a. **Error Type 1**: this error indicates that the C-LAN ethernet port used to carry the signaling for this H.323 signaling group is out of service. To determine which C-LAN had been administered for this signaling group, find the near-end node name on the **signaling group** form; then find the C-LAN with the same node name on the **ip-interfaces form**. Check for errors on this C-LAN board.

b. **Error Type 257**: this error tracks failures of the H.323 signaling-group PING test. See H.323 signaling-group PING test failures documented later in this maintenance object.

c. **Error Type 513**: this error tracks excessive round trip delay of the H.323 signaling-group PING test (if the round-trip delay exceeds 4 seconds).

d. **Error Type 769**: this error indicates that test packets sent from a media processor circuit pack to the far-end ip address specified on the **signaling-group** form have exceeded the IP latency and loss thresholds, as administered on the **system-parameters maintenance** form. Exceeding these thresholds indicates that the IP network may not be providing sufficient quality service for adequate transmission of voice. If the signaling group has been administered to enable BYPASS, then error type 1025 also occurs.

e. **Error Type 770:** tracks excessive latency and packet-loss from background IP measurements collected by the Media Processor Board.

f. **Error Type 1025**: this error indicates that the signaling group has been placed into a BYPASS condition due to IP network congestion. The signaling group accepts incoming calls, but all outgoing calls are denied. The system routes these calls over a secondary route if one has been administered.

g. **Error Type 1281**: this error implies that no MedPro resources are in-service to provide media connections for the trunk members of the signaling group. Check for errors against the MEDPRO and MEDPROPT maintenance objects. This error causes all H323 B Channels to be in an out-of-service near-end state.

h. **Error Type 1537**: this error indicates that the far end of the signaling group is not ready to handle audio bearer. If the other end of this signaling group is also a DEFINITY, this error means the DEFINITY on the other end does not have MEDPRO in-service for its signaling group.

   In the absence of error 1281, this error places the H323 B Channels into an out-of-service far-end state.

i. **Error Type 1794**: the Sig Group reported that the far-end has detected excessive packet latency or loss.

j. **Error Type 2049**: a Keep-Alive timer is set for every registered endpoint on the Remote Office, and the switch expects Keep-Alive update within that timer's time period. If the update does not occur, a message is generated that causes an error to be logged against MO REM-OFF, as well as MO H323-SGRP. Because the signaling group is still known, the error against MO H323-SGRP generates a Minor alarm. This error is only valid if the change signaling group form has the RRQ field set to y. This error counter is only set if a failure has been detected by Call Processing and it notifies maintenance software. The Keep-Alive Error Type 2049 clears only after a registration occurs and Error Type 2305 clears.

k. **Error Type 2305**: indicates that the Gateway (signaling group on the Remote Office) is unregistered. Because the signaling group is still known, the error against MO H323-SGRP generates a Minor alarm when this failure occurs. This error is only applicable if the change signaling group form has the RRQ field set to y.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *C-LAN Ethernet Status Test (#1386)*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-285. H323-SGRP Signaling Group System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
C-LAN Ethernet Status Test #1386	X	X	ND
MedPro Status Test #1392	X	X	ND
H.323 Signaling Group Ping Test #1387	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

C-LAN Ethernet Status Test (#1386)

This test is nondestructive.

This test checks the status of the C-LAN ethernet port that originated this signaling group. If the C-LAN ethernet port is in-service, the test passes; if it is out of service the test fails.

NOTE:
Failure of this test puts the SIG-GRP in the OOS state.

Table 6-286. C-LAN Ethernet Status Test #1386

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1125	ABORT	Ethernet Link is not in service. 1. Check if the ethernet link is in-service or not. If the link is not in service, release the link using **release link n** or the **release port UUCSSpp** command and repeat the test. This is a normal abort. 2. If the test continues to abort after following the repair procedures, escalate the problem.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the C-LAN TN799 circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If this result occurs repeatedly, attempt to reset the circuit pack if the other ports on the board are not in use (Yellow LED is off). Reset the circuit pack by issuing the **busyout board UUCSS** and the **reset board UUCSS** commands. 2. If this result occurs again, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	The necessary system resources to execute the test could not be allocated. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2500	ABORT	Internal system Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times
2800	ABORT	A C-LAN ethernet port that corresponds to the near-end address of the signaling group has not been administered.
	FAIL	The C-LAN ethernet port that corresponds to the near-end address of this signaling group and all trunk members controlled by this signaling group are out of service. 1. Execute **test port UUCSSpp long** and verify the result of the H.323 Signaling Group Ping Test (#1387). If the test continues to fail, escalate the problem. If the test passes wait for the sessions to come up.
	PASS	The CLAN ethernet port corresponding to the near-end address of the SIG-GRP that is in-service has passed this test. All sessions on the ethernet link are up.

H.323 Signaling Group Ping Test (#1387)

This test is nondestructive.

This test is only run for those signaling groups that have an administered far-end IP address. If the H.323 signaling group does not have an administered far-end IP address the test aborts.

The test determines the local C-LAN through which the signaling originates and the far-end terminating IP address. It then requests the local C-LAN to execute a PING on the far-end address. If the ping is successful, the test passes; if the PING is not successful, the test fails.

NOTE:
Multiple failures of this test can take the H.323 signaling group out of service.

If the PING is successful, this test looks at the PING round trip delay. If a round trip delay of greater than 4 seconds is reported, a separate error is logged. Excessive round trip delays within the signaling group do not take the signaling group out of service.

Services can execute the standard **ping** command using the C-LAN board address and far-end IP address from the signaling group form to see the actual round-trip delay.

This test checks the circuitry involved in the data path of a peer-to-peer IP layer connection.

This nondestructive test runs due to in-line errors, during periodic and schedule maintenance, and on demand.

Table 6-287. H.323 Signaling Group Ping Test #1387

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1, 2	ABORT	Internal Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
7	ABORT	Destination unreachable. 1. Verify that the C-LAN has been administered with an IP-Route that enables the C-LAN to reach the FAR-END IP address. 2. Once verified, execute **test sig-group grp#** command to verify that the H.323 Signaling Group Ping Test (#1387) passes.
1005	ABORT	This signaling group has no administered far-end address. Configuration for this test is incorrect. 1. Verity that the link is in-service with the **status port** or **status link** command. Verify that the routing table has destinations that are reachable through this port. 2. Repeat the test. 3. If the test aborts with Error Code 7, while step 1 verified, escalate the problem.
1125	ABORT	Ethernet Link is not in service. This is a normal abort. 1. Check if the ethernet link is in-service or not. 2. If the link is not in service, release the link using **release link n** or the **release port UUCSSpp** command and repeat the test. 3. If the test continues to abort after following the repair procedures, escalate the problem.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the C-LAN TN799 circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If this result occurs repeatedly, attempt to reset the circuit pack if the other ports on the board are not in use (Yellow LED is off). Reset the circuit pack by issuing the **busyout board UUCSS** and the **reset board UUCSS** commands. 2. If this result occurs again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.

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Table 6-287. H.323 Signaling Group Ping Test #1387 — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2100	ABORT	The necessary system resources to execute the test could not be allocated. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times
2800	ABORT	A C-LAN ethernet port that corresponds to the near-end address of the signaling group has not been administered.
2801	ABORT	No IP address defined. 1. Verify translations and retest.
2802	ABORT	Different IP address pinged than software had allocated for the test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
7, 89, 1007	FAIL	PING to the destination failed through this port because the destination was down. 1. Verify that at least one destination reachable through this port is “up”. 2. Execute the **test sig-group grp#** command to verify that the H.323 Signaling Group Ping Test (#1387) passes.
ANY	ABORT	Refer to the C-LAN port PING test in Table 6-266 on page 6-587 for a more detailed description of the reasons for the abort.
ANY	FAIL	The far-end of the signaling group could not be reached. 1. Refer to the C-LAN port PING test in for a more detailed description of the reasons for the failure.
	PASS	The system can PING the administered far-end address of the H.323 signaling group.

MedPro Status Test (#1392)

This test is nondestructive.

Voice calls over H.323 signaling groups are carried by media processor resources. If there are no media processor resources in-service for the specified signaling group, the H323 B Channels are placed into out-of-service near-end, so that calls may flow to other trunk groups controlled by different signaling groups.

On the **ip-interfaces form**, the field `Inter-region IP connectivity allowed?` may be set to **y** or **n**.

If the field is set to **n**, only media processors in the same region as the signaling group can carry calls. This test then determines if a media processor is in-service in the same region as the C-LAN that carries this signaling group.

If the field is set to **y**, any media processor in the system can carry calls. This test then determines if a media processor is in-service in any region.

Table 6-288. MedPro Status Test #1392

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
ANY	ABORT	Internal system Error.
	FAIL	No in-service Medpro ports exist for use by this signalling group. The H323 B Channels are placed into OOS-NE. 1. Check the system for errors against MEDPRO and MEDPROPT maintenance objects.
	PASS	In-service Medpro ports exist for use by this signaling group.

H323-STN (H.323 IP Station)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
H323-STN	WARNING	test station *extension*	H.323 IP Station

This maintenance object covers implementation of the maintenance for native mode H.323 endpoints. Native mode H.323 applications such as NetMeeting or Proshare only provide what is needed to support the H.323 standard. There is very little that Definity can invoke in the maintenance area. Definity will report errors as they are detected via the RAS registration and keep-alive mechanism. Definity will PING the endpoint both via the signaling path (i.e. via C-LAN) and via the media path (i.e. via Medpro).

This station type is not attached to a port board. Insertion of the station is not driven by board insertion, rather it is driven by successful registration of the endpoint. It is maintained via a set of explicit TCP/IP ping requests and errors reported by the switch software, which terminates the H.323 signaling portion of each endpoint. The MO follows standard maintenance methodology and supports test, busyout, release and status commands.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-289. H323-STN IP Station Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0	0	Any	Any		test station *extension*
1 (a)		Registration Status Inquiry Test (#1372)	WARNING	OFF	
257 (b)		Signaling Path PING Test (#1373)	WARNING	OFF	
513(c)		Media Path PING Test (#1374)	WARNING	OFF	

Notes:

a. **Error Type 1**: this error reports the registration status of the endpoint. If call processing SW claims the endpoint is registered and receives keep-alive handshakes from the endpoint, the test passes. If keep-alive handshaking has failed, the test fails. If the user has intentionally un-registered from DEFINITY, the station is now basically an AWOH station and is no longer being maintained; no tests will run for this station.

b. **Error Type 257**: this error tracks failures of the signaling path PING test. The test attempts to send a PING packet to the endpoint IP address, as reported during registration. The PING packet originates with the C-LAN board through which the endpoint is registered. If the PING response packet is received, the test passes. If the PING response packet times out, the test fails.

c. **Error Type 513**: this error tracks failures with the media path PING test. The test attempts to send a PING packet to the endpoint IP address, as reported during registration. The PING packet originates with a Media Processor board. Any Media Processor board may be used as long as it is administered to be in the same network region as the C-LAN board through which the endpoint is registered. If the PING response is received, the test passes. If the PING response packet times out, the test fails.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the Signaling Path PING Test (#1373), for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-290. H323-STN IP Station System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Registration Status Inquiry Test (#1372)	X	X	ND
Signaling Path PING Test (#1373)	X	X	ND
Media Path PING Test (#1374)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Registration Status Inquiry Test (#1372)

The Registration status inquiry reports the H.323 registration status of the endpoint. An endpoint must be registered and authenticated in order to receive service from the system.

Registration is initiated when the endpoint user attempts to login using the Avaya registration software application running on the endpoint PC. The user must provide a valid extension and security code. The registration messages are sent to the IP address of a C-LAN ethernet port.

A registered extension has a port type SNNNNN, where N is a digit from 0-9. A non-registered extension has an X port.

Table 6-291. TEST #1372 Registration Status Inquiry

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1,2,3	FAIL	The endpoint is not successfully registered. 1. Verify that the user is entering: ■ The correct extension and security code ■ The C-LAN IP address 2. Verify that the extension has been enabled for IP softphone operation. 3. If many endpoints cannot register, investigate any errors of the C-LAN ethernet port. 4. Examine the ethernet cabling from the endpoint PC to the ethernet hub.
	PASS	The endpoint is successfully registered and continues to respond to registration handshaking.

Signaling Path PING Test (#1373)

This test is nondestructive.

The test determines the local C-LAN through which the signaling originates and the endpoint's IP address. It then requests the local C-LAN to execute a PING on the endpoint's address. If the PING is successful, the test passes, if the PING is not successful, the test fails.

NOTE:
Multiple failures of this test can take the H.323 IP Station out of service.

This test checks the circuitry involved in the data path of a peer-to-peer IP layer connection.

This nondestructive test runs due to in-line errors, during periodic and schedule maintenance, and on demand.

Table 6-292. TEST #1373 Signaling Path PING Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2100	ABORT	Could not locate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
1003	FAIL	Ping to the destination failed. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Investigate any C-LAN ethernet port errors.
1007	FAIL	The system could not PING the registered endpoint via the C-LAN. 1. Verify that at least one destination reachable through this port. PING this destination (**ping ip-address** ***xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx***). 2. If the PING to any destination is successful through this port, the link is up. 3. If PING to all destinations fail, test the C-LAN port (**test port UUCSSpp short**) and follow repair procedures for Session Status Test (#1286) failures. 4. If only this station cannot be pinged: ■ Make sure the PC is up ■ Make sure the PC has a network connection (ethernet or dialup) ■ Check the ethernet cabling
	PASS	The system can successfully send IP packets to the registered endpoint from the C-LAN.

Media Path PING Test (#1374)

This test is nondestructive.

The test selects a Media Processor board. It then requests the local Media Processor to execute a PING on the endpoint address. If the PING is successful, the test passes, if the PING is not successful, the test fails.

Services can execute the standard **ping** command using the Media Processor board address and endpoint IP address to see the actual round-trip delay.

This test checks the IP network connectivity needed for audio packets to be sent to the endpoint.

This nondestructive test runs due to in-line errors, during periodic and schedule maintenance, and on demand.

Table 6-293. TEST #1374 Media Path PING Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2100	ABORT	Could not locate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2806	ABORT	No Media Processor board found to use for this test.
ANY	FAIL	The system could not PING the registered endpoint from a Media Processor board. This may result in calls with no talk path. 1. If the Registration Status Inquiry Test (#1372) fails, follow those procedures. 2. Refer to MEDPRO, Test #1378, for a detailed description of the error codes.
	PASS	PING through this Media Processor is successful.

HYB-BD (Hybrid Line Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
HYB-BD	MIN	test board PCSS sh	Hybrid Line Circuit Pack
HYB-BD	WRN	test board PCSS sh	Hybrid Line Circuit Pack

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for circuit pack level errors. See also ''HYB-LINE (Hybrid Line)'' on page 6-633 for related line information.

HYB-LINE (Hybrid Line)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
HYB-LINE	Minor	test port PCSSpp l	Hybrid Line
HYB-LINE	Warning	test port PCSSpp l	Hybrid Line

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B; SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01).

Hybrid Line is the user-friendly name for Hybrid Line, which was previously used to denote the Multifunction Analog Telephone. The Hybrid Line set is also known as an SCS (Small Communications System).

The TN762B Hybrid Line circuit pack supports eight of these multifunction analog telephone sets, as shown in the following figure. The Hybrid Line sets use three pairs of wires: an analog voice pair, a transmit/receive pair, and a power pair.

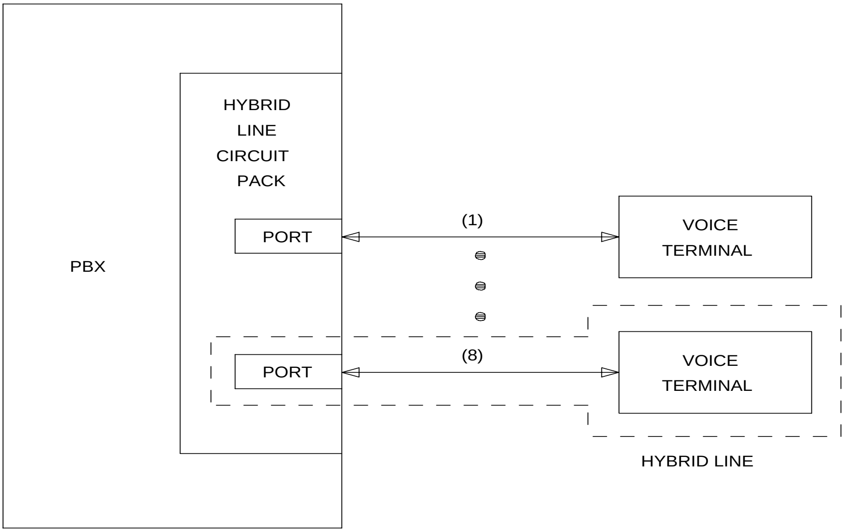

Figure 6-17. Hybrid Station Interactions

This section refers only to the HYB-LINE (Hybrid Line) maintenance that is performed. Please note that the HYB-LINE (Hybrid Line) maintenance is closely related to, and interacts with, the HYB-BD (Hybrid Line circuit pack) maintenance in some instances. Some of the results of maintenance testing of the Hybrid Line may be affected by the health of the Hybrid Line circuit pack. This interaction should be kept in mind when investigating the cause of reported Hybrid Line problems.

There are instances in this section where "service states" of a station are mentioned. It is helpful to understand what is meant by the different service states that may exist. An explanation of these service states follows:

- Out-of-Service–The port, and thus the station, have been removed from service. A busyout of a port causes it to be out-of-service.
- Ready-for-Service–Once a port on the circuit pack has been put into service, the voice terminal must communicate that it is present. The time between these two events is the time when the terminal is in the ready-for-service state.
- In-Service–Once the system has received a message from the voice terminal communicating that it is present, the station is put into the in-service state. The terminal can also be forced into the in-service state if it goes off-hook while it is in the ready-for-service state.

When the **status station** command has been run, and the status screen appears, the status is reported as either out-of-service or in-service, which mean exactly as stated in the above list, or disconnect, which means the station is in the ready-for-service state.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-294. Hybrid Line Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1 (a)	Any	None	WARNING	OFF	
15 (b)	Any	Hybrid Audits Test (#61)			
18 (c)	0	busyout port PCSSpp	WARNING	OFF	release port PCSSpp
130 (d)		None	WARNING	ON	test port PCSSpp sh
257 (e)	40988	None	MIN/WRN[2]	OFF	
513 (f)	40965	Hybrid Line Audits Test (#61)	WARNING	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 4
769 (g)		Remote Dig Loop Around Test (#59)	WARNING	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 3
1025		Hybrid & Conf. Circuits Test (#57)	MIN/WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
1281 (h)		Local Digital Loop Around Test (#58)	WARNING	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
1537 (i)	40968	None	WARNING	OFF	
1793		TDMNPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MIN/WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
2049 (j)	32770	None			
2049 (k)	40967	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Major or Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the values used in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. Indicates a defective data link. An off-board problem was detected by port circuit. Verify that the Hybrid set is connected and that the EPF test passes. If data transmission problems are experienced, check for defective wiring or a defective voice terminal, or move terminal closer to the switch (in terms of feet of wire from the jack to the switch). If the problem still exists, replace the circuit pack. Once the problem has been resolved, the alarm is retired after a predetermined period of time.

b. This is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction. Run Short Test Sequence and investigate associated errors (if any).

c. This error type is logged when the port in question is busied out by maintenance personnel. Make sure port is released from busyout via the **release port PCSSpp** command.

d. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

e. This indicates that the EPF has been turned off due to an overcurrent condition at the voice terminal. Check for defective wiring or a damaged jack, and make sure the voice terminal is a Hybrid set. Once the problem has been resolved, the alarm is retired after a predetermined period of time.

f. This indicates that the voice terminal has probably been disconnected or that there is a problem in the wiring to the terminal. Make sure that the voice terminal is connected or check for defective wiring to the voice terminal.

g. Note that Error Types 769 and 1281 by themselves create Warning alarms only, but if both are present, a Minor alarm is logged.

h. This indicates that there is something wrong with the data link to the voice terminal. An in-line maintenance error has generated an off-board warning. Ignore it if there are no complaints. Otherwise, make sure the voice terminal is connected, check for defective wiring, check for a defective voice terminal, and move voice terminal closer to the switch (in terms of feet of wire from the jack to the switch). If the problem still exists, replace the circuit pack.

i. This indicates that the station went off-hook while in the disconnect state. Use the **status station** command to determine the state of the station. The off-hook should have moved the station to in-service. No system technician action is necessary.

j. This is the code that is generated when the link between the circuit pack and the voice terminal is successfully reset. No system technician action is necessary.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Local Digital Loop Around Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-295. System Technician-Demanded Tests: HYB-LINE

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Local Digital Loop Around Test (#58)		X	ND
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Hybrid Electronic Power Feed Test (#56)		X	ND
Hybrid Circuit and Conference Circuit Test (#57)		X	ND
Remote Digital Loop Around Test (#59)	X	X	ND
Station Lamp Update Test (#60)	X	X	ND
Station Audits Test (#61)	X	X	ND
Ringer Update Test (#62)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive, ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port’s NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is part of a port’s Long Test Sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-296. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension number of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension number of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-296. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1018	ABORT	Test disabled via administration. This only applies to analog stations. The default for this field is ‘y,’ so you may want to determine why it has been turned off for this station. 1. To enable test, set the `Test` field on the station administration screen for the particular analog station being tested to **y**. Use the **change station <extension>** command.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2020	ABORT	The test did not run due to an already existing error on the specific port or a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the already existing error.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	This test can fail due to on-board or off-board problems. Off-board problems of concern include EXP-INTF faults, TDM-BUS faults, and faults associated with the tone detectors/tone generators. Clear all off-board problems before replacing the board. Keep in mind that a TDM-BUS problem is usually the result of a faulty board connected to the backplane or bent pins on the backplane. 1. Look for EXP-INTF errors in the error log. If present, refer to the EXP-INTF Maintenance documentation. 2. Look for TDM-BUS errors in the error log. If present, refer to “TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)” on page 6-1093. 3. Retest the board when the faults from steps 1 and 2 are cleared.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and examining station, trunk, or external wiring.

Continued on next page

Table 6-296. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Hybrid Electronic Power Feed Test (#56)

In this test, the software requests that the EPF be turned on for a given port. An attempt is made to turn on the power unit from the station. If no current is being drawn, this probably indicates that the station is not connected. If an overcurrent condition is sensed (that is, too much current is being drawn), this may indicate a short in the loop or a defective voice terminal. Depending on what condition is sensed, a message is returned stating that either the EPF was turned on successfully with no problems or that an overcurrent condition is sensed. This test is repeated once more five seconds later. If either test is not successful, the test aborts (see first ABORT entry in the table below).

Table 6-297. TEST #56 Hybrid Electronic Power Feed Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension number of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	EPF test passed. The message to turn on the power to the station was successfully sent to the port. 1. Although this test never returns a FAIL result, after running this test, the Error Log should be checked for any entries with Error Type 257 to examine the real results of this test. 2. If Error Type 257 does not appear in the Error Log within 10 seconds after completion of this test, it is safe to assume that the test sensed no problems with the power to the station. To verify that the station is powered up correctly, run a self-test on the station, if available, and check that all the feature buttons are operating. 3. If Error Type 257 appears in the Error Log, this indicates some problem with the power to the station. The system technician should check for a short in the wiring, a damaged jack, a defective voice terminal, or an incorrect type of terminal.

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Table 6-297. TEST #56 Hybrid Electronic Power Feed Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Hybrid Circuit and Conference Circuit Test (#57)

This test checks the amount of reflection from the Hybrid loop around circuitry and a Conference Test. Please be aware that if no station is connected to the port being tested, the results of the test are not valid. The Tone-Clock circuit pack places a 1004-Hz tone on a time slot that the port circuit is listening on. A GPTD is connected to another time slot that the same port circuit is talking on. The on-board microprocessor places the port in the loop around mode and the GPTD measures the level of the reflected signal.

The Conference Test is performed after the Circuit Test. The Conference Circuit Test verifies that the NPE is able to listen to several test tones and correctly conference them together. The test is executed in two parts. The first half of the test checks the operation of the NPE’s first three conference channels. The NPE is put in the loop around mode and instructed to talk on a selected time slot and listen to the 1004-Hz tone using the first three Conference Channels. The signal level and noise level of the conferenced output are then measured using a GPTD and checked to verify that they are within an acceptable range.

The second half of the Conference Test checks the operation of the NPE’s remaining four Conference Channels and follows the same procedure as the preceding paragraph.

Table 6-298. TEST #57 Hybrid Circuit and Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension number of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension number of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-298. TEST #57 Hybrid Circuit and Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
7	FAIL	Conference Test failed. User may be able to use conference circuit without difficulty in some cases. In other extreme cases, conference calling will be totally restricted. The failure may be due to off-board circumstances, the most common of which is an off-hook occurring during the test. Also, check the error logs against the GPTD-BD, the TONE-BD, and the TONE-PT. 1. This error can be caused by a disconnected terminal. First, ensure that the terminal is connected and the wiring is OK. 2. Then, issue the **display port** and the **status station** commands to determine if the station is idle. If it is idle, issue the **test port** command for this port. 3. If test continues to fail, issue the **busyout port** and the **release port** commands, and then retest the port. 4. It is possible that the port may still be functional from a user's point of view.
57	FAIL	Hybrid Circuit Test failed. This could result in noisy or bad connections. 1. This error can be caused by a disconnected terminal. First, ensure that the terminal is connected and the wiring is OK. 2. Run circuit pack tests to check the Tone Generator circuit pack and the Tone Detector circuit pack using the **test board PCSS short** command. 3. Resolve any problems that are detected on the Tone Generator circuit pack or Tone Detector circuit pack. 4. If the Tone Generator and Tone Detector circuit packs are functioning properly, and the test still fails, replace the Hybrid Line circuit pack. **NOTE:** If the Hybrid Circuit and Conference Circuit Test fails for all ports on a circuit pack, a -5 volt power problem is indicated.
	PASS	Hybrid Circuit and Conference Circuit Test passed. The hybrid circuitry is transmitting properly. 1. If complaints still exist, investigate by using other port tests, and by examining the station, wiring, and connections.

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Table 6-298. TEST #57 Hybrid Circuit and Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Hybrid Line Local Digital Loop Around Test (#58)

This test checks the control channel between the SPE and the port's digital circuitry. The SPE sends transparent data to the on-board microprocessor and compares the data echoed back. This test is repeated three times.

Table 6-299. TEST #58 Hybrid Line Local Digital Loop Around Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension number of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-299. TEST #58 Hybrid Line Local Digital Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension number of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1,2,3	FAIL	The control channel between the processor and the port is not transmitting properly. This port is not operable. 1. Retry the test. 2. If the failure still occurs, issue the **busyout** and the **release busy** commands, and then retest. 3. If the failure is occurring on more than one port on the board, suspect the board. 4. If the failure is occurring on several boards in the same carrier, escalate the problem. 5. If the failure still occurs and appears to be isolated to one port, check all wiring to the set and all set connections. 6. Replace the circuit pack as a last resort.
	PASS	Hybrid Line Local Digital Loop Around Test passed. The control channel is transmitting properly. 1. If complaints still exist, investigate by using other circuit pack tests, and by examining the station, wiring, and connections.

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Table 6-299. TEST #58 Hybrid Line Local Digital Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Hybrid Line Remote Digital Loop Around Test (#59)

This test checks the digital control pair from the port circuit to the terminal. The on-board microprocessor sends a message to the terminal and checks for a proper return message. This test is repeated three times, with two out of the three attempts passing being sufficient for this test to pass. This test runs if the station is in-service or out-of-service.

Table 6-300. TEST #59 Hybrid Line Remote Digital Loop Around Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-300. TEST #59 Hybrid Line Remote Digital Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	ABORT	A request for a remote station audit aborted even though all internal resources were correctly allocated. 1. Look in the error log for error type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error type is present, release the port via the **release port PCSSpp** command or the **release station extension** command, and then run the test again. 2. Make sure that the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension number of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1,2,3	FAIL	No response was received within the allowable time period on one of the transmissions to the terminal. This indicates that something is wrong with the data link to the voice terminal. This could be a sleeping set problem or it may be due to wiring or an unplugged or defective set. 1. Check for errors in the error log, for example, error 1537. 2. Remotely issue the **busyout** and **release busy** commands, and run the short test sequence on the port to check for other errors associated with the port or terminal. 3. Check the wiring to the set if it appears that the terminal is not responding to any tests; otherwise, replace the terminal and rerun the test. 4. If the test still fails, replace the circuit pack and reconnect the original terminal.
	PASS	Hybrid Line Remote Digital Loop Around Test passed. The hybrid circuit pack is sending and receiving proper messages to and from the voice terminal. 1. If problems still exist, investigate using other circuit pack tests and by examining the station, wiring, and connections.

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Table 6-300. TEST #59 Hybrid Line Remote Digital Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Hybrid Line Lamp Updates Test (#60)

For this test, the software lights the lamps on the terminal based on the status record contained in the processor. The lamp updates run only if the station is in-service.

Table 6-301. TEST #60 Hybrid Line Lamp Updates Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	ABORT	A request for a remote station lamp update aborted even though all internal resources were correctly allocated. 1. Look in the error log for error type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error type is present, release the port via the **release port PCSSpp** command or the **release station extension** command, and then run the test again. 2. Make sure that the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
2	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-301. TEST #60 Hybrid Line Lamp Updates Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
3	ABORT	The station is in a ready for service or an out of service state. This may be due to wiring or an unplugged or defective set. 1. Make sure terminal is connected and the wiring is correct. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension number of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Hybrid Line Lamp Updates completed successfully. 1. If complaints still exist, investigate by using other circuit pack tests, and by examining the station, wiring, and connections.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Hybrid Line Audits Test (#61)

This is a series of three tests that are classified as audits. These audits abort if attempted on an out-of-service station. The tests are as follows:

- Switchhook Audit - This is an update of the SPE records according to the circuit packs' records.
- Bad Scan Inquiry - A message is sent uplink that contains a count that is generated due to certain events relating to the data link conditions. This is an indication of data transmission problems between the Hybrid circuit pack and the voice terminal.
- EPF Inquiry - The status of the Electronic Power Feed is sent uplink. Possible conditions are: EPF-on-ok, EPF-off, EPF-no-load, and EPF-on-overcurrent.

Table 6-302. TEST #61 Hybrid Line Audits Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error
1	ABORT	The test was aborted due to an internal system error during the switchhook audit.
2	ABORT	Internal System Error occurred during bad scan inquiry audit. 1. Make sure that the station is not in an out of service state. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
3	ABORT	This port may have been busied out by system technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error type is present, the release the port via the **release station *<extension>*** command and run the test again. 2. Make sure that the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** to determine the station extension number of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook), if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-302. TEST #61 Hybrid Line Audits Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension number of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook), if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Hybrid Line Audits Test passed. 1. Although this test always return a PASS result, it may enter Error Types 257 or 513 into the Error Log. To determine if there are any problems that don't show up in the test result, look for these error types in the Error Log. 2. If these errors appear in the Error Log, or if user complaints still exist, investigate by using other circuit pack tests, and by examining the station, wiring, and connections.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Hybrid Line Ringer Update Test (#62)

In this update, a “ringer on” or a “ringer off” message is sent to the firmware to start and stop the ringer on the set.

Table 6-303. TEST #62 Hybrid Line Ringer Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
3	ABORT	This port may have been busied out by system technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this Error Type is present, the release the port via the **release station *<extension>*** command and run the test again. 2. Make sure that the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension number of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook), if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Hybrid Station Ringer Update passed 1. If complaints still exist, investigate using other circuit pack tests on this circuit pack, and by examining the terminal, wiring, and connections.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

INADS (INADS Link)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
INADS	none	test inads-link	INADS Link

The INADS Link MO represents the software and communications link required by the switch to make a call to the Initialization and Administration System (INADS). The purpose of the INADS Link MO is to check the communications link between the DEFINITY Generic 1 and INADS and verify that the alarm notification process works correctly. An INADS technician can test the process remotely to verify that alarms are reported to INADS, or a system technician may want to test the connection while on-site at installation time or during subsequent service calls.

Although the INADS Link MO is never alarmed, the errors are logged. The errors are only logged as a result of the **test inads-link** command being issued.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

The Hardware Error Log entries are described as part of the INADS Link Test description.

Short and Long Test Sequences

The **test inads-link** command is different from other test commands. This command does not have a long or short option, and the test on the INADS Link does not have an associated test number. When the **test inads-link** command is issued, the user immediately sees either the `Command successfully completed` or `Command failed` message.

INADS Link Test (no test number)

The INADS Link Test attempts to place a call to INADS (in the background) to verify the communications link to INADS. When the **test inads-link** command is issued, the user immediately sees either the `Command successfully completed` or `Command failed` message. When a previously run command is entered, the user immediately sees either `Command successfully completed` or `Command failed`. The `Command failed` message appears when a previously run **test inads-link** command is in progress or the system has active alarms which must be reported to INADS. The `Command successfully completed` means the switch will start the attempt to call INADS in two minutes (the test still runs even if Alarm Origination is disabled). The two-minute delay allows a remote INADS technician time enough to hang up the call and thus free up the INADS line so that the switch can call INADS back. As error conditions are encountered, errors are logged against INADS. Error codes 1 through 9 can be logged if the test result was `Command successfully completed` and Error Codes 10 and 11 can be logged if the test result was `Command failed`. An error is also logged against INADS if the call to INADS finally succeeds. The INADS software (release 3.2 or later) recognizes this special "test inads" type of alarm and automatically opens and then closes a trouble ticket which indicates that the reason for the trouble ticket is a command is in progress or the system has active alarms which must be reported to INADS. The `Command successfully completed` means the switch will start the attempt to call INADS in two minutes (the test still runs even if Alarm Origination is disabled). The two-minute delay allows a remote INADS technician time enough to hang up the call and thus free up the INADS line so that the switch can call INADS back. As error conditions are encountered, errors are logged against INADS. Error codes 1 through 9 can be logged if the test result was `Command successfully completed` and Error Codes 10 and 11 can be logged if the test result was `Command failed`. An error is also logged against INADS if the call to INADS finally succeeds. The INADS software (release 3.2 or later) recognizes this special "test inads" type of alarm and automatically opens and then closes a trouble ticket which indicates that the reason for the trouble ticket is a **test inads-link** command. The trouble ticket alarm contains a `TESTING INADS LINK` description field.

After entering the command, it may take as long a nine minutes for the switch to place the call and for INADS to respond. The Error Log should be examined (use the category **inads**) 10 minutes after successfully entering the command to determine if the call was successful.

Use Table 6-304 to interpret the Error Log entries.

Table 6-304. INADS Link Error Log Entries Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	0	The call was successfully placed to INADS. No trouble found.
2	0	Informative error indicating that alarm origination was disabled at the time of the test. The test runs even if alarm origination is disabled. 1. If Alarm Origination is desired, then enable this feature with the Maintenance-Related System Parameters Form. 2. Repeat the test.
3	0	The INADS connection is currently in use. 1. Wait 10 minutes and retry this command.

Continued on next page

Table 6-304. INADS Link Error Log Entries Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
4	0	INADS did not answer the alarm origination call. 1. Verify INADS is up and running. 2. Verify the INADS phone number and switch product ID are correct via the Maintenance-Related System Parameters Form. 3. Enable alarm origination via the Maintenance-Related System Parameters Form and test the PR-MAINT (Maintenance/Tape Processor) by issuing the **test processor a|b** command. If PR-MAINT Tests #102 and #103 do not pass, then refer to "PR-MAINT (Maintenance Processor)" on page 6-957. 4. Retry the command.
5	0	No INADS phone number administered. 1. Administer the INADS phone number via the Maintenance-Related System Parameters Form. 2. Retry the command.
6	0	INADS did not send the acknowledgment message to the "test inads alarm" message. 1. Verify the INADS phone number and switch product id are correct via the Maintenance-Related System Parameters Form. 2. Verify INADS is up and running. 3. Retry the command.
7	0	INADS sent a negative acknowledgment to the "test inads alarm" message.
8 9	0 0	Internal system error; system received an invalid return code. Internal system error 1. Try the command again at 1-minute intervals up to 5 times.
10	0	There is already a **test inads-link** command in progress. 1. Wait 10 minutes for the present command to finish. 2. Review the results of the present command by viewing the Error Log and selecting the category "inads-link."
11	0	The switch is trying to report alarms to INADS. The test cannot be run at this time. 1. Wait 10 minutes and retry the command.

IPMEDPRO (IP Media Processor Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
IPMEDPRO	MAJOR	test board UUCSS sh	IP Media Processor Circuit Pack
IPMEDPRO	MINOR	test board UUCSS l	IP Media Processor Circuit Pack
IPMEDPRO	WARNING	test board UUCSS sh	IP Media Processor Circuit Pack

1. UU is the universal cabinet number (1 for PPN). C is the carrier designation (A, or B). SS is the number of the slot in which the circuit pack resides (01 to 10).

The TN2302 (IPMEDPRO) circuit pack is the next generation H.323 platform. The TN2302 includes a 10/100 BaseT Ethernet interface to support H.323 endpoints for DEFINITY IP (Internet Protocol) trunks and H.323 endpoints. The TN2302 can perform echo cancellation, silence suppression, DTMF detection, and conferencing. It supports the following codecs, fax detection for them, and conversion between them:

- G.711 (mu-law or a-law, 64Kbps);
- G.723.1 (6.3Kbps or 5.3Kbps audio);
- G.729A (8Kbps audio);

The TN2302 IPMEDPRO circuit board is used by the IP Solutions feature to provide voice over IP connectivity. The TN2302 can run the Media Processor (MedPro) application, which allows the TN2302 to act as a service circuit to terminate generic RTP streams used to carry packetized audio over an IP network. As part of the overall H.323 implementation, the TN2302 circuit pack handles the audio streams while the TN799 C-LAN handles the TCP/IP signaling channels. This maintenance object applies only to a TN2302 IPMEDPRO running the Media Processor application.

The Media Processor application is built upon the existing ITS software, and as such is not administered in DEFINITY as a DS1 trunk, and does not emulate a DS1 for maintenance purposes. Use the following maintenance procedures for this application.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-305. IPMEDPRO Interface Circuit Pack Maintenance Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test board UUCSS
1 (a)	0	Circuit pack removed or SAKI Sanity Test (#53)	MIN/WRN	OFF	
18 (b)	0	busyout board UUCSS	WARNING	OFF	release board UUCSS
23 (c)	0	Board administered but not inserted	WARNING	OFF	add ds1 UUCSS
125 (d)	none	Wrong board	MINOR	ON	
257 (e)	65535	Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)	MINOR	ON	test board UUCSS l r 20
513 (f)	4352 4353 4355 4356 4358	TN2302 On board hardware errors	MINOR	ON	
1025 (g)	Any	FPGA Query Test (See MP Diagnostic Test (#1406))	MINOR		
1281 (h)	Any	TSI Health Query Test (See MP Diagnostic Test (#1406))			
1538 (i)	Any	Circuit pack is hyperactive	MINOR	ON	
2049 (j)	Any	PPC Sanity Query Test (See MP Diagnostic Test (#1406)			
2305 (k)	Any	IP Address Update			
2561 (l)		Ping error			
2817 (m)	Any	Ethernet Hardware Query Test (See MP Diagnostic Test (#1406))			
3073 (n)	Any	Circuit Pack Reset Test (See MP Diagnostic Test (#1406)			
3840, 3841 (o)		Inconsistent downlink or board error			
3999 (p)	Any	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. **Error Type 1** — indicates that the circuit pack has been removed from the system or is not fully administered. The alarm is logged about 15 minutes after the circuit pack has been removed, or 11-minutes after the SAKI Test (#53) fails.

   To be fully administered, an IPMEDPRO circuit pack must meet *all of these 4 conditions*:

   1. Have an entry in the circuit pack form (**change circuit pack**)
   2. Have the MedPro ip address administered (**change node-names**)
   3. Be enabled (**change ip-interface**)
   4. Be physically inserted into the correct slot

   If the circuit pack has an entry in the circuit pack form and either of the other two conditions are *not* met, a MINOR alarm is logged. To resolve the error:

   1. Make sure all conditions for administration are met and that a functioning MedPro circuit pack is inserted in the correct slot

      OR

   2. Completely remove the IPMEDPRO from the system using the following steps:

      a. Remove the administered IP-Interface associated with the circuit pack.

      b. Physically remove the circuit pack from the slot.

      c. Execute the **remove medpro UUCSS** and **change circuit pack UUCSS** commands.

b. **Error Type 18** — the IPMEDPRO Interface circuit pack has been busied out by a **busyout board UUCSS** command.

   1. Release the circuit pack (**release board UUCSS**).

c. **Error Type 23** — the IPMEDPRO circuit pack is not completely administered. To be fully administered, an IPMEDPRO circuit pack must meet *all of these 4 conditions*:

   1. Have an entry in the circuit plan (**change circuit pack**)
   2. Have the IPMEDPRO IP address administered (**change node-names**)
   3. Be enabled (**change ip-interface**)
   4. Be physically inserted into the correct slot.

   A DS1 (MEDPRO, MAPD, UDS1-BD and DS1-BD) differs from most circuit packs in that inserting the circuit pack into the switch is not enough to make the board usable. It must also be administered.

d. **Error Type 125** — no Aux Data: the wrong circuit pack is inserted in the slot where this circuit pack is logically administered.

  1. Remove the wrong circuit pack and insert the logically administered circuit pack

     OR

  2. Re-administer this slot to match the circuit pack inserted (**change circuit-pack**).

e. **Error Type 257** — is associated with a failure of the Control Channel Looparound Test #52. Refer to Control Channel Looparound Test (#52) for details.

f. **Error Type 513** — indicates different hardware device problems on the board. They include an external RAM failure, and internal RAM failure, a ROM checksum failure, message corruption, and a program logic inconsistency. The counter can be alarmed if it goes over threshold. There are no associated tests for these inline errors. If they continue to happen, an alarm occurs; otherwise the counter is decremented via the leaky bucket.

g. **Error Type 1025** — indicates FPGA failure, associated with a problem on the FPGA device located on the TN2302. The last byte of the inline error gives a hint as to the problem with the FPGA. The diagnostic strategy for this inline error is to take the switch resources associated with all of the DSPs out of service, and then to reset the FPGA. The reset of the FPGA causes an uplink response indicating whether the reset passed or not. There are several error conditions that can be sent up in the error message for the FPGA; they are all treated as the same failure by switch software.

h. **Error Type 1281** — indicates TSI failures. There are potentially 2 different TSI failures that can occur: one is a TSI DSP failure, and the other is a TSI FPGA failure. Both of these failures are looked for by switch software, but they both cause the same response by software. The diagnostic strategy for this inline error is to take the switch resources associated with all of the DSPs out of service, and then reset the TSI (the reset downlink is slightly different depending on whether the TSI DSP or the TSI FPGA is to be reset). The reset of the TSI causes an uplink response indicating whether the reset passed or not. There are several error conditions that can be sent up in the error message for the TSI; they are all treated as the same failure by switch software.

i. **Error Type 1538** — is used to indicate hyperactivity on the board. Hyperactivity on a circuit pack is when the angel is sending too many CCMS messages uplink, 400 per ten seconds for the TN2302, to switch software. The circuit pack will be taken out of service. See error Type 3999.

j. **Error Type 2049** — indicates that the processor, specifically the Power PC, 860T hardware is failing. The PPC provides the Angle functionality as well as the UDP/IP interface; an attempt is made to reset the board automatically. If the reset fails, the board is probably bad and should be replaced.

k. **Error Type 2305** — indicates an IP address inconsistency between switch software and the IPMEDPRO board. If this error occurs, an attempt will be made to download the IP address again. If the board still refuses the IP address, the board will be reset.

l. **Error Type 2561** — indicates that the ping test failed. The diagnostics that are run by this failure initiate analysis testing and rerun the test. Testing continues until the problem is cleared. However, once the counter reaches threshold, an attempt is made to refresh the IP address to the board.

m. **Error Type 2817** — indicates an Ethernet hardware failure on the TN2302 circuit pack. The diagnostic strategy for this inline error is to take the switch resources associated with all of the DSPs out of service and then reset the Ethernet hardware. The reset of the Ethernet hardware will cause an uplink response as to whether the reset passed or not. There are several error conditions that can be sent up in the error message for this problem; they will all be treated as the same failure by switch software.

n. **Error Type 3073** — is associated with a circuit board reset. The diagnostic strategy for these inline errors is to take the switch resources associated with all of the DSPs out of service and then reset the board, as the failure of the Scotch is severe enough to warrant a board reset. After the board reset a query can be made again for the health of the Scotch devices to verify whether they are OK. If they are, the alarm and counters are cleared; if not, the alarm is left up, all DSPs are left out of service, and maintenance diagnostics will stop. If the board continues to fail with this error type, replace the TN2302.

o. **Error Types 3840** and **3841** — indicate inconsistent downlink messages. These errors are not service-affecting. No action is required.

p. **Error Type 3999** — indicates that the circuit pack sent a large number of control channel messages to the switch within a short period of time. If Error Type 1538 is also present, then the circuit pack was taken out-of-service due to hyperactivity. If Error Type 1538 is not present, then the circuit pack has not been taken out-of-service, but it has generated 50% of the messages necessary to be considered hyperactive. This may be completely normal during heavy traffic periods. However, if this error type is logged when the circuit pack is being lightly used, it may indicate a problem with the circuit pack or the equipment attached to it.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in Table 6-306 when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the Control Channel Looparound Test (#52), for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-306. System Technician-Demanded Tests: IPMEDPRO

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	Reset Board Sequence	D/ND[1]
Control Channel Looparound Test #52	X	X		ND
SAKI Sanity Test (#53)		X	X	D
IP Address Query Test #1371	X	X		D
Ping Test #1379	X	X		ND
MP Diagnostic Test #1406		X	X	D

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)

This test queries the circuit pack for its circuit pack code and vintage and verifies its records.

Table 6-307. Control Channel Looparound Test #52

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None 2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to return the circuit pack code or vintage. 1. Retry the command a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the problem continues, replace the circuit pack. 3. Retry the command a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-307. Control Channel Looparound Test #52 — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	Communication with this circuit pack is successful.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. 2. Administer the MedPro interface if it is not already administered. 3. If the board is already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board re-initializes the board. 4. If the board was found to be correctly inserted,then issue the **busyout board UUCSS** command. 5. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 6. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 7. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. This re-establishes the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

SAKI Sanity Test (#53)

This is a destructive test.

This test is only run as a part of a reset board procedure. For the Media Processor, it is necessary to use the **change ip-interfaces** form to disable the Media Processor IP interface before performing this reset board procedure. Other common circuit packs can be reset with the **reset board UUCSS** command which also executes this test.

A reset of this circuit pack takes about 3½ minutes.

Table 6-308. SAKI Sanity Test (#53)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1015	ABORT	Port is not out-of-service. 1. Busy out the circuit pack. 2. Execute command again.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2803	ABORT	Reset the board. 1. Use the **change ip-interfaces** form to disable the Media Processor IP interface. 2. Execute the command again.
1	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to reset. 1. Execute command again. 2. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2, 2000	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to restart. 1. Execute command again. 2. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The circuit pack initializes correctly. 1. Run the short test sequence.
Any	NO BOARD	This is normal if the test is being done when: a. The board is not physically in the system or b. The system is booting up. Otherwise, there is some inconsistency between the physical configuration and the data kept in the system. 1. Verify that the board is physically in the system. 2. Verify that the system is not in a stage of booting up. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

IP Address Query Test #1371

This test is destructive.

This test sends the Media processor the IP address, subnet mask, and gateway translation (IP parameters). If the parameters do not match DEFINITY translation, the maintenance sub-system reboots the board. The board must be physically removed and re-inserted.

When this test fails, it is an indication that an illegal change was made and the customer should be notified.

Table 6-309. IP Address Query Test #1371

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	Insufficient system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2801	ABORT	Unable to find IP address data for this location. 1. Verify that the board is administered.
2807	ABORT	The board is administered, but not enabled in the **change ip-interfaces** form.
	FAIL	The IP address, subnet mask, and gateway translation parameters do not match DEFINITY translations. The board must be physically removed and re-inserted. 1. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	Translation data matches.

Ping Test (#1379)

This test is nondestructive.

This test verifies that the MedPro circuit pack can communicate to other nodes on the LAN.

This test pings the gateway IP address as defined on the IP Interface form.

If the PING is successful, this test looks at the PING round trip delay. If a round trip delay of greater than 4 seconds is reported, a separate error is logged. Excessive round trip delays do not take the MedPro out of service.

Services can execute the standard PING command using the C-LAN board address and MedPro IP address to see the actual round-trip delay. (See ''ping'' on page 5-149 commands).

This test is a nondestructive test. It runs due to in-line errors, during periodic and scheduled maintenance, and on demand.

Table 6-310. Ping Test #1379

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1, 2	ABORT	Internal Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
7	ABORT	Destination unreachable. 1. Verify that at least one destination reachable through this port is up. 2. Repeat the test. 3. If the test still aborts, escalate the problem.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the Media Processor circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If this result occurs repeatedly, attempt to reset the circuit pack by issuing the **busyout board UUCSS** and the **reset board UUCSS** commands. 2. If this result occurs again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-310. Ping Test #1379 — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2100	ABORT	The necessary system resources to execute the test could not be allocated. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
2801	ABORT	No IP address defined. 1. Verify IP Interfaces translations and retest.
2802	ABORT	Different IP address pinged than software had allocated for the test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
2805	FAIL	The number of pings received did not match the number sent (normally one ping sent). This means that no ping responses were received from the gateway defined on the **ip-interfaces** form for the Media Processor. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
2807	ABORT	The board is administered but not enabled in the **change ip-interfaces** form.
7, 89, 1007	FAIL	A Ping to the destination failed through this port. This failure is because the destination is down. 1. Verify that at least one destination is reachable through this port. 2. Once verified, execute the **test port UUCSSpp** command to verify that the H.323 Signaling Group Ping Test (#1387) passes.
	PASS	Ping through this port successful.

MP Diagnostic Test (#1406)

This test is destructive.

The MP Diagnostic Test (#1406) runs all of the diagnostic tests listed below, in the order listed, but only if each successive test passes:

1. FPGA Query
2. TSI Query
3. ETHERNET Query
4. SCOTCH Sanity

FPGA Query

This test passes if the FPGA device on the TN2302 tests OK. Otherwise it fails with no fail code or AUX data.

This test verifies the status of the FPGA device on the TN2302 circuit pack. If the device is bad, software sets an appropriate counter, posts an error and alarm, and takes all DSPs out of service (all DSPs are controlled by the one FPGA). Software then attempts to reset the FPGA. If the reset passes or the original test passes, the DSPs are placed into service.

TSI DSP Query

This test passes if the TSI device on the TN2302 tests OK. Otherwise it fails with no fail code or AUX data.

This test verifies the status of the TSI device on the TN2302 circuit pack. If the device is bad, software sets an appropriate counter, posts an error and alarm, and takes all DSPs out of service (all DSPs are controlled by the one TSI). Software then attempts to reset the TSI. If the reset passes or the original test passes, the DSPs are placed into service.

Ethernet Query

This test passes if the TN2302 hardware tests OK and the Ethernet port is connected. Otherwise it fails with no fail code or AUX data.

SCOTCH Sanity

The Scotch device on a board communicates with switch software via the TDM bus for conferencing and gain adjustment. This is done by setting up connections on TDM bus time slots.

There are 3 different inline errors that can be generated due to the Scotch devices on the board: *NPE SCOTCH 0*, *NPE SCOTCH 1*, and *NCE SCOTCH*. If any of these errors are reported from the board, the DSPs are taken from service and a circuit pack reset is executed by running the SAKI test.

Table 6-311. MP Diagnostic Test #1406

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2012	ABORT	System error: 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The MP Diagnostic test has failed for this TN2302 and the board is in the OOS state. 1. Issue the **busyout board UUCSS** command. 2. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 3. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 4. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. 5. If the board continues to fail replace the board.
8192 - 8328	FAIL	The FPGA DSP test failed: 1. Issue the **busyout board UUCSS** command. 2. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 3. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 4. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. 5. If the board continues to fail replace the board.
8448 - 8584	FAIL	The TSI FPGS test failed: 1. Issue the **busyout board UUCSS** command. 2. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 3. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 4. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. 5. If the board continues to fail replace the board.
12288 - 12424	FAIL	The TSI DSP test failed: 1. Issue the **busyout board UUCSS** command. 2. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 3. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 4. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. 5. If the board continues to fail replace the board.

Continued on next page

Table 6-311. MP Diagnostic Test #1406 — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
16384 - 16900	FAIL	A SCOTCH device failed: 1. Issue the **busyout board UUCSS** command. 2. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 3. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 4. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. 5. If the board continues to fail replace the board.
24576 - 24580	FAIL	An ETHERNET device failed: 1. Issue the **busyout board UUCSS** command. 2. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 3. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 4. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. 5. If the board continues to fail replace the board.
	PASS	The FPGA device on this TN2302 is operating correctly
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Administer the IPMEDPRO interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board re-initializes the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board UUCSS** command. 4. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 5. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 6. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. This re-establishes the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

ISDN-PLK (ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
ISDN-PLK[2]	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port
ISDN-PLK	WARNING	test port PCSSpp sh	ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port

1. Where’pp’ is’24’ for 24-channel interfaces, and’16’ for 32-channel interfaces.
2. For additional repair information, see ‘‘DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)’’ on page 6-479 or ‘‘UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)’’ on page 6-1198.

The ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port is the port on a TN464F/GP UDS1 Interface circuit pack that carries D-channel messages to the processor. The ISDN-PRI interface uses out-of-band signaling as opposed to robbed-bit, in-band signaling. This port can be used as an interface to the TDM bus or to the Packet bus.

The B-channels associated with a ISDN-PRI D-channel can use ports on the same circuit pack or ports on other TN464F/GP or TN767 DS1 Interface circuit packs (The TN722 cannot be used for this application.)

In a 32-channel system (see Figure 6-18 on page 6-672), the DS1 ISDN Trunk or PRI endpoint port (B-channels) may use any of the ports 1-15 or 17-31, but the ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port must be the 16th port on the TN464F/GP circuit pack. In certain configurations (NFAS), the 16th port may be used as a B-channel. Refer to ‘‘ISDN-SGR (ISDN-PRI Signaling Group)’’ on page 6-677 for further details.

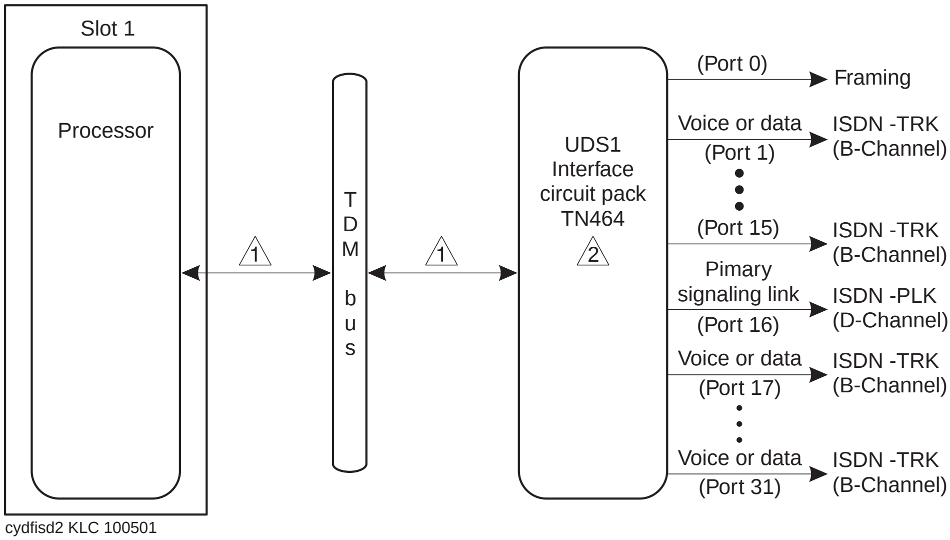

Figure Notes:

1. B- and D-channel messages are routed over the TDM Bus. For additional reliability, a duplex D-channel can be administered for a signaling group and located on a different TN464F/GP circuit pack.
2. TN464F/GP

Figure 6-18. ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port Interactions (32-Channel - TN464F/GP)

The TN767 DS1 interface is used for 24 channel 1.544 Mbps systems. The TN464F/GP can be used for either 24 or 32 channel systems. The 32-channel (31 DS0 channels + 1 framing channel on a 2.048 Mbps link) are only supported on TN464 series circuit packs. A description of these circuit packs appears in DS1-BD or UDS1-BD maintenance documentation.

In a 24-channel system, the DS1 ISDN Trunk or PRI endpoint port (B-channels) may use any of the first 23 ports. The ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port must be the 24th port (See Figure 6-19 on page 6-673). In certain configurations (NFAS), the 24th port may be used as a B-channel. Refer to ''ISDN-SGR (ISDN-PRI Signaling Group)'' on page 6-677 for further details.

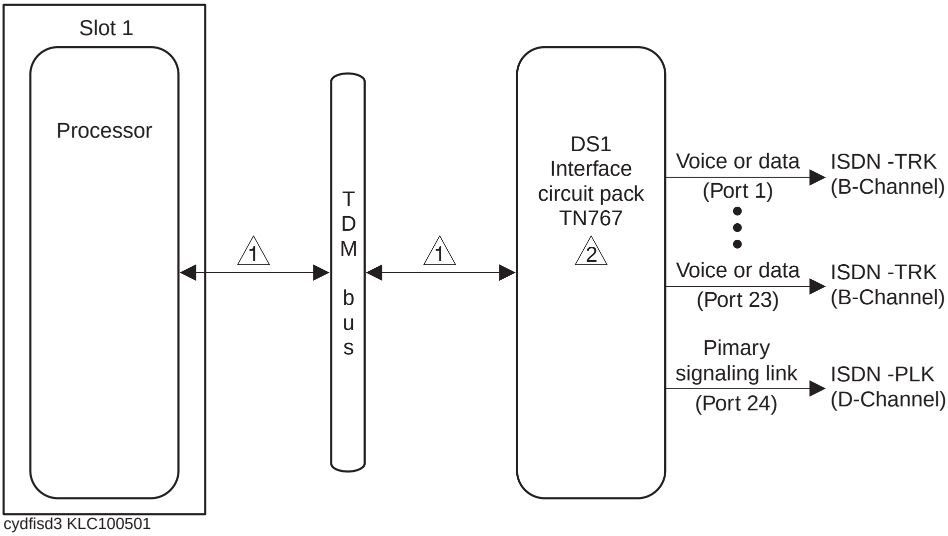

Figure Notes:

1. B- and D-channel messages are routed over the TDM Bus. For additional reliability, a duplex D-channel can be administered for a signaling group and located on a different TN464F/GP circuit pack.
2. TN767B (or higher) or TN464F/GP

Figure 6-19. ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port Interactions (24 Channel - TN767/464F/GP)

ISDN-PLK handles maintenance and recovery for the D-channel port on the DS1 carrying the signaling link. A problem with the ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port (D-channel) has an effect on all of the associated DS1 ISDN Trunks or PRI endpoint ports (B-channels) since no call control information can be conveyed to the far-end switch or Terminal Adapter without it. Stable calls may remain operational, but no new calls can be made.

If there are problems with the ISDN-PLK, also investigate the TN464 UDS1 interface circuit pack (UDS1-BD).

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-312. ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp[2]
18(a)	0	busyout port PCSSpp*	WARNING	OFF	release port PCSSpp[2]
130 (b)		None	WARNING	ON	test port PCSSpp[2]
1537 (c)	46210		WARNING	OFF	
1793 (d)					test board PCSSpp[2]1
3585 (e)	46222		MINOR	ON	
3841 (f)	46211				
3842 (g)	46223				

1. Run the short test sequence first. If all tests pass, run the long test sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. pp is 24-channel interfaces and 16 for 32-channel interfaces.

Notes:

a. The D-channel is demand busied out. No calls can be made over this D-channel.

b. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

c. Link error. This error occurs when the port receives an invalid frame over the D-channel. This error normally indicates an off-board problem usually related to transmission errors on the DS1 facility. Execute the **list measurements ds1-log** command for the UDS1 TN464 circuit pack on which the D-channel resides. If the UDS1 is reporting some errors, then the DS1 facility has experienced transmission problems which could have caused the ISDN-PLK to report a Link Error. If the UDS1 is not reporting errors, execute the long test sequence for the D-channel (ISDN-SGR). Investigate any errors, if there are none execute a long test sequence for the UDS1 circuit pack (UDS1-BD) and investigate any errors.

   If no errors are reported, the Link Error is probably not affecting service.

d. The UDS1 Interface circuit pack is out-of-service. Look for and resolve UDS1-BD errors in the Hardware Error Log.

e. Transmit FIFO Overflow error. This error indicates that the circuit pack is having problems transmitting signaling information over the D-channel. This condition probably indicates a hardware problem.

   The actual alarming level depends on the options chosen via the **set options** command on the G3-MT terminal. ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port alarms are treated as Station alarms, and their default alarming option is to downgrade all alarms to Warning. The value shown in the preceding table indicates the normal, unfiltered case (option "y" on the *Set Options* form).

f. Bad DLCI error. This error occurs when a LAPD frame is received across the DS1 facility which contains a DLCI which does not have a valid entry in the on-board translation memory. This error normally indicates an off-board problem usually related to a broken endpoint or a state mismatch between a remote endpoint and the local call processing software. Maintenance will not start any testing or generate any alarms in response to this error.

g. Receive FIFO Overflow error. This error occurs when the circuit pack detects an overflow of its receive buffers. If it occurs frequently, it may indicate a LAPD parameter mismatch between the two endpoints. Maintenance does not start any testing or generate any alarms in response to this error.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system.

NOTE:
The command line entry to test the ISDN-PLK MO is: **test port PCSSpp (sh or l)**, where ‘pp’ is ‘24’ for 24-channel interfaces, and ‘16’ for 32-channel interfaces.

Table 6-313. ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Signaling Link Board Check (#643)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Signaling Link Board Check (#643)

This test checks the state of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack (TN464F/GP) transporting the ISDN-PRI Signaling Link.

Table 6-314. TEST #643 Signaling Link Board Check

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1700	ABORT	Rollabout video abort. The PRI terminal adapter associated with this D-channel port is detached from the circuit pack. This is a normal abort when the rollabout video feature is enabled. To complete test on this port, either: 1. Re-attach the disconnected PRI terminal adapter and retry test command, or 2. Disable the rollabout video feature on this circuit pack by entering **change ds1 PCCSS** and set the field `Alarm when PRI Endpoint Detached?` to **y**.
8	FAIL	The UDS1 circuit pack (TN464F/GP) is not in-service. 1. Check the Hardware Error Log for entries logged against UDS1-BD and consult the UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack) Maintenance documentation for repair procedures.
	PASS	The UDS1 Interface circuit pack transporting the ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port is in-service.

ISDN-SGR (ISDN-PRI Signaling Group)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
ISDN-SGR	MINOR	test sig-group <group>	ISDN-PRI Signaling Group
ISDN-SGR	WARNING	test sig-group <group>	ISDN-PRI Signaling Group

1. Where <group> is a number 1-8 and the test sequence can be either s (short) or l (long).

An ISDN-PRI Signaling Group is a collection of DS1/UDS1 ISDN Trunks or PRI endpoint ports (B-channels) for which a given ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port (D-channel) carries signaling information. ISDN-PRI requires the use of one of the following DS1 interface circuit packs:

TN767B or later	24-channel with ISDN-PRI D-channel over PI-BD
TN464F/GP	24- or 32-channel with ISDN-PRI D-channel over PI-BD

See "DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)" on page 6-479 and "UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)" on page 6-1198 for a description of these circuit packs. See *DS1/CEPT1/ISDN-PRI Reference*, (555-025-101), for more information on ISDN.

For 24-channel interfaces, the first 23 ports on the circuit pack are used as B-channels. The 24th port may be used as a B-channel or as a D-channel depending on the type of Signaling Group used (see Figure 6-20 on page 6-678).

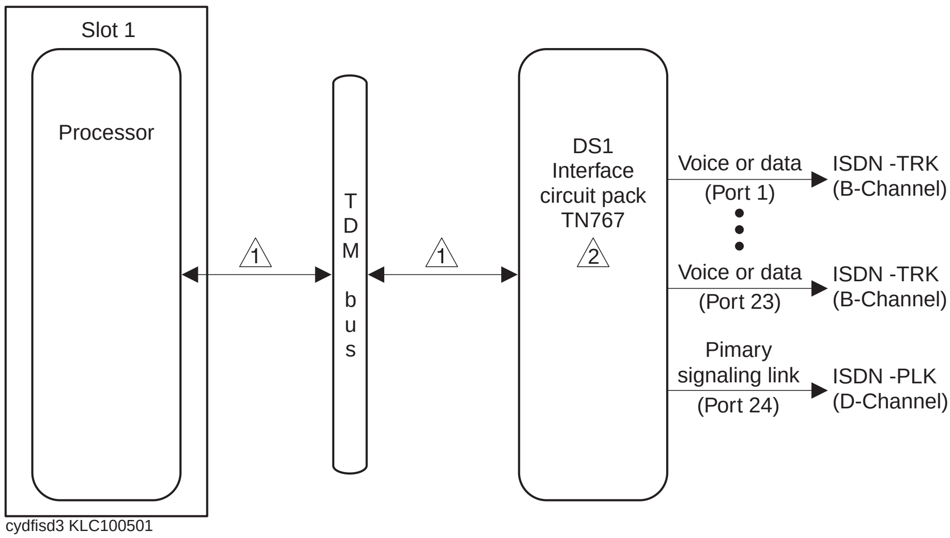

Figure Notes:

1. B- and D-channel messages are routed over the TDM Bus. For additional reliability, a duplex D-channel can be administered for a signaling group and located on a different TN464F/GP circuit pack.
2. TN767B (or higher) or TN464F/GP.

Figure 6-20. ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port Interactions (24 Channel - TN767B/464F/GP)

For 32-channel interfaces, ports 1-15 and 17-31 on the circuit pack are used as B-channels. The 16th port may be used as a B-channel or as a D-channel depending on the type of Signaling Group used (see Figure 6-21 on page 6-679).

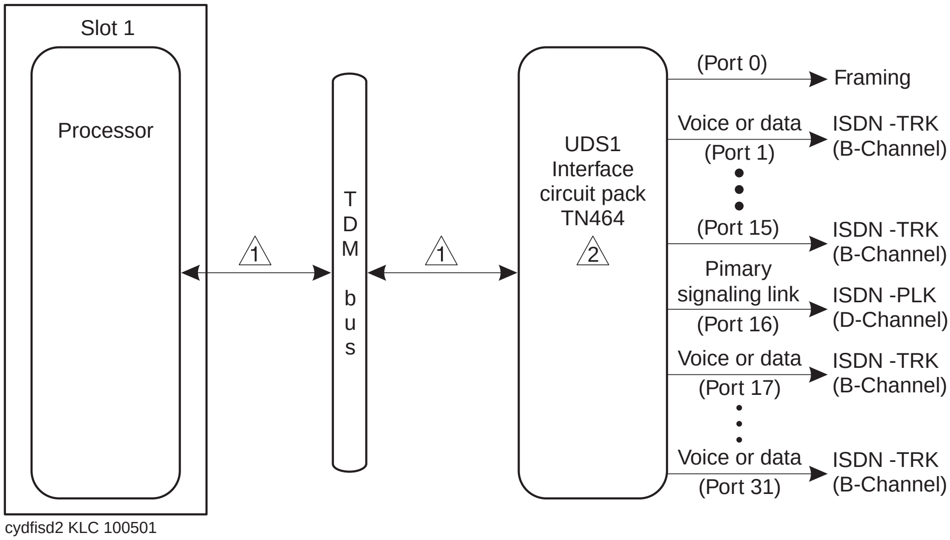

Figure Notes:

1. B- and D-channel messages are routed over the TDM Bus. For additional reliability, a duplex D-channel can be administered for a signaling group and located on a different TN464F/GP circuit pack.
2. TN464F/GP

Figure 6-21. ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port Interactions (32-Channel - TN464F/GP)

There are two types of Signaling Groups:

- Facility Associated Signaling (FAS) (supported by all country protocols)
- Non-Facility Associated Signaling (NFAS) (supported by country protocol 1 only)

In an FAS Signaling Group, the 24th port of the DS1 Interface circuit pack (for 24 channel interfaces) or the 16th port of the DS1 Interface circuit pack (for 32 channel interfaces) is always the D-channel that carries signaling information for the other ports (B-channels) on the circuit pack. If a Packet Control circuit pack is used then only the TN464F/GP circuit pack may be used.

In an NFAS Signaling Group, the 24th port of a DS1 Interface circuit pack (for 24 channel interfaces) or the 16th port of a DS1 Interface circuit pack (for 32 channel interfaces) is administered as a D-channel. The D-channel carries signaling information for the other ports (B-channels) on that circuit pack. That D-channel can also carry signaling information for any of the ports on other DS1 Interface circuit packs in the NFAS Signaling Group. As a result, the 24th port on other 24-channel DS1 Interface circuit packs and the 16th port on other 32-channel DS1 Interface circuit packs can be used as B-channels. A D-channel in an NFAS Group can signal for B-channels on a total of 20 DS1 Interface circuit packs. This configuration is known as NFAS Simplex.

In addition to NFAS Simplex, there is another type of NFAS Group called NFAS Duplex. This provides the user with more reliability, which is desirable because NFAS permits the D-channel to signal for so many B-channels. NFAS Duplex allows the administration of a backup D-channel, which remains in a Standby state until the Active D-channel goes down. If the Active D-channel does go down, the backup D-channel takes over and provides signaling for all the B-channels in the signaling group.

The ISDN-PRI Signaling Group itself depends on three other entities: the DS1 Interface circuit pack on which the D-channel(s) resides, the ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port(s), and the Processor Interface Link that provides connectivity to the processor. If there are any problems with the ISDN-PRI Signaling Group, also investigate the ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port(s), the DS1 Interface circuit pack(s).

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-315. ISDN-PRI Signaling Group Error Log Entries

Error Codes	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any		test sig-group <group>
1 (a)	Any	none			
257 (b)	Any	none			test sig-group <group>
513 (c)	Any	none			test sig-group <group>
769	Any	Primary Signaling Link Hardware Check (#636)			test sig-group <group>
1025	Any	Secondary Signaling Link Hardware Check (#639)			test sig-group <group>
1793 (d)	Any	Layer 2 Status (Test #647)	WARNING	OFF	test sig-group <group>

Continued on next page

Table 6-315. ISDN-PRI Signaling Group Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Codes	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
2049 (e)	Any	Layer 2 Status (Test #647)	WARNING	OFF	test sig-group <group>
2305 (f)	Any	Remote Layer 3 Query (Test #637)	MINOR	OFF	test sig-group <group>
3585 (g)	port number	none			none
3840-3928 (h)	port number				none

1. Run the Short or Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. This switch sent a message to the far-end switch or terminal adapter, and the far-end did not respond in the allotted time. Possible causes include link failure and congestion or outage at the far-end. The Aux Data field contains Layer 3 protocol information used by internal counters.

   If no other symptoms are not present, no action is required. If Layer 3 communication is down, there should be indications in the form of alarms and errors for link components. Check out other errors against ISDN-SGR, ISDN-TRK, and other hardware components on the link.

   There is no test to clear these errors. The error counter is decremented by 1 every 15 minutes.

b. This error indicates that the primary signaling channel connection has been lost for more than 90 seconds. If a secondary signaling channel does not exist or is not in-service, the associated B-channels will be placed in the ISDN Maintenance/Far-End state. The B-channels will not be usable for outgoing calls, although incoming calls will still be accepted. The switch will automatically attempt to recover the signaling link. Pay particular attention to the results of Test #636 (Primary Signaling Link Hardware Check) in the test sequence. When the link does recover, the B-channels will be negotiated back to the In-Service state and their alarms will be retired.

   When this error occurs, the state of the Signaling Group is changed to out-of-service (verify using the **status sig-group** command).

c. This error indicates that the secondary signaling channel connection has been lost for more than 90 seconds. If the primary signaling channel is not in-service, B-channels will be placed in the ISDN Maintenance/Far-End state. The B-channels will not be usable for outgoing calls, although incoming calls will still be accepted. The switch will automatically attempt to recover the signaling link. Pay particular attention to the results of Test #639 (Secondary Signaling Link Hardware Check) in the test sequence. When the link does recover, the B-channels will be negotiated back to the In-Service state and their alarms will be retired.

   When this error occurs, the state of the Signaling Group is changed to out-of-service (verify using the **status sig-group** command).

d. This error indicates a failure of the Layer 2 Status Query Test for the primary signaling channel

e. This error indicates a failure of the Layer 2 Status Query Test for the secondary signaling channel.

f. A specific message was sent to the far-end switch, and it did not respond within the allotted time. Investigate elements of the ISDN PRI D-channel(s) (ISDN-LNK, ISDN-PLK, ISDN-SGRP, PKT-INT, PKT-CTRL) for both this switch and the Far-end switch. If Test #637 fails twice in a row, the B-channels will be alarmed and made unavailable for outgoing calls (although incoming calls will still be accepted). When Test #637 succeeds and the Far-end switch starts responding properly, the DS1 ISDN Trunk (B-channels) will be placed back into normal operation and their alarms will be retired.

g. A SERV or SERV ACK ISDN D-channel message has been received by a non-US-type interface (country option other than 1 on the DS1 administration form). However, these messages are used only for duplex NFAS signaling which is supported only by country protocol 1.

   Thus, there may be a mismatch in administration between the local and far-end switches. Consult with the customer's network provider to determine whether the D-channel is set up correctly on the far-end switch.

h. These error codes are used to report certain error messages received by the ISDN-PRI Signaling Group for one of its associated B-channels. The aux data field shows for which B-channel (port number) the message was received.

   The error code generated equals 3840+*x*, where *x* is a Cause Value defined by the ISDN PRI Specification. Note that there is no Test to Clear Value for these error types; selected ISDN cause values are placed in the log when they are received, but no direct action or alarming is performed solely in response to receiving them. They provide added data that may prove useful when tracking down obscure networking and routing problems. Table 6-316 on page 6-683 provides more information:

Table 6-316. Descriptions of Error Codes 3840-3928

Error Code	Description	Recommendation
3842	A request has been made to use a transit network or common carrier that cannot be accessed.	1. From the circuit pack and port number (in the Aux Data field), determine the trunk group against which the error was reported. 2. Check all routing patterns containing this trunk group for validity of interexchange carriers requested (IXC field).
3846	The far-end switch has indicated that the B-channel (trunk) is not acceptable for use in the call for which it was requested.	This could indicate an administration problem (for example, the local switch and the far-end switch have different B-channels administered), or could reflect the occurrence of a normal race condition (for example, the local switch has requested use of a B-channel which the far-end switch had just reserved for use on another call). 1. From the circuit pack and port number (in the `Aux Data` field), determine the trunk group against which the error was reported. 2. Issue the **status trunk** command for the indicated trunk. 3. Refer to ''DS1 ISDN Trunk Service States'' on page 6-696 and ''ISDN-PRI Trunk Service States'' on page 6-699 for recovery suggestions.
3858	The switch sent an ISDN message to the far-end switch or terminal adapter which did not respond in the allotted time.	Possible causes include link failure and congestion or outage at the far-end.
3878	The far-end switch has indicated that the network is not functioning correctly and that the condition may last a relatively long period of time (for example, immediately re-attempting the call may not be successful).	1. From the circuit pack and port number (in the Aux Data field, determine the trunk group against which the error was reported. 2. Consult with the network provider to determine the nature and expected duration of the out of service condition. 3. Consider modifying all routing patterns containing this trunk group, to route calls around the network which is out of service.

Continued on next page

Table 6-316. Descriptions of Error Codes 3840-3928 — *Continued*

Error Code	Description	Recommendation
3890	A request to use a network service (e.g., SDN) has been denied. Administration somewhere on the network has indicated that the requested service has not been subscribed to or purchased for this trunk.	This could be a local administration problem only, or a mismatch between the local administration and that of the network provider. 1. From the circuit pack and port number (in the Aux Data field), determine the trunk group against which the error was reported. 2. Display the trunk group form: If the trunk group is Call-by-Call (Service Type is “cbc''), check all routing pattern forms containing this trunk group to see if the Service/Feature fields contain the correct network services purchased for this trunk. If the trunk group is not Call-by-Call, check that the Service Type field contains the single network service purchased for this trunk. 3. If local administration appears correct, consult with the customer and/or the network provider to determine the services that the customer has subscribed to for this trunk group.
3892	Protocol detail; may offer a clue if customer is having ISDN calls denied with an unexpected intercept tone.	If customer is complaining of unexpected intercept tones when accessing ISDN trunks or PRI endpoints and no other cause can be found, provide the next tier with this Error Log information.
3894	Protocol detail; may offer a clue if customer is having ISDN calls denied with an unexpected intercept tone.	First, eliminate any transitory state mismatch problems by issuing the **test port PCSSpp** command for the trunk port shown in the aux data field. Test #256 (Service State Audit) is the important test in the sequence. If this passes satisfactorily, yet the customer continues to complain of unexpected intercept tones when accessing ISDN trunks or PRI endpoints and no other cause can be found, provide the next tier with this Error Log information.
3905	Protocol detail; may offer a clue if customer is having ISDN calls denied with an unexpected intercept tone.	If customer is complaining of unexpected intercept tones when accessing ISDN trunks or PRI endpoints and no other cause can be found, provide the next tier with this Error Log information.
3906	Protocol detail; may offer a clue if customer is having ISDN calls denied with an unexpected intercept tone.	If customer is complaining of unexpected intercept tones when accessing ISDN trunks or PRI endpoints and no other cause can be found, provide the next tier with this Error Log information.

Continued on next page

Table 6-316. Descriptions of Error Codes 3840-3928 — *Continued*

Error Code	Description	Recommendation
3909	A request to use a network service has been made, but the network has rejected the request because the requested service is not implemented.	Follow the recommendations listed above for error type 3890.
3928	A call was denied because of a basic incompatibility between the type of call and either the facilities selected by the routing pattern or the called user itself.	This error might be helpful as a clue if the customer complains of receiving unexpected intercept tone after accessing ISDN trunks or PRI endpoints. Determine the trunk group from the circuit pack and port number (in the aux data field) and then check the BCC fields of the pertinent routing patterns. Also, investigate whether or not the calling and called endpoints are compatible (for example, some ISDN switches may not allow a voice station to call a data extension).

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below. By clearing error codes associated with the *Primary Signaling Link Hardware Check*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-317. System Technician-Demanded Tests: ISDN-SGR

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Primary Signaling Link Hardware Check (#636)	X	X	ND
Secondary Signaling Link Hardware Check (#639)	X	X	ND
Layer 2 Query Test (#647)	X	X	ND
Remote Layer 3 Query Test (#637)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive, ND = Nondestructive

Primary Signaling Link Hardware Check (#636)

The ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port itself depends on the health of the DS1/UDS1 Interface circuit pack on which it resides. This test will fail if there are problems with either the ISDN-PRI Primary D-channel port or the DS1/UDS1 circuit pack. See Figure 6-20 on page 6-678 for DS1 connections, Figure 6-21 on page 6-679 for UDS1 connections.

If there are problems with the ISDN-PRI Signaling Link, also investigate the DS1/UDS1 circuit pack (DS1-BD/UDS1-BD).

Table 6-318. TEST #636 Primary Signaling Link Hardware Check

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1700	ABORT	Rollabout video abort. The PRI terminal adapter associated with this D-channel port is detached from the circuit pack. This is a normal abort when the rollabout video feature is enabled. To complete test on this port, either: 1. Re-attach the disconnected PRI terminal adapter and retry test command, or 2. Disable the rollabout video feature on this circuit pack by entering **change ds1 PCSS** and set the field `Alarm when PRI Endpoint Detached?` to **y**.
8	FAIL	There is a problem with the DS1/UDS1 Circuit Pack, or the ISDN-PRI Signaling Channel (D-channel). No DS1 ISDN Trunk (B-channel) or wideband PRI Endpoint calls can be made until the problem is resolved. 1. Consult the procedures for DS1/UDS1 Circuit Pack and the ISDN-PRI Signaling Channel (ISDN-LNK/ISDN-PLK).
	PASS	The basic physical connectivity of the primary D-channel is intact and functional. Try this test repeatedly to ensure the link is up and to uncover any transitory problems.

Remote Layer 3 Query (#637)

This test will query the far-end switch or terminal adapter to determine if the signaling connection is functioning properly at Layer 3. It will select a B-channel in the in-service or maintenance service state and send an ISDN Layer 3 SERVice message, which requires a response from the far end (similar to performing Test #256 on an ISDN trunk. The test will not be performed if there are no B-channels in an appropriate ISDN service state (as when none are administered or they are all out of service).

NOTE:
The service state can be displayed by using the **status trunk <trunk group/trunk member>** or **status pri-endpoint** command.

As is the case with Test #256 for an ISDN trunk, a PASS only indicates that a message was composed and sent to the far-end switch or terminal adapter. The ISDN PRI Specification allows up to 2 minutes for a response. Check the Error Log for ISDN-SGR (ISDN-PRI Signaling Group) errors of type 2305 for evidence of a Remote Layer 3 Query failure.

Tests #639 and #636 check the health of the D-channels and DS1/UDS1 Interface Circuit Packs. As shown in the figures below, Test #637 goes one step further by checking the communication path from the processor over the TDM Bus, through the DS1/UDS1 Interface circuit pack, and on to the far-end switch or terminal adapter. A special ISDN message is sent to the far-end switch or terminal adapter, which must respond within a specified amount of time. This test is designed to ensure that the communication path between the switch and the far-end is up and operational, and that the two endpoints can properly exchange ISDN control messages.

See Figure 6-20 on page 6-678 for DS1 connections, Figure 6-21 on page 6-679 for UDS1 connections.

Table 6-319. TEST #637 Remote Layer 3 Query

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1006	ABORT	This is a NORMAL ABORT. For country protocol 1 interfaces (including the USA), either there are no B-channels administered in this signaling group, or all B-channels in this signaling group are either out-of-service or are in a "pending" state (PINS or PMTC, indicating that a B-channel maintenance message for that B-channel has been sent and not yet acknowledged). 1. Administer an ISDN Trunk or PRI Endpoint Port (B-channel) in this signaling group, or use the **status trunk TRK-GRP/TRK** or **status pri-endpoint <extension>** command to check the state of the ISDN Trunks or PRI Endpoint Ports associated with this signaling group. Refer to "ISDN-TRK (DS1 ISDN Trunk)" on page 6-693 or "PE-BCHL (PRI Endpoint Port)" on page 6-870 for further details regarding service state definitions and transitions. For systems not using country protocol 1 interfaces, there are no B-channels administered in this signaling group.
1019	ABORT	There is already a Remote Layer 3 Query in progress. This is a normal ABORT. 1. Wait two minutes, then follow the procedures for when this test passes.
1113	ABORT	The Signaling Link is down. Therefore no messages can be sent to the Far-end switch. 1. Examine the results of Tests #636 and #639 and follow recommendations provided there. 2. If either test passes, it may be because the signaling link was disabled by system technician. Verify this by using the **display comm link** command. Tests #636 and #639 pass if the signaling link is not enabled.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2500	ABORT	Same as ABORT with no error code. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT with no error code.
2500	FAIL	Same as ABORT with no error code. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT with no error code.

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Table 6-319. TEST #637 Remote Layer 3 Query — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	PASS	A message was composed and sent to the Far-end switch. The ISDN PRI specification allows up to two minutes for a reply. 1. Check the Error Log for ISDN-SGR (ISDN-PRI Signaling Group) for errors of type 2305 for evidence of a Remote Layer 3 Query failure. If no new errors were logged since this test was run, then this switch and the Far-end switch processor can exchange call control messages. 2. If there is still a problem with a particular DS1 ISDN Trunk or PRI Endpoint Port (B-channel), busyout the trunk or port and run the long test sequence, paying particular attention to the results of Test #258 (ISDN Test Call).

Secondary Signaling Link Hardware Check (#639)

The ISDN-PRI Signaling Group D-Channel port depends on the health of the DS1/UDS1 Interface circuit pack on which it resides. This test will fail if there are problems with either the ISDN-PRI Primary D-channel port or the DS1/ UDS1 circuit pack. If there are problems with the ISDN-PRI Secondary Signaling Channel port (ISDN-PLK), also investigate the DS1/UDS1 circuit pack.

See Figure 6-20 on page 6-678 for DS1 connections, Figure 6-21 on page 6-679 for UDS1 connections.

Table 6-320. TEST #639 Secondary Signaling Link Hardware Check

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1132	ABORT	The Secondary D-channel is not administered for this Signaling Group. This is a NORMAL ABORT. Only a Primary D-channel must be administered for a Signaling Group.

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Table 6-320. TEST #639 Secondary Signaling Link Hardware Check — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
4	FAIL	There is a problem with the Processor Interface Link. No DS1 ISDN Trunk (B-channel) or Wideband PRI Endpoint calls can be made until the problem is resolved. 1. Display the Communication-Interface Links Form via the **display communication-interface** command to determine which link is down (find the one that matches the DS1 Interface circuit pack on which this ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port resides) and then refer to ''PKT-INT (Packet Interface)'' on page 6-917.
8	FAIL	There is a problem with the DS1/UDS1 Interface circuit pack or the ISDN-PRI Secondary Signaling channel (D-channel). No ISDN Trunk (B-channel) or Wideband PRI Endpoint calls can be made until the problem is resolved. 1. Refer to ''DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-479, ''UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1198 and the ISDN-PRI Signaling channel (ISDN-LNK/ISDN-PLK) Maintenance documentation.
	PASS	The basic physical connectivity of the Signaling Group's Secondary D-channel is intact and functional. Try this test repeatedly to ensure the link is up and to uncover any transitory problems.

Layer 2 Status Test (#647)

The Layer 2 Status Test checks the layer 2 status of the ISDN-PRI Signaling Channel (D-channel). This test will fail if there is a hardware failure or a facility problem, or if the primary and secondary ISDN-PRI D-channels are not administered correctly.

The Primary and Secondary Signaling Link Hardware tests (test 636 and 639) and the Remote Layer 3 Query test (test 637) will detect most problems caused by hardware failures or incorrect administration. However, the Layer 3 test (test 637) cannot detect end-to-end transmission problems with the Standby D-channel since Layer 3 messages are not sent on the standby channel.

The SYS-LINK Maintenance Object reports Layer 2 ISDN-PRI D-channel problems and for G3i/s/vs, the PKT-INT Maintenance Object reports Layer 2 ISDN-PRI D-channel problems (if the D-channel is connected to the Processor Interface circuit pack). However, the PKT-INT Maintenance Object does not monitor the Layer 2 status of the ISDN-PRI D-channel when the D-channel is connected to the Packet Control circuit pack for the ISDN-PRI over PACCON feature. The Layer 2 Query test is provided to detect D-Channel Layer 2 failures and generate an associated Warning alarm independent of the hardware configuration used for the D-channels.

Table 6-321. TEST #647 Layer 2 Status Query Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1132	ABORT	Internal system error The port location for the primary ISDN-PRI D-channel is not known. This condition should not be possible since an administered DS1 circuit pack must be specified when a Signaling Group is administered: 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1134	ABORT	Internal system error The associated DS1 circuit pack is not administered. This condition should not be possible since an administered DS1 circuit pack must be specified when a Signaling Group is administered. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	FAIL	Layer 2 of the primary signaling channel is down: 1. Examine the results of the Primary Signaling Link Hardware Test (#636) and follow recommendations provided there. 2. If test #636 passes, the Layer 2 Query test may still fail if the Signaling Channel at the far end has not been administered correctly or if it has been busied out. Verify that the Primary Signaling Channel (D-channel) at the far end has been administered correctly. Verify that the DS1 port used for the Primary D-channel has not been busied out at the far end.
2	FAIL	Layer 2 of the secondary signaling channel is down. 1. Examine the results of Secondary Signaling Link Hardware Test (#639) and follow recommendations provided there. 2. If tests #639 passes, the Layer 2 Query test may still fail if the Signaling Channel at the far end has not been administered correctly or if the Signaling Channel has been busied out. Verify that the Secondary Signaling Channel (D-channel) at the far end has been administered correctly. Verify that the DS1 port used for the Secondary D-channel has not been busied out at the far end.

Continued on next page

Table 6-321. TEST #647 Layer 2 Status Query Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
3	FAIL	Both the primary and secondary Channels are down. 1. Examine the results of the Primary and Secondary Signaling Link Hardware Tests (#636 and #639) and follow recommendations provided there. 2. If tests #636 and #639 pass, the Layer 2 Query test may still fail if the Signaling Channels at the far end has not been administered correctly or if the Signaling Channels have been busied out. Verify that the Primary and Secondary Signaling Channel (D-channels) at the far end have been administered correctly. Verify that the DS1 ports used for the Primary and Secondary D-channels have not been busied out at the far end.
	PASS	The Primary Signaling Channel is up and, if administered the Secondary Channel is up.

ISDN-TRK (DS1 ISDN Trunk)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
ISDN-TRK[1]	MAJOR[2]	test port PCSSpp l	DS1 ISDN Trunk
ISDN-TRK	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	DS1 ISDN Trunk
ISDN-TRK	WARNING	test port PCSSpp sh	DS1 ISDN Trunk

1. For additional repair information, refer to ''DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-479.
2. A MAJOR alarm on a trunk indicates that alarms on these trunks are not downgraded by the **set options** command and that at least 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.

A DS1 ISDN Trunk is known as a B-channel. It is a 64 kbps Bearer channel that can be used to transmit digital traffic, be it voice or data. These trunks use a separate channel for signaling (for example, for call setup); this mode of operation is known as out-of-band signaling, as opposed to in-band, robbed-bit signaling, where the signaling traffic flows over the same channel as the voice or data traffic. The separate signaling channel is called a D-channel in ISDN terminology, and it carries all the call control signaling messages for the DS1 ISDN Trunk B-channels. The D-channel for these B-channels is an ISDN-PRI (Primary Rate Interface) Signaling Link Port (ISDN-LNK/ISDN-PLK).

On 24-channel interfaces, any of the first 23 ports on the DS1/UDS1 interface circuit pack can be a B-channel. The 24th port may be used as a B-channel or as a D-channel depending on the type of ISDN-PRI Signaling Group (ISDN-SGR) to which it belongs.

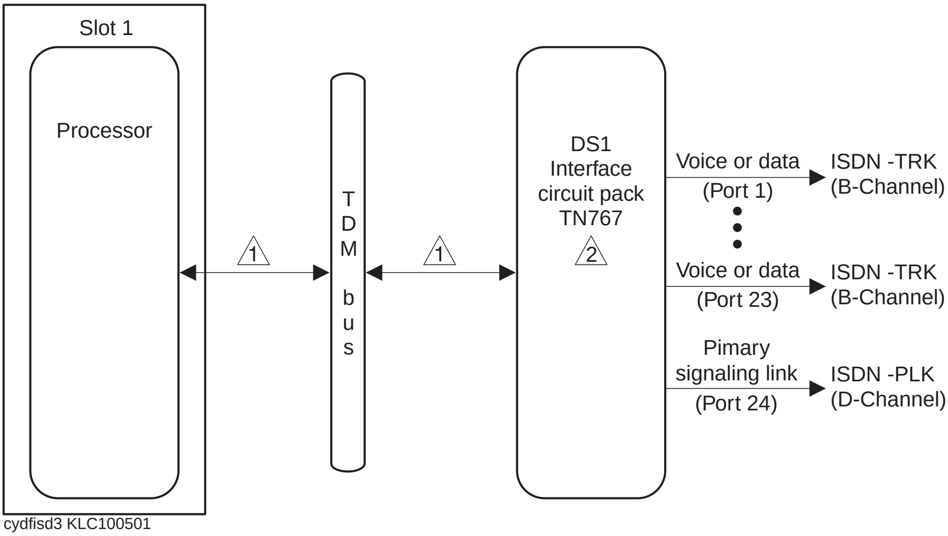

Figure Notes:

1. B- and D-channel messages are routed over the TDM Bus. For additional reliability, a duplex D-channel can be administered for a signaling group and located on a different TN464F/GP circuit pack.
2. TN767B (or higher) for DS1; TN464F/GP for UDS1

Figure 6-22. DS1 ISDN Trunk Interactions (24 Channel - TN767B/464F/GP)

On 32 channel interfaces, any of ports 1-15 and 17-31 on the DS1 interface circuit pack can be a B-channel. The 16th port may be used as a B-channel or as a D-channel depending on the type of ISDN-PRI Signaling Group (ISDN-SGR) to which it belongs. For more details, refer to ''ISDN-SGR (ISDN-PRI Signaling Group)'' on page 6-677, ''DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-479, and ''UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1198.

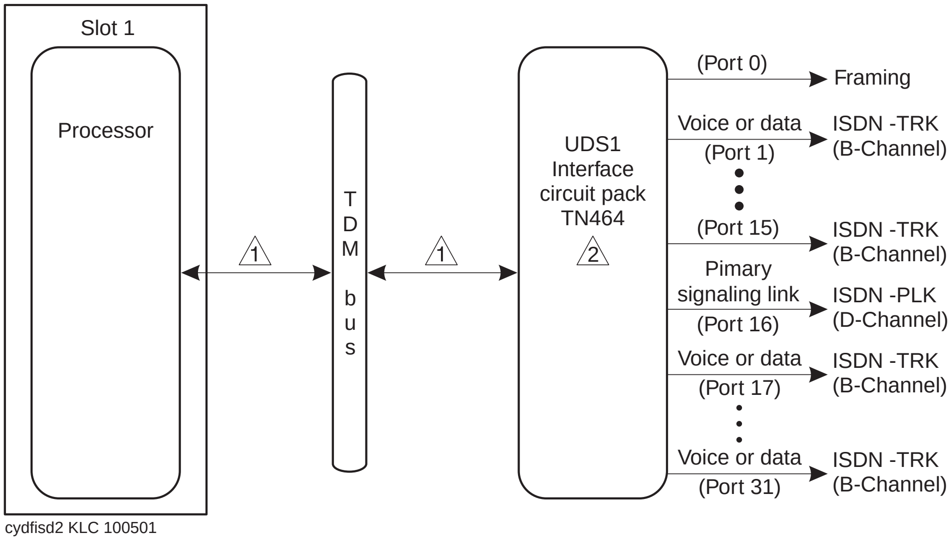

Figure Notes:

1. B- and D-channel messages are routed over the TDM Bus. For additional reliability, a duplex D-channel can be administered for a signaling group and located on a different TN464F/GP circuit pack.
2. TN464F/GP

Figure 6-23. ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port Interactions (32-Channel - TN464F/GP)

For interfaces using country protocol 1 on the DS1 Circuit Pack administration form (including US), the signaling protocol used for the maintenance of the B-channel is defined by the Avaya ISDN-PRI Specification.

For interfaces using country protocols other than 1, the signaling protocol used for the maintenance of the B-channel is defined by the CCITT ISDN-PRI Specification.

There are five possible Service States for a B-channel. The service state is negotiated with the far-end switch, changes over time, and may have a far-end or near-end component. The service state is initialized to Out-Of-Service/Far-End state and an attempt is made to negotiate it to In-Service.

NOTE:
The service state of a particular DS1 ISDN Trunk B-channel can be displayed by issuing the **status trunk <trunk_group/trunk_member>** system technician command.

If a call is present, the Specification defines the permissible Call States as well. There are tests in the Short and Long Test Sequences for DS1 ISDN Trunk designed to audit these states and ensure agreement between both ends of the PRI connection.

Alarming Based on Service States

A warning alarm is logged against a DS1 ISDN B-channel trunk when it is placed in the Maintenance/Far-End or Out-Of-Service/Far-End states, during which the trunk is unusable for outgoing calls. When a warning alarm is present, use **status trunk group#/member#** command to determine the exact state. Other alarms can be diagnosed by using the short and/or long test sequences. Note that an ISDN B-channel trunk can be placed in a Far-End service state by either action taken by the far-end switch or by failure of the far-end switch to respond. For example, if the far-end does not respond to a Remote Layer 3 Query (Test #637 for ISDN-SGR), the associated DS1 ISDN trunk B-channels is placed in the Maintenance/Far-End service state.

As a port on a DS1 circuit pack (DS1-BD or UDS1-BD), and as part of a signaling group dependent on a D-channel (ISDN-PLK) for signaling, operation of the ISDN-TRK is dependent on the health of these other maintenance objects.

DS1 ISDN Trunk Service States

This section defines the possible service states of a DS1 ISDN trunk, explains the reason for each service state, and provides the recommended recovery procedures (when required).

Service States

- In-Service (INS)

  The B-channel is in its normal operating state.

- Out-of-Service/Far-end (OOS/FE)

  A B-channel is initialized to this state when administered and it may also be in this state if there is a failure on the B-channel attributed to a problem on the far-end switch. The switch sends messages to the far-end to negotiate the B-channel into service. If the far-end does not respond to the messages within a certain time period, then the service state remains out-of-service and maintenance will periodically resend the messages. The trunk is unusable for outgoing calls. On US interfaces, the trunk is unusable for incoming calls, but on non-US interfaces, incoming calls will be accepted.

- Out-of-Service/Near-end (OOS/NE)

  This is the state of the trunk when a hardware failure exists on the link, the NPE Crosstalk Test fails, or when the trunk is busied out by system technician. In this state, the trunk is unusable for incoming or outgoing calls. No messages are sent to the far-end until the signaling link comes back into service or the trunk is released by system technician.

- Maintenance/Far-end (MTC/FE)

  This state is reached when the far-end does not respond to messages sent over the signaling link for a particular trunk after a certain amount of time. This state is different from OOS/FE since the signaling link must have initially been up and the B-channels in-service. The switch will periodically send messages to the far-end to try to negotiate the trunk (B-channel) into service. The trunk is unusable for outgoing calls but will service incoming call requests from the far-end. Note that transitions into MTC/FE do not drop stable calls. Therefore, if the service state changes from in-service to MTC/FE, then stable calls are unaffected.

- Maintenance/Near-end (MTC/NE)

  The trunk (B-channel) is in this state if the signaling link (PKT-INT) is busied out by system technician. The trunk (B-channel) is also temporarily in this state if system technician has issued a **test trunk trunk_ group/trunk_member long** command. This command will execute the ISDN-PRI test call. This test will change the state of the trunk member to MTC/NE for the duration of the test unless a call request comes in from the far-end. In that case, the test would abort. Note that transitions into MTC/NE do not drop stable calls. Therefore, a system technician-demanded **busyout link lnk-no** command will not drop stable trunk calls. In this state, the B-channel is not usable for new outgoing calls, but is available for incoming calls and outgoing test calls.

- Pending States

  If the near-end is expecting a timed response from the far-end for a request to change the service state of a trunk, then the state of the trunk reflects a Pending State.

  — Pending-in-service (PINS)

    The near-end has sent a B-channel maintenance message to the far-end, requesting that the B-channel service state be transitioned to in-service. The far-end has a certain amount of time to respond to the message. The service state will be PINS until either a response is received or the timer expires.

  — Pending-maintenance (PMTC)

    This state is supported only by systems using country protocol 1 (including US). The near-end has sent a B-channel maintenance message to the far-end, requesting that the B-channel service state be transitioned to maintenance. The far-end has a certain amount of time to respond to the message. The service state will be PMTC until either a response is received or the timer expires.

  — Call Activity States

    In addition to the service and pending state, the state of a B-channel also reflects its call activity. If a call is connected over the B-channel, then the state of the trunk will reflect the "active" call state, for example, "in-service/active." If there is no call on the B-channel, then the trunk will reflect the "idle" call state, for example, "OOS/FE-idle."

The following diagram of the DS1 ISDN Trunk service states shows the common progression from one service state to another and the event that caused the change of state.

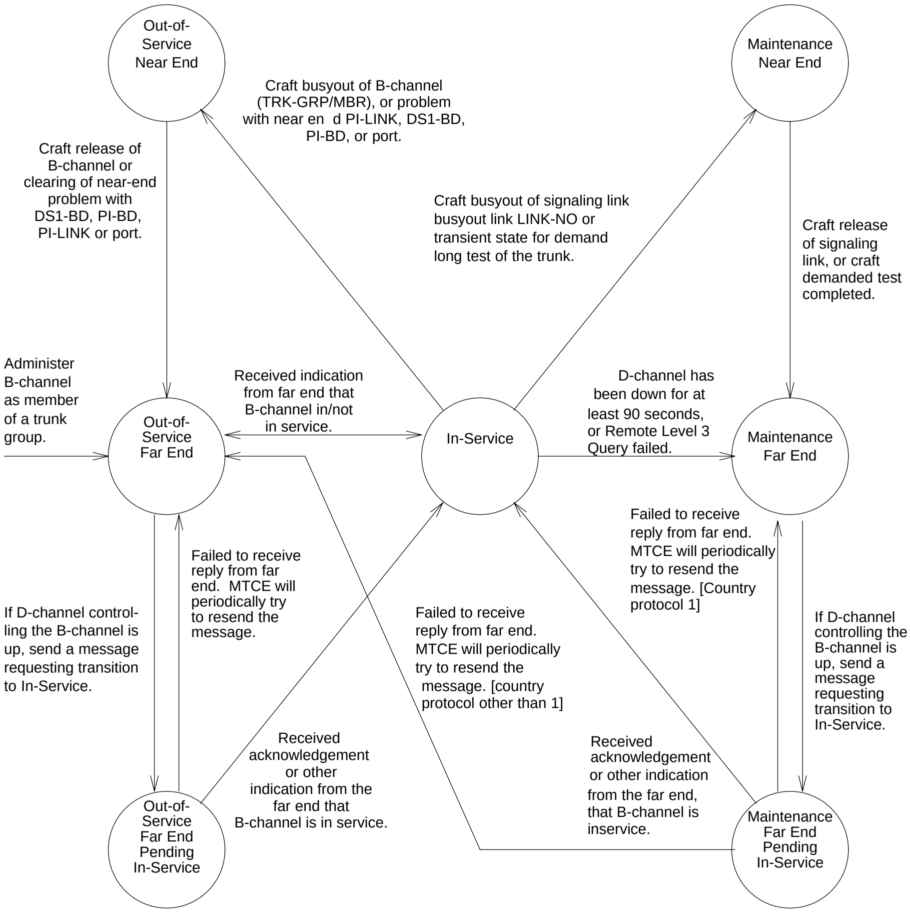

Figure 6-24. Common Progressions in Service States

ISDN-PRI Trunk Service States

The following chart summarizes each of the different DS1 ISDN Trunk service states that can result when the **status trunk <trunk_group/trunk_member>** command is issued.

NOTE:
Refer to "Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI problems" on page 2-34 for a layered approach to processing ISDN-PRI problems.

Table 6-322. ISDN-PRI Trunk Service States (Test #161 Loop Around Test)

Service State	Alarm*	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
out-of-service/NE	Warning	Trunk is demand busied out.	Enter **release trunk** grp#/mbr#.
	Minor	NPE Crosstalk Test (#6) failed.	Replace DS1/UDS1 circuit pack.
	None	DS1 or UDS1 circuit pack lost its signal.	Is the DS1/UDS1 circuit pack or cable removed? Is the far-end switch restarting? Check circuit pack using procedures in DS1-BD or UDS1-BD.
out-of-service/FE	Warning	Unadministered far-end	Administer corresponding trunk on far-end switch.
	Warning	The far-end trunk is busied out.	Check the status of the far-end switch.
pending-in-service, pending-maint	None	Maintenance message was sent and the switch is waiting up to 2 min. for a reply from the far-end.	Wait 2 minutes and check service state after the pending state has cleared.
maint-NE	None	ISDN test call in progress (**test trunk long** and **test isdn-testcall** commands)	Wait several minutes for test to finish and check status again.
	None	System link has been busied out by command.	Check link status. Release link with **release link** link#.
maint-FE	Warning	Signaling channel has been down for over 90 sec.	Consult ISDN-SGR and/or ISDN-LNK. Far-end signaling channel may be busied out, or the far-end switch may currently be restarting.
	Warning	Repeated failure of far end to respond to messages.	Maintenance software will periodically try to resend messages. You can speed the process with **test trunk grp#/mbr#** and/or **test signaling-gr** #.
	Warning	The far-end trunk is being tested.	Check status of the far-end switch. Wait for testing to finish.
in-service	None	Normal operating state	

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-323. DS1 ISDN Trunk Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1 (a)	Any	None			test port PCSSpp sh r 1
15 (b)	Any	Audit and Update Test (#36)			
18	0	busyout trunk <grp>/<mbr>			release trunk <grp>/<mbr>
129 (c)		None	WARNING	OFF	test port PCSSpp
130 (d)		None	WARNING	ON	test port PCSSpp
257 (e)	Any	None			test port PCSSpp
513 (f)	Any	None	WARNING	OFF	test port PCSSpp
769 (e)	Any	None			test port PCSSpp
1281	Any	Conference Circuit Test (#7)	MIN/WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 4
1537	Any	NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MIN/WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
1793 (g)	Any	None			test port PCSSpp
3073 (h)	Any	Service State Audit (#256)			test port PCSSpp
3585 (i)	Any	None			None
3841 (j)	Any	None			None

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the values used in the **set options** command. If the Minor alarm is not downgraded by the **set options** values, then the Minor alarm will be upgraded to a Major alarm if 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.

Notes:

a. These error types indicate a disagreement between this switch and the switch at the other end of the trunk connection with regard to the ISDN *call* state of the DS1 ISDN Trunk. This switch will automatically try to recover by clearing the call, (that is, the call will be torn down). You can use the **status trunk <trunk_group/trunk_member>** command to determine the state of the trunk.

When running the Short Test Sequence of tests, pay close attention to the results of the Call State Audit Test (#257).

b. This is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction. Run the Short Test Sequence and investigate associated errors (if any).

c. The far-end switch changed its ISDN *service* state to either out-of-service or maintenance. This may be a temporary condition due to testing of that trunk by the far-end *or* a hardware problem with the trunk. Outgoing calls will not be allowed over the trunk. To investigate the status of the trunk, issue the **status trunk <trunk_group/trunk_member>** command.

d. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

e. These error types indicate a disagreement between this switch and the switch at the other end of the trunk connection with regard to the ISDN service state of the DS1 ISDN Trunk. This switch will automatically try to recover by performing a service state audit. You can use the **status trunk <trunk_group/trunk_member>** command to determine the state of the trunk.

   When running the Short Test Sequence, pay close attention to the results of the Service State Audit Test (#256).

f. This trunk is not recognized by the far-end switch. Investigate the trunk administration for both switches and make changes as necessary.

g. This error indicates a failure of the DS1/UDS1 Interface circuit pack. When running the Short Test Sequence, the results of the Signaling Link State Check Test (#255) are important.

h. Two Service State Audit attempts have failed (see Test #256). The trunks will not be usable for any outgoing calls (although incoming calls will be accepted) until the test passes and the trunk state is changed to in-service (use **status trunk trunk_group/trunk_member** to investigate trunk status).

i. Error Type 3585 appears when the switch receives an ISDN RESTART message for an ISDN trunk. Calls are cleared with the RESTART message. Therefore, this error type may be associated with a dropped call report from a user.

   The following Aux Data values for Error Type 3585 represent the trunk's ISDN call state at the time the unexpected request to restart the channel was received from the remote switch. This information can be useful if dropped calls (cutoffs) are being reported by users of the ISDN-PRI trunks. The meanings of the various Aux Data values are shown below; any others can be ignored.

Aux Data	Explanation
0	A idle trunk received a restart.
10	A call in a stable, talking state was cleared unexpectedly by the far-end with an ISDN RESTART message. This state is called the "active" state.
4, 7, 8 260, 263	A call that has not reached the active state, but has at least reached a ringing state, was cleared unexpectedly by the far-end with an ISDN RESTART message.
1, 3, 6 9, 265	A call that has not yet reached a ringing state was cleared unexpectedly by the far-end with an ISDN RESTART message.
11, 12 19, 531, 267, 268	A call that was in the process of clearing anyway has been cleared by the far-end with an ISDN RESTART message. If this condition occurs frequently, it may mean that the far-end is attempting to clear trunks that it thinks are in a "hung" state. The RESTART message brings the trunk to an idle condition.

j. An ISDN trunk selected by the near-end has been rejected 10 times by the far-end without a successful call. This may indicate a service state mismatch between the near-end and far-end for this trunk that is effecting the end user (that is, customer receives unexpected intercept tones when accessing ISDN trunks). This may indicate that the ISDN trunk is not administered on the far-end.

The Aux field contains the physical name of the ISDN trunk in decimal. Then, verify that the far-end has this trunk administered. If problems persist, then busy-out the ISDN trunk to take it out of the hunt group.

The Warning alarm will be retired automatically whenever an outgoing or incoming call that uses this trunk is answered by the called endpoint. If problems persist, then busy-out the ISDN trunk to take it out of the hunt group.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *NPE Crosstalk Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-324. System Technician-Demanded Tests: ISDN-TRK

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Conference Circuit Test (#7)		X	ND
Audit and Update Test (#36)	X	X	ND
Signaling Link State Check Test (#255)	X	X	ND
Service State Audit Test (#256)	X	X	ND
Call State Audit Test (#257)	X	X	ND
ISDN Test Call Test (#258)		X	ND

1. D = Destructive, ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually only part of a port's Long Test Sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

NOTE:
The TN464F/GP UDS1 circuit pack has one SCOTCH-NPE chip instead of several NPE chips.

Table 6-325. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. Use **status station** or **status trunk** commands to determine when the port is available for testing. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-Bus errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-Bus errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-Bus errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present or some tone detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use **status station** or **status trunk** commands to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1018	ABORT	Maintenance is disable on this trunk. 1. Enable maintenance by entering ''y'' in the ''Maintenance Tests?'' field on page 2 of the **change trunk-group** form.
1117	ABORT	A service state audit message is outstanding. 1. Wait 2 minutes and then try again.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-325. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2020	ABORT	The test did not run due to an already existing error on the specific port or a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the already existing error.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was found to be transmitting in error. This will cause noisy and unreliable connections. The ISDN-TRK is moved to out-of-service/near-end state. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is able to communicate over the TDM Bus.

Conference Circuit Test (#7)

The Conference Circuit test verifies that the NPE channel for the port being tested can correctly perform the conferencing function. The NPE is instructed to listen to several different tones and conference the tones together. The resulting signal is then measured by a tone detector port. If the level of the tone is within a certain range, the test passes.

NOTE:
The TN464F/GP UDS1 circuit pack has one SCOTCH-NPE chip instead of several NPE chips.

Table 6-326. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. Use **status station** or **status trunk** commands to determine when the port is available for testing.

Continued on next page

Table 6-326. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use status station or status trunk to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1018	ABORT	Maintenance is disabled on this trunk. 1. Enable maintenance by entering **y** in the `Maintenance Tests?` field on page 2 of the **change trunk-group** form.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to an already existing error on the specific port or a more general circuit pack error. Examine Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the already existing error.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port did not conference the tones correctly. This will cause noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port can correctly conference multiple connections. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and examining station, trunk, or external wiring.

Audit and Update Test (#36)

This test sends port level translation data from switch processor to the DS1 interface circuit pack to assure that the trunk's translation is correct. The port audit operation verifies the consistency of the current state of trunk kept in the DS1 interface circuit pack and in the switch software.

Table 6-327. TEST #36 Audit and Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error
1018	ABORT	Maintenance is disabled on this trunk. 1. Enable maintenance by entering **y** in the `Maintenance Tests?` field on page 2 of the **change trunk-group** form.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times
	FAIL	Test failed due to Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Trunk translation has been updated successfully. The current trunk states kept in the DS1 interface circuit pack and switch software are consistent. If the trunk is busied out, the test will not run, but will return PASS. To verify that the trunk is in-service: 1. Enter **status-command** to verify that the trunk is in-service. If the trunk is in-service, no further action is necessary. If the trunk is out-of-service, continue to Step 2. 2. Enter **release-trunk** command to put trunk back into in-service. 3. Retry the test command.

Signaling Link State Check Test (#255)

As noted in the general description for a DS1 ISDN Trunk, it depends on the health of the DS1/UDS1 interface circuit pack and the ISDN-PRI D-channel (ISDN-LNK/ISDN-PLK) trunk for proper operation. This test checks the status of those critical elements.

Table 6-328. TEST #255 Signaling Link State Check Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error
1018	ABORT	Maintenance is disable on this trunk. 1. Enable maintenance by entering **y** in the `Maintenance Tests?` field on page 2 of the **change trunk-group** form.
1114	ABORT	The signaling link is in a transitional state. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
4	FAIL	There is a problem with the Signaling Channel. 1. If the Packet Control circuit pack is used consult the procedures for the ISDN-PRI Signaling Group (ISDN-SGR). Further information may also be obtained by consulting the procedures for the ISDN-PRI Signaling Channel (ISDN-PLK). 2. If the Packet Interface is used, consult the procedures for PKT-INT.
8	FAIL	There is a problem with the DS1 interface circuit pack. 1. Consult the procedures for DS1 interface circuit pack (DS1-BD/UDS1-BD).
	PASS	The signaling link hardware is OK.

Service State Audit (#256)

These trunks may be in one of several service states. This test performs a Service State Audit with the far-end switch.

For interfaces using country protocol 1 (including US), the Service State Audit executes in all trunk service states. A message is sent to the far-end switch to ensure that both sides agree on the service state. A PASS for this test simply means that the message has been successfully sent. Two minutes are allowed for a reply. If no reply is received within that 2 minute window, the message is sent out again. If that attempt fails, an error is logged (Error Type 3073) and the switch then attempts another Service State Audit every 15 minutes. If the trunk was initially INS (in-service), it is then placed in the MTC/FE (maintenance state, far-end problem) state. No outgoing calls are placed over this trunk, but incoming calls are accepted. If an incoming call is presented while in such a state, a Service State Audit attempt is immediately attempted (that is, the switch does not wait for the 15-minute cycle, but tries to recover immediately).

For interfaces not using country protocol 1, the Service State Audit executes only if the trunk is in the OOF/FE state. A message is sent to the far-end switch to attempt to bring the trunk back into the in-service state. A PASS for this test simply means that the message has been successfully sent. Two minutes are allowed for a reply. If no reply is received within that two minute window, the message is sent out once again. If no response is received in the next two minute window, then the trunk remains in the OOS/FE state. The switch will attempt another Service State Audit in another hour.

To investigate the service state of the DS1 ISDN Trunk, issue the **status trunk trunk-group/trunk-member** command.

Table 6-329. TEST #256 Service State Audit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be on a valid call. Use **status station** or **status trunk** to determine when trunk is available for testing. 1. Check the results of Test #255 (Signaling Link State Check).
1018	ABORT	Maintenance is disabled on this trunk. 1. Enable maintenance by entering **y** in the `Maintenance Tests?` field on page 2 of the **change trunk-group** form.
1113	ABORT	The signaling link has failed, so the system cannot send any messages on behalf of this trunk. 1. Check the results of Test #255 (Signaling Link State Check).

Continued on next page

Table 6-329. TEST #256 Service State Audit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1114	ABORT	The signaling link is in a transitional state. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1116	ABORT	The trunk is not in a service state which is appropriate for running the test. This test is only performed in the OOS/FE state.
1117	ABORT	A service state audit message is outstanding. 1. Wait two minutes and then try again.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1113	FAIL	The signaling link has failed, so the system cannot send any messages on behalf of this trunk. 1. Consult the procedures for ISDN-LNK (ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port) and PKT-INT (Packet Interface).
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Wait 4 minutes and then check the Error Log for any new errors of type 3073. If there are none, then both sides of the ISDN connection agree on the service state; the negotiation succeeded. If there is a new 3073 error, then the negotiation failed (the far-end switch twice failed to respond within 2 minutes). The switch will automatically retry every 15 minutes. If the trunk was initially in-service, it is now placed in the maintenance/far-end state. Incoming calls will be accepted, but no outgoing calls can be originated. If an incoming call is presented, another Service State Audit will be immediately performed in an attempt to put the DS1 ISDN Trunk in the proper state.

Call State Audit Test (#257)

If a call is active on the trunk, the switches on both sides of the connection should agree on the ISDN state of the call, as defined in the ISDN Protocol Specification. This test audits internal call state data by querying the far-end switch as to the ISDN state of the call. It can be helpful when trying to clear a hung call. If the internal call state data on the near-end switch is different than that of the far-end switch, then **the call will be torn down.**

As with Test #256 (Service State Audit), a PASS simply means that an appropriate message was composed and sent to the far-end switch. The ISDN Specification allows up to two minutes for a reply. If a reply is not received within the two minute window, a protocol time-out violation will be recorded in the error log against the associated signaling channel (ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port, which is listed in the Error Log as ISDN-LNK/ISDN-PLK; the Error Type is 1).

Table 6-330. TEST #257 Call State Audit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1018	ABORT	Maintenance is disable on this trunk. 1. Enable maintenance by entering **y** in the `Maintenance Tests?` field on page 2 of the **change trunk-group** form.
1019	ABORT	An audit is already in progress. 1. Wait two minutes and try again.
1113	ABORT	The signaling link has failed, so the system cannot send any messages on behalf of this trunk. 1. Check the results of Test #255 (Signaling Link State Check).
1114	ABORT	The signaling link is in a transitional state. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1116	ABORT	The trunk is in an out-of-service ISDN service state. 1. A call cannot be present if the trunk is in an ISDN out-of-service state, so a call state audit would be inappropriate. No action necessary. (Use the **status trunk**
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	This switch sent a call state auditing message to the far-end switch to verify the state of the call active on this trunk. If a call state mismatch is found, then the call will be torn down within two minutes. If no call was active, then no message was sent.

ISDN Test Call Test (#258)

This test performs a far-end loop around to a far-end switch over an ISDN trunk. The trunk's service state must be in-service, maint-NE, or out-of-service/NE, and no call can be active on the trunk. The test call can be initiated as part of a long test sequence, or as an individual test, as described below. This test is valid only for systems using country protocol 1 (including US), or when the far end has loop-around capability.

A test call connection is established to a far-end switch over the ISDN trunk to be tested. The digital port on a TN711D Maintenance/Test circuit pack generates a test-pattern bit stream which is sent to the far-end switch and echoed back. The received pattern is then compared to the sent pattern and checked for errors that indicate a loss of integrity on the communications path.

If a test call is running when scheduled maintenance starts, the green LED is turned off. To determine if a test call is still running, use the **list isdn-testcall** and **status isdn-testcall** commands. A lit yellow LED on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack also indicates that a test call is running.

There are two methods available to place an outgoing ISDN-PRI test call.

In the first method, the test call connection is established over the TDM Bus of the transmit and receive sides of the ISDN-PRI trunk to a data channel. This method is selected when no Maintenance/Test circuit pack resides in the system.

In the second method, the test call connection is established over the TDM Bus of the transmit and receive sides of the ISDN-PRI trunk to a digital trunk testing port on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack. The Maintenance/Test Digital Port generates a pseudo bit stream. A pictorial description of the outgoing ISDN-PRI test call connectivity is contained in Figure 6-25 on page 6-714.

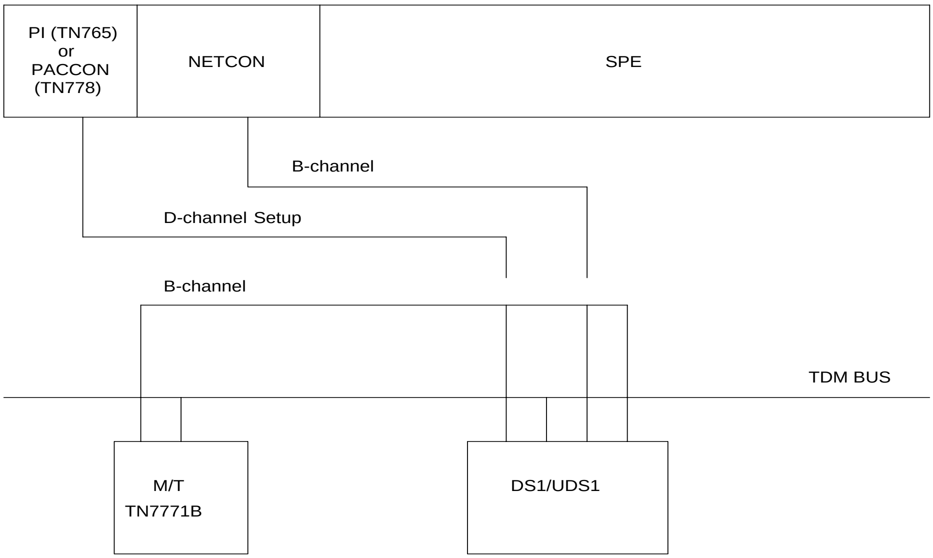

Figure 6-25. ISDN-PRI Outgoing Test Call

Synchronous Commands

You can demand a synchronous outgoing test call by using the following maintenance commands:

- **test trunk trunk-group-no/member-no long [repeat number]**
- **test board board-location long [repeat number]**
- **test port port-location long [repeat number]**

Whenever a circuit translates to an ISDN-PRI trunk during a Long Test Sequence, an outgoing test call is invoked. If the B-channel is unrestricted (B8ZS or HDB3) the default duration of the test call is 8.6 seconds. Otherwise, if the B-channel is restricted (ZCS) the default duration of the test call is 9.4 seconds. Once the test call completes, the bit error rate is retrieved from the Maintenance/Test Digital Port. A bit error rate greater than zero is reported as a failure to the Manager I terminal (MGRI). A failure indicates the need to run further diagnostics, such as the **test isdn-testcall** command.

If no Maintenance/Test circuit pack exists, the outgoing ISDN-PRI test call is established over a high speed data channel on the Network Control (NETCON) circuit pack (DATA-BD).

Asynchronous Commands

You can start, query, and stop an outgoing test call by using the following maintenance commands:

- **test isdn-testcall trunk-group-no/member-no [minutes]**

  This command enables you to start an outgoing ISDN-PRI test call for a maximum of two hours (120 minutes).

- **status isdn-testcall trunk-group-no/member-no**

  This command displays the progress of the outgoing test call by reporting the bit and block error rates of the tested B-channel specified by the "trunk group no/member no" identifier.

- **clear isdn-testcall trunk-group-no/member-no**

  This command enables you to stop an outgoing test call already in progress. The **trunk-group-no/member-no** identifier specifies the B-channel used to stop the test call. The measurements are not cleared until the next test call begins.

NOTE:
Only one trunk can be tested in a given port network, until the test call is canceled or completes.

Table 6-331. TEST #258 ISDN TEST Call

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
4	ABORT	There is a problem with the Processor Interface Link. 1. Refer to ''PKT-INT (Packet Interface)'' on page 6-917.
8	ABORT	There is a problem with the DS1 interface circuit pack. 1. Refer to ''DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-479.
1004	ABORT	B channel in use. 1. Determine if a call is active on this DS1 ISDN Trunk via the **status trunk** 2. When the service state indicates in-service/idle, retry the test.
1005	ABORT	Bad Configuration (that is, no Maintenance/Test circuit pack) Issue the **test trunk <trunk Group/trunk member>** command and make sure there is a DATA-CHL (NETCON channel) administered.
1018	ABORT	Test call is disabled. 1. Enable Maintenance on the Trunk Group form.

Continued on next page

Table 6-331. TEST #258 ISDN TEST Call — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1019	ABORT	Another Test call is in progress. 1. Issue the **list isdn-testcall** command to locate the test call. 2. Issue the **status isdn-testcall** command to find out the duration and start time of the test call. 3. Issue the **clear isdn-testcall** command to stop the test call from running.
1020	ABORT	There is a problem with DS1 Interface Circuit Pack. 1. Refer to ''DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-479.
1024	ABORT	Maintenance/Test Digital Port in use. 1. Wait until yellow and green LEDs are turned off on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack. 2. Retry the test.
1113	ABORT	The signaling link has failed. Therefore, the system cannot send any messages on behalf of this trunk. 1. Check the results of Test #255 (Signaling Link State Check Test).
1114	ABORT	The signaling link is in a transitional state. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1116	ABORT	The switch could not appropriately change the ISDN service state. 1. Determine if a call is active on this DS1 ISDN Trunk (use the **status trunk** 2. If not, check the Error and Alarm Logs for problems with this ISDN-TRK (DS1 ISDN Trunk) MO.
1117	ABORT	ISDN B-channel maintenance message is already outstanding. 1. Wait two minutes. Then try again.
1118	ABORT	Far-end of ISDN trunk is not administered. 1. Check the administration of the far-end ISDN trunk. 2. Issue the **status trunk** 3. Try the test again.
1119	ABORT	The test call was aborted due to a normal call attempt on this trunk. The test call is performed only if the trunk is idle. 1. Either wait for the normal call to terminate normally, or force it to be dropped by using the **busyout trunk**

Continued on next page

Table 6-331. TEST #258 ISDN TEST Call — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1120	ABORT	The DS1 ISDN Trunk is in the ISDN out-of-service/far-end state. 1. Try to change the service state via Test #256 (Service State Audit Test). Then retry this test. **However, the trunk may be in the out-of-service/far-end state due to problems at the far-end switch. If that is the case, no remedial action can be taken at this end.**
1122	ABORT	There is no test line number for the far-end switch. 1. Check the Trunk Group Administration form.
1123	ABORT	There is no Feature Access Code administration for this Facility Test. 1. Check the Dial Plan and Feature Administration forms.
None 2012 2000	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2035	ABORT	The call has timed out, perhaps because of a lack of system resources. 1. Wait 1 minute and try again.
2036 2037	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Follow the recommendation for ABORT code 2012.
2038 2039	ABORT	A problem occurred while trying to read the test data. 1. Wait 1 minute and then try again.
2040	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2012.
2041	ABORT	The call has timed out, perhaps because of a lack of system resources. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2035.
2066	ABORT	Could not establish test call. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2067	ABORT	The call has timed out, perhaps because of a lack of system resources. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2035.
2074	ABORT	Bit and Block Error query failed. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, there may be a serious internal problem with Maintenance/Test Digital Port.
2075	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2012.

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Table 6-331. TEST #258 ISDN TEST Call — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2104	ABORT	Call dropped or could not be originated. 1. Make sure service is provisioned by the network. 2. Check the administration of the far-end test line extension on the trunk group administration form. 3. Check the administration of the test call BCC (Bearer Capability Class) on the trunk group administration form. 4. Check the reason for termination with **status isdn-testcall**. 5. For further instructions see "Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI Test Call Problems" in Chapter 5, "Routine Maintenance Procedures". 6. Try the test again.
2201 2202 2203 2204 2205	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2012.
2206	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2100.
2208	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2012.
2209 2210	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2100.
2211	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2012.
2212	ABORT	Call terminated by unexpected disconnect. 1. Wait 1 minute and then try again.
2213	ABORT	The call has timed-out, perhaps because of a lack of system resources. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2035.
2214	ABORT	Call terminated by unexpected disconnect. 1. Wait 1 minute and then try again.

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Table 6-331. TEST #258 ISDN TEST Call — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2215 2216 2217 2218 2219	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Follow recommendations for ABORT code 2012.
2220	ABORT	Call terminated prematurely. 1. Wait 1 minute and try again.
2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Follow recommendations for ABORT code 2012.
2227	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2100.
2042	FAIL	**This is the main purpose of the test.** The comparison of the data sent with the data received indicates a loss of integrity on the communications path. 1. The trunk should be taken out-of-service and the quality of the DS1 line should be investigated. The investigation should include an in-depth analysis of the DS1 facility including the transmission facility and any external equipment such as DACs, CSUs, etc. If the **test isdn-testcall** command is invoked, then the investigation should include getting the bit and block error rates by invoking the **status isdn-testcall** command.
	PASS	The call worked. A test pattern was sent and received properly; the communications path is OK if the synchronous test call command was issued. If the **test isdn-testcall** command was issued, a PASS indicates that the test call was established. A **status isdn-testcall** command must be invoked to query the bit and block error rates to determine if the test call passed. An in-depth analysis of the DS1 facility including the transmission facility and any external equipment such as DACs, CSUs, etc., should take place if the bit and block error rates are not acceptable.

LGATE-AJ

See“BRI-SET, ASAI-ADJ, BRI-DAT’’ on page 6-270

LGATE-BD

See “BRI-BD/LGATE-BD (ISDN-BRI Line Circuit Pack)’’ on page 6-241

LGATE-PT

See “BRI-PORT (ISDN-BRI Port), ABRI-PORT (ASAI ISDN-BRI Port)’’ on page 6-248

LOG-SVN (Login Security Violation)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
LOG-SVN	MAJOR	enable login <login ID>	Login Security Violation

1. Where <login ID> is the services login ID for which the security violation was detected. The `Alt Name` field indicates the login ID associated with the security violation and the major alarm.

The Security Violation Notification (SVN) feature provides notification when the number of failed attempts to access the system administration/maintenance interface meets or exceeds customer administered threshold parameters.

A major alarm is logged whenever a security violation is detected involving a services login ID and that login ID has been disabled as a result of the security violation. The capability to disable a login ID following detection of a security violation involving that login ID is administrable on a per login ID basis.

Refer to *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications System Release 10 Administration and Feature Description* (555-230-522) for information on administration required for the Security Violation Notification feature and the option to disable a login ID following detection of a security violation involving the affected login ID.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-332. Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Value

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1-15	None	None	Major	OFF	enable login <login ID>

General Information about log-svn Error Log Entries

a. The number (1 - 15), that appears in the error type field, corresponds to the location the login in the internal login data structure.

b. The `Alt Name` field on the alarm report indicates the login ID associated with the security violation and major alarm.

c. These errors/alarms are associated with a number of failed attempts to access the system management/maintenance interface using a services login ID that meet or exceed the customer administered threshold parameters. The associated alarm is immediately raised as a major alarm.

d. The affected login ID will be disabled as a result of detection of the security violation, unless it is the last enabled INADS type login on the system. The provision to disable a login ID following detection of a security violation involving that login ID is administrable on a login ID basis.

e. The **enable login** command is used to both enable a login that has been disabled, and to retire any login security violation alarms associated with the login ID.

f. Use of the **enable login** command to enable a login and/or retire alarms must be executed using a login ID with greater service level hierarchy permissions.

g. Access to the **enable login** command is controlled through the `Administer Permissions` field on the Command Permission Categories form. This field (Administer Permissions) must be set to **y** to access the enable login command.

h. The `Port` alarm report field will set to the port where the final invalid login attempt, involving the alarmed login ID, was detected. Valid port values for the CMC include:

— MGR1 — Dedicated manager 1 or G3 management terminal connection

— NET-n — Network controller dial up port

— INADS — INADS port

— EPN — EPN maintenance EIA port

— EIA — Other EIA port

i. The `Svc State` alarm report field will be set to OUT if the login ID is in the disabled state as a result of detection of a security violation involving the login ID. Once the login ID has been enabled, the field is set to **IN**.

j. The source or reason of the failed login attempts should be identified and the cause corrected prior to re-enabling a login ID and/or retiring any alarms associated with the login ID. The cause may be something as innocuous as the failure of the services automatic login software, to something as insidious as a hacker attempting to gain access to the switch system management interface.

The login ID associated with that alarm is displayed in the `Alt Name` field of the alarm report.

Prior to retiring an SVN alarm and enabling the associated login ID, the **monitor security-violations login** command can be used to access information about the invalid login attempts that caused the security violation. This information can be useful in determining the source of the invalid attempts and analyzing why they occurred.

The **list logins** command provides status information about logins on the system. If a login has been disabled as a result of a security violation, the status will be `svn-disabled`.

Procedure to Retire an SVN Alarm

To retire a SVN alarm:

1. Enter the command **enable login <login ID>.**

   The login ID associated with that alarm is displayed in the `Alt Name` field of the alarm report and the alarm is retired.

The TN802 Multiple Application Platform for DEFINITY (MAPD) circuit pack allows sending voice and fax from DEFINITY ECS through the Internet to another DEFINITY also having this feature or to other PBXs that are equipped with the Internet Telephony Server (ITS-E).

Throughout this section the term TN802 means the MAPD IP trunk circuit pack.

Be sure to observe these special considerations for the TN802:

- Port alarms on this circuit pack display as “TIE-DS1” in the Alarm and Error logs.
- The **reset board** command reboots the MAPD PC CPU, but **busyout board** only busys out all of the emulated ports on the board.
- Switch resets that take the switch out of service for more than 20 seconds also cause the MAPD's PC to reboot, which takes several minutes to complete.

Switch-demanded tests

Switch-demanded diagnostic tests on the TN802 do not run unless the Internet trunking application is running on Windows NT™, located on the circuit pack.

Feature limitations

The Internet trunking application relies on the single call scenario, or a direct, point-to-point call that does not terminate at multiple DEFINITY nodes through call processing. Table 6-333 describes the feature limitations for DEFINITY ECS.

Table 6-333. DEFINITY ECS IP trunk feature/performance limitations

Feature/ Performance	Description	Recommendation
Abbreviated Dialing	Abbreviated Dial strings with embedded pauses lose digits after the pause	Most calls work. Do not create Abbreviated dial strings with embedded pauses.
Compression limitations	All IP trunk calls go through A/D conversion, which uses compression to reduce bandwidth. Each compression degrades the voice signal and creates call processing delay.	No more than 3 compression/decompression cycles for any call. **NOTE:** The compression/ decompression that most voice mail systems use must be counted as 1 cycle.
Call Classifier	IP trunk’s compression/ decompression cycle makes ringback, busy and voice detection	Do not administer these features: ■ Call Coverage Redirected Off-Net (CCRON) ■ Certain wireless phone coverage

Continued on next page

Table 6-333. DEFINITY ECS IP trunk feature/performance limitations — *Continued*

Feature/ Performance	Description	Recommendation
Call Coverage Call Forwarding Call Transfer	Calls extended across multiple DEFINITY ECS nodes require multiple call paths. Significant voice quality degradation is likely.	Multiple call paths not recommended
Conferencing	Voice quality and delay problems if the party controlling the conference is on the IP trunk (voice paths from external callers come in on the IP trunk, are conferenced, then sent out to other external parties across an IP trunk)	Avoid conference calls where at least two other parties are on the other side of the IP trunk. **NOTE:** The following conferences work OK: ■ Conferences of parties on the local DEFINITY ECS ■ Conferences controlled by the local DEFINITY ECS, involving local parties and only 1 party on the other side of an IP trunk
DCS	Know limitations: ■ Auto Callback	Coordinate specific administration and between the IP trunk and DEFINITY ECS for any DCS functionality. Some limitations on routing flexibility may apply.
ISDN	IP trunking has no signalling capability.	ISDN not supported. This includes: ■ 10-digit number display ■ QSIG ■ Path replacement
Voice mail	Calls that have terminated at one location and then cover to a second site for voice mail coverage can have voice quality degradation.	Centralized voice mail through an IP network is not recommended.

Backing up to the PCMCIA disk

Table 6-334 details how to back up administration data for the IP trunk application to and restored from the local PCMCIA disk and the Ethernet port. Before backing up, be sure to shut down the application running on the circuit pack, following the procedures in the "Shutting down Windows 2000 on the TN802" on page 6-741 section.

Table 6-334. Backing up TN802 administration data

Step	Description	Comments
1.	Busyout circuit pack	At the DEFINITY ECS terminal type **busyout board UUCSS** (the address of the TN802 circuit pack) and press Enter.
2.	Backup administration TN802 to disk	At the Windows 2000 desktop, double-click on the **IP Trunk Backup Restore** icon. The IP Trunk Backup/Restore Utility screen appears.
3.	Select utility	In the IP Trunk Backup/Restore Utility dialog screen, click on **Files, Backup**. The IP Trunk Backup screen appears.
4.	Select backup	In the IP Trunk Backup screen, click on the **Backup** button
5.	Wait	Backup can take as much as 20 minutes to complete.
6.	Release circuit pack	At the DEFINITY ECS terminal type **release board UUCss** (the address of the TN802 circuit pack) and press Enter.

NOTE:
Local restore of a complete system from the PCMCIA disk should not require more than 20 minutes assuming that a replacement MAPD pack is available and pre-loaded with the IP trunk application software.

Restoring data from the PCMCIA disk

Before you start

1. Shut down the application running on the circuit pack. See ''Shutting down Windows 2000 on the TN802'' on page 6-741.
2. Remove the defective IP Trunk circuit pack from the switch (if applicable).
3. Install the replacement IP Trunk circuit pack in the switch (if applicable).
4. Insert the backup diskette into the IP Trunk circuit pack.

Table 6-335. Restore TN802 administration data

Step	Description	Comments
1.	Restore IP Trunk administration	At the Windows 2000 desktop, double-click on the IP Trunk Back UP Restore icon. The IP Trunk Backup/Restore Utility screen appears.
2.	Select utility	In the IP Trunk Backup/Restore Utility dialog screen, click **Files, Restore**. The IP Trunk Backup screen appears
3.	Select restore	In the IP Trunk Backup screen, click on the **Restore** button.
4.	Wait	Wait until the yellow Disk-In-Use LED (Note 5 in Figure 6-26 on page 6-727) light is out.

PSTN fallback feature

The Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) fallback feature is available on the Internet trunk application software, which periodically pings the remote destinations that the software calls. When the far end returns a poor response time to the ping, DEFINITY's ARS or AAR network routing patterns bypass those ports and direct the call to another port, typically on a PSTN trunk.

When the remote destinations show acceptable response times to subsequent pings, the corresponding ports are returned to "idle," where they are available for service.

Cabinet configuration

Because of overheating, the TN802 circuit pack should not be placed directly above or below another MAPD circuit pack.

UPS protection

Because Windows 2000 is more vulnerable to damage from a power interruption than the DEFINITY ONE, uninterrupted power supply (UPS) protection is strongly recommended for systems using the TN802 circuit pack.

Faceplate

Figure 6-26 shows the TN802 faceplate.

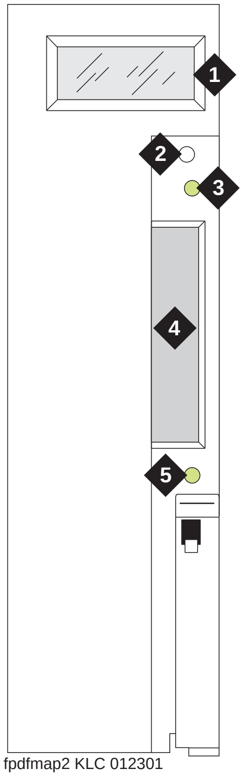

Figure Notes:

1. LCD display (see Table 6-336 on page 6-728)
2. Reset button (recessed)
3. Red board status LED
4. PCMCIA card slot
5. Yellow PCMCIA disk-in-use LED

Figure 6-26. TN802 faceplate

Table 6-336 lists the TN802 LCD messages that you might see if installing or servicing an IP Trunk.

Table 6-336. TN802 LCD messages for IP trunks

Display	Explanation
PC BOOT	The TN802 MAPD PC is booting up.
IP TRK #	IP Trunk application is running (# character blinks)
IML DWN #	Internal error on the IP Trunk. System shuts down and sends and error message to the board.
MSHUT # where both MSHUT and # are blinking	The system is in the process of shutting down due to a front panel button press. DO NOT attempt to remove board.
MSHUT #, where # is blinking	The system has shut down gracefully.

Support for laptop PCs

Field technicians can access the TN802 circuit pack through a directly-connected keyboard, monitor, and mouse.

NOTE:
You need 2 power sources for the monitor and the modem in order to complete this procedure.

NOTE:
The TN802 circuit pack must be booted with a local mouse and keyboard connected to it for these devices to work.

1. Connect the VGA monitor to the VGA connector of the TN802 external cable.
2. Plug the monitor into an AC power receptacle, and turn it on.
3. Attach the keyboard to the keyboard connector of the TN802 external cable assembly.
4. Attach the mouse to the mouse connector of the TN802 external cable assembly.
5. Insert the circuit pack to cause it to boot.

Troubleshooting LAN connections

This section contains information for troubleshooting

- “External connections to the LAN”
- “Internal connections to the LAN”

External connections to the LAN

Test the external connections to the LAN by pinging the

- local host
- external IP trunk server
- another device connected to the network:

1. Click Start in Windows (lower left hand corner), then select Programs, then Command Prompt.

   This starts a DOS command line session.

2. At the command prompt, type **ping 127.0.0.1** (the local host default address) and press Enter.

   If configured correctly, the system displays:

   `Reply from nnn.nn.nn.nn: bytes=32 time <##ms TTL=###`

   If there is no reply:

   a. Escalate the problem or replace the circuit pack. The problem is not with the external network but within the circuit pack.

3. At the command prompt, type **ping *nnn.nn.nn.nn*** (the external IP trunk server address) and press Enter.

   If configured correctly, the system displays:

   `Reply from nnn.nn.nn.nn: bytes=32 time <##ms TTL=###`

   If there is no reply, verify the IP address and check the physical connections to and from the TN802 circuit pack.

4. At the command prompt, type **ping *nnn.nn.nn.nn*** (the IP address of another computer on the network) and press Enter.

   If configured correctly, the system displays:

   `Reply from nnn.nn.nn.nn: bytes=32 time <##ms TTL=###`

   If there is no reply

   a. Verify the IP address

   b. Check the physical connections to and from the TN802 circuit pack.

   c. Check the internal cables on the TN802 circuit pack (Notes 4 and 6 in Figure 6-28 on page 6-732).

   d. Try pinging another device on the same subnet.

e. Try pinging the gateway to the rest of the network from the subnet.

f. Try pinging a device not on the local subnet but on the network or another subnet.

5. When finished, at the command prompt type **exit** and press Enter.

Internal connections to the LAN

Test the internal connections to the LAN by pinging the

- local host
- internal IP trunk server
- another device connected to the network:

1. Click Start in Windows (lower left hand corner), then select Programs, then Command Prompt.

   This starts a DOS command line session.

2. At the command prompt, type **ping 127.0.0.1** (the local host default address) and press Enter.

   If configured correctly, the system displays:

   ```
   Reply from nnn.nn.nn.nn: bytes=32 time <##ms TTL=###
   ```

   If there is no reply:

   a. Check that the internal cables on the TN802 circuit pack (Notes 4 and 6 in Figure 6-28 on page 6-732) have not worked loose.

   b. Otherwise, replace the circuit pack.

3. At the command prompt, type **ping 10.32.64.97** (the internal IP trunk server address) and press Enter.

   If configured correctly, the system displays:

   ```
   Reply from nnn.nn.nn.nn: bytes=32 time <##ms TTL=###
   ```

   If there is no reply:

   a. Check that the internal cables on the TN802 circuit pack (Notes 4 and 6 in Figure 6-28 on page 6-732) have not worked loose.

   b. Otherwise, replace the circuit pack.

4. At the command prompt, type **ping 10.32.64.96** (the IP address of the internal Motorola MPC860 processor) and press Enter.

   If configured correctly, the system displays:

   ```
   Reply from nnn.nn.nn.nn: bytes=32 time <##ms TTL=###
   ```

   If there is no reply:

   a. Check that the internal cables on the TN802 circuit pack (Notes 4 and 6 in Figure 6-28 on page 6-732) have not worked loose.

   b. Otherwise, replace the circuit pack.

5. Ping the gateway: at the command prompt, type **ping XX.XXX.XXX.XXX** (the IP address of the gateway) and press Enter.
6. When finished, at the command prompt type **exit** and press Enter.

Board assembly and cables

Figure 6-27 shows the circuit pack with the two additional boards connected through the side plane.

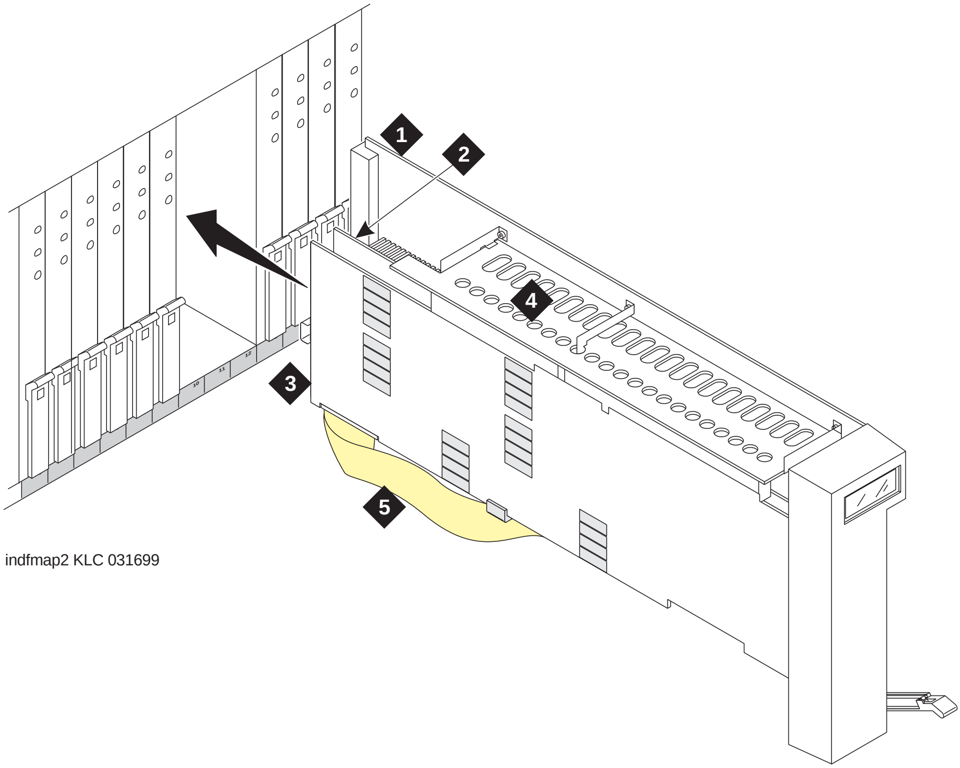

Figure Notes:

1. Main TN802 board
2. Texas Microsystems Inc. (TMI) board
3. Analogic board
4. Side plane
5. SCSA (Signal Computing System Architecture) ribbon cable

Figure 6-27. TN802 board assembly

Figure 6-28 shows a side view of the thee boards and interconnecting cables that make up the TN802.

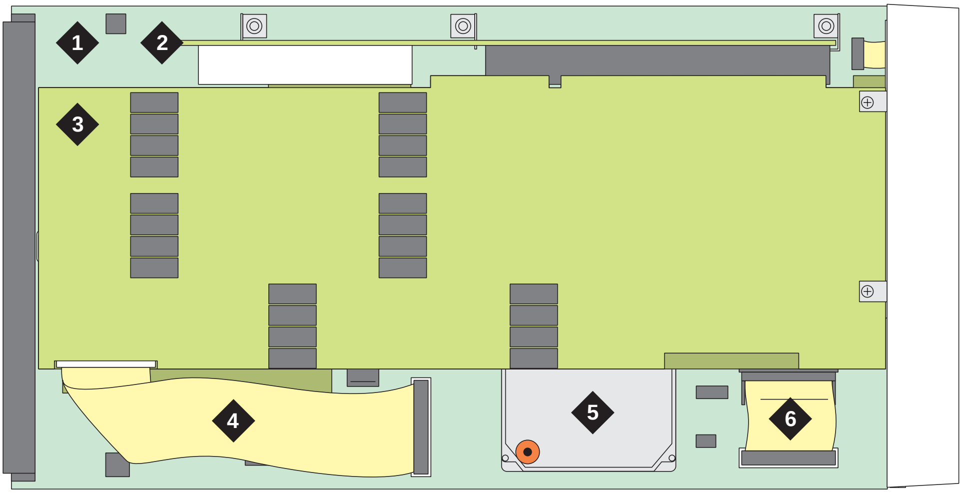

Figure Notes:

1. Main TN802 board
2. Side plane
3. Analogic board
4. SCSA (Signal Computing System Architecture) ribbon cable
5. Hard drive
6. Processor I/O ribbon cable

Figure 6-28. TN802 board assembly and cables (side view)

Figure 6-29 shows the end view of the thee boards and interconnecting cables on the TN802.

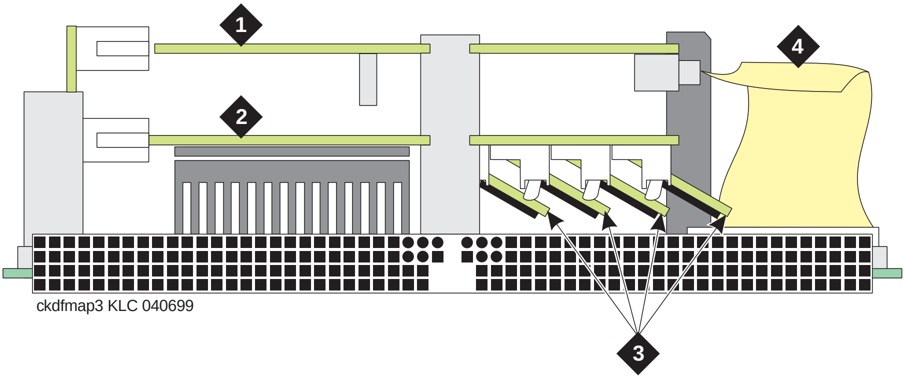

Figure Notes:

1. Analogic board
2. Texas Microsystems Inc. (TMI) board
3. SIMMs (memory)[1]
4. SCSA (Signal Computing System Architecture) ribbon cable

1. If the board is seated and you hear fast beeping, it means that one of the small boards containing the memory chips is dislodged. Secure the memory board firmly in the receptacle and reseat the circuit pack.

Figure 6-29. TN802 board assembly and cables (end view)

Replacing the hard disk

The TN802 hard drive (Note 5 in Figure 6-28 on page 6-732) is field-replaceable.

Table 6-337. Replacing the TN802 hard drive

Step	Description	Comments
1.	Shut down Wiindows 2000	Shut down Windows 2000 by either method described in the "Shutting down Windows 2000 on the TN802" section.
2.	Remove the circuit pack	Unlatch the circuit pack and remove it from the carrier.

Continued on next page

Table 6-337. Replacing the TN802 hard drive — *Continued*

Step	Description	Comments
3.	Remove the hard drive	Remove the 2 screws and lift the hard drive out of its mounting bracket.
4.	Replace the hard drive	Position the new hard drive in the mounting bracket and replace the 2 screws (Step 3).
5.	Replace the circuit pack	Slide the circuit pack into the slot and lock the latching lever.
6.	Wait for initialization	Wait for ■ the circuit pack to reseat (faceplate LEDs light then go out ■ Windows 2000 boots (PC BOOT displays on the faceplate LCD) ■ IP Trunk application to run (IP TRK # displays on the faceplate LCD)

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-338. MAPD (TN802) Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test board UUCSS
1 (a)	0	Circuit pack removed or SAKI Test (#53)	MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	
2 (b)					
18 (c)	0	busyout board UUCSS	WRN	OFF	release board UUCSS
23 (d)	0		WRN	OFF	add ds1 UUCSS
125 (e)	none 3	None	MIN/ WRN[3]	ON	
257	65535	Control Channel Loop Test (#52)	MIN	ON	test board UUCSS l r 20
257 (f)	Any	None			

Continued on next page

Table 6-338. MAPD (TN802) Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
513 (g)	Any		MIN/ WRN[3]	ON	
514 (h)	46086		MIN/ WRN[3]	ON	
769 (i)	46085		MIN/ WRN[3]	ON	
770 (j)	46096		MIN/ WRN[3]	ON	
1025 (d)	4363	NPE Audit Test (#50)			
1281	Any	Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	MIN/ WRN[3]	OFF	test board UUCSS
1537 (k)	46082		MIN/ WRN[3]	ON	
1538 (l)	Any		MIN/ WRN[3]	ON	
1793	Any	Blue Alarm Inquiry Test (#139)	MAJ/ MIN/ WRN [4]	OFF	test board UUCSS
2049	Any	Red Alarm Inquiry Test (#140)	MIN/ WRN[3]	OFF	test board UUCSS
2305	Any	Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test (#141)	MIN/ WRN[3]	OFF	test board UUCSS
2306	Any	Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test (#141)	MIN/ WRN[3]	OFF	test Board UUCSS
2561	Any	Major Alarm Inquiry Test (#142)	MIN/ WRN[3]	OFF	test board UUCSS
2817		Minor Alarm Inquiry Test (#143)	MIN/ WRN[3]	OFF	test board UUCSS
3073 to 3160 (m)	Any	Slip Alarm Inquiry Test (#144)	MIN/ WRN[3]	OFF	test board UUCSS r 6
3330 (n)	46083		MIN/ WRN[3]	ON	

Continued on next page

Table 6-338. MAPD (TN802) Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
3585 to 3601 (o)	Any	Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test (#145)	MIN/ WRN[3]	OFF	test board UUCSS r 6
3840 (p)	Any	None			
3841 (q)	4358				
3842 (r)	46097				
3843 (s)	46081				
3999 (t)	Any	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. If ports are assigned to the circuit pack, then a minor alarm is raised. If no ports are assigned to the circuit pack, then a warning alarm is raised. The alarm is raised after the circuit pack has been missing for a period of 15 minutes. Warning alarms are also raised against any ports administered on the circuit pack.
3. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to warning alarms based on values set in the **set options** command.
4. Major alarms on this MO may be downgraded to minor or warning alarms based on values set in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. Error Type 1: indicates that the circuit pack has totally stopped functioning or is not fully administered. The alarm is logged about 15 minutes after the circuit pack has been removed or 11 minutes after the SAKI Test (#53) fails.

   To be fully administered, a MAPD circuit pack must meet all of these conditions:

   - Have an entry in the circuit plan (**change circuit pack**)
   - Be administered (**add ds1 UUCSS**)
   - Be physically inserted into the correct slot

If the circuit pack has an entry in the circuit plan and either of the other two conditions are *not* met, a MINOR alarm is logged. To resolve the error, either:

1. Make sure the circuit pack is properly administered and that a functioning MAPD circuit pack is inserted in the correct slot, OR
2. Completely remove the MAPD-BD from the system:
   a. Shut down Windows 2000 (see ''Shutting down Windows 2000 on the TN802'')
   b. Remove any administered DS1 trunks, access endpoints, or PRI endpoints associated with the circuit pack from their respective trunk groups.
   c. Remove the DS1 (**remove ds1 UUCSS**) and circuit pack (**change circuit pack UUCSS**) administration.

If the circuit pack is properly administered and the red LED is still on, follow the instructions for LED Alarms with Error Type 1 in Chapter 7.

b. Error Type 2: Windows 2000 is down and the system attempts to reset the board. If the reset fails, the board is probably bad.
   1. Replace the circuit pack.
c. Error Type 18: the circuit pack has been busied out.
   1. Release the board (**release board UUCSS**).
d. Error Type 23 and 1025: the MAPD-BD circuit pack is not completely administered. In addition to insertion, the MAPD circuit pack must have all of the following administration:
   - Have an entry in the circuit plan (**change circuit pack**)
   - Be administered as DS1 (**add ds1 UUCSS**)

   The MAPD circuit pack differs from others in that inserting it into the switch backplane is not enough to make the board usable.
e. Error Type 125, no Aux Data: A wrong circuit pack is inserted in the slot where this circuit pack is logically administered. To resolve this problem, either:
   1. Remove the wrong circuit pack and insert the logically administered circuit pack, OR
   2. Re-administer this slot (**change circuit-pack**) to match the circuit pack inserted.
f. Error Type 257: this error is associated with the Common Port Circuit Pack Maintenance Test. Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for details.

g. Error Type 513: transient hardware problem.

Aux Data:

4352	External RAM failure
4353	Internal RAM failure
4355	Internal ROM failure

1. If the same Error Type/Aux Data value occurs more than once in a 24 hour period, the circuit pack should be replaced. See ''Shutting down Windows 2000 on the TN802'' on page 6-741 before removing the circuit pack.

If the MAPD board detects only one of these hardware problems, then the error is resolved when none of these faults are detected for 10 minutes.

h. Error Type 514: LAN External RAM Error; hardware fault in the PPE external RAM, used for message buffering to and from the Packet Bus. This error should not occur regularly.

1. If this error occurs 10 times within 30 minutes, replace the circuit pack. See ''Shutting down Windows 2000 on the TN802'' on page 6-741 before removing the circuit pack.

i. Error Type 769: Transmit FIFO Underflow (threshold is 3 errors within 10 minutes); the circuit pack cannot find the "end of frame" bit when transmitting a frame to Packet Bus.

1. Clear the alarm using the following command sequence:

   a. **busyout board UUCSS**

   b. **reset board UUCSS**

   c. **test board UUCSS long clear**

   d. **release board UUCSS**

2. If the error recurs within 10 minutes, replace the circuit pack. See ''Shutting down Windows 2000 on the TN802'' on page 6-741 before removing the circuit pack.

j. Error Type 770: unable to Write LAN Translation RAM (threshold is 2 errors within 10 minutes); a call is aborted because there are no available translation RAM locations for the call connection attempt.

1. Clear the alarm using the following command sequence:

   a. **busyout board UUCSS**

   b. **reset board UUCSS**

   c. **test board UUCSS long clear**

   d. **release board UUCSS**

2. If the error recurs within 10 minutes, replace the circuit pack. See "Shutting down Windows 2000 on the TN802'' on page 6-741 before removing the circuit pack.

k. Error Type 1537: LAN Bus Timeout; the circuit pack transmitted too many bytes on the LAN bus for a single frame. This condition may be caused by:

- an on-board fault
- faulty data received on one of the circuit pack's external ports. If any of the ports on this circuit pack are alarmed, refer to the repair procedures for those maintenance objects.

If the error occurs 3 times within 10 minutes, the system raises the board alarm and isolates it from the Packet Bus.

1. Clear the alarm and restore the board to the Packet Bus using the following command sequence:
   a. **busyout board UUCSS**
   b. **reset board UUCSS**
   c. **test board UUCSS long clear**
   d. **release board UUCSS**
2. If the problem persists, and there are no PKT-BUS alarms or port alarms, then replace the circuit pack. See ''Shutting down Windows 2000 on the TN802'' on page 6-741 before removing the circuit pack.

l. Error Type 1538: hyperactive circuit pack is out-of-service and may exhibit one or more of the following symptoms:

- The common circuit pack tests (for example, Test #50 and/or Test #52) abort with Error Code 2000.
- Port tests on this circuit pack return NO-BOARD.
- A busyout/release of the circuit pack has no affect on test results.
- A **list configuration** command shows that the circuit pack and ports are properly installed.

The circuit pack is isolated from the system and all trunks or ports on this circuit pack are placed into the out-of-service state. The system attempts to restore the circuit pack within 20-30 minutes. When no faults are detected for 20-30 minutes, the MAPD Interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation and all trunks or ports on the MAPD Interface circuit pack return to the in-service state.

1. If the board is not restored to normal operation, or the error recurs after the board is restored to normal operation, escalate the problem.

m. Error Type 3073 - 3160: board is reporting slip errors. Aux Data shows the last reported slip count.

n. Error Type 3330: LAN Critical error; critical failure in the Packet Bus interface to the circuit pack. This failure may due to an on-board or a Packet Bus fault.

   1. If the Packet Bus is alarmed, refer to ''PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)'' on page 6-908 for recommended repair procedures.
   2. If the Packet Bus is not alarmed, clear the alarm and restore the board to the Packet Bus using the following command sequence:
      a. **busyout board UUCSS**
      b. **reset board UUCSS**
      c. **test board UUCSS clear**
      d. **release board UUCSS**
   3. If the problem persists, and there are no PKT-BUS alarms, then replace the circuit pack. See ''Shutting down Windows 2000 on the TN802'' on page 6-741 before removing the circuit pack.

o. Error Type 3585 - 3601: the board received misframe errors; the Aux Data shows the last reported misframe count.

p. Error Type 3840: the circuit pack received a bad control channel message from the switch. This error is not service-affecting, and requires no action. The Aux Data describes the following error events:

4096	Bad major heading
4097	Bad port number
4098	Bad data
4099	Bad sub-qualifier
4100	State inconsistency
4101	Bad logical link

q. Error Type 3841: the circuit pack detected a transient hardware logic error (for example, program logic inconsistency). This error resolves when no faults are detected for 100 minutes. The value in Aux Data field (4358) indicates the type of hardware problem.

r. Error Type 3842: Bad Translation RAM Location Found error; the call continues by using another translation location. This error is not service-affecting and requires no action.

s. Error Type 3843: LAN Receive Parity error; the circuit pack detected an error in a received frame from the Packet Bus. These errors are most likely caused by a Packet Bus problem, but may be due to a circuit pack fault.

   1. Determine whether the problem is isolated to this circuit pack or if the problem is caused by Packet Bus faults (see ''PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)'').

t. Error Type 3999: the circuit pack sent a large number of control channel messages to the switch within a short period of time.

Error Type 1538 (hyperactivity) also present?	Then the switch:
Y	Takes the circuit pack out-of-service due to hyperactivity
N	Does not take the circuit pack out-of-service, but the circuit pack has generated 50% of the messages necessary to be considered hyperactive. This may be normal during heavy traffic periods.

Shutting down Windows 2000 on the TN802

Before removing the TN802 circuit pack from the carrier, shut Windows 2000™ down first by *following either procedure* described in Table 6-339:

Table 6-339. Windows 2000 shutdown procedures

Step	Faceplate button	PC interface
1.	Push the recessed button on the front faceplate and hold it in.	Click on the “Start” button in the lower, lefthand corner.
2.	“M shut” flashes on the LCD display	Click on “Shut Down.”
3.	When shutdown is complete, “MSHUT #” displays (“#” is blinking).	Choose the “Shut down the computer?” radio button.
4.	Remove the circuit pack.	Click on “OK.”
5.		Wait for the message indicating that shutdown is complete.
6.		Remove the circuit pack.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Investigate tests in the order they are presented in Table 6-340. By clearing error codes associated with the NPE Connection Audit Test, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-340. System Technician-Demanded Tests: LOG-SVN

Order of Investigation	Apply to TN802?[1]	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	Reset Board Sequence	D/ND[2]
NPE Connection Audit Test (#50)	Y		X		ND
Control Channel Loop Test (#52)	Y		X		ND
Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	N	X	X		ND
Blue Alarm Inquiry Test (#139)	N	X	X		ND
Red Alarm Inquiry Test (#140)	N	X	X		ND
Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test (#141)	N	X	X		ND
Major Alarm Inquiry Test (#142)	N	X	X		ND
Minor Alarm Inquiry Test (#143)	N	X	X		ND
Slip Alarm Inquiry Test (#144)	N	X	X		ND
Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test (#145)	N	X	X		ND
Translation Update Test (#146)	N	X	X		ND
SAKI Sanity Test (#53)	Y			X	D

1. N = No; this test either passes or ABORTS with Error Code 2000 (problem with Windows 2000)
2. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Connection Audit Test (#50)

The system sends a message to the on-board microprocessor to update the network connectivity translation for the SCOTCH-NPE chip on the circuit pack.

Table 6-341. TEST #50 NPE Connection Audit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None 2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1019	ABORT	The test aborted because a test was already running on the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The circuit pack's SCOTCH-NPE chip has been updated with its translation.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the MAPD interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board re-initializes the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in Step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)

This test queries the circuit pack for its circuit pack code and vintage and verifies its records.

Table 6-342. TEST #52 Control Channel Looparound Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None 2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to return the circuit pack code or vintage. 1. Retry the command a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the problem continues, and if the circuit pack is one of the Port circuit packs, replace the circuit pack. 3. Otherwise, if the circuit pack is part of the SPE, use the procedure described in *Replacing SPE Circuit Packs* in Chapter 5.
	PASS	Communication with this circuit pack is successful.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the MAPD interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board re-initializes the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

SAKI Sanity Test (#53)

This test is destructive.

This test resets the circuit pack. The test is highly destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician-demanded **reset board UUCSS** command.

Table 6-343. TEST #53 SAKI Sanity Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the **reset board** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1015	ABORT	Port is not out-of-service. 1. Busyout the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**). 2. Execute the **reset board** command again.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the **reset board** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1 2	FAIL FAIL	The circuit pack failed to reset. The circuit pack failed to restart. 1. Execute the **reset board** command again. 2. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The circuit pack initializes correctly. 1. Run the Short Test Sequence.

Continued on next page

Table 6-343. TEST #53 SAKI Sanity Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the MAPD interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board re-initializes the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)

This test is meaningless for the TN802 MAPD circuit pack. Table 6-344 details the test results.

Table 6-344. Loss of Signal Inquiry Test (#138) results

Windows 2000 up on the TN802?	Then	Cause
Y	Test passes	
Y	Test aborts with ABORT 2000 Error Code.	Windows 2000 is not communicating with the angel firmware.
N	Test aborts with ABORT 2000 Error Code.	Windows 2000 down.

Blue Alarm Inquiry Test (#139)

This test is meaningless for the TN802 MAPD circuit pack. Table 6-345 details the test results.

Table 6-345. Blue Alarm Inquiry Test (#139) results

Windows 2000 up on the TN802?	Then	Cause
Y	Test passes	
Y	Test aborts with ABORT 2000 Error Code.	Windows 2000 is not communicating with the angel firmware.
N	Test aborts with ABORT 2000 Error Code.	Windows 2000 down.

Red Alarm Inquiry Test (#140)

This test is meaningless for the TN802 MAPD circuit pack. Table 6-346 details the test results.

Table 6-346. Red Alarm Inquiry Test (#140) results

If Windows 2000 is up on the TN802	When the switch confirms Red alarm:
Y	Test passes
N	Test aborts with ABORT 2000 Error Code.

Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test (#141)

This test is meaningless for the TN802 MAPD circuit pack. Table 6-347 details the test results.

Table 6-347. Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test (#141) results

If Windows 2000 is up on the TN802	When the switch confirms Yellow alarm:
Y	Test passes
N	Test aborts with ABORT 2000 Error Code.

Major Alarm Inquiry Test (#142)

This test is meaningless for the TN802 MAPD circuit pack. Table 6-348 details the test results.

Table 6-348. Major Alarm Inquiry Test (#142) results

If Windows 2000 is up on the TN802	When the switch confirms Major alarm:
Y	Test passes
N	Test aborts with ABORT 2000 Error Code.

Minor Alarm Inquiry Test (#143)

This test is meaningless for the TN802 MAPD circuit pack. Table 6-349 details the test results.

Table 6-349. Minor Alarm Inquiry Test (#142) results

If Windows 2000 is up on the TN802	When the switch confirms Minor alarm:
Y	Test passes
N	Test aborts with ABORT 2000 Error Code.

Slip Alarm Inquiry Test (#144)

This test is meaningless for the TN802 MAPD circuit pack. Table 6-350 details the test results.

NOTE:
The query for slips always returns a 0 count.

Table 6-350. Slip Alarm Inquiry Test (#144) results

If Windows 2000 is up on the TN802	When the switch confirms Slip alarm:
Y	Test passes
N	Test aborts with ABORT 2000 Error Code.

Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test (#145)

This test is meaningless for the TN802 MAPD circuit pack. Table 6-351 details the test results.

NOTE:
The query for misframes always returns a 0 count.

Table 6-351. Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test (#145) results

If Windows 2000 is up on the TN802	When the switch confirms Misframe alarm:
Y	Test passes
N	Test aborts with ABORT 2000 Error Code.

Translation Update Test (#146)

The Translation Update Test sends the circuit-pack-level information to the MAPD Interface circuit pack. Translation includes the following data administered for a MAPD Interface circuit pack (report from **display ds1 UUCSS** command):

- DS1 Link Length between two DS1 endpoints
- Synchronization Source Control
- All Zero Suppression
- Framing Mode
- Signaling Mode
- Time Slot Number of the 697-Hz tone
- Time Slot Number of the 700-Hz tone

Table 6-352. TEST #146 Translation Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute interval s a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system software error. 1. Verify the MAPD Interface circuit pack translation (**display ds1 UUCSS**).

Continued on next page

Table 6-352. TEST #146 Translation Update Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	Translation data has been downloaded to the MAPD Interface circuit pack successfully.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the MAPD interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board re-initializes the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

MEDPRO (Media Processor MAPD Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
MEDPRO	MAJOR	test board UUCSS sh	Media Processor MAPD Circuit Pack
MEDPRO	MINOR	test board UUCSS l	Media Processor MAPD Circuit Pack
MEDPRO	WARNING	test board UUCSS sh	Media Processor MAPD Circuit Pack

1. UU is the universal cabinet number (1 for PPN, 2 - 44 for EPNs). C is the carrier designation (A, B, C, D, or E). SS is the number of the slot in which the circuit pack resides (01 to 21).

The TN802B MedPro circuit board is used by the IP Solutions feature to provide voice over IP connectivity. The TN802B can run either:

- R8.1 IP Trunk application — allows the TN802B to emulate a DS1 circuit pack. In this mode, the circuit pack is maintained as a standard DS1 board with its associated Tie trunk ports. The TN802B operates as an integrated Internet Telephony Server (ITS). It communicates with other ITS boxes or IP trunk boards.
- The Media Processor (MedPro) application — allows the TN802B to act as a service circuit to terminate generic RTP streams used to carry packetized audio over an IP network. As part of the overall H.323 implementation, the TN802B or later circuit pack handles the audio streams while the TN799 C-LAN handles the TCP/IP signaling channels. This maintenance plan applies only to a TN802B MedPro running the Media Processor application.

The MedPro hardware combines an angel complex, a Windows 2000 PC and a TAP802 DSP card in a 3-slot package. When operating as an IP trunk circuit pack, the MedPro emulates a DS1 Tie Trunk circuit pack and blindly responds to DS1 trunk maintenance requests. Actual maintenance is accomplished via the Windows 2000 interface and the ITS software diagnostics.

The Media Processor application is built upon the existing ITS software, and as such is not administered in DEFINITY as a DS1 trunk, and does not emulate a DS1 for maintenance purposes. Use the following Maintenance procedures for this application. Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-353. DS1 Interface Circuit Pack Maintenance Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test board UUCSS
1 (a)	0	Circuit pack removed or SAKI Test (#53)	MIN/WRN[2]	ON	
18 (b)	0	busyout board UUCSS	WARNING	OFF	release board UUCSS
23 (c)	0		WARNING	OFF	— add ds1 UUCSS (
125 (d)	None	None	MIN/WRN[3]	ON	
257 (e)	65535	Control Channel Loop Test (#52)	MINOR	ON	test board UUCSS l r 2
1538 (f)	Any	Hyper activity	MIN/WRN[3]	ON	
1793	Any	NIC Loss Of Signal	MIN/WRN[3]		test board UUCSS l r 2
2049 (g)	Any	Windows 2000 PC Failure	MIN/WRN[3]		reset board UUCSS
2305	Any	IP Address Inconsistency			test board UUCSS l r 2
2561	Any	Ping Error	MIN/WRN[3]		test board UUCSS l r 5
3841 (h)	4358		Log Only		
3999 (i)	Any	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. If ports are assigned to the circuit pack, then a minor alarm is raised. If no ports are assigned to the circuit pack, then a warning alarm is raised. The alarm is raised after the circuit pack has been missing for a period of 15 minutes. Warning alarms are also raised against any ports administered on the circuit pack.
3. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to warning alarms based on values set in the set options command.

Notes:

a. **Error Type 1** — indicates that the circuit pack has totally stopped functioning or is not fully administered. The alarm is logged about 15 minutes after the circuit pack has been removed or 11-minutes after the SAKI Test (#53) fails.

To be fully administered, a MedPro circuit pack must meet *all of these 4 conditions*:

1. Have an entry in the circuit pack form (**change circuit pack**)
2. Have the MedPro IP address administered (**change node-names**)
3. Be enabled (**change ip-interface**)
4. Be physically inserted into the correct slot

If the circuit pack has an entry in the circuit pack form and either of the other two conditions are *not* met, a MINOR alarm is logged. To resolve the error either:

1. Make sure all conditions for administration are met and that a functioning MedPro circuit pack is inserted in the correct slot

   OR

2. Completely remove the MedPro from the system using the following steps:
   a. Remove the administered IP-Interface associated with the circuit pack.
   b. Physically remove the circuit pack from the slot.
   c. Execute the **remove medpro UUCSS** and **change circuit pack UUCSS** commands.

b. Error Type 18 — The MedPro Interface circuit pack has been busied out by a **busyout board UUCSS** command.

1. Release the circuit pack (**release board UUCSS**).

c. **Error Type 23** — The MedPro circuit pack is not completely administered. To be fully administered, a MedPro circuit pack must meet *all of these 4 conditions*:

1. Have an entry in the circuit plan (**change circuit pack**)
2. Have the MedPro IP address administered (**change node-names**)
3. Be enabled (**change ip-interface**)
4. Be physically inserted into the correct slot

   A DS1 (MEDPRO, MAPD, UDS1-BD and DS1-BD) differs from most circuit packs in that inserting the circuit pack into the switch is not enough to make the board usable. It must also be administered.

d. **Error Type 125** — no Aux Data: The wrong circuit pack is inserted in the slot where this circuit pack is logically administered.

   1. Remove the wrong circuit pack and insert the logically administered circuit pack

      OR

   2. Re-administer this slot to match the circuit pack inserted (**change circuit-pack**).

e. **Error Type 257** — is associated with the Common Port Circuit Pack Maintenance Test. Refer to XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack) Maintenance documentation for details.

f. **Error Type 1538** — is used to indicate hyperactivity on the circuit pack. Hyperactivity on a circuit pack occurs when the angel is sending too many CCMS messages uplink, 400 per ten seconds for the TN802B, to switch software. The circuit pack will be taken out of service. See error Type 3999.

g. **Error Type 2049** — indicates that the operating system is down. An attempt is made to reset the board automatically. If the reset fails, the board is probably bad and should be replaced.

h. **Error Type 3841** — inconsistent downlink message. This error is not service-affecting. No action is required.

i. **Error Type 3999** — indicates that the circuit pack sent a large number of control channel messages to the switch within a short period of time. If Error Type 1538 is also present, then the circuit pack was taken out-of-service due to hyperactivity. If Error Type 1538 is not present, then the circuit pack has not been taken out-of-service, but it has generated 50% of the messages necessary to be considered hyperactive. This may be completely normal during heavy traffic periods. However, if this error type is logged when the circuit pack is being lightly used, it may indicate a problem with the circuit pack or the equipment attached to it.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Investigate tests in the order they are presented in Table 6-354. By clearing error codes associated with the *Control Channel Loop Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-354. System Technician-Demanded Tests: MEDPRO

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	Reset Board Sequence	D/ND[1]
Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)		X		ND
SAKI Sanity Test (#53)			X	D
IP Address Query Test #1371	X	X		D
NIC Query Test (#1383)	X	X		ND
Ping Test (#1379)	X	X		ND
Windows 2000 Reset Test (#1381)			X	D

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)

This test queries the circuit pack for its circuit pack code and vintage and verifies its records.

Table 6-355. Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None 2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to return the circuit pack code or vintage. 1. Retry the command a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the problem continues, replace the circuit pack. 3. Retry the command a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Communication with this circuit pack is successful.

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Table 6-355. Control Channel Looparound Test (#52) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Administer the MedPro interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board re-initializes the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board UUCSS** command. 4. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 5. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 6. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

SAKI Sanity Test (#53)

This is a destructive test.

This test is only run as a part of a reset board procedure. For the Media Processor, it is necessary to use the **change ip-interfaces** form to disable the Media Processor IP interface before performing this reset board procedure. Other common circuit packs can be reset with the **reset board UUCSS** command which also executes this test.

A reset of this circuit pack will take about 3 1/2 minutes.

Table 6-356. SAKI Sanity Test (#53)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1015	ABORT	Port is not out-of-service. 1. Busy out the circuit pack. 2. Execute command again.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2803	ABORT	It is necessary to reset the board. 1. Use the change ip-interfaces form to disable the Media Processor IP interface. 2. Execute the command again.
1	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to reset.
2	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to restart. 1. Execute command again. 2. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The circuit pack initializes correctly. 1. Run the short test sequence.
Any	NO BOARD	This is normal if the test is being done when: ■ The board is not physically in the system or ■ The system is booting up Otherwise, there is some inconsistency between the physical configuration and the data kept in the system. 1. Verify that the board is physically in the system. 2. Verify that the system is not in a stage of booting up. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

IP Address Query Test #1371

This test is destructive.

The Media Processor has two interfaces for configuring the board:

- Through the Windows 2000 PC interface
- Through SAT via CCMS messages

For R9 IP Solutions, the SAT via CCMS is the only approved interface. However, the Windows 2000 PC interface cannot easily be disabled. It is possible to make changes using the Windows 2000 PC interface that cause the Media Processor board to be inconsistent with DEFINITY translation. The area of concern is the IP address, subnet mask, and gateway translation.

This test sends the Media Processor the IP address, subnet mask, and gateway translation (IP parameters). If the parameters do not match DEFINITY translation, the new values are written into the Windows registry, and the Windows 2000 PC asks the maintenance sub-system to reboot the board. The board must be physically removed and re-inserted.

When this test fails, it is an indication that an illegal change was made and the customer should be notified. Also, writing the IP address parameters to the registry requires Windows 2000 to reboot. If the IP addresses match, there is no need to update the registry and reboot Windows 2000.

Table 6-357. IP Address Query Test (#1371)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	Insufficient system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2801	ABORT	Unable to find IP address data for this location 1. Verify that the board is administered.
2807	ABORT	The board is administered, but not enabled in the change ip-interfaces form.

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Table 6-357. IP Address Query Test (#1371) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	The IP address, subnet mask, and gateway translation parameters do not match DEFINITY translations. After the new values are written into the Windows registry, the Windows 2000 PC must go through a reboot. The board goes through a physical board removal and insertion. 1. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	Translation data matches the Windows Registry.

Ping Test (#1379)

This test is nondestructive.

This test verifies that the MedPro circuit pack can communicate to other nodes on the LAN.

This test pings the gateway IP address as defined on the **IP Interface** form.

If the PING is successful, this test looks at the PING round trip delay. If a round trip delay of greater than 4 seconds is reported, a separate error is logged. Excessive round trip delays do not take the MedPro out of service.

Services can execute the standard PING command using the C-LAN board address and MedPro IP address to see the actual round-trip delay. (See ‘‘ping’’ commands).

This test is a nondestructive test. It runs because of in-line errors, during periodic and schedule maintenance, and on demand.

Table 6-358. Ping Test (#1379)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1, 2	ABORT	Internal Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.

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Table 6-358. Ping Test (#1379) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
7	ABORT	Destination unreachable. 1. Verify that at least one destination reachable through this port is up. 2. Repeat the test. 3. If the test still aborts, escalate the problem.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the Media Processor circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If this result occurs repeatedly, attempt to reset the circuit pack. Reset the circuit pack by issuing the **busyout board UUCSS** and the **reset board UUCSS** commands. 2. If this result occurs again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
2100	ABORT	The necessary system resources to execute the test could not be allocated. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
2801	ABORT	No IP address defined. Verify IP Interfaces translations and retest.
2802	ABORT	Different IP address pinged than those that software had allocated for the test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
2805	FAIL	The number of pings received did not match the number sent (normally one ping sent). This means that no ping responses were received from the gateway defined on the ip-interfaces form for the Media Processor. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
2807	ABORT	The board is administered, but not enabled in the change ip-interfaces form.

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Table 6-358. Ping Test (#1379) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
7, 89, 1007	FAIL	Ping to the destination failed through this port due to the destination down. 1. Verify that at least one destination reachable through this port is up. 2. Once verified, execute **test port UUCSSpp** command to verify that the H.323 Signaling Group Ping Test (#1387) passes.
	PASS	Ping through this port successful.

Windows 2000 Reset Test (#1381)

This test is destructive.

This test resets the circuit pack. The test is highly destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician-demanded **reset board UUCSS** command.

Table 6-359. Windows 2000 Reset Test (#1381)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the **reset board UUCSS** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1015	ABORT	Port is not out-of-service. 1. Busyout the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**). 2. Execute the **reset board UUCSS** command again.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the **reset board UUCSS** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to reset.
2	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to restart. 1. Execute the **reset board UUCSS** command again. 2. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.

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Table 6-359. Windows 2000 Reset Test (#1381) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	The circuit pack initializes correctly. 1. Run the Short Test Sequence.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. 2. If you have not already done so, administer the MEDPRO interface. 3. If the board is administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board re-initializes the board. 4. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board UUCSS** command. 5. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 6. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 7. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. This re-establishes the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

NIC Query Test (#1383)

This test is nondestructive.

This test passes if the Ethernet port is connected and you can talk on the network. Otherwise it fails with no fail code or AUX data.

Table 6-360. NIC Query Test (#1383)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1015	ABORT	Port is not out-of-service. 1. Issue the **busyout board UUCSS** command. 2. Execute the command again.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The Ethernet port is not connected and you cannot talk on the network.
	PASS	The Ethernet port is connected and you can talk on the network
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. 2. If you have not already done so, administer the MEDPRO interface. 3. If the board is administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board re-initializes the board. 4. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board UUCSS** command. 5. Issue the **reset board UUCSS** command. 6. Issue the **release board UUCSS** command. 7. Issue the **test board UUCSS long** command. This re-establishes the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

MEDPROPT (TN802/TN2302 MED PRO DSP PORT)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
MEDPROPT	MINOR/WARNING	test port UUCSS or PCSS [short/long] [repeat#] | [clear]	TN802 MED PRO DSP PT

The MEDPROPT maintenance object monitors the health of the MEDPRO digital signal processors (DSPs).

NOTE:
The TN802B applies to DEFINITY ONE only.

The TN802B/TN2302 MAPD (Multi-Application Platform for DEFINITY) Media Processor circuit pack provides the audio bearer channels for H.323 voice over IP calls. One TN802B/TN2302 circuit pack has one MEDPROPT media processing resource. Based on system administration of audio codecs, a MEDPROPT can handle either 31 or 22 simultaneous channels of H.323 audio processing. If the **ip-parameters** form specifies only G.711 Mulaw or G.711 Alaw as the audio codecs, the MEDPROPT can service 31 channels. If any other codec type (G.723-5.3K, G.723-6.3K, or G.729) is administered, the MEDPROPT can only service 22 channels.

The MEDPROPT is physically made up of 11 individual DSPs, but is treated logically as one port. If individual DSPs on the TN802B/TN2302 MAPD fail, the MEDPROPT remains in-service at lower capacity.

The MEDPROPT is a shared service circuit. It is shared between H.323 trunk channels and H.323 stations. An idle channel is allocated to an H.323 trunk/station on a call-by-call basis.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-361. MEDPROPT Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test board UUCCSS
1(a)		DSP Capacity Test (#1382)		ON	test board UUCCSS l r5
258(b)		DSP Capacity Test (#1382)	WARNING	ON	test board UUCCSS l r5
513(c)		DSP Capacity Test (#1382)	MINOR	ON	test port UUCCSSpp
515(d)		DSP Capacity Query Test (##1382)	MINOR	ON	test board UUCCSS l r5
18(e)	0	busyout port UUCSS	WARNING	OFF	release port UUCCSS
769	Any	TDM NIC Looparound Test (#1380)	MIN	ON	test port UUCCSS l r10
1025(f)	Any				

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. **Error Type 1** - this error type indicates that less than three DSPs are out of service (OOS), and no alarm is raised. The Aux Data field contains the number of DSPs that are Out of Service (OOS).

b. **Error Type 258** - this error type indicates that more than three, but less than 9 DSPs are out of service (OOS), and a WARNING alarm is raised. The Aux Data field contains the number of DSPs that are Out Of Service (OOS).

c. **Error Type 513** - For the TN2302 only, the port is out of service (OOS) because an associated DSP is bad.

d. **Error Type 515** - this error type indicates that all DSPs are out of service (OOS), and a MINOR alarm is raised. The Aux Data field contains the number of DSPs that are Out Of Service (OOS).

e. **Error Type 18** - the MEDPRO has been busied out by a **busyout port UUCSS** command.
   1. Release the port (**release port UUCSS**).

f. **Error Type 1025** - The port is out of service (OOS) because of a board level failure. Check for errors/alarms against the board; in particular, ping problems, IP address inconsistency, or board sanity problems.
   1. Verify correct administration.
   2. Check cabling and customer network before replacing circuit pack.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Investigate tests in the order they are presented in Table 6-362. By clearing error codes associated with the *DSP Capacity Query Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from the other test in the testing sequence.

Table 6-362. System Technician-Demanded Tests MEDPROPT

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	Reset Board Sequence	test ds1-loop	D/ND[1]
DSP Capacity Query Test (#1382)	X	X			ND
TDM NIC Looparound Test (#1380)	X	X			ND
Port Status Query Test (#1407)	X	X	ND	Port Status Test (#1407)	X

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

DSP Capacity Query Test (#1382)

This test is nondestructive.

If you have the TN802B (DEFINITY ONE only)

When using theTN802B, this test polls the circuit pack for the number of failed DSPs. If all DSPs are functional, the test passes and the board is operating at maximum capacity. If any DSPs have failed, the test fails and reports the number of failed DSPs.

A failure of 3 or fewer DSPs does not result in an alarm. A failure of more than 3 and up to 8 DSPs results in a warning alarm. A failure of more than 8 DSPs results in a minor alarm. In all cases, except when all DSPs fail, the MEDPROPT continues to provide reduced capacity.

Table 6-363. DSP Capacity Query Test (#1382)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
1-11	FAIL	Some DSPs on the circuit pack have failed. The FAIL code is the number of bad DSPs reported. (TN802B only)
	FAIL	For the TN2302 only, the DSP failed. If it continues to fail, it will be taken out of service.
	PASS	All 11 DSPs are functioning and in-service.
0	NO BOARD	No board was detected by the test. 1. Check the Error Log for wrong board (Error Type 125) or no board (Error Type 131). Resolve either of these issues, if applicable. 2. Check that the board is properly translated and inserted. If so, check for hyperactivity. If hyperactive, use the **reset board UUCSS** command. 3. Run the test again. If it fails, the circuit pack may be bad. Replace the circuit pack and retest.

TDM NIC Looparound Test (#1380)

This test is nondestructive.

This test sets up a loopback path from the TDM bus out to the NIC edge of the Media processor and back to the TDM bus. The loopback is established by setting up the outbound IP connection to send IP packets to the MedPro's own IP address. The tone generator places a test tone (440Hz) onto a timeslot. The timeslot is listened to by the Media processor board. The tone is routed through the TAP802/2302 DSP farm, where it may undergo transcoding to G.723, etc. The tone is looped back at the Network interface and back through the TAP802/2302 where it is converted back into standard PCM. The tone is placed onto a TDM timeslot and detected by a tone detector port. The test passes if 440Hz is reported by the tone detector

Table 6-364. TDM NIC Looparound Test (#1380)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate timeslots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have timeslots out of service due to TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 2. If system has TDM-BUS errors, clear any errors, and retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 3. If the command continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out of service. 1. Resolve any TTR-LEV errors. Even if there are no TTR-LEV errors, there may not be a Tone Detector available on the network that contains the circuit pack being tested. Verify that there is at least one Tone Detector on this network. This does not harm the system. 2. Resolve any TONE-PT errors. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received in the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-364. TDM NIC Looparound Test (#1380) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2801	ABORT	The TN802B/TN2302 Media Processor board has not been administered on the **ip-interfaces** form.
ANY	FAIL	The test did not detect the test tone through the looparound connection. 1. Test the tone-clock in the port network that contains the media processor under test. 2. If the tone-clock is healthy, test the media processor board again. 3. If the test continues to fail, replace the media processor board.
	PASS	The board is functioning properly.
0	NO BOARD	No board was detected by the test. 1. Resolve either wrong board (Error 125) or no board (Error 131) issues, if applicable. 2. Check that the board is properly translated and inserted. If so, check for hyperactivity (Error 1538). If hyperactive, use the **reset board UUCSS** command. 3. Run the test again. If it fails, the NCE chip on board may be bad. Replace the board and retest.

Port Status Query Test (#1407)

This test is nondestructive.

This test queries the Port status.

Table 6-365. Port Status Query Test (#1407)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	ABORT	This port is Out of service (OOS) due to: ■ A board level problem, for example no IP address has been translated for this location. ■ A DSP hardware problem (See Test (#1380) and Test (#1382).
2	ABORT	This port has been made maintenance busy

Continued on next page

Table 6-365. Port Status Query Test (#1407) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate timeslots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have timeslots out of service due to TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 2. If system has TDM-BUS errors, clear any errors, and retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 3. If the command continues to abort, escalate the problem.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received in the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
	FAIL	Unable to get status for this port. Verify that this board has been administered correctly, and that there are no alarms against this board.
	PASS	The board is functioning properly and the port is in-service and available.
0	NO BOARD	No board was detected by the test. 1. Resolve either wrong board (Error 125) or no board (Error 131) issues, if applicable. 2. Check that the board is properly translated and inserted. If so, check for hyperactivity (Error 1538). If hyperactive, use the reset board UUCSS command. 3. Run the test again. If it fails, replace the board and retest.

MET-BD (MET Line Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
MET-BD	MIN	test board PCSS sh	MET Line Circuit Pack
MET-BD	WRN	test board PCSS sh	MET Line Circuit Pack

1. Where P is the port network number (1); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, or C); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for circuit pack level errors. See also ''MET-LINE (MET Line)'' on page 6-771 for related line information.

MET-LINE (MET Line)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
MET-LINE	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	MET Line
MET-LINE	WARNING	test port PCSSpp sh	MET Line

1. Where P is the port network number (1); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, or C); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01).

Electronic Station is the user-friendly term to denote the MET (Multibutton Electronic Telephone) Station Set. The MET sets were originally introduced for use in earlier PBX systems but can now be used in Generic 1 switches.

The TN735 MET Line circuit pack supports four of these METsets. Each MET set uses three pairs of wires: an analog voice pair, a transmit pair, and a receive pair. Power is sent over the transmit and receive pairs. The MET Line circuit pack supports all 10-, 20-, and 30-button sets.

MET Line interactions are shown in Figure 6-30.

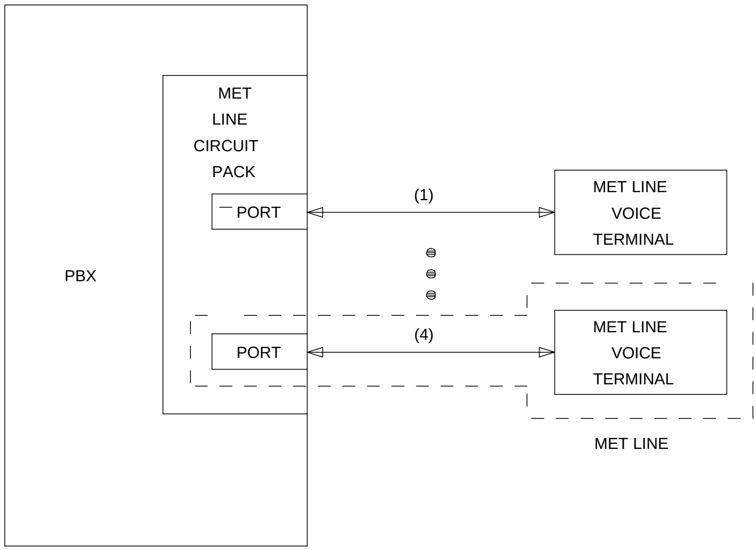

Figure 6-30. MET Line Interactions

The Recall button is used in this system as a self-test button, and, when pressed, lights all of the lamps on the MET set and runs the ringer update.

This section refers only to the MET-LINE maintenance that is performed. Note that MET-LINE maintenance is closely related to, and interacts with, the MET-BD (MET line circuit pack) maintenance in some instances. Some of the results of maintenance testing of the MET line may be affected by the health of the MET Line circuit pack. This interaction should be kept in mind when investigating the cause of reports of MET line problems.

There are instances in this section where service states of a station are mentioned. An explanation of these service states follows:

- Out-of-Service—The port (and station) have been removed from service. A busyout of a port causes it to be out-of-service.
- Ready-for-Service—Once a port on the circuit pack has been put into service, the voice terminal must communicate that it is present. The time between these two events is the time when the terminal is in the ready-for-service state.
- In Service—Once the system receives a message from the voice terminal communicating that it is present, the station is put into the in-service state. The terminal can also be forced into the in-service state if it goes off-hook while it is in the ready-for-service state.

After running the **status station** command, the status is reported as either out-of-service, in-service (as stated in the preceding list), or disconnect (the station is in the ready-for-service state).

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-366. MET Line Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1 (a)	40987	None			
18 (b)	0	busyout port PCSSpp	WARNING	OFF	release port PCSSpp
130 (c)		None	WARNING	ON	test port PCSSpp sh
257 (d)	40988	None	MIN/WRN[2]	OFF	
513 (e)	40965	Hybrid Line Station Audits Test (#61)	WARNING	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 4
769		Port Diagnostic Test (#35)	MIN/WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
1025		Hybrid & Conf. Circuits Test (#57)	MIN/WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
1537 (f)	40968	None	MIN/WRN[2]	OFF	

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Table 6-366. MET Line Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1793		TDMNPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MIN/WRN[2]	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
2049(g)	32770				
2049(h)	40967				
3840(i)	40989				

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Major or Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the values used in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. Indicates a defective data link. An off-board problem detected by port circuit. Make sure the MET set is connected, and that the EPF test passes. If data transmission problems are experienced, check for defective wiring, check for a defective voice terminal, and move voice terminal closer to the switch (in terms of feet of wire from the jack to the switch). If problem still exists, replace the circuit pack. Once the problem has been resolved, the alarm is retired due to the passing of time.

b. This error is logged when the port in question is busied out by maintenance personnel. Make sure port is released from busyout.

c. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

d. This indicates that the EPF has been turned off due to the overcurrent condition at the voice terminal. Check for defective wiring, check for a damaged jack, and make sure the voice terminal is a MET set. Once the problem has been resolved, the alarm is retired due to the passing of time.

e. The particular station audit that causes this error type to be produced is the EPF inquiry audit. If the EPF inquiry receives an "epf-no-load" message a certain number of times, this error occurs and, if the EPF inquiry receives an "epf-on-ok" or an "epf-off-ok" message, it contributes to the resolution of this alarm.

This indicates that the voice terminal has probably been disconnected or that there is a problem in the wiring to the terminal. Make sure that the voice terminal is connected or check for defective wiring to the voice terminal.

f. This indicates that something is wrong with the link to the voice terminal. An in-line maintenance error has generated an off-board Minor alarm. Ignore if there are no complaints. Otherwise, verify that the voice terminal is connected, check for defective wiring, check for a defective voice terminal, and move voice terminal closer to the switch (in terms of feet of wire from the jack to the switch). If the problem still exists, replace the circuit pack.

g. This indicates that the station went off-hook while it was in the ready-for-service state. Use the **status system** command to determine the state of the station. The off-hook should have moved the station to ready-for-service. No action is necessary.

h. This is the code that is generated when the link between the circuit pack and the voice terminal is successfully reset. No action is necessary.

i. An uplink message being logged that the EPF is one with no load on it. No action is necessary.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Port Diagnostic Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-367. MET Line System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Port Diagnostic Test (#35)		X	ND
MFAT Electronic Power Feed Test (#56)		X	ND
Hybrid Circuit and Conference Circuit Test (#57)		X	ND
Station Lamp Update Test (#60)	X	X	ND
Station Audits Test (#61)	X	X	ND
Ringer Update Test (#62)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is part of a port's Long Test Sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-368. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension, attendant number, or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status station**, **status attendant**, or **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-368. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension, attendant number, or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status station**, **status attendant**, or **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1018	ABORT	Test disabled via administration. This only applies to analog stations. The default for this field is 'y,' so you may want to determine why it has been turned off on this station. 1. To enable the test for the particular analog station being tested, enter the **change station extension** command and change the `Test` field on the Station form from 'n' to **y**.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2020	ABORT	The test did not run due to an already existing error on the specific port or a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the already existing error.

Continued on next page

Table 6-368. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
Any	FAIL	This test can fail due to on-board or off-board problems. Off-board problems of concern include EXP-INTF faults, TDM-BUS faults, and faults associated with the tone detectors/tone generators. Clear all off-board problems before replacing the board. Keep in mind that a TDM-BUS problem is usually the result of a faulty board connected to the backplane or bent pins on the backplane. 1. Look for TDM-BUS errors in the error log. If present, refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093. 2. Look for TONE-BD and/or TONE-PT errors in the error log. If present, refer to the TONE-BD Maintenance documentation and ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. Test the board when the faults from steps 1 and 2 are cleared. Replace the board only if the test fails.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and examining station, trunk, or external wiring.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Port Diagnostic Test (#35)

This test checks a port's battery feed circuitry. The battery feed circuitry is tested for proper battery voltage by testing the switchhook state. In response to the test message, the on-board firmware terminates the line and checks for switch-hook presence. The termination is then removed, and a check is made for no switch-hook presence. The MET set must be on-hook for the test to execute.

Table 6-369. TEST #35 Port Diagnostic Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension, attendant number, or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status station**, **status attendant**, or **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. **NOTE:** The battery feed circuitry is tested for proper battery voltage by testing the switchhook state. In response to the test message, the on-board firmware terminates the line and checks for switch-hook presence. The termination is then removed, and a check is made for no switch-hook presence. The MET set must be on-hook for the test to execute. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1018	ABORT	Test disabled via software patch.

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Table 6-369. TEST #35 Port Diagnostic Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	This port may have been busied out by system technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error type is present, then release the port via the **release station <extension>** command and run the test again. 2. Make sure that the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Battery Feed Test failed. This port is out-of-service. 1. Other ports on this circuit pack are not affected. Place user on a different port, if available, until a replacement circuit pack can be obtained. 2. Replace circuit pack when available.
	PASS	Battery Feed Test passed. Current flow is properly detected for this port. 1. If users are reporting problems, examine connections to the port.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

MET Electronic Power Feed (#56)

In this test, the software requests that the EPF be turned on for a given port. An attempt is made to turn on the power unit to the station. If no current is being drawn, this probably indicates that the station is not connected. If an overcurrent condition is sensed (that is, too much current is being drawn), this may indicate a short in the loop or a defective voice terminal. Depending on what condition is sensed, a message is returned stating that either the EPF was turned on successfully with no problems or that an overcurrent condition is sensed. This test is repeated once more five seconds later. If either test is not successful, the test aborts.

Although this test will never actually return a fail result (except for the internal system error), an error type 257 entry will be made in the error log when the test has completed if the overcurrent case is detected by the hardware.

Table 6-370. TEST #56 MET Electronic Power Feed Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	The test was aborted due to an internal system error on a software request to the board. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension, attendant number, or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status station**, **status attendant**, or **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The test failed with an internal error while it was attempting to turn on the EPF. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-370. TEST #56 MET Electronic Power Feed Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	EAF Test passed. The message to turn on the power to the station was successfully sent to the port. 1. Although this test never returns a FAIL result, after running this test, the Error Log should be checked for any entries with Error Type 257 to examine the real results of this test. 2. If Error Type 257 does not appear in the Error Log within 10 seconds after completion of this test, it is safe to assume that the test sensed no problems with the power to the station. To verify that the station is powered up correctly, run a self-test on the station, if available, and check that all the feature buttons are operating. 3. If Error Type 257 appears in the Error Log, this indicates some problem with the power to the station. The system technician should check for a short in the wiring, a damaged jack, a defective voice terminal, or an incorrect type of terminal.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

MET Circuit and Conference Circuit Test (#57)

The MET Circuit Test checks the amount of reflection from the MET loop around circuitry and a Conference Test. The Tone-Clock circuit pack places a 1004-Hz tone on a time slot that the port circuit is listening on. A General Purpose Tone Detector (GPTD) is connected to another time slot that the same port circuit is talking on. The on-board microprocessor places the port in the loop around mode and the GPTD measures the level of the reflected signal.

The Conference Test is performed after the Circuit Test. The Conference Circuit Test verifies that the NPE is able to listen to several test tones and correctly conference them together, and the test is executed in two parts. The first half of the test checks the operation of the NPE's first three conference channels. The NPE is put in the loop around mode and instructed to talk on a selected time slot and to listen to the 1004-Hz tone using the first three conference channels. The signal level and noise level of the conferenced output are then measured using a GPTD and checked to verify that they are within an acceptable range.

The second half of the Conference Test checks the operation of the NPE's remaining four conference channels and follows the same procedure as above.

Table 6-371. TEST #57 MET Circuit and Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension, attendant number, or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status station**, **status attendant**, or **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test were not available. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-371. TEST #57 MET Circuit and Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to "TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension, attendant number, or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status station**, **status attendant**, or **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2012	ABORT	Internal System Error.
2103	ABORT	The system could not make the conference connection for the test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-371. TEST #57 MET Circuit and Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
7	FAIL	The conference circuit test failed. The conference circuit test is performed only if the hybrid test passes. The conference circuit test verifies that the network processing element (NPE) is able to correctly conference several test tones together. The test is executed in two parts. The first half of the test verifies the operation of the NPE's first three conference channels, while the second half verifies the NPE's remaining four conference channels. The test puts the NPE in loop around mode and instructs it to talk on a specified time slot while listening to a 1004 Hz tone, using the conference channels. A GPTD then measures the signal and noise levels of the conferenced output and reports whether or not these are within an acceptable range. The failure may be due to off-board circumstances, the most common of which is an off-hook occurring during the test. It is possible that the port may still be functional from a user's point of view. Also, check the error logs against the GPTD-BD, the TONE-BD, and the TONE-PT. 1. This error can be caused by a disconnected terminal. First, ensure that the terminal is connected and the wiring is OK. 2. Then, issue the **display port** and the **station status** commands to determine if the station is idle. If it is idle, issue the **test port** command for this port. 3. If test continues to fail, issue the **busyout port** and the **release port** commands, and then retest the port.
57	FAIL	Hybrid Circuit Test failed. This could result in noisy or bad connections. 1. Run circuit pack tests to check the Tone Generator circuit pack and the Tone Detector circuit pack, using **test board PCSS short** command. 2. Resolve any problems that are detected on the Tone Generator circuit pack or Tone Detector circuit pack. 3. If the Tone Generator and Tone Detector circuit packs are functioning properly, and the test still fails, replace the MET Line circuit pack. **NOTE:** If the MET Circuit and Conference Circuit Test fails for all ports on a circuit pack, a -5 volt power problem is indicated.

Continued on next page

Table 6-371. TEST #57 MET Circuit and Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	Hybrid Circuit and Conference Circuit Test passed. The hybrid circuitry is transmitting properly. 1. If complaints still exist, investigate by using other port tests, and by examining the station, wiring, and connections.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

MET Line Station Lamp Updates Test (#60)

For this test, the software lights the lamps on the terminal based on the status record contained in the processor. The lamp updates run only if the station is in-service.

Table 6-372. TEST #60 MET Line Station Lamp Updates Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	ABORT	This port may have been busied out by system technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error type is present, then release the port via the **release station <extension>** command and run the test again. 2. Make sure that the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-372. TEST #60 MET Line Station Lamp Updates Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
3	ABORT	Station is in ready-for-service or out-of-service state. This may be due to wiring or an unplugged or defective set. 1. Make sure terminal is connected and the wiring is correct. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension, attendant number, or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status station**, **status attendant**, or **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	MET Line Station Lamp Updates completed successfully. 1. If complaints still exist, investigate by using other circuit pack tests, and by examining the station, wiring, and connections.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

MET Line Station Audits Test (#61)

This is a series of three tests that are classified as audits. These audits abort if attempted on an out-of-service station. The tests are as follows:

- Switchhook Audit—This is an update of the SPE records according to the circuit packs' records.
- Bad Scan Inquiry—A message is sent uplink that contains a count that is generated due to certain events relating to the link conditions. This is an indication of data transmission problems between the MET Line circuit pack and the voice terminal.
- EPF Inquiry—The status of the EPF is sent uplink. Possible conditions are: EPF-on-ok, EPF-off, EPF-no-load, and EPF-on-overcurrent.

Although this test will never actually return a fail result (except for the internal system error), it is possible that it will enter error types 257 (over current) or 513 (open circuit) into the error log. To determine if there are any problems that do not show up in the test result, look for these error types in the error log. If these errors appear in the error log or if user complaints still exist, investigate by using other circuit pack tests and by examining the station, the wiring, and the connections.

Table 6-373. TEST #61 MET Line Station Audits Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error.
1	ABORT	The test was aborted due to an internal system error during the switchhook audit.
2		The test was aborted due to an internal system error during the bad scan inquiry.
3		The test was aborted due to an internal system error during the EPF audit inquiry. 1. Make sure that the station is not in an out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-373. TEST #61 MET Line Station Audits Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension, attendant number, or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status station**, **status attendant**, or **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension, attendant number, or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status station**, **status attendant**, or **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The test failed due to an internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Hybrid Line Station Audits passed. 1. Although this test always returns a PASS result, it may enter Error Types 257 or 513 into the Error Log. To determine if there are any problems that don't show up in the test result, look for these error types in the Error Log. 2. If these errors appear in the Error Log, or if user complaints still exist, investigate by using other circuit pack tests, and by examining the station, wiring, and connections.

Continued on next page

Table 6-373. TEST #61 MET Line Station Audits Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

MET Line Ringer Update Test (#62)

In this update, a "ringer on" or a "ringer off" message is sent to the firmware to start and stop the ringer on the set.

Table 6-374. TEST #62 MET Line Ringer Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
3	ABORT	This port may have been busied out by system technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error type is present, then release the port via the **release station <extension>** command and run the test again. 2. Make sure that the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-374. TEST #62 MET Line Ringer Update Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension, attendant number, or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status station**, **status attendant**, or **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Hybrid Station Ringer Update passed. 1. If complaints still exist, investigate using other circuit pack tests, and by examining the terminal, wiring, and connections.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

MIS (Management Information System)

MO Name (in Alarm Log	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
MIS	WRN	release mis	Management Information System

The Management Information System (MIS)/Call Management System (CMS) MO is used only for administering MIS translations, such as trunks and stations. There are no hardware failures associated with this MO.

NOTE:
To diagnose MIS link hardware errors and alarms, see PKT-INT (Packet Interface).

The MIS/CMS is an adjunct processor that collects ACD data sent from the system. To change MIS translations, a system administrator must first enter a **busyout mis** command at the terminal. When the MIS is busied out, the system stops sending ACD data to the MIS, and a Warning alarm is raised. When finished, a **release mis** command should be entered at the terminal. This clears the Warning alarm and allows the switch to send ACD data to the MIS.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-375. MIS (Management Information System) Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	release mis
18(a)	0	busyout mis	WARNING	ON	release mis

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Note:

a. When the **busyout MIS** command is issued, no data is sent to the MIS/CMS regardless of the link state. To allow data to be sent to MIS/CMS, a **release mis** command must be issued from the terminal.

Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)

Refer to the repair procedure in ''Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)'' on page 6-491.

SAKI Sanity Test (#53)

Refer to the repair procedure in ''SAKI Sanity Test (#53)'' on page 6-1227.

MODEM-BD (Modem Pool Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
MODEM-BD	MIN	test board PCSS sh	Modem Pool Circuit Pack
MODEM-BD	WRN	test board PCSS sh	Modem Pool Circuit Pack

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN and 2 or 3 for EPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, C, D, or E); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for circuit pack level errors. See also''MODEM-PT (Modem Pool Port)'' on page 6-793 for related port information.

MODEM-PT (Modem Pool Port)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
MODEM-PT	MINOR	test port PCSSpp sh	Modem Pool Port

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN and 2 or 3 for EPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, C, D, or E); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01).

The Modem Pool Port provides an interface for digital and analog data communication devices or ports connected to the PBX. It may be thought of as a PBX data communications "conversion resource" because it converts analog modem signals typically used in the telephone network into digital signals that are compatible with the internal PBX network and vice versa.

There may be a number of these conversion resources available in the PBX, each assigned to one of five available Modem Pool Groups. Only one conversion resource is used per data connection. The PBX software usually adds the conversion resource into a data connection if it determines that it is necessary for the call. Typical connections that include Modem Pool conversion resources include data calls from Analog Line or Central Office Trunk ports to any digital port or Digital Line or Trunk ports to any analog port. An example of a Data Module to Central Office Trunk connection using a Modem Pool conversion resource is shown in Figure 6-31 on page 6-795. When a local data call originates from an analog port normally used for voice service only and terminates on a digital port, a Data Origination access code must be dialed before the extension number for the Modem Pool conversion resource to be included in the connection.

NOTE:
Refer to Figure 6-31 on page 6-795 while reading the following paragraph.

Each Modem Pool conversion resource contains two ports. One of these, an Analog Line Port, is connected (via the PBX network) to the Analog Line or Central Office Trunk Port that is the source of the modem signal. The second port is referred to as the digital port and is connected (again through the PBX network) to the Digital Line or Trunk port associated with the Data Module in the connection. The analog modem signals enter the analog port of the conversion resource in standard Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) format but are converted into Data Communications Protocol (DCP) format before going to the Digital Line or trunk in the connection.

There are two primary types of Modem Pool conversion resources available: an Integrated Pooled Modem and a Combined Modem Pool. The integrated TN758 Pooled Modem circuit pack contains two independent 300 or 1200 baud conversion resources. Each conversion resource contains two interfaces to the PBX digital network: an analog port and a digital port. The analog port is connected through the PBX network to the analog line or trunk port containing the analog modem signals. The digital port connects through the PBX network to the digital line or trunk port in the call. Figure 6-31 shows a typical end-to-end connection using a conversion resource on the integrated Pooled Modem circuit pack.

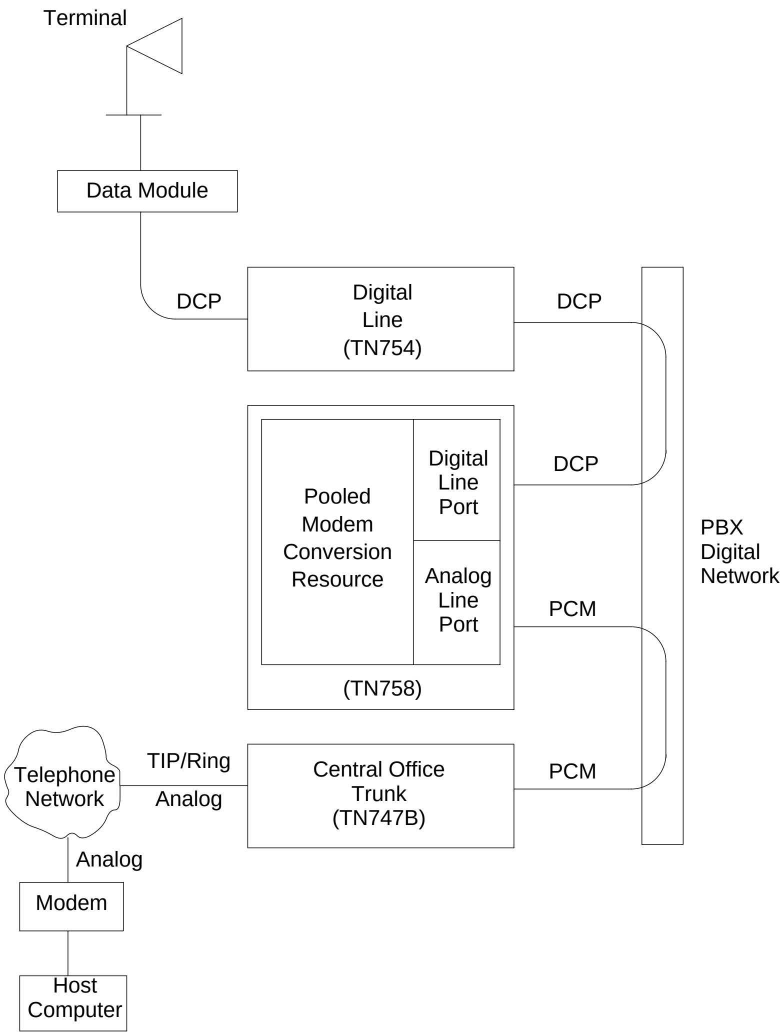

Figure 6-31. Typical Modem Pool Switched Connection with Integrated Pooled Modem

The Combined Modem Pool conversion resource is the second type available. The function served by the Combined Modem Pool is similar to that of the integrated Pooled Modem circuit pack, but the physical implementation is much different. It has the advantage of supporting any speed the external modem can support. The integrated Pooled Modem circuit pack can only support 300 or 1200 baud transmission rates. The Combined Modem Pool conversion resource consists of a port on a TN742 or TN746 Analog Line circuit pack, an external modem, a Data Module, and a port on a TN754 Digital Line circuit pack. The tip and ring interface of the Analog Line is connected to the modem, the EIA 232C interface of the modem connects to the Data Module, and the DCP interface on the Data Module is connected to the Digital Line port.

The analog modem signals pass through the Analog Line port to the modem. The modem converts these to EIA 232C signals which are passed on to the Data Module. The Data Module further converts the signals to the DCP protocol for the Digital Line port which passes the signals on to the PBX network. See Figure 6-32 on page 6-797.

Certain customer-reported troubles may provide important information for troubleshooting Modem Pool problems. For example, if the customer tries to make a data call requiring a Modem Pool conversion resource, and the Modem Pool and Data Module speeds or other options don’t match, they receive a “CHECK OPTIONS” error message on the terminal. If this happens, the Modem Pool administration and customer Data Module option settings should be checked. In addition, if the Modem Pool is a Combined type, option settings should be checked on the external Modem and Data Module making up the Combined Modem Pool. The cabling and connections between the Digital Line port, Data Module, Analog Line port, and Modem should be checked between the Combined Modem Pool components.

There are three types of commands that can be used to test Modem Pool circuits: **test port, test modem-pool #,** and **test board.** The **test port** command is generally the first test to run after the Error Log is evaluated and an entry is found for a Modem Pool port. The **test modem-pool #** command runs the same tests as the **test port short** command performed on a Modem Pool port. However, the **test modem-pool #** command can automatically test all ports in the Modem Pool group number specified in #. The **test board** command performs the same tests as **test port** and **test modem-pool #** plus additional tests for circuits common to the entire circuit pack. Refer to ‘‘XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)’’ on page 6-1368 for information on additional tests performed with **test board** (#50, #52, and #53).

If the Modem Pool port or group being tested with **test modem-pool #** contains Combined Modem Pools, the ports on the associated TN742 or TN746 Analog Line circuit pack and the TN754 Digital Line circuit pack are tested as a group. Note, however, that Combined Modem Pools are not tested with the tests described in this section and the repair information related to Tests # 96, 97, 98, and 99 is not applicable. The Analog port of the Combined Modem port is tested with Analog port tests (that is, Tests #6, #47, #35, #48 and #36), and the Digital port of the Combined Modem port is tested with TDMODULE/PDMODULE tests (that is, Tests #9, #13, #17 and #175). Therefore, use the repair procedures outlined in ''ANL-LINE (8-port analog line), ANL-NE-L (8-port neon analog line)'' on page 6-68, and ''ANL-16-L (16-Port Neon Analog Line)'' on page 6-25 when interpreting the results of the execution of the **test modem-pool #** command on Combined Modem Pools.

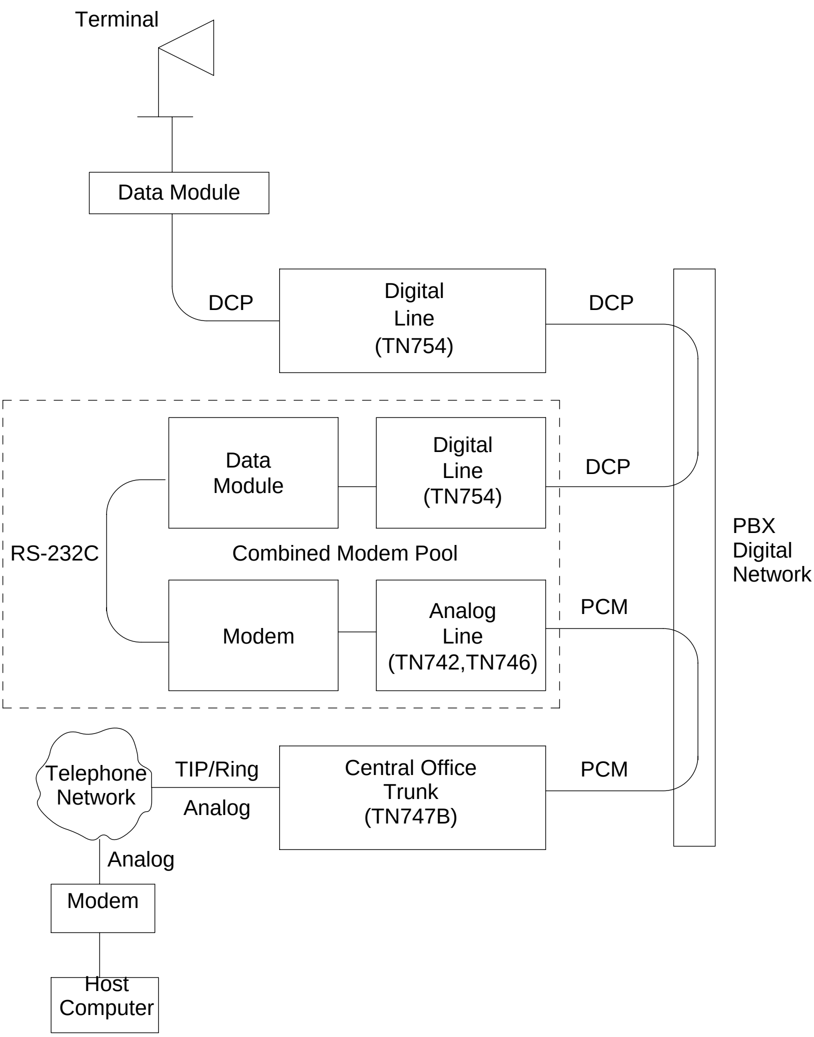

Figure 6-32. Typical Modem Pool Switched Connection with Combined Modem Pool

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-376. Modem Pool Port Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
18	0	busyout PCSS	WARNING	OFF	release port PCSSpp
130 (a)		None	WARNING	ON	test port PCSSpp sh
257		Conversion Resource Loop Test (#98)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 3
513		Modem Conference Test(#97)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
769		Modem NPE Crosstalk Test (#96)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Note:

a. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 21 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Modem Pool Conference Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence. The tests in this section do not apply to Combined Modem Pool conversion resources. The standard Digital Line and/or Analog Line port tests are run on the ports associated with the Combined Modem Pool. The test descriptions for those maintenance objects (MOs) should be consulted when repairing Combined Modem Pool arrangements.

For example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence. The tests in this section do not apply to Combined Modem Pool conversion resources. The standard Digital Line and/or Analog Line port tests are run on the ports associated with the Combined Modem Pool. The test descriptions for those maintenance objects (MOs) should be consulted when repairing Combined Modem Pool arrangements.

Table 6-377. Modem Pool Port System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Modem Pool NPE Crosstalk Test (#96)		X	D
Modem Pool Conference Test (#97)		X	D
Modem Pool Conversion Resource Loop Around Test (#98)	X	X	ND
Modem Pool Audits Test (#99)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Modem Pool NPE Crosstalk Test (#96)

This test is destructive.

This NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that the NPE is connected only to the desired time slot and is not crosstalking on other time slots. This test operates exactly like Test #6 for other types of port circuits but is performed twice in order to test both NPEs in the Modem Pool Port.

Table 6-378. TEST #96 Modem Pool NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. Determine whether the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-378. TEST #96 Modem Pool NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to "TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)" on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Hardware Error Log. If present, refer to "TTR-LEV (TTR Level)" on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Hardware Error Log. If present, refer to "TONE-PT (Tone Generator)" on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Determine whether the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to a previously existing error on the specific port or because of a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine the Hardware Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack, and attempt to diagnose the previously existing errors.
2000	ABORT	A response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-378. TEST #96 Modem Pool NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
6000	ABORT	System resources needed to complete the test could not be allocated for the digital section of the Modem Pool conversion resource. Ordinarily, this means the conversion resource or other hardware used during the test was in use. 1. Wait one minute and attempt the test again. 2. If it is absolutely necessary to test the conversion resource, the call must be dropped by issuing a **busyout port PCSS** command against the conversion resource. Issue the **release port PCSS** command. The busyout and release of the port drop any existing calls on that port. 3. Run the test again. 4. If the same error occurs while the conversion resource is idle, busyout and release both Modem Pool conversion resources on the TN758 Pooled Modem circuit pack containing the conversion resource under test. This action drops any existing calls on that circuit pack. 5. If the test continues to abort, replace the Pooled Modem circuit pack and retest. 6. If the test continues to abort with this error code after circuit pack replacement, escalate the problem.
6001	ABORT	System resources needed to complete the test could not be allocated for the analog section of the Modem Pool conversion resource. 1. Follow the test procedures for the previous error code.
NONE	FAIL	The test failed. This error is internal to the Pooled Modem circuit pack and does not involve external equipment or interfaces. 1. Busyout both of the TN758 Pooled Modem conversion resources on the circuit pack containing the failing conversion resource. 2. If the test continues to fail, replace the Pooled Modem circuit pack and retest. 3. If the circuit pack fails after replacement, escalate the problem.
ANY	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was found to be transmitting in error. This condition causes noisy and unreliable connections. 1. If the remaining ports are currently not in use (that is, yellow LED is off), attempt to reset the circuit pack. Then repeat the test. 2. If the test fails again, replace the circuit pack.

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Table 6-378. TEST #96 Modem Pool NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and by examining station, trunk, or external wiring.

Modem Pool Conference Test (#97)

This test is destructive.

This test checks most of the switching and gain control functions provided by the NPE circuit in the analog section of the conversion resource. This test conferences a 1004-Hz tone through the NPE, looping it back so that it can be verified with a Tone Detector circuit.

Table 6-379. TEST #97 Modem Pool Conference Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. Determine whether the port is available for testing.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to "TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)" on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM Bus errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat the test at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-379. TEST #97 Modem Pool Conference Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Determine whether the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to a previously existing error on the specific port or because of a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine the Hardware Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack, and attempt to diagnose the previously existing errors.
2000	ABORT	The response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2012	ABORT	Internal System Error.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available.
2103	ABORT	The system could not make the conference connection for the test. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-379. TEST #97 Modem Pool Conference Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
4000	ABORT	System resources needed to complete the test could not be allocated. Ordinarily, this means the conversion resource or other hardware used during the test was in use. 1. Wait one minute and attempt the test again. 2. If it is absolutely necessary to test the conversion resource, the call must be dropped by issuing a **busyout port PCSS** command against the conversion resource. Issue the **release port PCSS** command. The busyout and release of the port drop any existing calls on that port. 3. Run the test again. 4. If the same error occurs while the conversion resource is idle, busyout and release both Modem Pool conversion resources on the TN758 Pooled Modem circuit pack containing the conversion resource under the test. This action drops any existing calls on that circuit pack. 5. If the test continues to abort, replace the Pooled Modem circuit pack and retest. 6. If the test continues to abort with this error code after circuit pack replacement, escalate the problem.
65515	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. Issue the **test port long** command on the port on which the test aborted. If any test aborted or failed, follow recommended maintenance strategy for the appropriate port type (for example, "ANL-LINE (8-port analog line), ANL-NE-L (8-port neon analog line)" on page 6-68, or "DIG-LINE (Digital Line)" on page 6-421).
NONE	FAIL	The test failed. This error is internal to the Pooled Modem circuit pack and does not involve external equipment or interfaces. 1. Busyout both of the TN758 Pooled Modem conversion resources on the circuit pack containing the failing conversion resource. 2. If the test continues to fail, replace the Pooled Modem circuit pack and retest. 3. If the circuit pack fails after replacement, escalate the problem.

Continued on next page

Table 6-379. TEST #97 Modem Pool Conference Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
ANY	FAIL	The Network Processing Element (NPE) of the tested port did not conference the tones correctly. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. 1. If the remaining ports are currently not in use (that is, yellow LED is off), attempt to reset the circuit pack. Then repeat the test. 2. If the test fails again, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port can correctly conference multiple connections. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and by examining station, trunk, or external wiring.

Modem Pool Conversion Resource Loop Around Test (#98)

The Modem Pool Conversion Resource Loop Around Test is set up as follows:

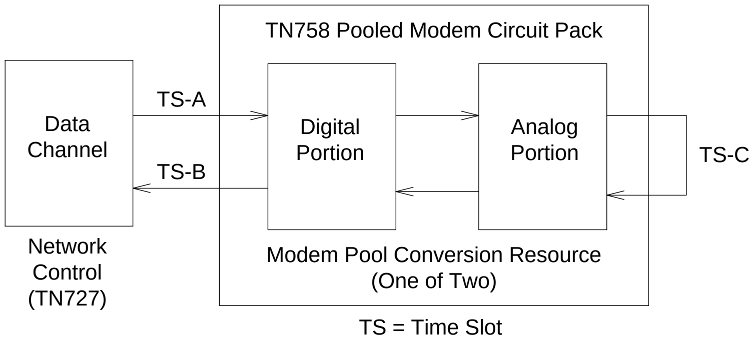

Figure 6-33. Modem Pool Conversion Resource Loop Around Test Set-up

Test data patterns are transmitted from the Network Control Channels 1 or 3 over network time slot A through the digital port, looped around through the analog port via time slot C back to the Network Control Channel circuit via time slot B where the patterns are checked for accuracy. Finally, the test forces a disconnect by breaking the connection between the Data Channel and Modem Pool Port (time slot A) and verifying that the Data Channel and Modem Pool Port go on-hook within the proper time.

This test attempts to allocate a Network Control Channel, Modem Pool Port, and other internal resources. If any of these allocation attempts fail, the test cannot be completed and a specific abort error is reported.

Table 6-380. TEST #98 Modem Pool Conversion Resource Loop Around Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
NONE	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Wait one-minute and try the test again.
5000	ABORT	System resources needed to complete the test could not be allocated for the digital section of the Modem Pool conversion resource. Ordinarily, this means the conversion resource or other hardware used during the test was in use. 1. Wait one minute and attempt the test again. 2. If it is absolutely necessary to test the conversion resource, the call must be dropped by issuing a **busyout port PCSS** command against the conversion resource. Issue the **release port PCSS** command. The busyout and release of the port drop any existing calls on that port. 3. Run the test again. 4. If the same error occurs while the conversion resource is idle, busyout and release both Modem Pool conversion resources on the TN758 Pooled Modem circuit pack containing the conversion resource under test. This action drops any existing calls on that circuit pack. 5. If the test continues to abort, replace the Pooled Modem circuit pack and retest. 6. If the test continues to abort with this error code after circuit pack replacement, escalate the problem.
5001	ABORT	A Network Control Channel could not be allocated for this test. This error is more closely related to the Data Channels (1 or 3 only) on the DATA-CHL circuit pack used for this test than the TN758 Pooled Modem circuit pack itself. Therefore, any hardware testing or replacement activities focus on the DATA-CHL circuit pack. However, the Data Channels on the DATA-CHL circuit pack normally should not be busied out, tested with the ‘‘test data-module’’ command, or reseated in the carrier to clear this error, since this may drop other data calls that may be active at the time. The administration of Data Channels 1 and 3 should be checked if this error occurs. 1. Wait one minute and attempt the test again. 2. If the same error persists after five attempts at one-minute intervals, escalate the problem.

Continued on next page

Table 6-380. TEST #98 Modem Pool Conversion Resource Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
5002	ABORT	The Network Control Channel allocated for this test could not be set to "maintenance busy" status. 1. Follow the repair procedures for Error Code 5001.
5003	ABORT	The test was not able to establish a connection for the digital portion of the Modem Pool Port. 1. Follow the repair procedures for Error Code 5000.
5004	ABORT	The test was not able to allocate the analog portion of the Modem Pool Port. 1. Follow the repair procedures for Error Code 5000.
5005	ABORT	The test was not able to establish a connection for the analog portion of the Modem Pool Port. 1. Follow the repair procedures for Error Code 5000.
5006	FIL	The Modem Pool Port did not respond to the "maintenance activate" message. This error is internal to the Modem Pool circuit pack and does not involve external equipment or interfaces. The test failed. This error is internal to the Pooled Modem circuit pack and does not involve external equipment or interfaces. 1. Busyout both of the TN758 Pooled Modem conversion resources on the circuit pack containing the failing conversion resource. 2. If the test continues to fail, replace the Pooled Modem circuit pack and retest. 3. If the circuit pack fails after replacement, escalate the problem.
5007	ABORT	The Network Control Channel allocated for this test did not respond to the incoming call indication. 1. Follow the repair procedures for Error Code 5001.
5009	ABORT	The Network Control Channel allocated for this test did not handshake correctly. 1. Attempt the test again. 2. If the same error occurs, test the DATA-CHL circuit pack using the test data-module command (refer to the DATA-CHL maintenance strategy). 3. If the DATA-CHL circuit pack tests pass, escalate the trouble report.
5010	FAIL	The Data Loop Around Test failed, indicating a probable problem with the TN758 Pooled Modem circuit pack. 1. Follow the repair procedure for Error Code 5006.

Continued on next page

Table 6-380. TEST #98 Modem Pool Conversion Resource Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
5011	ABORT	The Network Control Channel allocated for this test did not disconnect properly. 1. Follow the repair procedures for Error Code 5001.
5012	ABORT	The digital portion of the tested Modem Pool Port did not disconnect properly. 1. Follow the repair procedures for Error Code 5000.
5013	FAIL	The Modem Pool Port did not respond with an on-hook message when the connection to the Data Channel was broken, indicating a likely problem with the TN758 Pooled Modem circuit pack. 1. Follow the repair procedure for Error Code 5006.
5014	ABORT	The Network Control Channel allocated for this test did not respond correctly to the setup message sent to it after the connection was established. 1. Attempt the test again. 2. If the same error occurs, test the DATA-CHL circuit pack using the test data-module command (refer to the DATA-CHL maintenance strategy). 3. If the DATA-CHL circuit pack tests pass, escalate the problem.
5015	ABORT	Data Channels 1 and/or 3 have not been administered. 1. Administer the Data Channels and retest.

Modem Pool Audit Test (#99)

This audit updates the Modem Pool conversion resource status contained in the TN758 Pooled Modem circuit pack's microprocessor. It does not actually test the Pooled Modem circuit pack; therefore, there are no FAIL codes. The audit can only be performed on idle conversion resources. If the conversion resource is in use, the audit aborts.

Table 6-381. TEST #99 Modem Pool Audit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
NONE	ABORT	The system was not able to allocate all the necessary resources to execute this test. An ABORT simply indicates that the conversion resource was in use when the audit was performed. No repair action is necessary unless it was known that the conversion resource was actually idle during the test (yellow in-use LED was off) or was busied out before the test was run. If this is the case, a TN758 failure condition may exist and the following procedure should be used: 1. Busyout both of the TN758 Pooled Modem conversion resources on the circuit pack containing the failing conversion resource. 2. If the test continues to abort, replace the Pooled Modem circuit pack and retest. 3. If the circuit pack fails after replacement, escalate the problem.

M/T-ANL (Maintenance/Test Analog Port)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
M/T-ANL	Minor	test port PCSSpp l	Maintenance/Test Analog Port
M/T-ANL	Warning	release port PCSSpp	Maintenance/Test Analog Port

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN and 2 or 3 for EPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, C, D, or E); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

The Maintenance/Test Analog Port is port number 1 on the TN771 Maintenance/Test circuit pack. This port is used by the Automatic Transmission Measurement System (ATMS) as an Originating Test Line (OTL) or Terminating Test Line (TTL) for test calls over analog trunks. Figure 6-34 shows a typical ATMS configuration.

M/T-ANL maintenance ensures that the analog trunk's testing function is operating correctly. An alarm against M/T-ANL can reduce service, but it will not block it. To accurately measure performance and health of analog trunks, the TN771 should be replaced when a new circuit pack is available.

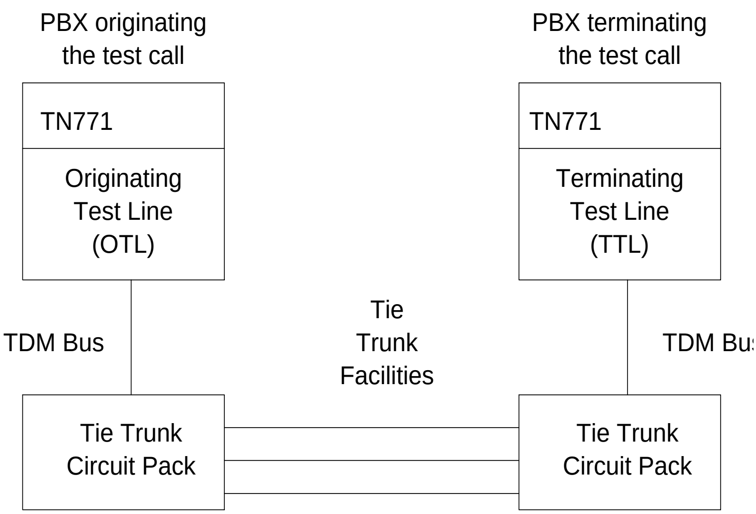

Figure 6-34. ATMS Tie Trunk Test Call

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-382. M/T-ANL Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1] (a)	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp
1 (b)	41018	none	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
18	0	busyout port PCSSpp	WARNING	OFF	release port PCSSpp
257	Any	NPE Crosstalk test (#9)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
513	Any	Analog Port Sanity Test (#963)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSS01 r 2
769	Any	Analog Port Digital Loop Around Test (#13)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp r 3
3840(c)	Any	Hook State Inquiry test (#566)			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. This error code appears in the Error Log only if the MTB circuit pack has been removed since the Error Log was last cleared. Verify that the circuit pack has been reinserted.

b. This error indicates a hardware failure on the Analog Port circuitry. Replace the Maintenance/Test circuit pack if the alarm is not resolved by the command above.

c. This error indicates that call processing records did not agree with on-board records for the hook state (on-/off-hook) of the Maintenance/Test Analog Port. This error is not service-affecting and no action is required.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following tables when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Analog Port Sanity Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-383. M/T-ANL System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Analog Port Sanity Test (#963)	X	X	ND
Digital Loop Around Test (#13)	X	X	ND
NPE Crosstalk Test (#9)		X	ND
Hook State Inquiry (#566)	X	X	ND
Clear Error Counters (#270)		X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#9)

The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections.

One or more Network Processing Elements (NPE) reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity, gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per port basis. If the NPE is not working correctly, one way and/or noisy connections may be observed. This test is part of a port's long test sequence and takes approximately 10 to 20 seconds to complete

Table 6-384. TEST #9 NPE Cross Talk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid ATMS trunk test call. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use, escalate the problem.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out of service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. A system is considered under heavy traffic when the Call Processing Occupancy is greater than 50% or when the System Management and the Call Processing Occupancies together exceed 65%. To view the system occupancy measurements enter the command **status system health** on the system technician terminal. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, escalate the problem.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present or some tone detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a valid ATMS test call. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use on a valid ATMS Test Call, escalate the problem. To determine whether the port is in use by an ATMS Test Call enter **status station ext** where **ext** is the assigned ATMS station number. For more information, refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228.

Continued on next page

Table 6-384. TEST #9 NPE Cross Talk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
Any	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was found to be transmitting in error. This will cause noisy and unreliable connections. 1. If the remaining ports are currently not in use (yellow LED is off), try to reset the circuit pack via the **busyout board PCSS**, **reset board PCSS**, **release board PCSS** command sequence. For more information, see ''busyout board'' on page 5-6, ''reset board'' on page 5-168 and ''release board'' on page 5-155. Then repeat the test. 2. If the test fails again, replace circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by examining station, trunk, or external wiring.

Analog Port Digital Loop Around Test (#13)

This test is a modification of the Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Test used by Digital Station (DIG-LINE) maintenance. This test does not perform the control channel and secondary information channel loop around tests as described for DIG-LINE, as these data paths do not exist for the Maintenance/Test Analog Port. The primary information channel is tested by first looping back the data channel onto the TDM Bus, and then sending a digital count from the Tone-Clock circuit pack and receiving the same digital count with a general purpose tone detector. A conference test is done next for the primary information channel. This test is the same as Conference Test (#6).

Only one value (Pass, Fail, or Abort) is generated as a result of the two tests. If either fails or aborts, the sequence is stopped.

Table 6-385. TEST #13 Analog Port Digital Loop Around Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
1000	ABORT	The port is in use on a valid ATMS Test Call. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use on a valid ATMS Test Call, escalate the problem. To determine whether the port is in use by an ATMS Test Call enter **status station ext** where **ext** is the assigned ATMS station number.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions, or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to "TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)" on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. A system is considered under heavy traffic when the Call Processing Occupancy is greater than 50% or when the System Management and the Call Processing Occupancies together exceed 65%. To view the system occupancy measurements enter the command **status system health** on the system technician terminal. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present, or some tone detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TTR-LEV (TTR Level)" on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TONE-PT (Tone Generator)" on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.

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Table 6-385. TEST #13 Analog Port Digital Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid ATMS Test Call. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use on a valid ATMS Test Call, escalate the problem. To determine whether the port is in use by an ATMS Test Call enter **status station ext** where **ext** is the assigned ATMS station number. For more information, refer to "status station" on page 5-228.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
7	FAIL	Conference test failed on the primary information channel. 1. Run the circuit pack tests to check the Tone/Clock (TONE-BD) circuit pack and the Tone Detector circuit pack via the **test board PCSS** command. For more information, refer to "test board" on page 5-253. 2. Resolve any problems that are detected on the Tone/Clock (TONE-BD) circuit pack or Tone Detector circuit pack. For more information, refer to "TONE-PT (Tone Generator)" on page 6-1175. 3. If the Tone/Clock and Tone Detector circuit packs are functioning properly, and the test still fails, replace the Maintenance/Test circuit pack.
14	FAIL	The primary information channel is not transmitting properly. User may not notice any interruption in service or may not be able to use this port. 1. Run the circuit pack tests to check the Tone Generator circuit pack and the Tone Detector circuit pack using **test board PCSS**. For more information, refer to "test board" on page 5-253. 2. Resolve any problems that are detected on the Tone Generator circuit pack or Tone Detector circuit pack. For more information, refer to "TONE-PT (Tone Generator)" on page 6-1175. 3. If the Tone Generator and Tone Detector circuit packs are functioning properly, and the test still fails, replace the Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack.
	PASS	The Maintenance/Test Analog Port analog trunk testing capability is operating correctly.

Clear Error Counters (#270)

The ports on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack continually run self-tests, whenever the port is idle. The Angel uses a counter so that the Background Maintenance Failure message is only sent uplink once (this keeps a failed port/circuit pack from flooding the SPE with a string of messages). Many circuit packs have counters in the Angel firmware. These counters are used so that Control Channel Message Set (CCMS) messages are not continuously sent uplink. Using this method, the message will be sent once, when the counter reaches some preset threshold, and then not sent again until the counter is cleared. This test is used to clear the counter, so that if the port continues to fail during or after SPE-demanded testing, the Angel will send a message to indicate that fact.

This test is only used to send a message to the Angel on the Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack. Therefore, this test should never abort or fail.

Table 6-386. TEST #270 Clear Error Counters

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	The message to clear the Maintenance/Test circuit pack's counter for Background Maintenance Failures has been sent.

Hook State Inquiry (#566)

This test ensures that the Maintenance/Test Analog Port maintenance software and call processing agree on the on-/off-hook status of the Maintenance/Test Analog Port.

Table 6-387. TEST #566 Hook State Inquiry

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	ABORT	Switch hook audit timed out. No response was received from the circuit pack for information about the switch hook state. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, replace the circuit pack and repeat the test.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
Any	FAIL	Internal System Error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 2. If the test continues to fail reset the circuit pack via the **busyout board PCSS**, **reset board PCSS**, **release board PCSS** command sequence. For more information, refer to ''busyout board'' on page 5-6, ''reset board'' on page 5-168, and ''release board'' on page 5-155. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
	PASS	Call processing and Maintenance/Test Analog Port maintenance software agree on the Maintenance/Test Analog Port hook state.

Analog Port Sanity Test (#963)

This test verifies that the port circuitry involved in the analog trunk testing on the Maintenance/Test Analog Port is functioning properly.

This test will abort if an ATMS Test Call is in progress on the Maintenance/Test Analog Port when the test is requested.

Table 6-388. TEST #963 Analog Port Sanity Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available.
2500	ABORT	An internal operation failed; the test could not be completed. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
50	FAIL	The switch was unable to communicate with the port circuitry used for analog trunk testing. 1. Reset the circuit pack via the **busyout board PCSS**, **reset board PCSS**, **release board PCSS** command sequence. For more information, refer to ''busyout board'' on page 5-6, ''reset board'' on page 5-168 and ''release board'' on page 5-155. 2. Test the port again via the **test port PCSS01 l** command. See ''test port'' on page 5-284. 3. If the test fails again, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The Maintenance/Test Analog Port analog trunk testing capability is operating correctly.

M/T-BD (Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
M/T-BD	MIN	test board PCSS l	Maintenance Test Circuit Pack
M/T-BD	WRN	release board PCSS	Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN and 2 or 3 for EPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, C, D, or E); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

CAUTION:
In G3iV1.1-286 and G3iV2-386, a TN771D (or later vintage) Maintenance/Test circuit pack must be used.

Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for circuit pack level errors. See also ''M/T-DIG (Maintenance/Test Digital Port) [G3iV1-1.286, G3iV2-386]'' on page 6-821 and ''M/T-PKT (Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port)'' on page 6-834 for related digital port and Packet Bus port information, respectively.

M/T-DIG (Maintenance/Test Digital Port) [G3iV1-1.286, G3iV2-386]

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
M/T-DIG	Minor	test port PCSSpp l	Maintenance/Test Digital Port
M/T-DIG	Warning	release port PCSSpp	Maintenance/Test Digital Port

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN, 2 or, 3 for EPN-1 and 3 for EPN-2); C is the carrier designation (A, B, C, D, or E); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (01, 02, ..., etc.); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01).

The Maintenance/Test Digital Port is a port on the TN771D (or later vintage) Maintenance/Test circuit pack, which is required for G3iV1.1-286 or G3iV2-386. Ports 2 and 3 are Digital Ports. The Maintenance/Test Digital Port provides the ability to perform digital (that is, ISDN-PRI) trunk testing via the TDM Bus. For an ISDN-PRI test call, connections are set up in the system as shown in Figure 6-35 on page 6-822.

When the Maintenance/Test Digital Port is participating in an ISDN-PRI test call, the port sends a stream of pseudo-random data along the connected B-channel. The far end loops back this data, and the Maintenance/Test Digital Port compares the data to that which was sent. Errors are recorded on a bit and block basis. Refer to ''ISDN-TRK (DS1 ISDN Trunk)'' on page 6-693 for more information on ISDN-PRI test calls.

The Maintenance/Test Digital Port maintenance ensures that the digital trunk testing function is operating correctly. The Maintenance/Test Digital Port is alarmed if maintenance determines that the digital port is operating incorrectly.

NOTE:
An alarm on the Maintenance/Test Digital Port reduces service, but does not block it since the ISDN-TRK has other means to determine the health of the ISDN-PRI trunk facility. However, to accurately measure the error performance and to ensure accuracy of the health of the ISDN-PRI trunk, the Maintenance/Test circuit pack should be replaced when a new circuit pack is available.

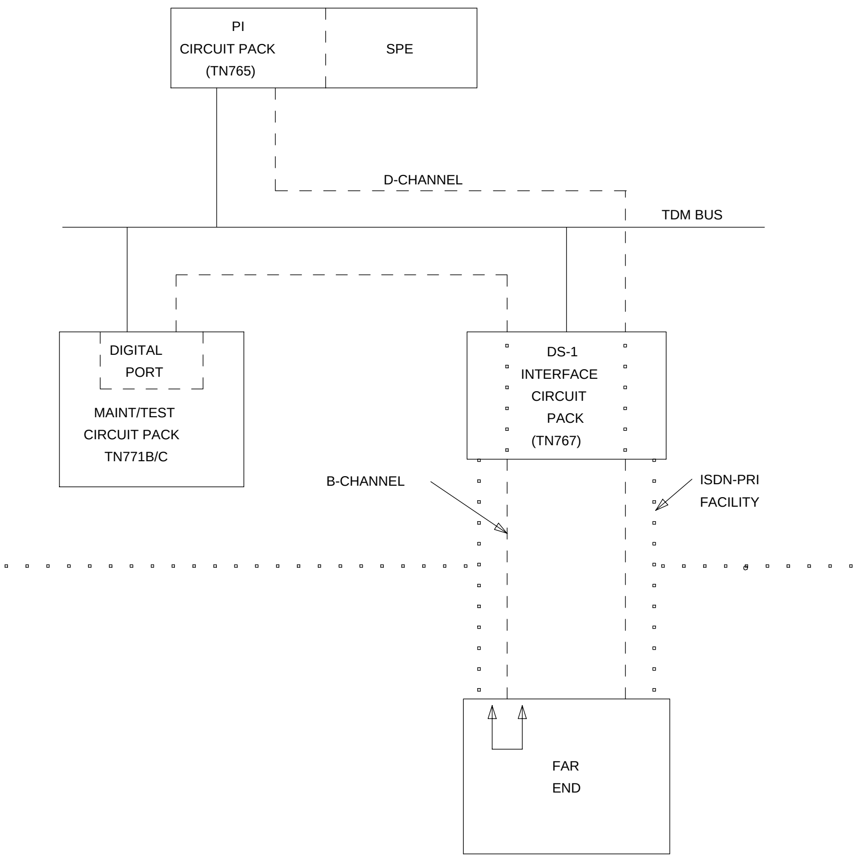

Figure 6-35. ISDN-PRI Outgoing Test Call

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-389. M/T-DIG Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp
1 (a)	41018	none	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
18 (b)	0	busyout port PCSSpp	WARNING	OFF	release port PCSSpp
257 (c)	Any	NPE Crosstalk Test (#9)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
513 (d)	Any	Digital Port Sanity Test (#565)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSS02 r 2
769 (e)	Any	Digital Port Loop Around Test (#13)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp r 3
3840 (f)	Any	Hook State Inquiry Test (#566)			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. This error indicates a hardware failure on the Digital Port circuitry. Replace the Maintenance/Test circuit pack if the alarm is not resolved by the command above.

b. The port has been busied out via the **busyout port PCSSpp** command. (See ''busyout port'' on page 5-13.)

c. This error indicates that Maintenance/Test Digital Port is talking on more than just its assigned time slot. Replace the Maintenance/Test circuit pack.

d. This error indicates that the Maintenance/Test Digital Port has failed its self-test. Since the Digital Port Sanity Test runs only on Port 2, but tests both Ports 2 and 3, both ports are alarmed when the test fails. Note that the command above indicates to test Port 2, even if the error is logged against Port 3.

e. This error indicates that the Maintenance/Test Digital Port has been unable to successfully loop data from a tone generator to a tone detector.

f. This error indicated that call processing records did not agree with on-board records for the hook state (on-/off-hook) of the Maintenance/Test Digital Port. This error is not service-affecting and no action is required.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following tables when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Digital Port Sanity Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-390. M/T DIG System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Digital Port Sanity Test (#565)	X	X	ND
Digital Port Loop Around Test (#13)	X	X	ND
NPE Crosstalk Test (#9)		X	ND
Hook State Inquiry (#566)	X	X	ND
Clear Error Counters (#270)		X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#9)

This test is a modified version of the Digital Line NPE Crosstalk Test used by DIG-LINE maintenance.

One or more NPE reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity, gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one way and/or noisy connections may be observed. This test is part of a port's long test sequence and takes approximately 10 to 20 seconds to complete. This test is a modified version of the Digital Line NPE Crosstalk Test used by DIG-LINE maintenance.

Table 6-391. TEST #9 NPE Cross Talk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid ISDN-PRI test call. Use the **list isdn-testcall** command to determine if the port is in use (if the port is listed in the M/T Port column). (See ''list isdn-testcall'' on page 5-99.) If it is in use, either wait for the test call to complete (as indicated in the Start Time and Duration fields in the above display), or abort the test call with the **clear isdn-testcall tg/mem** command, where **tg/mem** is determined from the B-channel field of the above display. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use, escalate the problem.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out of service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present or some tone detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-391. TEST #9 NPE Cross Talk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a valid ISDN-PRI test call. Use the **list isdn-testcall** command to determine which call is using the port (from the M/T Port column). See ''list isdn-testcall'' on page 5-99. Either wait for the test call to complete (as indicated in the Start Time and Duration fields of the above display), or abort the test call with the **clear isdn-testcall tg/mem** command, where **tg/mem** is determined from the B-channel field of the above display. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use, escalate the problem.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was found to be transmitting in error. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. 1. If the remaining ports are currently not in use (yellow LED is off), try to reset the circuit pack. Then repeat the test. 2. If the test fails again, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and by examining station, trunk, or external wiring.

Digital Port Loop Around Test (#13)

This test is a modification of the Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Test used by Digital Station (DIG-LINE) maintenance. This test does not perform the control channel and secondary information channel loop around tests as described for DIG-LINE, as these data paths do not exist for the Maintenance/Test Digital Port. The primary information channel is tested by first looping back the data channel onto the TDM Bus, and then sending a digital count from the Tone-Clock circuit pack and receiving the same digital count with a general purpose tone detector. A conference test is done next for the primary information channel. This test is the same as Conference Test #6.

Only one value (Pass, Fail, or Abort) is generated as a result of the two tests. If either fails or aborts, the sequence is stopped.

Table 6-392. TEST #13 Digital Port Loop Around Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	The port is in use on a valid ISDN-PRI Test Call. Use the command "list isdn-testcall" on page 5-99 to determine which call is using the port (from the M/T Port column). Either wait for the test call to complete (as indicated in the Start Time and Duration fields in the above display), or abort the test call with the **clear isdn-testcall tg/mem** command, where tg/mem is determined from the B-channel field of the above display. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use, escalate the problem.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions, or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to "TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)" on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat the test at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present, or some tone detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TTR-LEV (TTR Level)" on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TONE-PT (Tone Generator)" on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-392. TEST #13 Digital Port Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid ISDN-PRI Test Call. Use the command “list isdn-testcall” on page 5-99 to determine which call is using the port (from the M/T Port column). Either wait for the test call to complete (as indicated in the Start Time and Duration fields of the above display), or abort the test call with the **clear isdn-testcall tg/mem** command, where tg/mem is determined from the B-channel field of the above display. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use, escalate the problem.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the test at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
7	FAIL	Conference test failed on the primary information channel. In most cases, the user may not notice a disruption in service. 1. Run the circuit pack tests to check the Tone Generator circuit pack and the Tone Detector circuit pack via the **test board PCSS** command. 2. Resolve any problems that are detected on the Tone Generator circuit pack or Tone Detector circuit pack. 3. If the Tone Generator and Tone Detector circuit packs are functioning properly, and the test still fails, replace the Maintenance/Test circuit pack.
14	FAIL	The primary information channel is not transmitting properly. User impact may range from nothing to not being able to use this port. 1. Run the circuit pack tests to check the Tone Generator circuit pack and the Tone Detector circuit pack using **test board PCSS**. 2. Resolve any problems that are detected on the Tone Generator circuit pack or Tone Detector circuit pack. 3. If the Tone Generator and Tone Detector circuit packs are functioning properly, and the test still fails, replace the Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack.
	PASS	The Maintenance/Test Digital Port digital trunk testing capability is operating correctly.

Clear Error Counters (#270)

This test is not an actual test in the strict sense of the word. Many circuit packs have counters in the Angel firmware. These counters are used so that Control Channel Message Set (CCMS) messages are not continuously sent uplink. Using this method, the message is sent once, when the counter reaches some preset threshold, and then not sent again until the counter is cleared.

The ports on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack continually run self-tests, whenever the port is idle. The Angel uses a counter so that the Background Maintenance Failure message is only sent uplink once (this keeps a failed port/circuit pack from flooding the SPE with a string of messages). This test is used to clear the counter, so that if the port continues to fail during or after SPE-demanded testing, the Angel sends a message to indicate that fact.

This test is only used to send a message to the Angel on the Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack. Therefore, this test should never abort or fail.

Table 6-393. TEST #270 Clear Error Counters

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
Any	ABORT	This test should never abort.
Any	FAIL	This test should never fail. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The message to clear the Maintenance/Test circuit pack's counter for Background Maintenance Failures has been sent.

Digital Port Sanity Test (#565)

This test verifies that the port circuitry involved in the digital trunk testing on the Maintenance/Test Digital Port is functioning properly. This circuitry is common to both Maintenance/Test Digital Ports on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack. Therefore, this test is only run for Port 2. The test aborts when run on Port 3, as described in Table 6-394 on page 6-830.

This test operates by connecting the two Maintenance/Test Digital Ports on the TDM Bus so that they talk and listen to each other. Then four self-tests are attempted: (a) sending data from Port 2 to Port 3 in asynchronous mode; (b) sending data from Port 3 to Port 2 in asynchronous mode; (c) sending data from Port 2 to Port 3 in synchronous mode; and (d) sending data from Port 3 to Port 2 in synchronous mode. The test passes if all four of these self-tests are successful. The test stops as soon as any one of these self-tests fails.

This test aborts if an ISDN Test Call is in progress on either Maintenance/Test Digital Port when the test is requested, or if an ISDN Test Call is initiated while the Digital Port Sanity Test is in progress.

Table 6-394. TEST #565 Digital Port Sanity Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	One of the Maintenance/Test Digital Ports is busy with background maintenance. 1. Either wait for the port to become idle, or busyout both Maintenance/Test Digital Ports on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack via the **busyout port** **PCSS02** and **busyout port** **PCSS03** commands, respectively. 2. Release the ports (if they were busied out) via the **release port** **PCSS02** and **release port** **PCSS03** commands, respectively. 3. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions, or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to the ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM Bus errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors, and if not handling heavy traffic, repeat the test at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid ISDN-PRI Test Call. Use the command ''list isdn-testcall'' on page 5-99 to determine which call is using the port (from the M/T Port column). Either wait for the test call to complete (as indicated in the Start Time and Duration fields of the above display), or abort the test call with the **clear isdn-testcall tg/mem** command, where **tg/mem** is determined from the B-channel field of the above display.

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Table 6-394. TEST #565 Digital Port Sanity Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1019	ABORT	An ISDN Test Call is in progress using this Maintenance/Test circuit pack. The Maintenance/Test circuit pack cannot perform a self-test on one of its Digital Ports while an ISDN Test Call is using either of the Digital Ports. Use the list isdn-testcall command to determine which call is using the port (form the M/T Port column). Either wait for the test call to complete (as indicated in the Start Time and Duration fields of the above display), or abort the test call with the **clear isdn-testcall tg/mem** command, where **tg/mem** is determined from the B-channel field of the above display. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use, escalate the problem.
1138	ABORT	This test does not run on Port 3 of the Maintenance/Test circuit pack. This test runs only on Port 2. Look at the results of the Digital Port Sanity Test for Port 2. 1. Run the command again for Port 2 via the **test port PCSS02** or **test port PCSS02 l** command.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available.
2500	ABORT	An internal operation failed; the test could not be completed. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-394. TEST #565 Digital Port Sanity Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
50	FAIL	The switch was unable to communicate with the port circuitry used for digital trunk testing.
100	FAIL	Data was not sent from Port 2 to Port 3 successfully in asynchronous mode.
101	FAIL	Data was not sent from Port 3 to Port 2 successfully in asynchronous mode.
102	FAIL	Data was not sent from Port 2 to Port 3 successfully in synchronous mode.
103	FAIL	Data was not sent from Port 3 to Port 2 successfully in synchronous mode. 1. Reset the circuit pack via the **busyout board PCSS**, **reset board PCSS**, **release board PCSS** command sequence. 2. Test the port again via the **test port PCSS02 l** command. 3. If the test fails again, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The Maintenance/Test Digital Port digital trunk testing capability is operating correctly.

Hook State Inquiry (#566)

This test ensures that the Maintenance/Test Digital Port maintenance software and call processing agree on the on-/off-hook status of the Maintenance/Test Digital Port.

Table 6-395. TEST #566 Hook State Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	ABORT	Switch hook audit timed out. No response was received from the circuit pack for information about the switch hook state. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, replace the circuit pack and repeat the test.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	Internal System Error. This test should never return a failure. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail reset the circuit pack via the **busyout board PCSS**, **reset board PCSS**, **release board PCSS** command sequence. 3. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Call processing and Maintenance/Test Digital Port maintenance software agree on the Maintenance/Test Digital Port hook state.

M/T-PKT (Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
M/T-PKT	Minor	test port PCSSpp l	Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port
M/T-PKT	Warning	release port PCSSpp	Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN and 2 or 3 for EPN); C is the carrier designation (A, B, C, D, or E); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (01, 02, ..., etc.); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01).

The Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port is a port (always Port #4) on the TN771D (or later vintage) Maintenance/Test circuit pack, which is required for G3iV1.1-286 or G3iV2-386. The Packet Bus port provides the following Packet Bus maintenance functions:

- Packet Bus fault detection - the ability to detect faults (for example, shorts, open leads) on the Packet Bus autonomously (that is, without SPE involvement).
- Packet Bus reconfiguration - the ability to swap faulty leads with spare leads autonomously so that the Packet Bus remains operational. This is accomplished by sending messages to all Packet circuit packs [for example, ISDN-BRI (TN556)] telling them which spare leads to use on the Packet Bus.

Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port maintenance ensures that these maintenance functions are operating correctly. The Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port is alarmed if maintenance determines that the port's maintenance functions are operating incorrectly.

When Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port maintenance determines that the Packet Bus Port is defective, the Packet Bus fault detection and Packet Bus reconfiguration functions provided by the port are turned off.

Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port maintenance interacts with Packet Bus maintenance. Therefore, there may be alarms on the Packet Bus when there is a fault on the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port. Refer to ''PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)'' on page 6-908 for further information.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-396. M/T-PKT Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp
1 (a)	41018	none	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
18 (b)	0	busyout port PCSSpp	WARNING	OFF	release port PCSSpp
257 (c)	Any	none	MINOR	ON	
513 (d)	Any	Packet Bus Port Health Inquiry Test (#567)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp r 3

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. This error indicates a hardware failure with the port circuitry which provides the Packet Bus maintenance functions. Replace the Maintenance/Test circuit pack if the alarm is not resolved by the test command above.

b. The port has been busied out via the **busyout port PCSSpp** command.

c. This error indicates that the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port has reconfigured the Packet Bus (that is, swapped a bad lead to a spare). Note that this error is sent up whenever the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port is initialized (since the Packet Bus Port reconfigures the Packet Bus to whatever state it determines the Packet Bus is in). This occurs if the circuit pack is inserted, if the system is restarted, or if the port is released from a busyout state. Therefore, it is normal for this error to be present in the error log.

   If the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port reconfigures the Packet Bus 12 times within 15 minutes, a Minor alarm is raised. When the Minor alarm is raised, this is an indication that the Packet Bus maintenance functions are not operating correctly, or that many changes are taking place on the Packet Bus (that is, circuit pack insertion or removal). If the system has been in a stable state for more than 15 minutes, try the following procedures:

1. Reset the Maintenance/Test circuit pack from the Manager I terminal, as follows:
   - Enter the **busyout board PCSS** command.
   - Enter the **reset board PCSS** command.
   - Enter the **release board PCSS** command.
2. Wait 15 minutes.
3. If the error recurs, replace the Maintenance/Test circuit pack.

When this alarm is active, the yellow LED is in one of three states:

- If there is no activity on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack, the yellow LED is off. It is OK to replace the Maintenance/Test circuit pack.
- If there is an indication of an uncorrectable fault on the Packet Bus, the yellow LED will be blinking at a rate of 1 Hz. It is OK to replace the Maintenance/Test circuit pack. Ignore the Packet Bus error indication, since the Maintenance/Test circuit pack has been determined to be defective.
- If there is other activity on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack (that is, ISDN Test Call), or if there is an indication of a correctable fault on the Packet Bus, the yellow LED will be on steady. If there is an ISDN Test Call in progress, it must be halted via the **clear isdnpri-testcall grp/member** command prior to replacing the circuit pack. Ignore the Packet Bus error indication, since the Maintenance/Test circuit pack has been determined to be defective.

d. This error indicates a failure of the Packet Bus Port Health Inquiry Test. Either the Packet Bus Port has reported a self-test failure, or the SPE is able to communicate with the Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack but not with the Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack Packet Bus Port. Refer to the description of the Packet Bus Port Health Inquiry Test, and follow the instructions indicated for the failure code that matches the Aux Data field.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following tables when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Packet Bus Port Health Inquiry Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-397. M/T-PKT System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Packet Bus Port Health Inquiry Test (#567)	X	X	ND
Clear Error Counters (#270)		X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Clear Error Counters (#270)

This test is not an actual test in the strict sense of the word. Many circuit packs have counters in the Angel firmware. These counters are used so that CCMS (Control Channel Message Set) messages are not continuously sent uplink. Using this method, the message are sent once, when the counter reaches some preset threshold, and then not sent again until the counter is cleared.

The ports on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack continually run self-tests, whenever the port is idle. The Angel uses a counter so that the Background Maintenance Failure message is only sent uplink once (this keeps a failed port/circuit pack from flooding the SPE with a string of messages). This test is used to clear the counter, so that if the port continues to fail during or after SPE-demanded testing, the Angel sends a message to indicate that fact.

This test is only used to send a message to the Angel on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack. Therefore, this test should never abort or fail.

Table 6-398. TEST #270 Clear Error Counters

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
Any	ABORT	This test should never abort.
Any	FAIL	This test should never fail. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The message to clear the Maintenance/Test circuit pack's counter for Background Maintenance Failures has been sent.

Packet Bus Port Health Inquiry Test (#567)

This test verifies that the Packet Bus fault detection maintenance function of the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port is functioning properly. This is done by having the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port perform a self-test. If this self-test passes, then the Packet Bus Port Health Inquiry Test passes. If the self-test fails, or the SPE cannot communicate with the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port, then the test fails.

Table 6-399. TEST #567 Packet Bus Port Health Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources necessary to run this test are not available.
2500	ABORT	An internal operation failed; the test could not be completed. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-399. TEST #567 Packet Bus Port Health Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2059	FAIL	The Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port has reported a failure of the on-board self-test.
2060	FAIL	The Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port has reported an invalid state for the Packet Bus.
2061	FAIL	The SPE cannot communicate with the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port, but is able to communicate with the Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack. 1. Retry the command. 2. If the test continues to fail, replace the Maintenance/Test circuit pack and retry the command. 3. If the test continues to fail, refer to "PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)" on page 6-908 to determine if the M/T-PKT failure is being caused by a Packet Bus fault.
	PASS	The Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port Packet Bus fault detection capability is operating correctly.

OPS-LINE (DS1 OPS Line)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
OPS-LINE	MINOR	test station <ext> l	DS1OPS Line
OPS-LINE	WARNING	test station <ext>	DS1OPS Line

An analog Off-Premises Station (OPS) can be connected to the system through a DS1 link. A TN767 DS1 Interface circuit pack supports up to 24 DS1OPSs. Since the DS1OPS is an analog telephone set, a channel multiplexer is necessary as the remote DS1 endpoint that converts the digital signal of a DS1 port to the OPS Line and vice versa. See Figure 6-36 for details.

The DS1OPS Line Maintenance provides a strategy to maintain an OPS Line via a port of the DS1 Interface circuit pack. The strategy covers initialization tests, periodic tests, system technician-demanded tests, and alarm resolution and escalation. Two service states are specified in a DS1OPS Line maintenance. They are: *out-of-service* in which the line is in a deactivated state and cannot be used for either incoming or outgoing calls; *in-service* in which the line is in an activated state and can be used for both incoming and outgoing calls. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack is out-of-service, then all lines on the DS1 Interface circuit pack are put into the out-of-service state, and a Warning alarm is raised.

For maintenance of the remote DS1 endpoint (for example, Channel Division Multiplexer, D4 Channel Bank), refer to the maintenance documentation from its vendor for details.

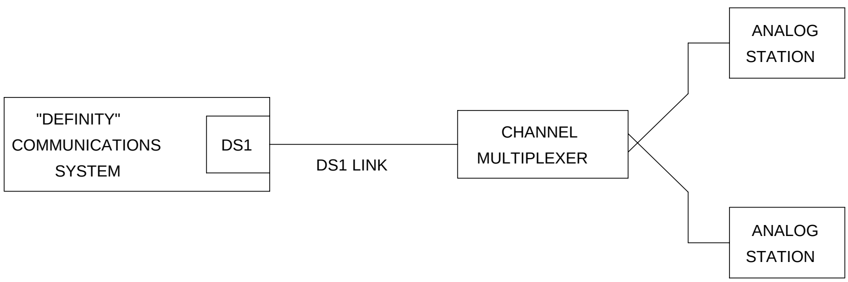

Figure 6-36. DS1 OPS Line Interactions

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-400. DS1 OPS Maintenance Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test station <ext> sh r 1
15 (a)	Any	Audit and Update Test (#36)			
18 (b)	0	busyout station <ext>	WARNING	OFF	release station <ext>
130 (c)		None	WARNING	ON	test station <ext>
1281		Conference Circuit Test (#7)	MINOR	ON	test station <ext> l
1537		NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MINOR	ON	test station <ext> l
1793 (d)					test circuit pack PCSS l

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. This is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction. Run the Short Test Sequence and investigate associated errors (if any).

b. The DS1OPS Line has been busied out by a **busyout station <ext>** command. No calls can be made on this line.

c. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

d. Error Type 1793 indicates a problem with the DS1 Interface circuit pack. Since there is no error against the OPS-LINE port, no alarm is raised against the OPS-LINE port. However, there should be errors logged against the DS1 Interface circuit pack. Look for DS1-BD errors in the Hardware Error Log and follow procedures provided in the DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack) Maintenance documentation.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *NPE Crosstalk Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-401. DS1 OPS System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Conference Circuit Test (#7)		X	ND
DS1OPS Switchhook Inquiry Test (#312)	X	X	ND
Audit and Update Test (#36)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually only part of a port's Long Test Sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-402. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate system resources to run this test or an internal system error (software) occurred. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-402. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. Use **status station** or **status trunk** command to determine when the port is available for testing. (Refer to "status station" on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to "TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)" on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TTR-LEV (TTR Level)" on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TONE-PT (Tone Generator)" on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The test was aborted because the port was seized by a user for a valid call. Use **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to an already existing error on the specific port or due to a more general error on the circuit pack. 1. Examine the error log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the already existing error. (Error code 1793 indicates a problem with the DS1 interface board, and any problems on the associated DS1-BD or UDS1-BD should be resolved first.)

Continued on next page

Table 6-402. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test aborts with error code 2000 again, run short test sequence on the associated DS1-BD or UDS1-BD. If tests 138 through 145 on the associated DS1-BD or UDS1-BD are also aborting with error code 2000, hyperactivity on the board or facility is indicated. In this case, the hyperactivity problem should be dealt with first.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The test failed. This can be due to on-board or off-board problems. Off-board problems of concern include EXP-INTF faults, TDM-BUS faults, and faults associated with the tone detectors/tone generators. Clear all off-board problems before replacing the board. Keep in mind that a TDM-BUS problem is usually the result of a faulty board connected to the backplane or bent pins on the backplane. 1. Look for TONE-BD and/or TONE-PT errors in the error log. If present, refer to the TONE-BD Maintenance documentation and to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 2. Retest when the faults from step 1 are cleared.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and by examining station, trunk, or external wiring.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

Conference Circuit Test (#7)

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The Conference Circuit Test verifies that the NPE channel for the port being tested can correctly perform the conferencing function. The NPE is instructed to listen to several different tones and conference the tones together. The resulting signal is then measured by a Tone Detector port. If the level of the tone is within a certain range, the test passes.

Table 6-403. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. Use the **status station** or **status trunk** command to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The test was aborted because the system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system might be under heavy traffic conditions, or it might have time slots out of service due to TDM-BUS errors. (The **status health** command may be used to determine whether the system is experiencing heavy traffic.) Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors, is not handling heavy traffic, and the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present or some of the tone detectors may be out of service. Issue the **list measurements tone-receiver** command to display basic information about the system's tone receivers. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the error log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the error log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-403. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use **status station** or **status trunk** command to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1018	ABORT	The test was disabled via translation. 1. You may want to determine why the test has been disabled before you enable it. 2. To enable the test for the particular analog station being tested, enter the **change station extension** command, and then change the `Test` field on the Station form to **y**.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to an already existing error on the specific port or due to a more general error on the circuit pack. 1. Examine the error log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the already existing error. (Error code 1793 indicates a problem with the DS1 interface board, and any problems on the associated DS1-BD or UDS1-BD should be resolved first.)
2000	ABORT	The test was aborted because response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test aborts with error code 2000 again, run short test sequence on the associated DS1-BD or UDS1-BD. If tests 138 through 145 on the associated DS1-BD or UDS1-BD are also aborting with error code 2000, hyperactivity on the board or facility is indicated. In this case, the hyperactivity problem should be dealt with first.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-403. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

<table>
<tr><th>Error Code</th><th>Test Result</th><th>Description/ Recommendation</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>FAIL</td><td>The NPE of the tested port did not conference the tones correctly. This can cause noisy and unreliable connections.
1. Enter the list configuration board PCSS command. If the circuit pack is a TN767B vintage 8 or 9, replace the circuit pack with a TN767C V3 or later. The error log may have error type 1281 entries.
2. Test all administered trunks on the board. If one fails, this could be an off-board problem (such as an incoming seizure or an off-hook port seizure during the test). Retest the board.
3. If all of the ports fail, check the CARR-POW (see note below).
4. If several ports fail, check the error log for TONE-BD or TONE-PT errors. If there are such errors, take the appropriate action. When the TONE errors have cleared, rerun the test.
5. If the retry passes and troubles have been reported, coordinate isolation with the far-end PBX. Make sure that the near-end and far-end switches and any NTCE equipment (the CSUs) have the correct administration.
6. Replace the circuit pack.
NOTE:
If the conference circuit test fails for all ports on a circuit pack, a -5 volt power problem is indicated.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>PASS</td><td>The port can correctly conference multiple connections. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and by examining station, trunk, or external wiring.</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>NO BOARD</td><td>The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted.
1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the list config command, and resolve any problems that are found.
2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the busyout board command.
3. Issue the reset board command.
4. Issue the release busy board command.
5. Issue the test board long command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.</td></tr>
</table>

Audit and Update Test (#36)

This test sends port level translation data from switch processor to the DS1 Interface circuit pack to assure that the trunk's translation is correct. Translation updates include the following data: trunk type (in/out), dial type, timing parameters, and signaling bits enabled. The port audit operation verifies the consistency of the current state of the trunk as kept in the DS1 Interface circuit pack and in the switch software.

Table 6-404. TEST #36 Audit and Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	The test was aborted because system resources required to run this test were not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1006	ABORT	The test was aborted because the station is out of service. This condition may be accompanied by an error type 18 entry in the error log. You may want to determine why the station was taken out of service. (When stations are taken out of service by maintenance software, the problems that preceded that point must be cleared.) 1. Use the **status station** command to check the service state of the port. If the port is indeed out of service, enter the **release station** command to bring the station back into service. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 3. If the test continues to abort, and the service state indicates that the station is in service and idle, escalate the problem.

Continued on next page

Table 6-404. TEST #36 Audit and Update Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	The test was aborted because response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test aborts with error code 2000 again, run short test sequence on the associated DS1-BD or UDS1-BD. If tests 138 through 145 on the associated DS1-BD or UDS1-BD are also aborting with error code 2000, hyperactivity on the board or facility is indicated. In this case, the hyperactivity problem should be dealt with first.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
7 or 8	FAIL	Test failed due to internal system error. Do not replace port board. ■ Error code 7: the failure occurred during station translation download (to DS1 Interface circuit pack). ■ Error code 8: the failure occurred during station ringer update. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Trunk translation has been updated successfully. The current trunk states kept in the DS1 Interface circuit pack and switch software are consistent.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

DS1 OPS Switchhook Inquiry Test (#312)

This test initiates the Switchhook Audit Test. The test queries the switchhook state of the Off-Premises-Station in switch software. If the state in switch software disagrees with the state on the DS1 Interface circuit pack. The state in the switch software is updated to match the state on the DS1 Interface circuit pack.

Table 6-405. TEST #312 DS1OPS Switchhook Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **status station** command to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	Test failed due to incompatible configuration administered in station administration. 1. Verify the station administration is the station assigned to Port 24 of the DS1 Interface circuit pack while common channel signaling is specified.
1006	ABORT	The test was aborted because the station is out of service. This condition may be accompanied by an error type 18 entry in the error log. You may want to determine why the station was taken out of service. (When stations are taken out of service by maintenance software, the problems that led up to that must be cleared.) 1. Use the **status station** command to check the state of the port. If the port is indeed out of service, enter the **release station** command to bring the station back into service. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 3. If the test continues to abort, and the station is in the in-service/idle state, escalate the problem.
1020	ABORT	The DS1 Interface circuit pack is out-of-service. 1. Look for DS1-BD errors in Hardware Error Log. If present, refer to ''DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-479. 2. Retry the command.

Continued on next page

Table 6-405. TEST #312 DS1OPS Switchhook Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	The test was aborted because response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test aborts with error code 2000 again, run short test sequence on the associated DS1-BD or UDS1-BD. If tests 138 through 145 on the associated DS1-BD or UDS1-BD are also aborting with error code 2000, hyperactivity on the board or facility is indicated. In this case, the hyperactivity problem should be dealt with first.
2012 2100	ABORT ABORT	The test was aborted due to a system error. Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1	FAIL	Internal System Error. 1. Look for DS1-BD errors in the Hardware Error Log. If present, refer to "DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)" on page 6-479. 2. If a channel multiplexer is used as the remote DS1 endpoint to which the station connects, refer to the multiplexer vendor's maintenance document for diagnosis. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times
	PASS	The station hook states in both switch software and DS1 Interface circuit pack are consistent.
0 2012	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, dispatch to check to ensure that there is a valid board inserted.

PDMODULE, TDMODULE (Data Module)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
PDMODULE[2,3]	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	Processor Data Module
PDMODULE	WARNING	test port PCSSpp sh	Processor Data Module
TDMODULE[2, 3]	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	Trunk Data Module
TDMODULE	WARNING	test port PCSSpp sh	Trunk Data Module

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN and 2 or 3 for EPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, C, D, or E); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01).
2. The DTDM is considered to be part of the DIG-LINE MO. Refer to the Digital Line testing section for DTDM or linked Data Adapter (DA) failures.
3. Some of the alarms that are logged due to PDMODULE and TDMODULE test failures may be related to circuit pack problems reported during the Common Port Circuit Pack testing phase. Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for information about testing the Digital Line circuit packs.

As illustrated in Figure 6-37, data modules provide an interface between the system TN754, TN784, TN413 [G3iV2-386], or TN754 [G3iV2-386] Digital Line circuit pack and data equipment such as terminals, host computers, and modems. Data modules are used for both dial-up and permanent circuit-switched data calls. DA data modules provide this interface when the system uses a TN2136 [G3iV2-386] Digital Line circuit pack.

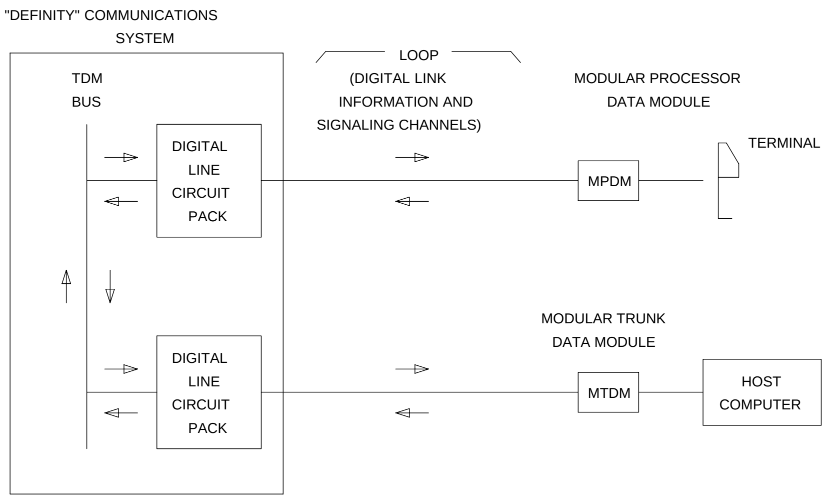

Figure 6-37. Typical Data Module Application

The MPDM provides an interface for Data Terminal Equipment (terminals), and the MTDM (see Note) provides an interface for Data Communications Equipment (transmission equipment such as modems).

NOTE:
Early versions of these data modules were referred to as PDMs and TDMs, respectively. Later models are designed to provide various customer interfaces through the use of interchangeable interface modules and, therefore, are called modular data modules. Both versions are supported by the tests described in this section.

The PBX loop or digital link between a data module and the Digital Line port supports two logical information channels and one signaling channel. MPDMs and MTDMs use the primary information channel for data communications and the signaling channel for dialing and call supervision. The secondary information channel can be used to support a second data module on a shared digital port.

Data modules are not only used for data calls between terminals, computers, and data communications equipment, but are also used as interfaces to equipment associated with system features such as System Administration, CDR, MCS, ACD, DCS, and AUDIX. Maintenance tests for data modules associated with those services are covered by tests other than those described here. (See PI-LINK, PMS-PRNT/JNL-PRNT, and PMS-LINK maintenance documentation.)

Maintenance of MPDMs and MTDMs is closely related to, and interacts with, the Digital Line circuit pack maintenance in some instances and some of the results of testing MPDMs and MTDMs may be affected by the health of the Digital Line circuit pack. This interaction should be kept in mind when investigating the cause of reported data module problems.

Data modules provide a variety of option switches to allow the customer to select data rates, parity, keyboard dialing, local, and remote loop back, etc. An incorrect setting of those switches does not affect error and alarm information or test results described in this section, but it may result in an inoperable condition. Refer to the Installation Manual provided with the data module for more information about those options.

The DA data module provides an AT (Hayes) type interface that allows the customer to select data rates, parity, local, interface mode (**linked** to digital phone or **stand-alone**), and remote loop back, etc. An incorrect selection does not affect error and alarm information or test results described in this section, but it may result in an inoperable condition.

There are instances in this document where the service state of a data module is mentioned. It is helpful to understand what is meant by the different service states that may exist. An explanation of these service states follows:

- Out-of-Service—The port, and thus the data module, have been removed from service. A busyout of a port or removal of the associated Digital Line circuit pack causes the data module to be placed in the out-of-service state. Failure of the NPE Crosstalk Test (Test #9) also takes a port out-of-service.
- Disconnected—The port is administered but the associated digital link does not respond. An administered port is put in a disconnected state after system booting or circuit pack insertion, until a “link reset pass” message is received from firmware on the associated circuit pack.
- In-Service—Once the PBX software has received a “link reset pass” message from the Digital Line port, the port is placed in the in-service state. In case the “link reset pass” message is missed, and an off-hook message is received while the port is in the disconnected state, maintenance software runs an ID request test and the port is put back in service if a correct response is received.

  If the link is disconnected, the port returns to the disconnect state. Note that it takes a few minutes (less than five) for the state of a data module port to change from in-service to disconnected after the data module is disconnected from the local PBX loop.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

PDMODULE and TDMODULE Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1 (a)	40987	None	WARNING	OFF	
1 (b)	1 to 20	None	WARNING	OFF	
15 (c)	Any	None			
18 (d)	0	busyout port PCSSpp	WARNING	OFF	release port PCSSpp
257 (e)	40971	None			
513[2]	0	Data Module Audits Test (#17)	WARNING (j)	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 6
769 (f)	40988	None	WARNING	OFF	
1281	Any	Data Module Audits Test (#17)	WARNING	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 4
1537 (g)	40968	None	WARNING	OFF	
1793		Information Channel and Control Channel Loop Around Test (#13)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
2049		NPE Crosstalk Test (#9)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
2305 (h)	32770	None			
2305 (i)	40967	None			
2561		Data Module Internal Loop Around Test (#175)	WARNING	OFF	test port PCSSpp l r 5
2817 (k)		Link GPP Loop (183) Against Links	MAJOR	ON	
3841 (l)		NONE			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. G3iV1.1-286 and G3iV2-386 only.

Notes:

a. Could experience a noisy port or link. This is an off-board problem detected by the port circuit. Check for faulty wiring, check for a defective data module, or reduce the cabling distance between the data module and the PBX (5000 feet for 24-gauge wire and 4000 feet for 26-gauge wire; see Note). If the problem still exists, replace the circuit pack. Once the problem has been resolved, the alarm is retired automatically within 60 minutes.

   The DA module is not phantom-powered from the port and hence its range is limited by the Italtel digital phone's limit (0.7 km, 2300 feet, on 26-gauge wire or 1.8 km, 5900 feet, on 22-gauge, 0.6 mm, wire) if in **linked mode**, or by the maximum length of loop allowed from the Digital Line Interface (DLI) component (up to 3.5 km, about 2 miles, with 22-gauge, 0.6 mm, wire) if in **stand-alone mode**.

   NOTE:
   Refer to the *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 1 and Generic 3i Wiring* (555-204-111).

b. This error type and auxiliary data occur when at least 15 off-board problems have been detected with the link to the data module. When an error with the link is detected, an on-board counter is incremented.

   The user could experience a noisy port or link. This is an off-board problem detected by the port circuit. Check for faulty wiring, check for a faulty data module, or reduce the cabling distance between the data module and the PBX (5000 feet for 24-gauge wire and 4000 feet for 26-gauge wire; see the next Note). If the problem still exists, replace the circuit pack. Once the problem has been resolved, the alarm is retired automatically within 60 minutes.

   The DA module is not phantom-powered from the port and hence its range is limited by the Italtel digital phone's limit (0.7 km, 2300 feet, on 26-gauge wire or 1.8 km, 5900 feet, on 22-gauge, 0.6 mm, wire) if in **linked mode**, or by the maximum length of loop allowed from the Digital Line Interface (DLI) component (up to 3.5 km, about 2 miles, with 22-gauge, 0.6 mm, wire) if in **stand-alone mode**.

   NOTE:
   Refer to the *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 1 and Generic 3i Wiring* (555-204-111).

c. This is an internal type error that occurs when an audit request fails.

d. This error type is logged when the port in question is busied out by maintenance personnel. Make sure that the port is released from busyout.

e. There are problems with transmitting to the data module. This is usually an on-board problem and can be ignored if no user complaints are received. Otherwise, check for faulty wiring.

f. This error indicates that EPF has been turned off due to the overcurrent condition at the data module. Make sure that the data module is connected. Look for faulty wiring or a defective data module, or reduce the cabling distance between the data module and the PBX (5000 feet for 24-gauge wire and 4000 feet for 26-gauge wire; see Note). If the problem still exists, it may be due to the fact that the PTC is in the “tripped” position due to a short on the power line. This can be corrected by removing the short, unplugging the data module from the wall for about 30 seconds, and plugging it back in. If the problem persists, replace the Digital Line circuit pack. Once the problem has been resolved, the alarm is retired after a predetermined period of time since this counter uses a “leaky bucket” strategy.

The DA module is not phantom-powered from the port and hence its range is limited by the Italtel digital phone’s limit (0.7 km, 2300 feet, on 26-gauge wire or 1.8 km, 5900 feet, on 22-gauge, 0.6 mm, wire) if in **linked mode**, or by the maximum length of loop allowed from the Digital Line Interface (DLI) component (up to 3.5 km, about 2 miles, with 22-gauge, 0.6 mm, wire) if in **stand-alone mode**.

NOTE:
Refer to the *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 1 and Generic 3i Wiring* (555-204-111).

g. An in-line maintenance error has generated an off-board warning due to some problem with the link to the data module. This can be ignored if no user complaints are received. Otherwise, make sure the data module is connected, check for faulty wiring, check for a defective data module, or reduce the cabling distance between the data module and the PBX (5000 feet for 24-gauge wire and 4000 feet for 26-gauge wire, see Note). If the problem still exists, replace the circuit pack. Once the problem has been resolved, the alarm is retired automatically within 90 minutes.

The DA module is not phantom-powered from the port and hence its range is limited by the Italtel digital phone’s limit (0.7 km, 2300 feet, on 26-gauge wire or 1.8 km, 5900 feet, on 22-gauge, 0.6 mm, wire) if in **linked mode**, or by the maximum length of loop allowed from the Digital Line Interface (DLI) component (up to 3.5 km, about 2 miles, with 22-gauge, 0.6 mm, wire) if in **stand-alone mode**.

NOTE:
Refer to the *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 1 and Generic 3i Wiring* (555-204-111).

h. This indicates that the data equipment went off-hook while the associated link was being initialized (in a disconnected state). Use the **status data-module** command on page 5-205 to determine the state of the data module. The off-hook should have changed the service state to in-service. No system technician action is necessary.

i. This is the resulting code that is generated when the link between the circuit pack and the data module is successfully reset. The link is normally reset when the circuit pack associated with an administered port is first plugged in (assuming that the data module is already in place and connected to the associated port), when a port is first administered (assuming the associated circuit pack is plugged in and that the data module is connected to the associated port), or when a data module is first connected to an administered port. No system technician action is necessary.

j. This warning off-board alarm occurs only for G3iV1.1-286 or G3iV2-386. The alarm occurs when it appears to the system that a DCP endpoint has been disconnected.

k. A DCP endpoint may have been disconnected.

l. This endpoint is part of processor link. Link initialization has failed (or demand test for #183 for PI links has failed) and is indicating the associated PDM as the cause. Check the PDM, the wiring to the PDM and the link to the far end (i.e. AUDIX DCS, etc.) to resolve the problem.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Data Module Internal Loop Around Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

For example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Data Module Internal Loop Around Test (#175)		X	ND
Network Processing Element Crosstalk Test (#9)		X	ND
Information and Control Channel Loop Around Test (#13)		X	ND
Data Module Audits Test (#17)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#9)

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. If a secondary data module is assigned, it is tested after the primary data module. If either test fails, both data modules are taken out of service This test usually runs only during the Long Test Sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-406. TEST #9 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	ABORT	During testing of the primary information channel, system resources may not have been available. Check the port status. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command on page 5-72 to determine the station extension of the port. Use the **status station** command on page 5-228 to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for this test. You must wait until the port is idle. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command on page 5-72 to determine the extension of the data module port. Use the **status data-module** command on page 5-205 to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. (Refer to the "status commands" sections in Chapter 5, ''Maintenance Commands for DEFINITY ONE'' for a full description of all possible states). You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat the test at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-406. TEST #9 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TTR-LEV (TTR Level)" on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "TONE-PT (Tone Generator)" on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command on page 5-72 to determine the extension of the data module port. Use the **status data-module** command on page 5-205 to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. (Refer to the "status commands" sections in Chapter 5, "Maintenance Commands for DEFINITY ONE" for a full description of all possible states). You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use, escalate the problem.
1020	ABORT	Test disabled via background testing. Use **status data-module** command on page 5-205 to determine when the data module is available for testing.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2020	ABORT	The test did not run due to a previously existing error on the specific port or a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the previously existing error.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2500	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-406. TEST #9 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1,2	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was found to be transmitting in Error Log. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. Failure Code 1 indicates that the Crosstalk Test failed on the primary channel. Failure Code 2 indicates that the Crosstalk Test failed on the secondary channel. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. 1. To be sure that this is not an intermittent problem, repeat this test up to a maximum of 10 times and verify that it continues to pass. 2. If complaints still exist, examine the data module, connections, and wiring.

Information and Control Channel Local Loop Test (#13)

This is a set of four tests that check the operation of the information and control channels used between the SPE and the Digital Line port circuit.

NOTE:
This is an Internal Loop Around test only and does not check building wiring. Use Test #175 for external loop around tests to the data module.

1. The SPE first sends a message to the on-board microprocessor to loop around both the information and control channels for the port. Then, the primary information channel loop back test is run. The test is performed by sending a digital count from the Tone-Clock circuit pack on the primary channel time slot and receiving the same digital count with a GPTD. The digital count looks like transparent data to the on-board microprocessor.
2. With the port still in loop around mode, the S channel Loop Around Test is performed next. This test consists of sending four different transparent patterns to the on-board microprocessor, receiving them back, and comparing them.
3. The third test is a Loop Around Test for the secondary (alternate) channel. It is not performed for data modules since this channel is not used by MPDMs, MTDMs, and stand-alone DA's [G3iV2-386].
4. A Conference Test is done next for the primary channel. This test is the same as the Analog Line Terminal/Port Conference Test (#6).

Only one value (Pass, Fail, or Abort) is generated as a result of four tests run. If any test fails or aborts, the sequence is stopped.

Table 6-407. TEST #13 Information and Control Channel Local Loop Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run test are not available. Port may be busy with a valid call. Use **display port PCSSpp** command on page 5-72 to determine the data module extension. Then use **status data-module** command on page 5-205 with the extension number to determine the service state of the data module. If the service state indicates that the data module is in use, then port is unavailable for certain tests. Wait until port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat the test at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the command at one-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command on page 5-72 to determine the data module extension. Then use the **status data-module** command on page 5-205 with the extension number to determine the service state of the data module. If the service state indicates that the data module is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-407. TEST #13 Information and Control Channel Local Loop Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the test at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Rerun the test at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2500	ABORT	Internal System Error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
15	FAIL	The control channel between the processor and Digital Line circuit pack is not transmitting properly. This can cause a wide range of effects. The user may notice nothing or the port may be totally unusable. This could also disrupt other users. 1. Run circuit pack tests to check the Tone Generator and the Tone Detector circuit packs using the **test board UUCSS short** command on page 5-253. 2. Resolve any problems that are detected on the Tone Generator circuit pack or Tone Detector circuit pack. 3. If the Tone Generator and Tone Detector circuit packs are functioning properly, and the test still fails, replace the Digital Line circuit pack.
7	FAIL	Conference test failed on the primary information channel. In some cases, user may not notice disruption in service. In extreme cases, conferencing feature may not work at all.
14	FAIL	The primary information channel is not transmitting properly. User impact may range from noticing nothing to not being able to use this port.
15	FAIL	The control channel between the processor and Digital Line circuit pack is not transmitting properly. This can cause a wide range of effects. The user may notice nothing or the port may be totally unusable. This could also disrupt other users. 1. Run circuit pack tests to check the Tone Generator and the Tone Detector circuit packs using the **test board UUCSS short** command on page 5-253. 2. Resolve any problems that are detected on the Tone Generator circuit pack or Tone Detector circuit pack. 3. If the Tone Generator and Tone Detector circuit packs are functioning properly, and the test still fails, replace the Digital Line circuit pack.

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Table 6-407. TEST #13 Information and Control Channel Local Loop Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
16	FAIL	The secondary information is not transmitting properly. This can cause a wide range of effects. The user may notice nothing or the port may be totally unusable. 1. To be sure that this is not an intermittent problem, repeat this test up to a maximum of 10 times to make sure it continues to pass. 2. If complaints still exist (poor data transmission), examine the data module, connections, and wiring.
	PASS	Information and Control Channel Local Loop Test passed. All channels are transmitting properly.

Data Module Audits Test (#17)

This is a series of six tests that are classified as hardware audits. The processor sends messages to the on-board microprocessor to perform the following tests. [G1] The audits run only if the station is in-service.

- Switchhook Inquiry — This is an update of the processor's software records based on the on-hook/off-hook status of the data module.
- Bad Scan Inquiry — A message is sent uplink that contains a count generated by certain events relating to the digital loop's (link) conditions. This could be an indication of communication problems between the processor and digital port circuit pack.
- EPF inquiry — The status of the EPF is sent uplink. EPF is not used for data modules.
- ID Request — A request is made to the data module for its status. The data module sends its configuration information and health information back. This information is checked and a pass/fail result is provided.
- Ringer Update — This updates the data module's ringer state according to processor records.
- Translation Update — This is a message normally used with digital stations to refresh the default value that causes the station to send touch-tones only in the primary information channel. This test is not used with data modules.

Table 6-408. TEST #17 Data Module Audits Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	ABORT	Switchhook audit timed out. 1. Verify the data module is connected to the PBX and repeat the test. 2. If the test aborts, replace the data module and repeat the test. 3. If the test continues to abort, replace the circuit pack and repeat the test.
2	ABORT	ID request fails, health bit is defective, or no response from on-board microprocessor. 1. Verify that the correct data module type (PDM versus TDM) is administered. 2. If the test aborts, replace the data module and repeat the test. 3. If the test aborts, replace the circuit pack and repeat the test.
3	ABORT	No response from EPF audit.
4	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Resolve any outstanding circuit pack maintenance problems. 2. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
5	ABORT	Ringer update aborted (data module not in the in-service state). 1. Verify that the data module is powered (power LED on). 2. Make sure data module is connected to the building wiring, check for faulty wiring, check for faulty data module. 3. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 4. Replace the Data Module and repeat the test. 5. If the test continues to abort, replace the Digital Line circuit pack and repeat the test.
6	ABORT	Data module translation update aborted. 1. Verify the data module is connected to the PBX. 2. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
	FAIL	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-408. TEST #17 Data Module Audits Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	Data Module Audits passed. This digital port circuit pack is functioning properly. 1. If complaints still exist, investigate by using other port tests, and by examining the data module options, wiring, and connections.

Data Module Internal Loop Around Test (#175)

This test verifies that a data message can be sent from the PBX, through the building wiring, through an internal looparound path in the data module under test, and back to the PBX. Figure 6-38 shows the hardware configuration used for this test.

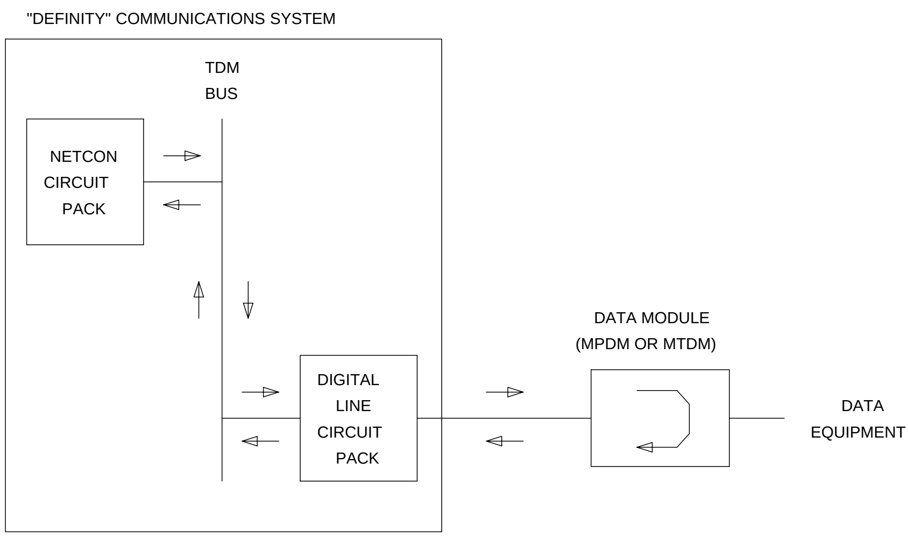

Figure 6-38. Internal Loop Around Test

A signaling message is sent through the digital port circuit pack to the data module under test to request it to enter loop around mode. A test pattern is then sent from the SPE through the Network Control circuit pack (Netcon), over the TDM Bus, through the digital port circuit pack, to the data module where the message is looped around, and sent back through the digital port circuit pack, the TDM Bus, the Network Control circuit pack, and to the SPE where it is checked for consistency.

This test aborts if no terminal or communications equipment is connected to the data module. It also aborts if a number of local PBX resources are not available. These resources include a network control channel from the Network Control circuit pack (there are a maximum of four channels administered as Netcon-type data modules), two TDM time slots (one for each direction of the loop around message), and an idle digital port circuit associated with the data module under test. Failure to allocate any of these resources causes the test to abort with a specific error code for that resource.

A “yes/no” parameter on each data module (MPDM, MTDM, or stand-alone DA only) administration form is required to specify if the Data Module remote Loop Around Test is supported by the data module endpoint. If the parameter is “n” (no), the test does not run.

Table 6-409. TEST #175 Data Module Internal Loop Around Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	Could not get translation information for port. 1. Verify that port circuit is administered. 2. Wait one minute and attempt the test again. 3. If the test continues to abort and the port is not in use, escalate the problem.
1005	ABORT	This test is not applicable to the given hardware configuration. 1. This abort message can be ignored.
1020	ABORT	Internal Software Error. 1. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1030	ABORT	Internal software group identifier for data module not valid. 1. Verify that port circuit is administered correctly. 2. If administration data correct, escalate the problem.

Continued on next page

Table 6-409. TEST #175 Data Module Internal Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1031	ABORT	Extension number not valid.
1032	ABORT	Extension number not correct length. 1. Verify that the data module extension is administered correctly. 2. If the administration data is correct, escalate the problem.
1071	ABORT	No auxiliary port on Netcon circuit pack available to test with. 1. Check that the Netcon data channels are administered (the **list data-modules** command should show at least one Netcon-type data module). 2. Test the Network Control (Netcon) circuit pack using the test data-module command on page 5-259 for the Netcon circuit pack. 3. If administration data is correct, escalate the problem.
2000	ABORT	Data module disconnected. 1. Verify that the data module is powered (power LED on). 2. Make sure data module is connected to the building wiring. Check for faulty wiring and faulty data module. 3. Retry the command at one-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 4. Replace the Data Module and repeat the test. 5. If the test continues to abort, replace the Digital Line circuit pack and repeat the test.
2500	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
3004	ABORT	1. This error could be caused by the switch setting of the PDM. Verify that the switch on the PDM is set to the "remote loop" position. When the remote loop around test is completed, return the switch to the "off" position. 2. This error could be caused by the Network Control Data Channel. Look for DATA-CHL errors in the Hardware Error Log. 3. This error could also result if no data equipment is connected to the data module. Verify that (a) the data equipment is properly connected to the data module, (b) that power is available to the data equipment, and that (c) the data equipment is powered on. 4. This error could also occur if the baud rate of the data module is set to 19.2 Kbps since the Network Control circuit pack used by this test does not support baud rates greater than 9600 bps. Verify that the baud rate of the data module is set to 9600 bps or less.

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Table 6-409. TEST #175 Data Module Internal Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1040	FAIL	Data received from remote loop back does not match data sent. 1. Check for faulty wiring. 2. Replace the data module and repeat the test. 3. If the test fails, replace the Digital Line circuit pack associated with the data module and repeat the test.
1070	FAIL	Internal software response. 1. Wait one minute and attempt the test again. 2. If the same error persists after five attempts in one-minute intervals, escalate the problem.
1072	FAIL	Poor response from auxiliary channel. 1. Test the Network Control (Netcon) circuit pack using the test data-module command on page 5-259. 2. If the test fails, replace the Digital Line circuit pack.
1073	FAIL	Internal System Error. 1. Wait one minute and attempt the test again. 2. If the same error persists after five attempts in one-minute intervals, escalate the problem.
1074	FAIL	Internal System Error. 1. Make sure that the data equipment connected to the data module is powered. 2. For an (M)PDM, verify that the Data Terminal “Ready” LED is ON, or for an (M)TDM, verify that the Data Set Ready LED is ON. If it is not on, check the cable from the data equipment to the data module.
1075	FAIL	Unknown message received during test. 1. Attempt the test again. 2. If the same error occurs, test the Network Control Data Channel using the test data-module command on page 5-259 and a known working data module. 3. Replace the Digital Line circuit pack and repeat the test. 4. If the test continues to fail, escalate the problem.

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Table 6-409. TEST #175 Data Module Internal Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2040	FAIL	Internal System Error.
2095	FAIL	Internal System Error. 1. Repeat the test.
	PASS	Data Module Loop Around Test passed. This digital port circuit pack is functioning properly. 1. If problems persist, investigate by using other port tests and by examining the data module options, wiring, and connections.

PE-BCHL (PRI Endpoint Port)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
PE-BCHL[1]	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	PRI Endpoint Port
PE-BCHL	WARNING	test port PCSSpp sh	PRI Endpoint Port

1. For additional repair information, see also UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack) maintenance documentation and ''Troubleshooting PRI endpoint problems'' in Chapter 1, ''Maintenance Concepts for DEFINITY ONE''.

A PRI Endpoint provides ISDN-PRI (Primary Rate Interface) connections for customers with application equipment or terminal adapters that terminate ISDN-PRI. The equipment or terminal adapters are connected to the switch via the UDS1 interface circuit pack. PRI Endpoint Port (PE-BCHL) maintenance provides a strategy to maintain PRI Endpoint Port hardware circuitry on the UDS1 circuit pack. The maintenance strategy involves logging PRI Endpoint Port hardware errors, running tests for port initialization, periodic and scheduled maintenance, system technician-demanded tests, and alarm escalation and resolution.

Wideband Switching

The Wideband Switching capability supports end-to-end connectivity between customer endpoints at data rates from 128 to 1536 kbps over T1 facilities and to 1984 kbps over E1 facilities. DEFINITY switching capabilities are extended to support wideband calls comprised of multiple DS0s that are switched end-to-end as a single entity.

The Wideband Switching capability is designed for ISDN application equipment (for example, ISDN video codecs), but it retains provisions for non-ISDN application equipment by using PRI terminal adapters. In the same sense that a DEFINITY data module acts as a DCP or BRI terminal adapter between endpoint data (for example, V.35) and dialing (for example, RS-366) interfaces and a DCP interface, a PRI terminal adapter acts as a wideband terminal adapter between endpoint data and dialing interfaces and DEFINITY's line-side ISDN PRI interface.

The Wideband Switching Capability introduces PRI Endpoints on DEFINITY line-side interfaces. A PRI Endpoint consists of one or more contiguous B-channels on a line-side T1 or E1 ISDN PRI facility, and it has an extension number. Endpoints initiate and receive calls using ISDN SETUP messages that indicate the data rate and specific B-channels to be used, and they communicate all other call status information via standard ISDN messages. Any DEFINITY ISDN signaling set (for example, AT&T, CCITT, ECMA) may be used for a line-side ISDNPRI facility.

Multiple PRI Endpoints on a one line-side facility are separate and distinct within the facility. Nonoverlapping contiguous sets of B-channels are associated with each PRI Endpoint, and the endpoint equipment is expected to initiate calls within these boundaries.

The endpoint application equipment must be able to do the following: use standard ISDN-PRI signaling, adhere to the PRI Endpoint boundaries as administered on DEFINITY when initiating calls, and handle incoming calls appropriately based on the PRI Endpoint.

Signaling and B-channel States

These ports use a separate channel for signaling (for example, for call setup). This mode of operation is known as out-of-band signaling. The separate signaling channel is called a D-channel in ISDN terminology, and it carries all the call control signaling messages for the PRI Endpoint Port B-channels. The D-channel for these B-channels is an ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port (ISDN-LNK). The signaling protocol used on the ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port D-channel is defined by one of the four selectable ISDN-PRI Specifications: AT&T, CCITT, ECMA, and ANSI.

The ISDN-PRI Specification defines the possible SERVICE STATES for a B-channel. The service state is negotiated with the far-end terminal adapter, and it changes over time. Also, the service state may have a far-end or near-end component, and it is initialized to the Out-Of-Service/Far-End state. An attempt is made to negotiate the service state to In-Service.

NOTE:
The service state of a particular PRI Endpoint Port B-channel can be displayed by issuing the **status pri-endpoint <extension>** system technician command.

If a call is present, the ISDN-PRI Specification defines the permissible CALL STATES as well. There are tests in the short and long test sequences for PRI Endpoint Port that are designed to audit these states and to ensure agreement between both ends of the PRI wideband connection.

Alarming Based on Service States:

A PRI Endpoint Port B-channel is alarmed with a WARNING if it is placed into a Maintenance/Far-End or Out-Of-Service/Far-End state. While in such a state, the port is unusable for calls to the terminal adapter. However, the user can still use the other remaining ports in the PRI Endpoint to make calls to and from the terminal adapter. When a WARNING alarm is raised, the **status pri-endpoint <extension>** command should be used to determine the exact state of the port. Other alarms can be diagnosed by using the short and/or long test sequences. Note that a PRI Endpoint Port B-channel can be placed into a Far-End Service State either by direct action of the far-end terminal adapter or by inaction of the far-end terminal adapter. For example, if they do not respond to a Remote Layer 3 Query (see Test #260 for ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port), the associated PRI Endpoint Port B-channels are placed into the Maintenance/Far-End service state.

A PRI Endpoint Port is a port on a UDS1 interface circuit pack. Therefore, this port depends on the health of the UDS1 interface circuit pack for proper operation (see Figure 6-39). As noted earlier, a PRI Endpoint Port B-channel also depends on an ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port D-channel (ISDN-LNK) to carry the signaling traffic. If there is a problem with the ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port, the PRI Endpoint Port is affected. The ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port, in turn, depends on the PKT-INT (Packet Interface).

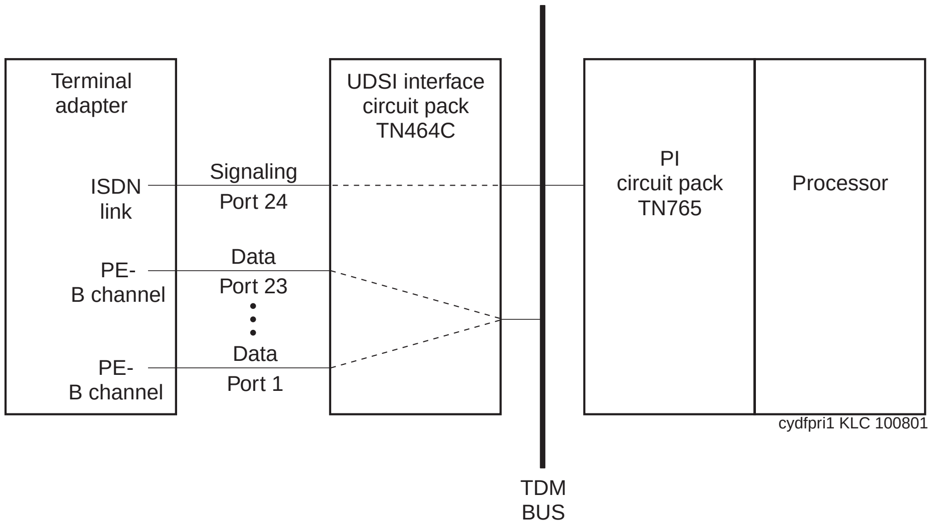

Figure 6-39. PRI Endpoint Port Interactions [INTEL]

PRI Endpoint Port Service States

This section defines the possible service states of a PRI Endpoint Port, and it explains the reason for each service state. This section also provides the recommended recovery procedures (when required).

Service States

- In-Service (INS)

  The B-channel is in its normal operating state.

- Out-of-Service/Far-end (OOS/FE)

  A B-channel is initialized to this state when administered. The switch sends messages to the far-end terminal adapter to negotiate the B-channel into service. If the far-end terminal adapter does not respond to the messages within a certain time period, the service state remains out-of-service, and maintenance periodically resends the messages. The port is unusable for calls incoming to the switch and outgoing to the terminal adapter (although other ports in the PRI Endpoint can still be used for incoming and outgoing calls).

- Out-of-Service/Near-end (OOS/NE)

  This is the state of the port whenever one of the following is true: a hardware failure exists on the signaling link, the NPE Crosstalk Test fails, or the port is busied out by system technician. In this state, the port is unusable for calls incoming to the switch or outgoing to the terminal adapter (although other ports in the PRI Endpoint can still be used for incoming and outgoing calls). No messages are sent to the far-end terminal adapter until the signaling link comes back into service or until the port is released by system technician.

- Maintenance/Far-end (MTC/FE)

  This state is reached when the far-end terminal adapter does not respond to messages sent over the signaling link for a particular port after a certain amount of time. This state is different from OOS/FE inasmuch as the signaling link must be up initially and the B-channels must be in-service. The switch periodically sends messages to the far-end terminal adapter in an attempt to negotiate the port (B-channel) into service. The port is unusable for calls outgoing to the terminal adapter. However, the port services incoming call requests from the far-end (although other ports of the PRI Endpoint can still be used to answer calls incoming to the switch or to place outgoing calls to the terminal adapter). Note that transitions into MTC/FE do not drop stable calls. Therefore, if the service state changes from in-service to MTC/FE, stable calls are unaffected.

- Maintenance/Near-end (MTC/NE)

  The port (B-channel) is in this state if the signaling link (PKT-INT) is busied out by system technician. The port (B-channel) is also temporarily in this state if the system technician has issued a **test port PCSSpp l** or a **test pri-endpoint <extension> l** command. Note that transitions into MTC/NE do not drop stable calls. Therefore, a system technician-demanded **busyout link lnk-no** command does not drop stable wideband calls. In this state, the B-channel is not usable either for new calls incoming to the switch or for new calls outgoing to the terminal adapter.

- Pending States (PEND)

  If the near-end is expecting a timed response from the far-end for a request to change the service state of a port, the state of the port reflects a Pending state. For example, if the port is out-of-service/far-end and if an in-service message is sent to the far-end, the service state of the port is OOS/FE-PEND/INS (that is, out-of-service/far-end-Pending/in-service). The far-end has a certain amount of time to respond to the message. The service state reflects this pending state until the timer expires.

The following diagram of the PRI Endpoint Port service states shows the common progression from one service state to another and the event that caused the change of state.

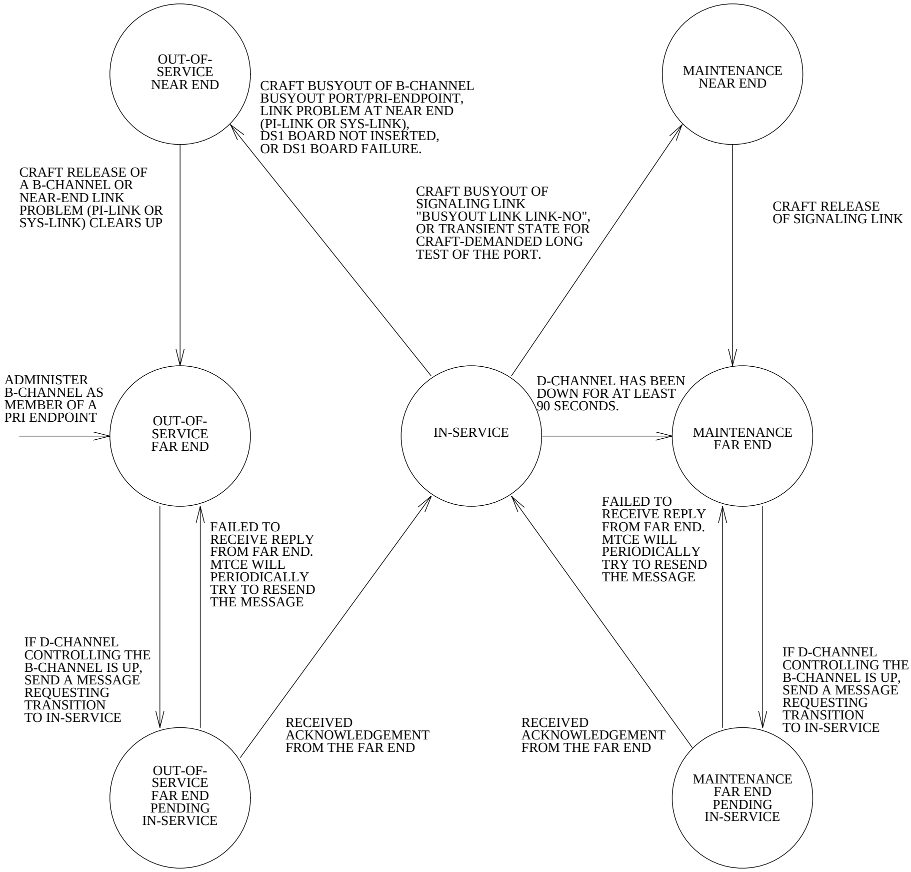

Figure 6-40. Common Progressions in Service States

PRI Endpoint Port Service States

The following table summarizes each of the different PRI Endpoint Port service states that can result when the **status pri-endpoint <extension>** command is issued. From the results of the status command, match the service state to the corresponding column. Proceed down the column until an “X” is found. The left column indicates possible reasons why the port is in this state, and the right column suggests possible recovery mechanisms. If an alarm against PE-BCHL is present, it is indicated below the “X.”

NOTE:
Refer to “Troubleshooting PRI endpoint problems” on page 2-35 for a layered approach to the processing of PRI Endpoint problems.

Table 6-410. PRI Endpoint Port Service States

Possible Problem Source	O/S-NE	O/S-FE	O/S- FE Pend- ins	maint-NE	maint- FE	maint-FE Pend- ins	INS	Possible Recovery Route
ISDN wideband calls being completed.							X	Normal Operation.
Port busied out by system technician?	X Warn Alarm							Release port by the **release pri-endpoint extension** or **release port PCSSpp**.
NPE Crosstalk Test failed?	X Minor Alarm							Replace UDS1 Interface CP.
DS1 circuit pack lost signal?	X							UDS1 Interface CP removed? DS1 cable disconnected? Terminal adapter problems? Far-end terminal adapter restarting? Faulty UDS1 Interface CP?
Check UDS1-BD.								Refer to ''UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1198 for repair procedures.

Continued on next page

Table 6-410. PRI Endpoint Port Service States — *Continued*

Possible Problem Source	O/S-NE	O/S-FE	O/S- FE Pend- ins	maint-NE	maint- FE	maint-FE Pend- ins	INS	Possible Recovery Route
Far-end problems?		X Warn Alarm						Check administration and the status of the corresponding port on the far-end terminal adapter.
Service Message sent, waiting for reply from far-end terminal adapter (2 minutes).			X			X		Wait a couple minutes until Pending State not present, check service state.
Processor Interface Link busied out by system technician? Check link status. [MIPS only].				X				Release link by the **release link lnk-no.**

Continued on next page

Table 6-410. PRI Endpoint Port Service States — *Continued*

Possible Problem Source	O/S-NE	O/S-FE	O/S- FE Pend- ins	maint-NE	maint- FE	maint-FE Pend- ins	INS	Possible Recovery Route
Signaling link has been down for over 90 seconds?					X Warn Alarm			See ISDN-SGRP, ISDN-LNK, PKT-INT and/or SYS-LINK and follow repair procedures. Is far-end terminal adapter currently restarting?
Repeated failure of far-end to respond to messaging ?					X Warn Alarm			Periodically Maintenance will try to resend messages. To speed process, run system technician-demanded test **test port PCSSpp** (Test #256).
Far-end port busied out (OOS/FE). Far-end port being tested (MTCE/FE)		X Warn Alarm			X Warn Alarm			Check status of far-end terminal adapter.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-411. PRI Endpoint Port Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1 (a)	Any	None			test port PCSSpp sh r 1
15 (b)	Any	Audit and Update Test (#36)			
18 (c)	0	busyout pri-endpoint <extension> busyout port <PCSSpp>	WARNING	OFF	release pri-endpoint <extension> release port <PCSSpp>
129 (d)		None	WARNING	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
130 (e)		None	WARNING	ON	test port PCSSpp sh
257 (f)	Any	None			test port PCSSpp sh r 1
513 (g)	Any	None	WARNING	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
76 9 (f)	Any	None			test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1281 (h)	Any	Conference Circuit Test (#7)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 4
1537 (i)	Any	NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
1793 (j)	Any	None			test port PCSSpp sh r 1
3073 (k)	Any	Service State Audit (#256)			test port PCSSpp sh r 2
3585 (l)	Any	None			None

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. This error type indicates a disagreement between the switch and the terminal adapter at the other end of the connection with regard to the ISDN *call* state of the PRI Endpoint Port. This switch automatically tries to recover by clearing the call (that is, the call is torn down). The **status pri-endpoint <extension>** command can be used to determine the state of the port.

   When running the Short Test Sequence of tests, pay close attention to the results of the Call State Audit Test (#257).

b. This is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction. Run the Short Test Sequence and investigate the associated errors (if any).

c. The PRI Endpoint Port has been busied out by a **busyout pri-endpoint <extension>** command or by a **busyout port <PCSSpp>** command. No wideband calls can be made to this port (although wideband calls can still be made to other ports within this PRI Endpoint if others ports are in service).

d. The far-end terminal adapter changed its ISDN *service* state to either "out-of-service" or "maintenance." This may be a temporary condition due to the testing of this port by the far-end terminal adapter *or* by a hardware problem with the port. Outgoing calls to the terminal adapter are not allowed over the port (although calls can still be made to other ports that are in service within the same PRI Endpoint). To investigate the status of the port, issue the **status pri-endpoint <extension>** command.

e. This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

f. This error type indicates a disagreement between this switch and the terminal adapter at the other end of the connection with regard to the ISDN service state of the PRI Endpoint Port. This switch tries to recover by performing a service state audit. The **status pri-endpoint <extension>** command can be used to determine the state of the port.

   When running the Short Test Sequence, pay close attention to the results of the Service State Audit Test (#256).

g. This port is not recognized by the far-end terminal adapter. Investigate the PRI Endpoint administration for both the switch and the terminal adapter and make changes as necessary.

h. The Conference Circuit Test (#7) failed on this port. See Test #7 for the repair procedures.

i. The NPE Crosstalk Test (#6) failed on this port. See Test #6 for the repair procedures.

j. This error indicates a failure of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack. When running the Short Test Sequence, the results of the Signaling Link State Check Test (#255) are important.

k. Two Service State Audit attempts have failed (see Test #256). The port is not usable for any outgoing calls to the terminal adapter (although incoming calls from the terminal adapter are accepted over this port, other ports in the PRI Endpoint can still be used for both incoming and outgoing calls to and from the terminal adapter) until the test passes and the port state is changed to in-service (use the **status pri-endpoint <extension>** command to investigate the port status).

l. This error type appears when the switch receives an ISDN RESTART message for an ISDN port that is not idle. Usually, calls are not cleared via the RESTART message. Therefore, this error type may be associated with a dropped call report from a user.

The following Aux Data values for Error Type 3585 represent the port's ISDN call state at the time that the unexpected request to restart the channel is received from the remote terminal adapter. This information can be useful if dropped calls (cutoffs) are being reported by users of the PRI Endpoint.

The following list contains important Aux values. Any other such values can be ignored.

10	A call in a stable, talking state was cleared unexpectedly by the far-end terminal adapter with an ISDN RESTART message. This state is called the "active" state.
4, 7, 8, 260, 263	A call that did not reach the active state but at least reached a ringing state was cleared unexpectedly by the far-end terminal adapter with an ISDN RESTART message.
1, 3, 6, 9, 265	A call that has not yet reached a ringing state was cleared unexpectedly by the far-end terminal adapter with an ISDN RESTART message.
11, 12, 19, 531, 267, 268	A call that was in the process of clearing has been nonetheless cleared by the far-end terminal adapter with an ISDN RESTART message. If this condition occurs frequently, it may mean that the far-end terminal adapter is attempting to clear ports that it thinks are in a "hung" state. The RESTART message brings the port to an idle condition.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *NPE Crosstalk Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-412. System Technician-Demanded Tests:

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Conference Circuit Test (#7)		X	ND
Audit and Update Test (#36)	X	X	ND
Signaling Link State Check Test (#255)	X	X	ND
Service State Audit Test (#256)	X	X	ND
Call State Audit Test (#257)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive, ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port’s NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and that it never crosses over to time slots that are reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually only part of a port’s long test sequence, and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-413. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. Use **status pri-endpoint <extension>** commands to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. (Refer to ‘‘status station’’ on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.)
1001	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM Bus errors. The **status health** command can be used to determine if the system is experiencing heavy traffic. Refer to ‘‘TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)’’ on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM Bus errors. 1. If system has no TDM Bus errors, and if it is not handling heavy traffic, repeat the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present, or some tone detectors may be out-of-service. The **list measurements tone-receiver** command displays information on the system’s tone receiver. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If errors are present, refer to ‘‘TTR-LEV (TTR Level)’’ on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If errors are present, refer to ‘‘TONE-PT (Tone Generator)’’ on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use **status pri-endpoint <extension>** commands to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1117	ABORT	A service state audit message is outstanding. 1. Wait 2 minutes and then try again.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-413. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
2020	ABORT	The test did not run due either to an already existing error on the specific port or to a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine the Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the already existing error.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was found to be transmitting in error. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. The PE-BCHL is moved to the out-of-service/near-end state. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is able to communicate over the TDM Bus.

Conference Circuit Test (#7)

One or more Network Processing Elements (NPEs) reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. (The TN464C UDS1 circuit pack has one SCOTCH-NPE chip instead of several NPE chips.) The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and it provides conferencing functions on a per port basis. The Conference Circuit test verifies that the NPE channel for the port being tested can correctly perform the conferencing function. The NPE is instructed to listen to several different tones and to conference the tones together. The resulting signal is then measured by a tone detector port. If the level of the tone is within a certain range, the test passes.

Table 6-414. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. Use the **status pri-endpoint <extension>** command to determine when the port is available for testing.

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Table 6-414. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **status pri-endpoint <extension>** command to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due either to an already existing error on the specific port or to a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine Error Log for existing errors against this port or against the circuit pack, and attempt to diagnose the already existing error.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port did not conference the tones correctly. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Replace the circuit pack. Even though wideband calls do not use the conferencing feature on the NPE, this failure indicates problems with the circuit pack hardware.
	PASS	The port can correctly conference multiple connections. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using the other port tests and by examining the terminal adapter or the external wiring.

Audit and Update Test (#36)

This test sends port level translation data from the switch processor to the UDS1 interface circuit pack to ensure that the port's translation is correct. The port audit operation verifies the consistency of the current state of the port that is kept in the UDS1 interface circuit pack and in the switch software.

Table 6-415. TEST #36 Audit and Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The test failed due to Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The port translation has been updated successfully. The current port states kept in the UDS1 interface circuit pack and in the switch software are consistent. If the port is busied out, the test does not run, but returns PASS. To verify that the port is in-service: 1. Enter **status pri-endpoint <extension>** to verify that the port is in-service. If the port is in-service, no further action is necessary. If the port is out-of-service, go to Step 2. 2. Enter the **release pri-endpoint <extension>** command or the **release port <PCSSpp>** command to put the port back into in-service. 3. Retry the test command.

Signaling Link State Check Test (#255)

As is noted in the general description for a PRI Endpoint Port, the operation of the PRI Endpoint Port depends on the health of the UDS1 interface circuit pack and of the TN765 Processor Interface Link. This test checks the status of those critical elements.

Table 6-416. TEST #255 Signaling Link State Check Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1700	ABORT	Rollabout video abort. The PRI terminal adapter associated with this PRI endpoint extension is detached from the circuit pack. This is a normal abort when the rollabout video feature is enabled. To complete the test on this port, do one of the following: 1. Re-attach the disconnected PRI terminal adapter, or 2. Disable the rollabout video feature on this circuit pack by entering the **change ds1 PCSS** command, and set the field `Alarm when PRI Endpoint Detached?` to **y**.
4	FAIL	There is a problem with the Signaling Channel and/or with the Processor Interface Link. 1. Consult the procedure for the ISDN-PRI Signaling Group (ISDN-GRP) and/or the procedures for Packet Interface (PKT-INT). Further information may also be obtained by consulting the procedures for the ISDN-PRI Signaling Channel (ISDN-LNK).
8	FAIL	There is a problem with the UDS1 interface circuit pack. 1. Consult the procedures for UDS1 interface circuit pack (UDS1-BD).
	PASS	The signaling link hardware is okay.

Service State Audit (#256)

As is noted in the general description for PRI Endpoint Port, these ports may be in one of several service states as defined by the ISDN-PRI Specification. This test performs a service state audit with the far-end terminal adapter to ensure that both sides agree on the service state.

A PASS for this test simply means that an audit message was successfully composed and sent out to the far-end terminal adapter. The ISDN Specification allows up to two minutes for a reply. If no reply is received within that two minute window, this switch automatically tries once again. If that attempt fails, an error is logged (Error Type 3073), and the switch attempts a recovery by automatically retrying approximately every 15 minutes. If the port was initially in the INS (in-service) state, it is now placed into the MTC/FE (maintenance state, far-end problem) state. Until a Service State Audit attempt is successful, no outgoing calls are placed over this port, but incoming calls are be accepted. The service state of this port does not affect the service state of other ports in the PRI Endpoint. If an incoming call that uses this port is presented while in such a state, a Service State Audit attempt is immediately attempted (that is, the switch does not wait for the 15 minute cycle, but instead tries to recover immediately). To investigate the status of this PRI Endpoint Port, issue the **status pri-endpoint <extension>** command.

Table 6-417. TEST #256 Service State Audit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1113	ABORT	The signaling link has failed. As a result, the system cannot send any messages on behalf of this port. 1. Check the results of Test #255 (Signaling Link State Check).
1117	ABORT	A service state audit message is outstanding. 1. Wait two minutes and try again.
1700	ABORT	Rollabout video abort. The PRI terminal adapter associated with this PRI endpoint extension is detached from the circuit pack. This is a normal abort when the rollabout video feature is enabled. To complete the test on this port, do one of the following: 1. Re-attach the disconnected PRI terminal adapter, or 2. Disable the rollabout video feature on this circuit pack by entering the **change ds1 PCSS** command, and set the field "Alarm when PRI Endpoint Detached?" to "y."
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-417. TEST #256 Service State Audit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	PASS	Wait 4 minutes and then check the Error Log for any new occurrences of Errors Type 3073. If there are no occurrences of this error, both sides of the ISDN connection agree on the service state, and the negotiation succeeded. If there is a new occurrence of Error Type 3073, the negotiation failed (that is, the far-end terminal adapter twice failed to respond within the mandatory two minute window). This switch automatically retries approximately every 15 minutes. If the port was initially in the INS (in-service) state, it is now be placed into the MTC/FE (maintenance, far-end problem) state. Incoming calls are accepted, but no outgoing calls are originated from this port. If an incoming call is presented, another Service State Audit is immediately performed in an attempt to bring the PRI Endpoint Port to the proper state.

Call State Audit Test (#257)

If a call is active on the port, the switches on both sides of the connection should agree on the ISDN state of the call as defined in the ISDN Protocol Specification. This test audits internal call state data by querying the far-end terminal adapter about the ISDN state of the call. It can be helpful when trying to clear a hung call. If the internal call state data on the near-end switch is different than that of the far-end terminal adapter, **the call is torn down.**

As with Test #256 (Service State Audit), a PASS simply means that an appropriate message was composed and sent to the far-end terminal adapter. The ISDN Specification allows up to two minutes for a reply. If a reply is not received within the two minute window, a protocol time-out violation is recorded in the error log against the associated signaling channel (ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port, which is listed in the Error Log as ISDN-LNK; the Error Type is 1).

Table 6-418. TEST #257 Call State Audit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1019	ABORT	An audit is already in progress. 1. Wait two minutes and try again.
1113	ABORT	The signaling link has failed. As a result, the system cannot send any messages on behalf of this port. 1. Check the results of Test #255 (Signaling Link State Check).

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Table 6-418. TEST #257 Call State Audit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1116	ABORT	The port is in an out-of-service ISDN service state. 1. A call cannot be present if the port is in an ISDN out-of-service state. As a result, a call state audit would be inappropriate, and no action is necessary. (Use the **status pri-endpoint <extension>** command to investigate the ISDN state of the port).
1700	ABORT	Rollabout video abort. The PRI terminal adapter associated with this PRI endpoint extension is detached from the circuit pack. This is a normal abort when the rollabout video feature is enabled. To complete the test on this port, do one of the following: 1. Re-attach the disconnected PRI terminal adapter, or 2. Disable the rollabout video feature on this circuit pack by entering the **change ds1 PCSS** command, and set the field "Alarm when PRI Endpoint Detached?" to "y."
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	This switch sent a call state auditing message to the far-end terminal adapter to verify the state of the call active on this port. If a call state mismatch is found, the call is torn down within two minutes. If no call was active, no message was sent.

PI-LINK (Processor Interface Link)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
PI-LINK	MAJOR	test link lnk-no l	Processor Interface Link
PI-LINK	MINOR	test link lnk-no l	Processor Interface Link
PI-LINK	WARNING	test link lnk-no l	Processor Interface Link

NOTE:
Reference lnk-no using the **display communication-interface links** command.

The Processor Interface (PI) Communication Link is the physical link that connects DEFINITY to an adjunct such as AUDIX, another node in a DCS network, or an ISDN-PRI connection. These links are either X.25 (DCS, AUDIX, or MIS) or ISDN (ISDN-PRI). The system supports up to four of these links per TN765 Processor Interface circuit pack. PI-LINK maintenance actually monitors several hardware devices: Processor Interface ports, TN754 or TN784 Digital Line ports, PDMs, TDMs, MTDMs, MPDMs, and DS1 facilities. Henceforth, “data module” refers to either PDM, TDM, MPDM, or MTDM. **In much of the following link documentation, the repair procedures described mention various hardware configurations. Choose the procedure appropriate to your configuration.**

The Processor Interface circuit pack provides an EIA connection. This connection can be administered only on Link 1 in a system without High or Critical Reliability. The EIA port is used when an adjunct (AUDIX, for example) is near (less than 25 feet) or further if a modem is used. The EIA port can also be used to connect two PBXs together via DCS. The EIA port cannot be used in a High or Critical Reliability system.

The Processor Interface Link can be in three different states. These states can be seen using the **status link lnk-no** system technician command. If the link is in a *maintenance busy* state, then the system technician had instructed the Processor Interface to be in maintenance busy by entering the **busyout link lnk-no** command or the Processor Interface Link is not established and maintenance is trying to bring it up. This probably means that an error condition is occurring somewhere on the link that keeps the link from being logically connected and carrying data. If the link is busied out, then it can be put back into service by issuing a **release link lnk-no** command. This restarts the link. If the link is for DCS, then it may speed the recovery of the link if **busyout link lnk-no** and **release link lnk-no** are executed on the switch that is establishing the connection (see the Communication-Interface Links form). The link can be in a *disconnected* state if the link cannot be started up. In this case, maintenance tries to establish the link periodically. If the link is up and data is being sent successfully, then the link is in the *in-service* state.

NOTE:
When an ISDN-PRI link is busied out via a system technician command, the associated B-channels (ISDN-TRK) are moved to the maintenance and/or far-end state. As a result, stable calls are NOT dropped, but the trunks are removed from the trunk hunt group to prevent them from being selected for outgoing calls. See ISDN-TRK Maintenance documentation.

Up to two Processor Interface circuit packs can be active on the same carrier in the system. Thus, there can be a maximum of eight Processor Interface links in service at any one time. If an error or alarm is detected by PI-LINK that can be associated with a physical port on the Processor Interface circuit pack, then the Processor Interface Port MO is alarmed, which indicates a defective port on the circuit pack. Refer to the PI-PT (Processor Interface Port) Maintenance documentation for details.

It is useful to use the **status processor-channel channel-no** command when troubleshooting the PI-LINK. A processor channel corresponds to a processor application (also called a session) and more than one may be using the same physical link (only for X.25 links). The relevant field of the status screen is the “channel status:” which can be in 1 of 7 different states (see the following table). State 6 is normal state for the processor channel for X.25 links and state 10 is normal state for ISDN links. States 9 and 10 are only applicable to ISDN links.

States	Description
1	Incorrect translations or channel not assigned.
3	Attempting to reset the channel but no response from the other end. Getting stuck in this state may be caused by hardware problems, a DS1 synchronization problem or a DCE/DTE conflict in the Communication-Interface Link Form (one end of the link must be DCE and the other must be DTE).
4	The other end acknowledged the channel reset (the two ends are physically connected) but a processor channel connection has not occurred yet. Getting stuck in this state may indicate that translations are incorrect, such as remote processor channel mismatch. To recover from this situation, execute the **busyout link lnk-no** and **release link lnk-no** commands. If this is unsuccessful, then use the **reset interface** command (note that this is a **destructive** command that tears down all four links). This problem may also be caused by a noisy link or DS1 synchronization problems.
6	This is the normal state of the channel. The link is in the data transfer state which means that the application is able to send data over the link.
7	One or more unexpected messages have arrived; software is attempting to resynchronize the two ends. Usually it takes up to five minutes for the software to recover once it is in this state.
9	ISDN-PRI link is currently down. It is periodically restarted or can be forced to restart via **busyout/release link lnk-no**.
10	ISDN-PRI link is up. This is the normal state of the channel. The link is in data transfer state, which means that ISDN data can be sent over the link.

Figure 6-41 shows the Processor Interface Communications Link (PI-LINK) Interactions.

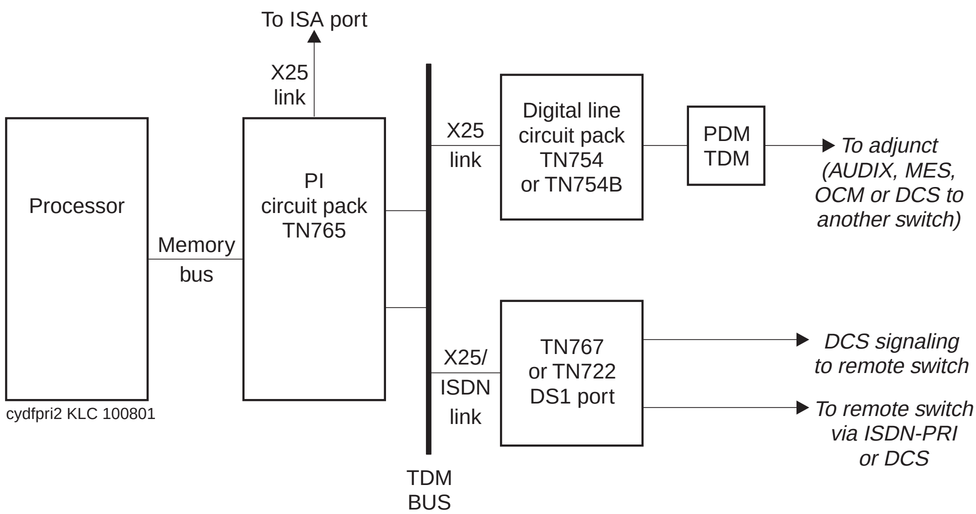

Figure 6-41. Processor Interface Link Interactions

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-419. PI-LINK (Processor Interface Link) Error Log Entries

Error Code	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test link <lnk-no> sh
1 (a)	Any	none	MAJOR/ WARNING[2]	OFF	busyout/release link lnk-no
18	0	busyout link lnk-no	WARNING	OFF	release link lnk-no
257 (b)	Any	none	MINOR/ WARNING[b]	OFF	busyout/release link lnk-no
263 (c)	Any	none	MAJOR/ WARNING[b]	OFF	busyout/release link lnk-no
513 (d)	Any	none	MAJOR/ WARNING[b]	OFF	busyout/release link lnk-no
769	Any	PI Loop Around Test (#182)	WARNING	ON	test link lnk-no l r 2

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Table 6-419. PI-LINK (Processor Interface Link) Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Code	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1025	Any	TDM Loop Around Test (#183)	WARNING	OFF	test link lnk-no l r 2
1281 (n)	Any	none	WARNING/ MAJOR[3]	OFF	test link lnk-no sh r 2
1537 (e)	Any	none	WARNING/ MAJOR[c]	OFF	busyout/release link lnk-no
1793 (f)	Any	none	WARNING	OFF	busyout/release link link no.
2049 (g)	Any	none	WARNING/ MAJOR[c]	OFF	test link lnk-no sh r 9
2305 (h)	Any	none	WARNING	OFF	test link lnk-no sh r 9
2561 (i)	Any	none	WARNING/ MAJOR	OFF	busyout/release link lnk-no
2817 (j)	Any	none	NONE	OFF	busyout/release link lnk-no
3073 (k)	Any	none	WARNING	OFF	test link lnk-no sh r 9
3585 (l)	Any	none	MAJOR/ WARNING[2]	OFF	busyout/release link lnk-no
3841 (m)	Any	none	MINOR/ WARNING[2]	OFF	busyout/release link lnk-no

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Major and Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the value used in the **set options** command.
3. This error type initially raises a warning alarm. If this error type persists, and alarms are not downgraded on this MO due to the values of **set options**, then, after a period of time, a Major alarm is raised.

Notes:

a. A permanent switched call was dropped. Check the “Link Recovery” section.

b. The TN765 Processor Interface circuit pack detected an error on a specific link via background maintenance. If the link is down, busyout and then release the link. If this fails, check all connections. If the error reappears consistently, see “Link Recovery” section.

c. Processor Interface software or firmware detected an error condition on this link. Internal software should initiate the recovery for the link. If the link is still down, see the “Link Recovery” section.

   Aux values of concern; any others can be ignored.

0	Processor Interface circuit pack indicates that the ISDN-PRI link is down.
1	An internal software audit indicates that this link has been in overload for at least 20 seconds and is hung.
2	No internal software buffers are available to process a link transition (that is, down to up, or up to down). The transition is lost.
17	The allocation of a new software write buffer to the Processor Interface circuit pack failed.

d. Translation Error—check all administration for the link. Possibly the destination DS1-BD or DIG-BD is not inserted. Busyout and then release the link to restart it. This is not a Processor Interface hardware problem.

   Aux values of concern; any others can be ignored.

2	Link translation error. If the communication-processor link form indicates this link’s destination is a tac+extension, then bring up the dial plan form. If an extension exists with the same first digit as the tac, then this PI link will not establish. To alleviate this problem, either remove the extension on the dial plan form, or change the destination field on the communication-processor link form to use a UDP extension to dial the far-end.
8	Port not administered in software.

e. This error occurs when the Processor Interface link fails to be established. Check all connections and administration. This could also occur as a result of another error, the failure of Test #182, for example. If the other error on the link can be cleared, then this error may also clear. See the “Link Recovery” section.

1, 2	System error.
7	System error. If this error is occurring on all administered links with the same Aux Data and all links are alarmed, then execute the **reset interface** command to restore all the links.
12	One of the two Loop Around Tests failed (#182 or #183). See the "Link Recovery" section.
13	Hardware problem with DS1 facility is affecting ISDN links. Refer to DS1-BD Maintenance documentation.
19	A transient state associated with the D-channel backup protocol. The link is being held in the busy state until call control can be moved to the new active link. No action needs to be taken.
32771 32772	The remote endpoint indicates that the call is up and the local PBX cannot complete the call. Check trunk status (on the remote end and local end) if a DS1 trunk is used, or check the status of the data module if a data module is used in the link. The commands are **status trunk trk-grp/member** or **status data-module <ext>**. If the destination is in-service/active, then the commands are **busyout trunk trk-grp/member** and **release trunk trk-grp/member** (on both sides of the link if this is a DCS link). If a data module is used in the link, then use a **busyout data-module <ext>** command followed by a **release data-module <ext>** command. Busy out the Processor Interface Link prior to busying the trunk or data module. Release the Processor Interface Link via **release link lnk-no** command and the Processor Interface Link re-starts. If this fails, check the status of the TN765 port using **status data <ext>** where **<ext>** is the extension of the port from the interface extension in the Display Communication Link form; if the state is “in-service/idle” then manually call the TN765 port and transfer the call to appropriate destination, either a DS1 Trunk Access Code or the data module extension. See “Link Recovery” if error still occurs. See “Link Recovery” if error still occurs and link does not establish.
32779 32782 32801	Administration problem; check that the Processor Interface data module extension exists via the **status data-module <ext-no>** command. Verify that the destination extension exists and that the correct routing pattern is used. In addition, check that the Processor Interface data module and the destination extension are administered on the COS and/or COR forms.

32813	Administration problem; check all administration.
32815	The off-premise call timed-out. Check the "Off-Premises Tone Detect Timeout Interval" on the Feature-Related System Parameters Form. The time-out is administered between 6 and 25 seconds. No response was received from the remote destination. Check the status of the remote destination. This might also indicate possible synchronization problems. Network synchronization sources should be checked on all networked switches. Also see the SYNC Maintenance documentation.
32814	Call was answered but not by a remote data module. Check the remote destination extension and verify that this is a data module.
32841	Call went over the trunk and received ring back but did not receive modem answer tone. Check the remote destination for automatic answering.
65528	Administration problem; check all administration.
65532	Call setup timed out; retry, and check destination. If the destination is an adjunct (CMS, AUDIX, etc.), then check if the terminal ready light is lighted on the PDM. If not, then the adjunct is down. If the destination is another PBX, then the PBX might be restarting. Retry.
65535	Link specified is out-of-range (1 through 8).

f. This error message indicates that the TN765 Processor Interface circuit pack could not transmit the message the software sent to it. See the "Link Recovery" section if the error continues. This is a normal error during "hot start" SPE-interchanges.

g. Excessive resets on the link. Usually indicates that the remote end is down or the physical connection is broken. A warning alarm is raised initially, followed by a Major alarm if the problem is not cleared. See the "Link Recovery" section.

h. Excessive I-frame retransmission. Could indicate a noisy link. Recover as in previous note. Aux values indicate the retransmission rate per minute. See the "Link Recovery" section.

i. If the Aux Data value is 9, then the destination circuit pack (DIG-BD or DS1-BD) is not inserted. Otherwise, DS1 maintenance detected a hardware failure. (DS1 cable disconnected, loss of signal, DS1-BD problems.) Not a Processor Interface Link problem. Check DS1-BD maintenance. Only applicable to ISDN links. Aux value useless. Once the DS1 signal is restored, maintenance automatically restarts the Processor Interface Link. To hasten this process, test the appropriate DS1 Interface circuit pack via **test board PCS** command. When Test #138 (loss of signal) passes, the Processor Interface Link recovers shortly.

In addition to an indication that the link failed to establish the PI-LINK 2561 AUX_Data, the hardware error log is also updated. This error may indicate two possible conditions:

1. A failure to detect the DTR from the peripheral.

   When the DTR is not detected by the data module the AUX_Data is set to 40. This indicates that the problem is most likely with the peripheral or the connection to the peripheral.

2. A time-out on the EIA interface query request to the data module.

   When the data module fails to respond to the EIA interface (query request) the AUX_Data is set to 41. This may indicate problems with the data module or connection to the data module. Other errors specific to the data module may also be logged if this is the case.

j. TN765 PI-BD determined that the ISDN link went down. Check connectivity with the other end. Busyout and then release the link to recover. Occurs if DS1 maintenance detected a problem or the remote end is busied out or is down. This also occurs if the ISDN link is unstable or if there is excessive noise on the line. See the “Link Recovery” section.

k. Excessive LAPD (link-access procedure on the D-channel) invalid frame errors. Could be a noisy line or problems with the TN765 Processor Interface circuit pack. Also check DS1-BD Maintenance documentation. See the “Link Recovery” section.

l. Occurs 90 seconds after a 2817 Error Code if link does not recover. At this time, all ISDN trunks associated with this link are put into a maintenance far-end state (see ISDN-TRK for details). See the “Link Recovery” section.

m. The application level process associated with the link has failed to establish a data connection with the far end. This problem prevents data from being processed. The condition may exist even if the link is in a data transfer state. Busyout, and release the link to restart it. This is not a Processor Interface hardware problem.

   Aux values of concern; any others can be ignored.

433	OCM application did not start correctly. Reboot the OCM adjunct.
435	Application level process could not connect to session layer process.

n. Excessive (over threshold) HDLC transmit or receive error rates were reported. Aux Data is the HDLC error rate reported. See the Link Recovery section for troubleshooting this problem.

Link Recovery

This section describes the general procedure to take to recover from link errors and alarms. Refer to the “Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI Problems” section in Chapter 5, “Routine Maintenance Procedures”, before proceeding with this “Link Recovery” strategy.

1. Determine the link status using the **status link** command. If the link status is “in-service” and (for X.25 links) all the pairs of processor channels are complete under “LOCAL/REMOTE PROCESSOR CHANNELS” (that is, every “/” is followed by a processor channel number, not a blank), then the link is operating correctly and no further action should be taken. If the link status is not “in-service,” then go to Step 2. If the link status is “in-service” and (for X.25) some of the processor channel pairs are incomplete (remote channel not specified, meaning that the processor channels are not connected), then look at the status of “status processor-channel” for the local processor channels that are not connected.
2. Look for active PI-SCI alarms and follow the procedure for those alarms if there are any. If there are no PI-SCI problems, go on to the next step.
3. If the link is still down, restart the link via the **busyout link lnk-no** system technician command followed by the **release link lnk-no** command. This sequence tears down the call and then tries to bring it back up. If the link is for DCS, it may speed the recovery of the link if **busyout link lnk-no** and **release link lnk-no** commands are executed on the switch that is establishing the connection (see Communication Link form). If the link does not recover, go on to the next step.
4. Check the status of the remote endpoint.
   a. If the link is busied out, release it.
   b. Is the switch down or restarting?
5. If link was never brought up:
   a. Verify that the administration is correct as follows:
      — Enter the **display ds1 PCSS** command. Check the compatibility of the DS1 parameters with the far-end and the CSU.
      — Enter **display communication-interface links** command.
      — Enter the **display communication-interface processor-channels** command. Enter the **display communication-interface hop-channels** command (if hop-channels are being used).
      — Enter the **display trunk <grp>/<mbr>** command (if DS1 is being used for DCS).
      — Enter the **status sync** command (if DS1 is being used)—make sure the primary synchronization is administered.

6. If link is an EIA link:

   — Verify via the Communication-Interface Links form that the information for the EIA connection is correct on the local and remote PBXs.

7. Try to isolate the problem in the link if hardware is at fault. Test the link via the **test link lnk-no long** system technician command.

   a. If Test #182 fails three times, replace the TN765 circuit pack. Refer to Chapter 6, “Reliability Systems: A Maintenance Aid” in *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10si (*555-233-123).

   b. If Test #182 passes and Test #183 fails, replace the TN754 or TN784 Digital Line or the TN722 or TN767 DS1 Interface circuit pack, whichever is used in the link. If Test #183 still fails, replace the TN765 PI-BD. Refer to Chapter 3, ‘‘Packet Bus Fault Isolation and Correction’’.

8. If the preceding tests pass:

   Check the physical transmission link:

   a. Are all the circuit packs physically installed?

   b. Are the cables still connected throughout?

   c. Check DS1-BD error section for possible connectivity problems if DS1-BD is used in link connection.

   d. Check CSU options.

9. Finally, restart the Processor Interface circuit pack via **reset interface PCS**. This resets the circuit pack and restarts ALL the links on it.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *PI Loop Around Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence. REMINDER: The command line entry to test the PI-LINK MO is: **test link lnk-no (s or l)**.

Table 6-420. PI-LINK (Processor Interface Link) System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Processor Interface Loop Around Test (#182)		X	D
TDM Loop Around Test (#183)		X	D
ISDN Hardware Test (#234)		X	ND
Link Quality Test (#233)	X	X	ND
Data Module Internal Loop Around Test (#175)[2]		X	ND
Digital Line NPE Crosstalk Test (#9)[b]		X	ND
Port Circuit Information Channel and Control Channel Loop Around Test (#13)[b]		X	ND
Data Module Audits Test (#17)[b]	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive
2. If the PI-LINK under test is BX.25 and if there is an MPDM or an MTDM as part of the link, then the PI-LINK test sequence is expanded to include the tests on the data module. These tests are run via the PDMODULE or TDMODULE maintenance object. Refer to the PDMODULE TDMODULE (Data Module) Maintenance documentation for descriptions and details of these tests.

Processor Interface Loop Around Test (#182)

This test is destructive.

The Processor Interface Loop Around Test is an on-board Loop Around Test. The test requires that the system technician issue a **busyout link lnk-no** command before this test is run. This means that the DCS, AUDIX, or ISDN link, for example, is torn down. It does not access the TDM Bus at all. When the circuit pack is put into local loop around mode, frames are looped internally on the circuit pack. If the test fails, the Processor Interface circuit pack reports the failure. It is a good check of most of the working hardware on the Processor Interface circuit pack.

Table 6-421. TEST #182 Processor Interface Loop Around Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1	ABORT	Link was not busied out via system technician. 1. Busyout the link via the **busyout link lnk-no** command. 2. Retry the test command.
2 4 9	ABORT	1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
16 80 84 85 93 94 102	ABORT	Internal system error or possible TN765 PI-BD failure. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, then reset the PI-BD via the **test interface PCS long** system technician command. 3. If problem still exists, replace the TN765 PI-BD.
12	FAIL	PI-BD reported that Loop Around Test failed. 1. Retry the test. 2. If it continues to fail, try resetting the circuit pack by the **test interface PCS long** command. This TEARS down all other links on this circuit pack (DCS, AUDIX, ISDN, etc.). 3. If the problem still exists, replace the TN765 circuit pack.
	PASS	The on-board Loop Around Test on the TN765 circuit pack passed. Most of the hardware on the circuit pack was tested except for the TDM Bus buffers. If problem is isolated to TN765 and this test passes, then replace TN765 circuit pack since TDM Bus buffers could be at fault.
13	ABORT	The TN765 circuit pack has not been reset yet or is currently being reset. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If test continues to abort with error code 13, then check status of all BX.25 and/or ISDN-PRI links on this TN765 via the **status link lnk-no** command. If all links are not in-service, then reset the TN765 using the **test interface PCS long** command. 3. If the TN765 fails to reset, refer to the PI-SCI section of this manual. 4. Retry the **test link lnk-no** command. 5. If the test still aborts with error code 13 or from step 2, and some links are in-service and an error code is still present, escalate the problem.

TDM Loop Around Test (#183)

This test is destructive.

This test requires that you enter the **busyout link lnk-no** command before running the test. This means that the DCS, AUDIX, or ISDN link, for example, are torn down. This test checks the health of the TN754 or TN784 DIG-LINE or the TN722 or TN767 DS1 Interface circuit pack. This depends on which circuit pack is used on the link. The TN754 or TN784 Digital Line or DS1 Interface circuit pack is put into loop around mode while the PI-BD is instructed to go into remote loop around. If this test fails, and the previous Test #182 passes, then the TN754 or TN784 Digital Line or the DS1 Interface circuit pack should be replaced. It is not run on ports administered as EIA.

Table 6-422. TEST #183 TDM Loop Around Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1	ABORT	Link was not busied out via system technician. 1. Busyout the link via the **busyout link lnk-no** command. 2. Retry the test command.
2 4 8	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
6	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
9	ABORT	TN754 or TN784 Digital Line or TN722 or TN767 DS1 Interface circuit pack is not installed. 1. Install circuit pack and retry the test.
13	ABORT	The TN765 circuit pack has not been reset yet or is currently being reset. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If test continues to abort with error code 13, then check status of all BX.25 and/or ISDN-PRI links on this TN765 via the **status link lnk-no** command. If all links are not in-service, then reset the TN765 using the **test interface PCS long** command. 3. If the TN765 fails to reset, refer to the PI-SCI section of this manual. 4. Else, retry the **test link lnk-no** command. 5. If the test still aborts with error code 13 or from step 2, and some links are in-service and a error code is still present, escalate the problem.

Continued on next page

Table 6-422. TEST #183 TDM Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
16 80 84 85 93 94 102	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, then reset the PI-BD via the **test interface PCS long** command. 3. If problem still exists, replace the TN765 circuit pack.
1005	ABORT	The test is not applicable if the EIA port is being used as part of the link.
12	FAIL	PI-BD reported that Loop Around Test failed. 1. Retry the test. 2. If Test #182 fails, see section for Test #182 first. 3. If Test #182 passes and Test #183 continues to fail, replace either the TN754 or TN784 Digital Line or the TN722 or TN767 DS1 Interface circuit pack. 4. If Test #183 still fails, replace the TN765 PI-BD.
	PASS	The loop around from the TN765 PI-BD to the Digital Line or DS1 Interface circuit pack and then back to the PI-BD passed.

Link Quality Test (#233)

This test queries the TN765 circuit pack for the latest error rates (number/minute) for certain counters that are kept by the TN765. The test passes if all the error rates are below a certain threshold. The counters that are queried are the Level 2 Reset SABM(E) [Set Asynchronous Balanced Mode (Extended)] counter, the Level 2 I-frame Retransmission counter, and the invalid LAPD frame counter.

Table 6-423. TEST #233 Link Quality Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
3 11 24	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
13	ABORT	The TN765 circuit pack has not been reset yet or is currently being reset. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If test continues to abort with error code 13, then check status of all BX.25 and/or ISDN-PRI links on this TN765 via the **status link lnk-no** command. If all links are not in-service, then reset the TN765 using the **test interface PCS long** command. 3. If the TN765 fails to reset, refer to the PI-SCI section of this manual. 4. Else, retry the **test link lnk-no** command. 5. If the test still aborts with error code 13 or from step 2, and some links are in-service and a error code is still present, escalate the problem.
4 16385 16386	FAIL	Excessive Level 2 resets (SABM) on link. Excessive Level 2 I-frame retransmission. Possible noisy link. 1. See "PI-LINK (Processor Interface Link)" on page 6-891.
16388	FAIL	Excessive LAPD invalid frame errors. Could be a noisy link or problems with the near-end Processor Interface circuit pack or with the far-end. 1. See "DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)" on page 6-479 for DS1 Interface circuit pack problems. 2. See "PI-LINK (Processor Interface Link)" on page 6-891.
16387	FAIL	Excessive Level 2 resets and excessive Level 2 I-frame retransmission.
16389	FAIL	Excessive Level 2 resets and excessive LAPD invalid frame errors.
16390	FAIL	Excessive Level 2 I-frame retransmissions and excessive LAPD invalid frame errors.

Continued on next page

Table 6-423. TEST #233 Link Quality Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
16391	FAIL	Excessive Level 2 I-frame retransmissions, excessive LAPD invalid frame errors, and excessive Level 2 resets. 1. See "PI-LINK (Processor Interface Link)" on page 6-891 for this maintenance object.
16392	FAIL	HDLC receive rate exceeded the threshold.
16400	FAIL	HDLC transmit rate exceeded the threshold.
16393-16425	FAIL	Other combinations of above individual failures can be calculated as follows: 16384 = 0X4000 16385 = 0X4001 16386 = 0X4002 16388 = 0X4004 16316 = 0X4010
	PASS	PI-LINK currently does not have any of the above errors.

ISDN Hardware Check Test (#234)

This test checks the status of the ISDN hardware which is the DS1 Interface circuit pack and cabling. Status of the DS1 port is kept by the system. The state of the port can be in-service or out-of-service. This state is updated by DS1 Interface circuit pack maintenance. If DS1 maintenance detects a problem with the physical medium near-end or far-end, the Processor Interface Link maintenance is instructed to restart the link. Therefore, if this test fails, the port is considered out-of-service and the link cannot be brought up until DS1 maintenance changes the state to in-service. This is more of a status inquiry than a test. Thus, the only recovery procedure is to refer to ‘‘DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)’’ on page 6-479.

Table 6-424. TEST #234 ISDN Hardware Check Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	This test only runs for ISDN-PRI links. This link is a BX.25 link and, thus, aborts.
	FAIL	Indicates that there is a physical problem with the DS1 facility link. 1. Cross-reference DS1 Interface circuit pack errors for possible reason. Refer to ‘‘DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)’’ on page 6-479. 2. Retry the test. It continues to fail until the DS1 problem is cleared up.
	PASS	DS1 facility is functioning correctly.

PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
PKT-BUS	MAJOR	test pkt port l r 2	Packet Bus
PKT-BUS	MINOR	test pkt port l	Packet Bus
PKT-BUS	WARNING	test pkt port l	Packet Bus

The Packet Bus consists of a single bus, and one such bus appears in the system. There is one instance of the Packet Bus maintenance object.

The Packet Bus is used to carry ISDN-BRI, ISDN-PRI, and ASAI signaling information. The SPE interface to the Packet Bus is the *second* Packet Interface instance (PKT-INT, instance1A2) on the TN2314 Processor Circuit Pack, which works in concert with the Bus Bridge circuitry on the TN799 C-LAN circuit pack to provide Packet Bus access. Packet Bus maintenance is performed only when the `Packet Intf2?` field on the Maintenance-Related System Parameters form is set to y. Packet Bus testing is dependent on the following hardware components:

- TN2314 Processor circuit pack, PKT-INT instance 1A2
- TN556 ISDN-BRI Line circuit pack

Packet Bus tests may abort if some of this hardware is not present in the system. Also, these tests may yield inconsistent results if some of this hardware is defective.

The interactions between the Packet Bus and the circuit packs that use the bus are complex. For this reason, the Packet Bus can be alarmed due to a circuit pack failure and, conversely, circuit packs can be alarmed due to a Packet Bus failure. This section on PKT-BUS is limited to a description of the Error and Alarm Log entries for the Packet Bus maintenance object and to a description of the Packet Bus test sequence.

NOTE:
Refer to Chapter 3, ‘‘Packet Bus Fault Isolation and Correction’’ for a complete discussion of Packet Bus maintenance and also the interactions of the bus with the Packet circuit packs. The chapter discusses fault isolation and correction procedures, and it should be referenced for all procedures and required decisions. The “Packet Bus Fault Isolation Flowchart” section of the chapter is the normal starting point for experienced technicians; however, technicians who are unfamiliar with the Packet Bus and its use should refer to the introductory material.

A failure of one or more circuit packs that use the Packet Bus can cause a Packet Bus alarm. In addition, a Packet Bus failure can cause loss of service to one or more such circuit packs, as well as to the ports and endpoints associated with the ISDN-BRI circuit pack (BRI-PORT, ABRI-PORT, BRI-SET, BRI-DAT, and ASAI-ADJ). These interactions are discussed in ''Circuit Packs That Use the Packet Bus'' on page 3-5.

The following list summarizes some of the important points to consider when working with the Packet Bus.

- The Maintenance/Test circuit pack (TN771) is a critical tool for isolating Packet Bus faults. The circuit pack is optional, and is not present in all systems. If a TN771 is not present, **one must be taken to the customer site** to allow for proper fault isolation. (A determination as to whether a TN771 circuit pack is in the system is made by entering the **list configuration** command on page 5-90.) Use of the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port facilities is described under "The Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack (TN771)" in the above referenced chapter. Also, in the same chapter, the section entitled "Special Precautions Concerning the TN771" describes other circumstances when a TN771 must be taken to the customer site.
- Certain catastrophic failures of a Packet Bus can cause all the Packet circuit packs on that bus to report errors, thus generating a high volume of maintenance activity for maintenance objects that are healthy. In order to reduce this unnecessary activity, some maintenance for Packet circuit packs, ports, and endpoints is curtailed or disabled when such a catastrophic Packet Bus failure is suspected. The following list summarizes the error-logging and testing impact of this strategy:
  a. In-line errors indicating possible Packet Bus failures are placed into the error log, but are *not* acted upon. *Circuit pack* maintenance objects thus affected include:
     - ''BRI-BD/LGATE-BD (ISDN-BRI Line Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-241
     - ''ASAI-BD (Multi-Application Platform Board)'' on page 6-150
     - ''BRI-BD/LGATE-BD (ISDN-BRI Line Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-241
     - PGATE-BD
     - ''CLAN-BD (Control LAN Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-311
     - ''UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1198
     - ''MEDPROPT (TN802/TN2302 MED PRO DSP PORT)'' on page 6-764
  b. In-line errors indicating possible Packet Bus failures **are neither placed into the error log nor acted upon**. Circuit pack *port* and *endpoint* maintenance objects thus affected include:

- "BRI-PORT (ISDN-BRI Port), ABRI-PORT (ASAI ISDN-BRI Port)'' on page 6-248, "BRI-SET, ASAI-ADJ, BRI-DAT'' on page 6-270, "TBRI-PT (TN2185 ISDN Trunk-Side BRI Port)'' on page 6-1062
- ASAI-ADJ, "ASAI-PT'' on page 6-161, "ASAI-EPT'' on page 6-152
- ATT-PORT, ATT-ADJ, ATTE-PT, ATTE-AJ
- "LGATE-PT'' on page 6-720
- "LGATE-AJ'' on page 6-720
- PGATE-PT
- "ETH-PT (Control LAN Ethernet)'' on page 6-583
- "PPP-PT (Control LAN Packet/Port)'' on page 6-939
- MEDPRO-RES

c. Circuit pack and port in-line errors that are not relevant to the Packet Bus or that indicate a circuit pack failure are acted upon in the normal fashion.

d. Normal background maintenance (periodic and scheduled) is not affected.

e. Foreground maintenance (for example, commands executed on the Manager I terminal) is not affected.

The actions in the previous list serve to reduce the system load, which could become excessive if too many maintenance objects are affected by a Packet Bus failure. However, such an excessive load should in no way impede the isolation and the correction of the faults.

When the actions in the list are implemented, Error Type 3329 is logged against PKT-BUS, and a Warning alarm is raised (although other Packet Bus errors in many cases raise more severe alarms, thereby overriding the Warning alarm).

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-425. PKT-BUS Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test pkt l
1 (a)	1-2	Packet Circuit Pack Audit Test (#570)	MAJOR	ON	test pkt p l r 2
513 (b)	1-24	Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack Query Test (#572)	MAJOR	ON	test pkt p l r 2
1793 (c)	Any	none			
2305 (d)	1-24	Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack Query Test (#572)			test pkt p l
3329 (e)	1-7	none	WARNING	ON	test pkt p l
3585 (f)	Any	none	MINOR	ON	test pkt p l

1. Run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

NOTE:
For PKT-BUS, an ON-BOARD alarm indicates a problem with the Packet Bus itself.

Notes:

a. Within the last minute, packet circuit packs have reported errors that indicate a possible Packet Bus failure. The Aux Data value is 1 or 2, indicating that only one or more than one Packet circuit pack (respectively) have reported a possible Packet Bus failure.

b. The Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port has determined that there are Packet Bus shorted-lead or stuck-lead faults. The Aux Data value indicates the number of faulty leads.

c. Packet circuit packs have detected possible Packet Bus failures via in-line error or background test failure. Examine the Error and Alarm logs for more specific PKT-BUS errors.

d. The Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port has detected open leads on the Packet Bus. The Aux Data value indicates the number of open leads.

e. Packet circuit pack, port, and endpoint maintenance has been disabled due to a Packet Bus failure. The Aux Data value indicates which sources have reported errors that have caused maintenance to be disabled. These sources include the following:

- In-line errors from Packet circuit packs.
- Packet Bus fault report from the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port.

The Aux Data values that indicate these sources are identified in the following table:

Aux Data	Packet Circuit Pack	Maint/Test Circuit Pack
1	X	
2		X
3	X	X
4		
5	X	
6		X
7	X	X

NOTE:
It is important to remember that problems reported by Packet circuit packs may be caused by **any** circuit pack. However, only Packet circuit packs can detect such problems (inasmuch as TDM-only circuit packs are not affected by these problems).

f. Packet circuit pack, port, and endpoint maintenance has been disabled due to more than one circuit pack reporting in-line errors. If this occurs more than three times in 15 minutes (that is, if maintenance is disabled due to errors and then re-enabled because no more errors are reported), a Minor alarm is raised against the Packet Bus. Note that this error may still be present in the error log even if the “Circuit Pack Audit Test” reports that only one circuit pack has indicated a problem. This occurs if more than one circuit pack reported errors with in any one minute interval since the Packet Bus fault occurred.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following tables when you are inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Packet Circuit Pack Audit Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-426. PKT-BUS System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Packet Circuit Pack Audit Test (#573)	X	X	ND
Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack Query Test (#572)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack Query Test (#572)

This test queries the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port about the state of health of the Packet Bus. If the Maintenance/Test circuit pack indicates that the Packet Bus has faults, the test fails. The corresponding failure code describes the severity, type, and number of faults. The test passes if the Packet Bus is fault-free.

NOTE:
A Maintenance/Test circuit pack is usually not present in the system unless the customer has purchased this circuit pack to use for ISDN-PRI test calls, or to enhance the system's ability to quickly recognize a Packet Bus failure.

Table 6-427. TEST #572 Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack Query Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1006	ABORT	The Packet Bus port of the Maintenance/Test circuit pack is out of service. 1. Determine if the port is busied out. If so, release the port by entering the **release port PCSS04** command on page. Re-enter the test command.

Continued on next page

Table 6-427. TEST #572 Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack Query Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1142	ABORT	No Maintenance/Test circuit pack Packet Bus port is in service in this system. 1. The Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port may not be present. If the port is present, and if it is busied out or has failed, release or replace the circuit pack. If there is no Maintenance/Test circuit pack, ignore the results of this test.
2000	ABORT	The test timed-out while waiting for an uplink CCMS response from the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, check for problems with the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port.
2059	ABORT	The Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port has reported a hardware failure. 1. Re-enter the test command.
2077	ABORT	The Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack Query located more than one Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port in the system. **NOTE:** The software should not allow this to occur. This is an Internal system error. Attempt the following work-around steps. 1. Remove all Maintenance/Test circuit packs from the system. 2. Insert one Maintenance/Test circuit pack (there should not be more than one in a system). 3. Re-enter the test command.
2100	ABORT	Maintenance could not allocate all of the necessary system resources to perform this test.
2500	ABORT	An internal operation failed; the test could not be completed. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
XYZZ	FAIL	The Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port has detected faults on the Packet Bus. The error code is encoded as follows:
1xxx		The Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port has reconfigured the Packet Bus around the faulty leads. This action occurs only in high or critical reliability systems, and such a failure code should not appear in an R8csi system.
2xxx		The Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port is unable to correct all of the Packet Bus faults it has detected.This action occurs only in high or critical reliability systems, and such a failure code should not appear in an R8csi system.

Continued on next page

Table 6-427. TEST #572 Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack Query Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
x0xx		None of the Packet Bus faults are open faults.
x1xx		At least some of the Packet Bus faults are open faults. Look for Error Type 2305 in the Error Log. The Aux Data value indicates the number of open leads.
xxZZ		The last 2 digits of the error code indicate the total number of faulty Packet Bus leads detected by the Maintenance/Test Packet Bus port. 1. Refer to the "Packet Bus Fault Isolation Flowchart" section in Chapter 3, ''Packet Bus Fault Isolation and Correction'' to determine the cause of the failures.
	PASS	No faults have been detected on the Packet Bus by the Maintenance/Test circuit pack. This indicates that the Packet Bus is operating correctly.

Packet Circuit Pack Audit Test (#573)

This test determines whether Packet circuit packs have reported Packet Bus-related in-line errors within the last minute. If so, the failure code indicates whether one or more circuit packs have reported failures within the last minute.

Due to the one-minute time constraint included as part of this test, the test is designed to delay 15 seconds before returning a result in cases where the test has failed within the last five minutes. This procedure helps ensure that a repeated sequence of the test does not always yield the same result. If no failure has occurred in the last five minutes, a PASS is returned immediately.

Table 6-428. Test #573 Packet Circuit Pack Audit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2500	ABORT	An internal operation failed; the test could not be completed. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	FAIL	One Packet circuit pack has reported Packet Bus-related in-line errors within the last minute.
2	FAIL	More than one Packet circuit pack has reported Packet Bus-related in-line errors within that last minute. 1. Refer to the “Packet Bus Fault Isolation Flowchart” section in Chapter 3, ‘‘Packet Bus Fault Isolation and Correction’’ to determine the cause of the error reports.
	PASS	No Packet circuit packs have reported Packet Bus-related in-line errors within the last minute. This indicates that the Packet Bus is healthy, or that a Packet Bus fault is transient or is being caused by a faulty Packet circuit pack. If this test passes while there are other signs of a Packet Bus failure (as indicated, for example, in the Error/Alarm Logs or by other test failures), refer to the “Packet Bus Fault Isolation Flowchart” section in Chapter 3, ‘‘Packet Bus Fault Isolation and Correction’’ to isolate the problem.

PKT-INT (Packet Interface)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
PKT-INT	MAJOR	reset packet-interface [1a l or 1a2]	Packet Interface
PKT-INT	MINOR	test packet-interface [1a l or 1a2]	Packet Interface
PKT-INT	WARNING	test packet-interface [1a l or 1a2]	Packet Interface

PKT-INT on the TN2314 is implemented as a task-based module on the MPC860. The PKT-INT firmware module shares the processor with many other firmware modules.

The packet interface (PKT-INT) connected to the TDM bus provides the PRI interface to the SPE (Switch Processing Element) over the TDM bus. The PKT-INT connected to the packet bus provides the PRI interface and the TCP/IP interface from the C-LAN (TN799) to the SPE over the packet bus

The Packet Interface (PKT-INT) provides PRI link through the TDM bus. In addition to affecting telephone service, a failure of the Packet Interface affects service provided by the following circuit pack that connects to the TDM bus:

- TN767 — ISDN PRI service

The links that pass through the Packet Interface are identified as system links, and are defined as follows:

1. System links
   - ISDN PRI D channel signaling links
   - ISDN BRI D channel broadcast and point-to-point signaling links

Packet Interface Service Operations

The following sections provides more background information about Packet Interface service operations.

Administration

There are no **add** or **remove** commands associated with the Packet Interface. The Packet Interface is always present in the system, even if no ISDN application is administered.

Packet Interface Replacement

When replacing the Packet Interface (as a part of the TN2314 Processor circuit pack), follow the procedure used for replacing the TN2314 Processor circuit pack. The carrier must be powered down before the TN2314 is removed and then the carrier must be powered back up after the circuit pack is inserted.

WARNING:

When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109).

CAUTION:

Replacing the TN 795 processor board can display the translation error message, "TRANS_ID INTERVAL EXPIRATION:xx days when logging into the SAT window. If this occurs, immediately call an AvayaTechnical Services Consultant (TSC) to remove the error message. While the switch is in the error condition, the save translations command is not available.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-429. Packet Interface Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	ON	test packet-interface [1a1 or 1a2] l r 2
1(a)	Any	None	MAJOR	ON	
257 (b)		None			
513 (c)	0	None	MAJOR	OFF	
769 (d)	0	None			
1281(e)	0	Test #1356 Restart Failure	MAJOR	ON	
2305 (f)	0	None	WARNING	OFF	
3074 (g)	Any	None	MAJOR	ON	
3585 (h)	0	None	WARNING	OFF	
3841 (i)	Any	None	MAJOR	ON	

1. Indicates that an alarm was raised but an associated error was not entered into the hardware error log due to a momentary overload condition caused by a burst of hardware or software error reports. Run the long test sequence. Refer to the appropriate test descriptions for any failures and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. Error Type:1 - This error occurs when background maintenance software has reset the Packet Interface as a fault recovery action. It is used to keep track of the number of times that the Packet Interface is reset, independent of whether or not the Reset test passed. Once three of these errors have occurred in the last 15 minutes, maintenance will place the Packet Interface into an out-of-service state, and a MAJOR on-board alarm will be raised on the Packet Interface.

   1. Check to see if error codes 257, 513, 769, 1281, or 3841 are present in the hardware error log. If one or more of those error codes are present, refer to the information associated with those errors for the appropriate repair procedures.
   2. If no other Packet Interface errors appear in the error log, and if the Packet Interface is not in a held reset state as indicated by the absence of a MAJOR alarm with a Service State of OUT, no action should be taken. If a Packet Interface MAJOR alarm is present and no other Packet Interface error codes are in the hardware error log, execute a demand reset by entering **reset packet-interface**.
   3. If this fails execute **reset** packet-interface [1a1 or 1a2] restart.

b. Error Type: 257 - Indicates that the PKT-INT detected a fatal failure. This error is a very serious and when it occurs, maintenance software immediately escalates testing to the destructive reset test (#882).

   A fatal fault in-line error can be generated by the following failure conditions:

   1. In-line errors from PKT-INT firmware
   - Failure of the initialization tests during board reset
   - Failure of the Private LAPD or Broadcast Looparound Tests
   - When a LANHO critical error or LANHO over-length packet error occurs
   - When the values in the Configuration Control Area (CCA) are unacceptable
   - When PKT-INT does not have enough memory to allocate the buffers and tables required by the CCA.
   2. In-line errors from the Packet Control Driver (PCD) software
   - When the PCD does not agree with the state of the PKT-INT
   - Failure of the Sanity Handshake Test
   - When the PCD times out waiting for the PKT-INT to come into service during initialization

c. Error Type: 513 - This error type indicates that a message protocol error (Handshake failure) between Packet Control Driver (PCD) and the Packet Interface was detected. These software/firmware modules are running on the MPC860 processor (part of the TN2314 processor circuit pack).

   1. If the Packet Interface (PKT-INT) has a MAJOR alarm:

      a. Reset the Packet Interface using the reset packet-int command, or

      b. If the above step fails use restart packet-interface [1a1 or 1a2] [restart]

   2. If the test still fails, follow normal escalation procedures.

d. Error 769 indicates that the maintenance-loop-around test failed. A maintenance loop around cannot be established or the packet interface circuit cannot send and receive data correctly as part of loop-around-test 886. If the number of errors exceeds a defined threshold, a major alarm will be raised. For more information, refer to the repair procedures for test 886. If handshake is up, execute a test long clear of the alarmed circuit pack and follow recommended procedures.

e. Error Type: 1281 - This error type indicates that the Packet Interface has been restarted as a result of a fault recovery action. This action occurred due to error type 1 occurring three times within 15 minutes. As a result of this action the PKT-INT will be taken out of service.

f. Error Type: 2305 - This error indicates that the Packet Bus Interface received packets with parity error from the Packet bus.

   1. Check for errors logged against the Packet bus. Refer to the appropriate repair procedures to clear those errors first.

   2. Check all other circuit packs connected to the Packet bus in the same cabinet. Packet Bus failures are likely to be caused by a faulty circuit pack connected to the backplane or bent pins on the back plane.

   3. If steps 1 and 2 above do not clear the problem, execute the **test packet-interface** command and follow repair procedures described for Test #887.

g. Error Type: 3074 - indicates PKT-INT Transmit Buffer Overflow, which means that the number of transmit buffers required by software exceeded the number available. A 3074 error is generated when the PKINT sends an in-line hardware error to maintenance software indicating transmit buffer overflow. As part of the background recovery action for this error, maintenance software will automatically run the Maintenance Looparound test (#886). If that test fails, maintenance software requests a system WARM restart. If, after the WARM restart, transmit buffer overflow errors continue to be reported, maintenance software resets the PKT-INT.

1. Check for errors logged against the Packet Data Line circuit packs associated with the System Ports, BRI Line circuit packs and BRI endpoints, and the Universal DS1 circuit packs supporting PRI service. Errors against those components should be cleared first.
2. Run Maintenance Looparound Test (#886). If test (#886) test passes, the alarm will clear. If the test fails, repeat the test 5 times. If it continues to fail, follow normal escalation procedures.

h. Error Type: 3585 - This in-line error is generated when the PKT-INT has entered a “fatal fault” state due to the failure of the Packet Bus (see ‘‘PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)’’ on page 6-908).

NOTE:
The PKT-INT is not taken out of service since it is used for running Packet Bus tests.

i. Error Type: 3841 - This in-line error is generated when the PKT-INT enters its “fatal fault” state (the LANHO has gone insane). A PKT-INT fatal fault error and a Packet Bus LAN Critical error (‘‘PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)’’) are also reported at the same time. The PKT-INT reset test is run when a LAN Critical Fault is detected. However, before the PKT-INT is reset, a check is made to see if the PPN Packet Bus has a major alarm, indicating that the Packet Bus rather than the PKT-INT is the source of the failure (see ‘‘PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)’’).

1. If error 3585 has also been reported, refer to ‘‘PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)’’ on page 6-908. After the Packet Bus failure has been corrected, execute the **reset packet-interface** command to bring the Packet Interface circuit back into service.
2. If the above step fails, enter reset packet-interface [1a1 or 1a2] restart.
3. If error 3585 has not been reported, enter the **reset packet-interface** command and follow the repair steps associated with test #882.
4. If the above step fails, enter reset packet-interface [1a1 or 1a2] restart.
5. If the test still fails, follow normal escalation procedures.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below. By clearing error codes associated with the *Packet Interface Private Looparound* test for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-430. Packet Interface System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	Reset Board Sequence	D/ND[1]
Packet Interface Reset Test (#889)			X	D
Packet Interface Private Looparound Tests (#885)		X[2]		ND
Packet Interface Maintenance Looparound Test (#886)	X[2]	X[2]		ND
Packet Interface Restart Action (#1357)			X	DR
Read and Clear Counters Test (#887)	X	X		ND

1. D = Destructive; DR= Disruptive; ND = Nondestructive
2. This test is executed only for PKT 1a2

Private Looparound Tests (#885)

This test requests the Packet Interface circuit pack to execute its three private looparound tests: Level 2 looparound, Broadcast path looparound, and Level 3 looparound. These tests verify the health of the circuit pack's Packet Bus interface, as well as the translation RAM, inward and outward bound data paths, parity indications and CRC calculations, and the Level 3 processing firmware.

- Level 2 (LAPD) Link Looparound

  LAPD is a link level protocol that is used for all system links. This test verifies the health of the processing of these links.

- Broadcast Link Looparound

  Each ISDN BRI port has two associated broadcast signaling links, one for call control and one for maintenance and management. Since these links have separate routing circuitry from the Level 2 Looparound, this test forces a CRC error to verify the CRC hardware associated with the broadcast data path.

These tests are also run as part of the reset tests. If the Level 2 looparound test fail as background tests, a "fatal error" message will be sent to the Packet Interface maintenance software and the Packet Interface will be put in the "out-of-service" state. Therefore, it is expected that the repair procedures associated with Abort Code 1137 (out-of-service) would normally be followed when failures with the Level 2 and Level 3 tests occur.

Table 6-431. TEST #885 Private Looparound Tests

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1006 1137	ABORT	Packet Interface circuit pack is in the out-of-service state so normal maintenance tests will not run on that circuit pack. 1. Request a Packet Interface circuit pack reset using the **reset packet-interface CS** or reset packet-interface [1a1 or 1a2] restart command. Refer to ''Packet Interface Reset Test (#889)'' on page 6-930 for repair procedures.
1334	ABORT	The Packet Interface circuit pack command queue is full. This should be a temporary condition caused by a high rate of commands being sent to a Packet Interface circuit pack. Continued operation with a full command queue will cause a system WARM restart that may escalate to more severe restart levels. 1. Retry the command at 10-second intervals, a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, a maximum of 3 times.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command.
	NO BOARD	The Packet Interface circuit pack is administered and is present but it is not detected as being physically present. 1. If the Packet Interface circuit pack is present, replace it.

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Table 6-431. TEST #885 Private Looparound Tests — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	FAIL	The Private Link Broadcast looparound test failed. The Packet Interface will enter a fatal fault state when this occurs and the Packet Interface Maintenance software should put the circuit in a out-of-service state. Therefore by the time further action is taken, it is expected that the test will abort with ABORT code 1137 and a demand reset or a demand restart should be used to test the circuit pack. 1. Reset the circuit pack using the **reset packet-interface CS** if this fails execute a reset packet-interface 1a1 or 1a2 restart command. Refer to the repair procedures in"Packet Interface Reset Test (#889)" on page 6-930 for further action. **CAUTION:** *Replacing the TN2314 processor circuit pack will disrupt service, see the TN2314 processor replacement procedures in this document before proceeding with step 2.* **WARNING:** *When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109).* **WARNING:** *If the test continues to fail, replace the TN2314 processor circuit pack.*

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Table 6-431. TEST #885 Private Looparound Tests — *Continued*

<table>
<tr><th>Error Code</th><th>Test Result</th><th>Description/ Recommendation</th></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>FAIL</td><td>The Private Level 2 looparound test failed. The Packet Interface will enter a fatal fault state when this occurs and the Packet Interface Maintenance software should put the circuit in a out-of-service state. Therefore by the time further action is taken, it is expected that the test will abort with ABORT code 1137 and a demand reset should be used to test the circuit pack.

1. Reset the circuit pack using the reset packet-interface CS if this fails execute a reset packet-interface 1a1 or 1a2 restart command. Refer to the repair procedures in “Packet Interface Reset Test (#889)” on page 6-930 for further action.

CAUTION:
Replacing the TN2314 processor circuit pack will disrupt service, see the TN2314 processor replacement procedures in this document before proceeding with step 2.

WARNING:
When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109).

2. If the test continues to fail, replace the TN2314 processor circuit pack.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>PASS</td><td>All the private looparound tests passed. The circuit pack is functioning properly. If the system is still unable to place calls on cabinets other than the SPE cabinet, then:

1. Display the error log using the command display errors and check for errors on the Packet Bus and Maintenance/Test circuit pack. Clear those errors first.

2. Check all other circuit packs connected to the Packet Bus in the same cabinet. Packet Bus failures are likely to be caused by a faulty circuit pack connected to the backplane or bent pins on the back plane. Refer to the “PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)” maintenance documentation for repair procedures.</td></tr>
</table>

Maintenance Looparound Test (#886)

This test checks whether the Packet Interface circuit pack can send and receive data correctly. It establishes a LAPD link from a Packet Interface circuit pack back to the same Packet Interface circuit pack and transmits and receives test data over that testing link. While timing signals from the Packet Bus are used for the data transfer, the data itself is looped around on the circuit pack at the interface to the Packet Bus and does not get sent over the Packet Bus.

Table 6-432. TEST #886 Maintenance Looparound Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1006 1137	ABORT	Packet Interface circuit pack is in the out-of-service state so normal maintenance tests will not run on that circuit pack. 1. Reset the circuit pack using the **reset packet-interlace CS** if this fails execute a reset packet-interface 1a1 or 1a2 restart command. Refer to the repair procedures in “Packet Interface Reset Test (#889)” on page 6-930 for further action.
1139	ABORT	The Packet Bus is alarmed 1. Try to retire the alarm associated with the Packet Bus. Refer to the Alarm Log via the **display alarms** command. Refer to the maintenance documentation for Packet Bus Maintenance for further action. 2. Retry the command when the alarm associated with the Packet Bus is retired.
1373	ABORT	Could not establish the link loop around link to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, a maximum of 3 times.
2060	ABORT	Packet link bus went down during maintenance looparound test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, a maximum of 5 times. 2. If there are errors associated with the Packet Bus, refer to the maintenance information associated with the Packet Bus.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, a maximum of 5 times.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, a maximum of 5 times.
	NO BOARD	The Packet Interface circuit pack present but it is not detected as being physically present. 1. If the Packet Interface circuit pack is present, replace it.

Continued on next page

Table 6-432. TEST #886 Maintenance Looparound Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1-3	FAIL	The test failed. Maintenance was unable to establish a looparound link from the Packet Interface circuit pack back to itself or was unable to receive data that was sent out over one side of the looparound link. 1. Issue the **test packet-interface CS** command to retry the test. If the same error code is observed, background maintenance software will automatically attempt to reset the circuit pack and clear the problem. **CAUTION:** *Replacing the TN2314 processor circuit pack will disrupt service, see the TN2314 processor replacement procedures in this document before proceeding with step 2.* **WARNING:** *When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.* 2. If the test continues to fail after replacing the circuit pack, run the **test packet P long** command. If any of the tests fail, the fault may be on the Packet Bus. Refer to the ''PKT-BUS (Packet Bus)'' Maintenance documentation for recommended repair procedures. 3. If the test continues to fail after the circuit pack is replaced and with no other alarms associated with the Packet Bus or circuit packs connected to the Packet Bus, follow normal escalation procedures.
	PASS	This test passed. The circuit pack and its interface with the SPE are functioning properly. If the system is unable to place calls on cabinets other than the SPE cabinet, then: 1. Check for errors on the Packet Bus and Maintenance/Test circuit pack. Solve those errors first. 2. Check all other circuit packs connected to the Packet Bus in the same cabinet. Packet Bus failures are likely to be caused by a faulty circuit pack connected to the backplane or bent pins on the back plane. 3. Check the Packet Interface circuit pack connections to the Packet Bus.

Read and Clear Board Counters (#887)

This test involves sending commands to read on-circuit pack error counters on the Packet Interface. It also verifies the message interface between the SPE and the Packet Interface. This test reads and clears the Parity Error counter and FIFO Overflow counter. Information about the number of bad Translation location is sent to maintenance software as an in-line error from the circuit pack so it is not necessary to read a counter location.

Table 6-433. TEST #887 Read and Clear Board Counters

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1006 1137	ABORT	Packet Interface is in the out-of-service state so normal maintenance tests will not run on that circuit pack. 1. Request a Packet Interface reset using the **reset packet-interface 1a1 or 1a2 restart**.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command.

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Table 6-433. TEST #887 Read and Clear Board Counters — *Continued*

<table>
<tr><th>Error Code</th><th>Test Result</th><th>Description/ Recommendation</th></tr>
<tr><td>256
512
768</td><td>FAIL</td><td>The Packet Interface on the active SPE has an error counter set. The following error codes are possible: 256: Parity error 512: FIFO overflow 768: Parity error and FIFO overflow error
1. If error code 256 or 768 is reported, the Packet Interface received a parity error off the Packet Bus.
a. Check for alarms and errors logged against other circuit packs connected to the Packet bus in the Processor Port Network cabinet. A list of packet circuit packs is presented in the first section of this repair procedure. Refer to the repair procedures for those circuit packs, in this manual, to clear those errors first.
CAUTION:
Replacing the TN2314 processor circuit pack will disrupt service, see the TN2314 processor replacement procedures in this document before proceeding with step b.
WARNING:
When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.
b. Replace the TN2314 Processor circuit pack at a time that would cause the least disruption of service. The circuit pack is still functional but should be replaced.
If error code 512 is reported, the receive FIFO in the PKT-INT has overflowed. For the current hardware configuration, only one Packet Interface is allowed. Retry the command after a 1-minute delay and if the test continues to fail:
2.) Replace the circuit pack at a time that would cause the least service disruption.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>PASS</td><td>The SPE is able to communicate with the Packet Interface.</td></tr>
</table>

Packet Interface Reset Test (#889)

This test is destructive.

This test is run due to in-line errors, on demand, and as part of system restarts, cold 2 and above.

This test resets the Packet Interface and causes the PKT-INT to run a set of initialization tests. If all initialization tests pass, the reset causes a complete initialization of the PKT-INT. This is equivalent to a hardware reset mode of the PKT-INT firmware. All links are lost, and all PKT-INT firmware counters are reset. Additionally, the LANHO will be reset.

If any of the initialization tests fail, the reset test fails, and the PKT-INT enters its fatal fault state. Otherwise, the reset test passes. This test is used when maintenance receives a fatal fault (counter 2) from the board.

Table 6-434. TEST #889 Packet Interface Reset Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1362	ABORT	The system was unable to run this test, the PK-INT to be tested [1a1 or 1a2] is in service and is not available for reset. 1. Use the “status packet interface” command to determine the service state of the packet interface circuit pack. 2. If the circuit pack is “out-of-service”, retry the reset command. 3. If the reset continues to abort with the same error code and the packet interface circuit is “out-of-service”, follow the normal escalation procedure.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-434. TEST #889 Packet Interface Reset Test — *Continued*

<table>
<tr><th>Error Code</th><th>Test Result</th><th>Description/ Recommendation</th></tr>
<tr><td>257-258, 263-264</td><td>FAIL</td><td>The reset test failed for that particular PKT-INT.
1. Retry the command at least 5 times.
2. If it still fails with the same error code, execute “reset packet-interface [1a1 or 1a2] restart.” command. Retry the command at least 5 times.

CAUTION:
Replacing/Re-seating the TN2314 processor circuit pack will disrupt service, see the TN2314 processor replacement procedures in this document before proceeding with step 3.

WARNING:
When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.
3. If it still fails, re-seat the TN2314 circuit pack.
4. Re-execute the test 5 times.
5. If it still fails, replace the TN2314 circuit pack and re-run the “reset packet-interface [1a1 or 1a2] restart.” command.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>PASS</td><td>The reset command passed and the Packet Interface is operational.</td></tr>
</table>

Switch Control Restart Action Test (#1357)

This test is disruptive.

This test restarts the associated Packet Interface module and determines if it can successfully go through its initialization sequence. The test is disruptive since there is the possibility of losing some control messages to or from port circuit packs.

Existing calls are not disconnected.

Table 6-435. TEST #1357 Switch Control Restart Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1362	ABORT	The system was unable to run this test, the PK-INT to be tested [1a1 or 1a2] is in service and is not available for reset. 1. Use the “status packet interface” command to determine the service state of the packet interface circuit pack. 2. If the circuit pack is “out-of-service”, retry the reset command. 3. If the reset continues to abort with the same error code and the packet interface circuit is “out-of-service”, follow the normal escalation procedure.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
264	FAIL	The restart test failed for that particular PKT-INT. 1. Retry the command at least 5 times. 2. If it still fails with the same error code, execute “reset packet-interface [1a1 or 1a2] restart.” command. Retry the command at least 5 times. **CAUTION:** *Replacing/Re-seating the TN2314 processor circuit pack will disrupt service, see the TN2314 processor replacement procedures in this document before proceeding with step 3.* 3. See Caution: If it still fails, ***re-seat*** the TN2314 circuit pack. 4. Re-execute the test 5 times. 5. If it still fails, ***replace*** the TN2314 circuit pack and re-run the “*reset packet-interface [1a1 or 1a2] restart*.” command.
	PASS	The restart command passed and the Packet Interface is operational.

PMS-PRNT/JNL-PRNT (PMS Printer Link)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
PMS-PRNT/JNL-PRNT	MINOR	test journal pms-log/wakeup-log l	PMS Printer/ Journal Printer
PMS-PRNT/JNL-PRNT	WARNING	test journal pms-log/wakeup-log	PMS Printer/ Journal Printer

NOTE:
PMS-PRNT stands for the pms-log printer. JNL-PRNT stands for the wakeup-log printer. Since the maintenance strategy for the both the JNL-PRNT and PMS-PRNT MOs is the same, both of these MOs are described in this section.

In DEFINITY Generic 1 and Generic 3iV2, there are up to two journal printers. They are identified as the wakeup-log printer which is shared between the Automatic Wakeup feature and the Emergency Access to Attendant feature to print scheduled reports and log of events, and the pms-log printer which is used as a backup of the PMS output device to print the audit trail data of all PMS transactions executed by the system and the PMS Housekeeping Status Change events while the PMS Printer Link is not available. The journal printer link is administered to a data extension that provides a standard EIA 232C interface to the printer. The printer can be connected through a data module (PDM, MPDM, DTDM) and a port on the TN754 or TN754B Digital Line circuit pack, or through an ADU and a port on the TN726 Data Line circuit pack.

PMS Printer Link Maintenance provides a strategy in the system for maintaining the link between the system and a PMS device (an external Journal Printer device). The strategy includes a set of tests for periodic diagnosis, detection of errors during normal operation, actions for troubleshooting, and raising alarms for serious problems. PMS Printer Link Maintenance uses a try-and-wait mechanism for maintaining the PMS Printer Link. If a PMS Printer Link is torn down due to an error, PMS Printer Link Maintenance intends to bring the link up immediately. If the trial of Link Setup fails, PMS Link Maintenance waits for five minutes before the next retry. If the number of retries reaches the value of a threshold (15), a Minor alarm is raised for service attention.

PMS Printer Link Maintenance does not cover the maintenance of the elements composing the journal printer physical link, for instance, the external printer device, Data Module (PDM/MPDM/DTDM) and Digital Line Port of TN754 or TN754B Digital Line circuit pack, ADU and Data Line Port of TN726 Data Line circuit pack, and Data Channels on TN777 Network Control circuit pack. If PMS Printer Link Maintenance cannot restore the PMS Printer Link, then the maintenance tests of these individual components of the PMS Link must be executed to diagnose faults.

Procedures for Restoring the PMS Printer Link

1. Determine the status of the PMS Printer Link.

   Enter **status journal-printer wakeup-log|pms-log** command and make sure that the journal printer link is not busied out for maintenance. If the link is down, then continue to the next step.

2. Where does the journal printer link connect?

   Enter **display system hospitality** and find out the destinations of the PMS Printer Link.

3. Determine the status of the data extension.

   Enter **status data extension** command and verify whether the data extension is in the in-service/idle state. If the data extension is NOT available, then look for the extension number in Alt Name field of Hardware Error Log. Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for resolutions.

4. Is a data channel on Network Control circuit pack in the in-service/idle state?

   Enter **list data** command and find out the extension numbers of data channels on Network Control circuit pack. Enter **status data extension** command and make sure that at least one data channel is in the in-service/idle state. If no data channel is available, look for DATA-CHL/DATA-CON/DATA-BD errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to "DATA-BD".

5. Is the external printer device available?

   Make sure that the printer device is ON-LINE and ready for service. Check the physical connectivity between Data Module and the printer device.

It is recommended that you busyout the PMS Printer Link before executing maintenance tests over objects composing the PMS Printer Link. If the PMS Printer Link is busied out, then all PMS Printer Link maintenance actions are deactivated. The interference to tests of other MOs is off.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-436. PMS-PRNT/JNL-PRNT Link Maintenance Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test journal wakeup-log|pms-log sh
18 (a)	0	busyout journal wakeup-log/ pms-log	WARNING	OFF	release journal wakeup-log|pms-log
257 (b)	0, 3 to 6 255	Link Retry Test (#215)	MINOR/ WARNING[2]	OFF	test journal wakeup-log|pms-log 1
513 (c)	0, 3 to 6 255				test journal wakeup-log|pms-log
769 (d)					

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

   Both PMS Printer and Journal Printer are administered to the same extension, and the printer is not connected. Refer to the ''Procedures for Restoring the PMS Printer Link'' section for resolution.
2. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the value used in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. System Technician busied out the Journal Printer Link. The link is torn down. Enter **release** command to restore the link.

b. Link Retry Test (#215) fails. Physical link cannot be set up, usually because of hardware problems such as power off or cable disconnect. The Aux Data field contains the Channel ID of Data Channels on Network Control circuit pack (that is, 3 for Channel 01, 4 for Channel 02, 5 for Channel 03, 6 for Channel 04), an Error Code 255 for the Internal system error, or 0 which indicates that the data module connected to the PMS Printer Link is out-of-service. Refer to ''Procedures for Restoring the PMS Printer Link'' on page 6-934 for resolution.

c. Physical link cannot be set up, usually because of hardware problems such as power off or cable disconnect. The PMS Printer Link physical link is down due to the following causes: cable to the printer device is disconnected, the printer device is powered off, or the data extension where the printer device connects to has been busied out. The Aux Data field contains the Channel ID of Data Channels on Network Control circuit pack (that is, 3 for Channel 01, 4 for Channel 02, 5 for Channel 03, 6 for Channel 04). Check the connectivity of wire and cable among wall jacket, data module, and the printer device. Enter **status data <extension>** and verify that the data extension of the printer device is in the in-service/idle state. If the data extension is not available, then refer to ''Procedures for Restoring the PMS Printer Link'' on page 6-934 for resolution.

d. Link idle timer; link comes down. This error indicates that the printer device is in an off-line state, for example, paper jam or paper out for a printer device. Check the printer device and act promptly to put it back to on-line state. Enter **test journal wakeup-log|pms-log** command to set up the printer link.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Link Retry Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-437. PMS-PRNT/JNL-PRNT System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Link Tear Down Test (#213)		X	D
Link Retry Test (#215)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Link Tear Down Test (#213)

This test is destructive.

This test disconnects the existing link between the system and the external printer device. If the link has been disconnected already, this test just returns PASS. All resources allocated for a PMS Printer Link are released after this test.

Table 6-438. TEST #213 Link Tear Down Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
40	ABORT	Internal system error
50	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1010	ABORT	The link has been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter **release journal wakeup-log|pms-log** command to release the link from busyout state. 2. Retry **test journal wakeup-log|pms-log l** command to execute the test.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The link is torn down.

Link Retry Test (#215)

This test sends a message to the journal printer management software process to make a data call to the extension where the printer device connects to. If the journal printer link is already up, this test passes without making any data call.

Table 6-439. TEST #215 Link Retry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
10	ABORT	Internal system error
20	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
30	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Refer to ''Procedures for Restoring the PMS Printer Link'' on page 6-934 for instructions.
1010	ABORT	The PMS Printer Link has been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter **release journal wakeup-log|pms-log** command to release the link from busyout state. 2. Retry **test journal wakeup-log|pms-log l** command to execute the test.
	FAIL	The link CANNOT be established. 1. Refer to ''Procedures for Restoring the PMS Printer Link'' on page 6-934 for instructions.
	PASS	The link is up.

PPP-PT (Control LAN Packet/Port)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
PPP-PT	MAJOR	**test port UUCSSpp long**	PPP Port Maintenance
PPP-PT	MINOR	**test port UUCSSpp long**	PPP Port Maintenance
PPP-PT	WARNING	**test port UUCSSpp**	PPP Port Maintenance

1. *UU* is the universal cabinet number (1 for PPN). *C* is the carrier designation (A, or B). *SS* is the number of the slot in which the circuit pack resides (01 to 10). *pp* is the two digit port number (01, 02, ...).

The TN799 Control LAN (C-LAN) packet port circuit pack provides TCP/IP connection to adjuncts applications such as CMS, INTUITY, and DCS Networking. The C-LAN circuit pack has 1-10baseT Ethernet connection and up to 16 DS0 physical interfaces for PPP connections. Multiple C-LAN circuit packs in a system gives additional TCP/IP capacity.

A remote socket control link (RSCL) links the C-LAN and the SPE to pass call control and other management information. Since one link serves all the ports on the circuit pack, maintenance of the RSCL is part of the C-LAN circuit pack maintenance.

NOTE:
The C-LAN TN799 circuit pack combines the functions of the PGATE and PI circuit packs into one circuit pack. The PGATE or PI can be used with the C-LAN to create an X.25 to TCP/IP bridge for adjunct and DCS connectivity.

Control LAN Congestion Controls

The switch activates congestion controls on C-LAN when it detects buffers exceeding the threshold. The switch releases the congestion controls when the C-LAN reports that its buffer level has returned to normal levels.

If congestion:	Then the switch:
Persists for a 14-minute interval	Raises MINOR alarm
Exhausts buffers	Raises MINOR alarm
Ceases for 12 minutes	Retires MINOR alarm

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Value

Table 6-440. PPP-PT Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port UUCSSpp s
1 (a)	0	SCOTCH Sync Looparound Test (#1275)	MINOR	ON	test port UUCSSpp l r 3
257 (b)	0		WARNING	OFF	
513 (c)	0		MINOR	OFF	
769 (d)	0		WARNING	OFF	
1281 (e)	0				
1537, 1538 (f)	See note	Session Status Test (#1286)	MINOR	OFF	
1793-1920 (g)	See note				
2305-2560 (h)	See note				
2561-2816 (h)	See note				
3329 (i)	35768	TCP/IP Ping Test (#1281)	WARNING	OFF	
3585 (j)	0-1	TDM Looparound Test (#1285)	MAJOR	ON	test port UUCSSpp l r 3

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. **Error Type 001**: SCOTCH Synchronous Looparound Test (#1275) failed.
   1. Test the port (**test port UUCSSpp long**).
   2. Refer to ''SCOTCH Synchronous Looparound Test (#1275)'' on page 6-944 for repair procedures.
b. **Error Type 257**: C-LAN port detected overrun or underrun condition that may indicate a hardware problem.
   1. Test for hardware problem (**test port UUCSSpp long**).
   2. Refer to ''SCOTCH Synchronous Looparound Test (#1275)'' on page 6-944 for repair procedures.
   3. Clear the alarm (**test port UUCSSpp long clear**).

c. **Error Type 513**: PPP link lost end-to-end connectivity.

1. Test for hardware problem (**test port UUCSSpp long**).
2. Run "TDM Looparound Test (#1285)" on page 6-943 and refer to repair procedures if there is a hardware problem.

   If there is no hardware problem, the switch tries to re-establish PPP link.

d. **Error Type 769**: Port received an invalid frame, which

- is greater than the maximum length
- contains CRC errors
- violates the link level protocol.

1. Test the port (**test port UUCSSpp long**).
2. Refer to "TDM Looparound Test (#1285)" on page 6-943 to verify repair.
3. Clear the alarm (**test port UUCSSpp long clear**).

e. **Error Type 1281**: System software received an indication that the far-end has requested a disconnect of a session on this link. This is a log-only error.

f. **Error Type 1537, 1538**: Some or all port sessions (sockets) are down.

If the switch indicates that:	Then it:
Some of the sessions are down	Raises off-board WARNING
All of the sessions are down	Raises off-board MINOR alarm

1. Test the port (**test port UUCSSpp short**).
2. Refer to "Session Status Test (#1286)" on page 6-948 to verify repair.

g. **Error Type 1793-1920**: system software received an indication that a socket was closed due to an error. Error Type indicates the application associated with this socket.

Error Type	Application
1793	Unused
1794	DCS
1795	AUDIX
1796	CMS
1797	ISDN Gateway
1798-1920	Reserved for future

Aux Data indicates the internal application number.

h. **Error Type 2305-2816**: System software detected a session is down. Aux Data indicates the session number. These are log only errors. Error types 2305-2560 are for session numbers 1-256. Error types 2561-2816 are for session numbers 257-512.

i. **Error Type 3329**: TCP/IP Ping Test failed.

   1. Test the port (**test port UUCSSpp short**).
   2. Refer to ''TCP/IP Ping Test (#1281)'' on page 6-946 for repair procedures.

j. **Error Type 3585**: TDM Port Looparound Test (#1285) failed.

   1. Test the port (**test port UUCsspp long**).
   2. Refer to ''TDM Looparound Test (#1285)'' on page 6-943 for repair procedures.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Investigate errors in the order they appear in the table below.

Table 6-441. System Technician-Demanded Tests: PPP-PT

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
TDM Looparound Test (#1285)		X	D
SCOTCH Synchronous Looparound Test (#1275)		X	D
TCP/IP Ping Test (#1281)	X	X	ND
Session Status Test (#1286)	X	X	ND
PPP Link Status Test (#1279)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive, ND = Nondestructive

TDM Looparound Test (#1285)

NOTE:
This test is destructive.

This test verifies whether the C-LAN PPP port can send and receive data on the TDM bus. This test has a tone generator send tones on a timeslot, and it has a tone receiver receive tones on another timeslot. The tones are looped through the ppp port.

If the received tones:	Then:
Match the tones sent	The test passes
Do not match the tones sent	The test fails

Test failure indicates failure of the:

- C-LAN (TN799) circuit pack
- TDM Bus
- Tone generator / tone receiver circuit pack

Table 6-442. TEST #1285 TDM Looparound Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	The port is in use. 1. Determine port status (**status clan-port UUCSSpp**). 2. Retry the command when the port is idle. The port may be forced to the idle state by executing a **busyout port UUCSS** command. 3. Escalate if the problem persists. **NOTE:** The **busyout port** command is destructive, causing all calls and links associated with the port to be torn down.
1002	ABORT	No TDM bus timeslots available for the test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
1003	ABORT	No more tone receivers idle for use in this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.

Continued on next page

Table 6-442. TEST #1285 TDM Looparound Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. If this problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**, **reset board UUCSS**, and **release board UUCSS**). 2. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
	FAIL	Received tones do not match transmitted tones. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. If the problem persists, refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093, ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175, and Tone Receiver repair procedures. 3. If the problem persists, reset the board (**busyout board UUCSS**, **reset board UUCSS**, and **release board UUCSS**). Repeat the test. 4. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	Port connections across the TDM bus function properly.

SCOTCH Synchronous Looparound Test (#1275)

NOTE:
This test is destructive.

This test verifies the circuit in the datapath of a ppp call. This test fails if the data transmitted on the port does not match the data received in the looparound mode. Failure of this test indicates a port hardware fault on the circuit pack.

This test aborts if calls are using the port, or if the PPP link associated with the port is connected. To avoid this, first enter **busyout data-module *extension***, or **busyout port UUCSSpp**, or **busyout link *link#***, which will cause all calls and links using the port to be torn down.

Table 6-443. TEST #1275 SCOTCH Synchronous Looparound Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	The port is in use or PPP link is connected. 1. Determine when the port is available for testing (**status clan-port UUCSSpp**). 2. The port may be forced to the idle state by executing a **busyout port UUCSSpp** command. NOTE: This command is destructive, causing all calls and links using the port to be torn down.
1002	ABORT	No TDM bus timeslots available for the test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
1963	ABORT	Firmware indicates that the port is in use or ppp link is connected. 1. Determine when the port is available for testing (**status clan-port UUCSSpp**). 2. The port may be forced to the idle state by executing a **busyout port UUCSSpp** command. NOTE: This command is destructive, causing all calls and links using the port to be torn down.
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. If this problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**, **reset board UUCSS**, and **release board UUCSS**). 2. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
	FAIL	C-LAN circuit pack detected test failure. 1. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**, **reset board UUCSS**, and **release board UUCSS**). 2. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	Port circuitry functioning properly.

TCP/IP Ping Test (#1281)

This nondestructive test fails if the endpoint fails to respond. Use this test to check the circuitry in the data path for a peer-to-peer IP layer connection.

Table 6-444. TEST #1281 TCP/IP Ping Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1, 2, 7, 11	ABORT	Internal error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals up to 3 times 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
1005	ABORT	Test configuration is incorrect. 1. Verity PPP link is in-service (**status clan-port UUCSSpp** or **status link *n***). 2. Repeat the test. 3. Escalate if the problem persists.
1124	ABORT	ppp link is not enabled. 1. Verify that the ppp link is enabled (**status port UUCSSpp**, **status link *n***, or **display data-module**). 2. If the link is not enabled, enable the link (**change data-module**). 3. Repeat the test. 4. Escalate if the problem persists.
1125	ABORT	PPP link not in service. 1. Verify whether ppp link is in service (**status port UUCSSpp** or **status link n**). 2. If the ppp link is not in service, release the link (**release link n** or **release port UUCSSpp**). 3. Repeat the test. 4. Escalate if the problem persists.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the C-LAN circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If this result occurs repeatedly, attempt to reset the circuit pack if the other ports on the board are not in use (Yellow LED is off). Reset the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**, **reset board UUCSS**, and **release board UUCSS**). 2. If this result occurs again, replace the circuit pack.

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Table 6-444. TEST #1281 TCP/IP Ping Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2012	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
1003	FAIL	Ping to the destination failed due to on-board problem. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**, **reset board UUCSS**, and **release board UUCSS**). 3. If the problem persists, re-administer the PPP connection through a different PPP port, if available. 4. If the problem still persists, or if there are no other available PPP ports, replace the circuit pack.
1007	FAIL	Ping to the destination failed due to the destination down. 1. A PPP destination or a component in the path (e.g., DS1 trunk) may be down. Check the status of the destination or other components in the path. 2. If the destination and all components in the path are in-service, ping the PPP destinations (**ping ip-address *xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx***). 3. Escalate if the problem persists.
	PASS	TCP/IP Ping Test (#1281) is successful.

Session Status Test (#1286)

This nondestructive test determines the status of all PPP port sessions. This test queries the system software on port session status.

If the system software indicates that:	Then the switch:
All port sessions are up (ALL UP)	Raises no alarm, or retires alarm
Some port sessions are up (SOME UP)	Raises MINOR alarm
All port sessions are down (ALL DOWN)	Raises MINOR alarm

Table 6-445. TEST #1286 Session Status Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1124	ABORT	ppp link is not enabled. 1. Verify that the ppp link is enabled (**status port UUCSSpp**, **status link *n***, or **display data-module**). 2. If the link is not enabled, enable the link (**change data-module**). 3. Repeat the test. 4. Escalate if the problem persists.
1125	ABORT	PPP link not in service. 1. Verify whether PPP link is in service (**status port UUCSSpp** or **status link n**). 2. If the PPP link is not in service, release the link (**release link n** or **release port UUCSSpp**). 3. Repeat the test. 4. Escalate if the problem persists.
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**busyout port UUCSSpp**, **reset board UUCSS**, and **release board UUCSS**). 2. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not locate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.

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Table 6-445. TEST #1286 Session Status Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	FAIL	System software indicates at least one PPP link session is down (SOME UP). 1. Isolate downed sessions (**status port UUCSSpp** or **status link n**). Follow actions based on session information.
2	FAIL	System software indicates all PPP sessions are down (ALL DOWN). 1. Test the port (**test port UUCSSpp**) to verify the SCOTCH Synchronous Looparound Test (#1275) result. 2. If test passes, wait for system software to indicate ALL UP. 3. If the test fails, check the destination and other components in the path. 4. If the destination and other components in the path are in-service, take action based on session information.
	PASS	All sessions up.

PPP Link Status Inquiry Test (#1279)

This nondestructive test determines the state of the PPP link. The test passes only if the link is up.

Table 6-446. TEST #1279 PPP Link Status Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1124	ABORT	ppp link is not enabled. 1. Verify that the ppp link is enabled (**status port UUCSSpp**, **status link *n***, or **display data-module**). 2. If the link is not enabled, enable the link (**change data-module**). 3. Repeat the test. 4. Escalate if the problem persists.

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Table 6-446. TEST #1279 PPP Link Status Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1125	ABORT	PPP Link is not in service. 1. Verify whether PPP link is in-service (**status port UUCSSpp** or **status link n**). 2. If the PPP link is not in service, release the link (**release link n** or **release port UUCSSpp**). 3. Repeat the test. 4. Escalate if the problem persists.
2100	ABORT	Could not locate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
	FAIL	PPP link is down. 1. Test the port (**test port UUCSSpp long**) to verify the SCOTCH Synchronous Local Loop Around Test (#1275) result. 2. If the test passes, wait for sessions to come up. 3. If the test fails, check the destination and other components in the path (e.g., DS1 trunks). 4. If the destination and other components in the path are in-service and the test still fails, execute **busyout port UUCSSpp** and **release port UCCSSpp**, and repeat the test. 5. If the test still fails, reset the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**, **reset board UUCSS**, and **release board UUCSS**). Repeat the test. 6. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	PPP link is up.

PR-ADX (Processor Board - AUDIX Port)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
PR-ADX	MINOR	test port long	Processor Board AUDIX Port

The SSP (Scalable Speech Processor) is located on a “mezzanine” card (CWY1) on the TN2314. The SSP is connected to the Pentium Processor on the TN2314 using a PMC connector. This card provides the signal processing hardware to perform AUDIX functions and integrate announcement functions. Messages are stored on the PC hard disk. No additional AUDIX hardware is required.

DEFINITY maintenance software supports the SSP by using a virtual board concept to allow for board insertion and maintenance testing.

By default, the CWY1 card is represented as a virtual board in slot 1A12 for AUDIX functions and in virtual slot 1A13 for announcement functions. It supports up to 16 ports that are administered for 2500 sets but used as AUDIX ports. The name of the Maintenance Object for these ports is PR-ADX.

The CWY1 is not a field replaceable unit. If it fails, the TN2314 processor board must be replaced.

WARNING:

When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-447. PR-ADX Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSS
1(a)		SSP Port Loop-Around Test Failure (#1351)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSS
257(b)		SSP Port Loop-Around Test Failure (#1351)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSS

1. Run the Short Test sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. Error Type: 1 - Error Type 1 occurs when the SSP L.oop-Around Test #1351 fails. This failure may be due to TDM-BUS errors. If TDM-BUS errors exist refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose TDM-BUS errors.

b. Error Type 257 - Error Type 257 occurs when the port looparound action requested by Test # 1351 fails. Run test 1351 and refer to the repair steps for that test. See ''SSP-Port Loop Around Test (#1351)'' on page 6-953

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below. By clearing error codes associated with the *SSP CMC Loop Around Test* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-448. PR-ADX System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
SSP CMC Loop Around Test (#1351)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

SSP-Port Loop Around Test (#1351)

This is a nondestructive test.

This test is designed to test all SSP port interface mechanisms. It is run in response to background maintenance tests and craft demanded tests for SSP ports. This test covers hardware/firmware/software for the Time Division Multiplex Bus (TDM), Network Computing Element (NCE), Concentration Highway Interface (CHI), Timeslot Manager (TSM), and the VFM/CornerStone Application Interface Software.

When DEFINITY makes a call to AUDIX, it sends a connection request telling the VFM which timeslots the virtual port should listen to and talk on. The VFM allocates (via its concentration highway (CHI) manager) available CHI timeslots and requests the MPC860 firmware to ask, in turn, the timeslot interchanger (TSI) to map the DEFINITY timeslots on the chosen CHI timeslots. The VFM then sends a response to the CornerStone telling it which CHI timeslots the voice for the answered call is on.

DEFINITY maintenance software sets up a loop around connection on the SSP-CMC. The assigned port will be told to transmit a test bit pattern (digital test count) on one TDM timeslot and listen for the same digital test count on another, verifying that the connection is looped and that the test bit pattern (digital test count) is correct.

Table 6-449. TEST #1351 SSP Port Loop Around Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error (a)
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the voice port extension of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the port is in use, it is unavailable for certain tests. Refer to “status” commands in Chapter 5, ‘‘Maintenance Commands for DEFINITY ONE’’, for explanations of all possible states. Wait until the port is idle before retesting, then retry the command at one minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available; retry the command at one minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-449. TEST #1351 SSP Port Loop Around Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions, or it may have time slots that are out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose TDM-BUS errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and if it is not handling heavy traffic, retry the command at one minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present, or some tone detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Resolve any "TTR-LEV" errors. 2. Resolve any "TONE-PT" errors. Retry the command at one minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was put in use during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** to determine the voice port extension of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the port is in use, it is unavailable for certain tests. Wait until the port is idle before retesting. Retry the command at one minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. Retry the command at one minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources for this test. Retry the command at one minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The test failed for these reasons: ■ On-board link to CWY1 firmware is not up ■ On-board link to CWY1 firmware failed ■ Loop around test failed **NOTE:** Retry the command at one minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 1. If all ports on the board fail, busy out the board and run the board test to see if the CWY1 card on the TN2314 board has failed. Refer to the repair steps in ''SSP-CMC Diagnostic/Initialization Test (#1350)'' on page 6-969. 2. If the board tests passes and one or more port tests still fail, check for TDM-BUS problems, TONE-PT problems, or ETR-PORT problems. 3. If the test continues to fail, replace the TN2314.
	PASS	The SSP Port Loop Around test passed. All ports are transmitting properly. 1. To be sure that this is not an intermittent problem, repeat this test up to 10 times and see if it continues to pass. 2. If complaints still exist, check for TDM-BUS problems. Otherwise, escalate the problem.

PR-AL-BD (Processor Alarm Board)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
PR-AL-BD	None	test board	Processor Alarm Board

The Processor Alarm Board is a virtual board that is used by DEFINITY ONE to provide External Device Alarm contacts to indicate to DEFINITY maintenance software if there are any non-DEFINITY alarms such as an AUDIX alarm or PC (global) level alarm present. There is no hardware associated with the virtual board. By default, the board is administered in slot 1A11. The MO name for the External Device Alarms is EXT-DEV. For more detailed information about EXT-DEV, see ''EXT-DEV ADMIN? N (External Device Alarm)'' on page 6-598 and ''EXT-DEV ADMIN? Y (External Device Alarm)'' on page 6-601.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-450. ALARM-PT Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]		Any	Any	Any	test board PCSS
1(a)		None	Minor	ON	
257(b)		Control Channel Loop Around test (#52)	Major	OFF	test board PCSS

1. Run the Short Test sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. Error Type: 1 - The circuit pack was removed by the VFM. This is a software problem. Follow normal escalation procedures

b. Error Type: 257 - The code and vintage was not returned from the VFM. This is a software problem. Follow normal escalation procedures.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below. By clearing error codes associated with the Control Channel Local Loop Around Test, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-451. Processor Alarm Board (PR-AL-BD) System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)	X	X	ND
NPE Audit Test (#50)		X	ND

1. D = Destructive, ND = Nondestructive

NPE Test (#50)

This test is nondestructive.

The system sends a message to the on-board microprocessor to update the network connectivity translation for all the Network Processing Elements (NPEs) on the circuit pack. This test always returns a PASS for PR-AL-BD since the virtual alarm board has no Network Processing Element. The NPE test is included for the virtual alarm board just to be consistent with standard port board tests.

Table 6-452. Test #52 Control Channel Looparound Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	PASS	Maintenance software always returns PASS since there is no NPE for the virtual alarm board.

Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)

This test is nondestructive.

This test queries the Virtual Fabric Manager for the circuit pack code and vintage of the Virtual Alarm Board and verifies its records.

Table 6-453. Control Channel Looparound Test

Error Type	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
None 2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The test failed because the Virtual Manager software failed to return the circuit pack code or vintage. 1. Retry the command for a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the error occurs again, there is a software problem. Follow normal escalation procedures.
	PASS	Communication with the Virtual Fabric Manager is successful.
	EXTRA BD	Follow normal escalation procedures
Any	NO BOARD	Follow normal escalation procedures.

PR-MAINT (Maintenance Processor)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
PR-MAINT	MIN[1]	test pr-maint	Maintenance Processor

1. Alarms on the PR-MAINT maintenance objects are indicated by the red LED on the Processor circuit pack.

The TN2314 processor circuit pack combines three major processing functions: A PENTIUM processor executes “software” for co-resident applications such as voice mail, call accounting, and DEFINITY PBX features. The CWY1 DSP card is a second functional block, integrated with the main board, for speech processing. Finally, a MPC860 processor (supported by the PR-MAINT maintenance object) supports the following hardware/firmware components:

- Remote and Environment Maintenance Functions
- Packet Interfaces (one for TDM interface and one for the packet bus interface)
- Tone/clock Functions
- Archangel Functions

The TN2314 processor includes the Pentium (SPE), memory, hard disk, PCMIA interface (for disk backup), environment maintenance, Archangel, clocking, and generation, packet interfaces to the TDM and packet busses, the standard DEFINITY bus interfaces, and PCI bus support.

The packet interface (PKTINT) connected to the TDM bus provides the PRI interface to the SPE (Switch Processing Element) over the TDM bus. The PKTINT connected to the packet bus provides the PRI interface and the TCP/IP interface from the C-LAN (TN2314) to the SPE over the packet bus.

The RM (Remote Maintenance) firmware executing as a module on the MPC860 also serves as a maintenance processor and watchdog for the SPE by monitoring the SPE's sanity, performing hardware and environment diagnostics, and providing a remote access port if the SPE is down.

The following environment and system functions will be supported by the MPC860 tasking system:

- Remote Maintenance Firmware - is a firmware module running on an MPC860 processor under the VxWorks real-time operating system.
- Sanity Timer - the RM firmware maintains sanity with the SPE (Pentium) using a socket connection on the IML. The SPE expects the RM firmware module to respond to a sanity byte. The SPE expects RM firmware to increment this byte and return it over the socket connection within a limited time.
- Emergency Transfer Switch - a manual or software controlled switch that transfers a set of analog telephones directly through to Central Office trunk lines.
- External Alarm Input Leads - 2 leads indicating a major or minor alarm condition on an external device (e.g., an Applications Processor or UPS (A UPS alarm is always a MAJOR alarm)).
- Customer Provided Equipment (CPE) Alarm Device Leads - a relay closure to a customer provided alarm device indicating a system fault condition.
- LEDs - the alarm panel LEDs for Major Alarm, Minor Alarm, and Emergency Transfer State (the Warning Alarm and Alarm Acknowledgment LEDs are removed) are controlled by RM firmware in response to DEFINITY software maintenance commands. There is the standard set of red (TN2314 alarm), green (test-in-progress) and yellow (in use) LEDs for indicating the status of the processor board itself. Additional LEDs under firmware control are the green LED for OK-to-remove and clock status (the TN2314 includes the tone/clock functions), and in addition the PCMIA LED for disk access.
- Power/Fan Status input - is an input monitored by RM firmware that indicates the CMC cabinet power supply or a cooling fan has failed. In a multiple cabinet system, this lead represents the logical OR'ing of all cabinet power supplies and fans.

- RS-232 external modem - (no internal modem is available on the TN2314 circuit pack). In the event the SPE is down, the RM firmware will terminate the serial port/modem connection for maintenance activities. Another operating mode exists when the RM firmware watches the PC-terminated connection for escape sequences. The escape sequences will be used for BIOS operations such as setup, upgrade, or BIOS boot. An additional use is for running PC Doctor/DOS for diagnosing Windows 2000 problems.
- Voltage and temperature monitoring - the RM firmware has access to a multi-channel ADC (Analog-to-Digital-Converter) for measuring all TN2314 voltages and the temperature at two locations.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-454. PR-MAINT Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1(a)	Any	MTP Reset Test (#101)	MINOR	ON	test pr-maint l
257(b)	Any	MTP Sanity Handshake Test (#106)	MINOR		test pr-maint s/l
1281(c)	Any	Flow Control l		ON	
2049(d)	Any	External Modem Present Test (#230)	MINOR	OFF	test pr-maint
3585(e)		Restart RM Firmware Test (#1354)		MINOR	
3841(f)		Windows 2000 Reboot Test (#1355)		MAJOR	

Notes:

a. Error Type: 1 - The MTP Reset Test (#101) has failed. It is possible MPC860 real time limitations are keeping RM from performing diagnostics and communicating quickly enough. Therefore, the test should be attempted more than once. However, if this test does not pass within a few attempts a minor alarm occurs since RM is important for INADs call backup and environment monitoring.

b. Error Type: 257 - The MTP Sanity Handshake Test (#106) has failed. RM firmware must be able to monitor the TN2314 environment, make an INADs call if the SPE is down, and communicate alarm conditions to maintenance software.

c. Error Type: 1281 - The TCD maintains a counter to control the number of messages it reports. When the counter reaches its threshold, it stops reporting until the counter is reset by maintenance. This ensures that other counters can reach threshold but that maintenance does not get flooded by errors from the drivers. This error counter is for internal software use and its value is not logged by maintenance.

d. Error Type: 2049 - The External Modem Present Test (#230) has failed. If the external modem does not respond with a dial tone indication, the external modem test will fail. The external modem test will abort if the modem is busy with legitimate activity.

   Since modem availability is critical for INADs, several failures will cause a minor alarm.

e. Error Type: 3585 - The Restart RM Firmware Test (#1354) has failed. If the RM firmware module cannot be restarted by maintenance software, the RM restart test will fail. Repeating failures of this counter are serious. Maintenance software will make several attempts to bring RM firmware back before requesting a complete reboot.

f. Error Type:3841 - The Restart RM Firmware Test (#1354) has failed several times and a reboot or restart of DEFINITY is requested.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below. By clearing error codes associated with the *MTP Reset Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-455. PR-MAINT System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
External Modem Present Test (#230)(a)	X	X	ND
MTP Sanity Handshake Test (#106)	X	X	ND
MTP Reset Test (#101)		X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Notes:

a. This test aborts if an external modem is not administered.

MTP Reset Test (#101)

This test is nondestructive.

This test sends a *RESET RM* message to cause the RM firmware module to reset itself. During the reset, the RM firmware will execute diagnostic tests. The result of the diagnostics will be sent upstream as PASS/FAIL indication.

The reset test will implicitly check the IML socket between the TCD and RM firmware. It will also verify that the mechanism RM firmware uses to handle MTP type messages is functional.

The reset test will fail if:

- The RM firmware fails its diagnostics.

The reset test will abort if:

- The IML link or MTP message handler fail to establish bidirectional communication (upstream and downstream).
- The test has been disabled.
- There are not enough software resources to support the test

Table 6-456. TEST #101 MTP Reset Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
100	ABORT	The requested test did not complete within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1196	FAIL	The RM firmware did not respond to being reset. 1. Retry at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail “reset pr-maint restart” to restart RM firmware. 3. If the test continues to fail, replace the Processor circuit pack.

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Table 6-456. TEST #101 MTP Reset Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1197	FAIL	The RM firmware was reset, but it responded with a NOT PASS status, indicating that it did not pass initialization correctly. The RM firmware is not functioning correctly. The system continues to function, but environmental monitoring is lost. 1. Retry at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail "reset pr-maint restart" to restart RM firmware. 3. If test continues to fail, replace the Processor circuit pack.
	PASS	The RM firmware was reset, and it passed initialization correctly.

MTP Sanity Handshake Test (#106)

This test is nondestructive.

The MTP Sanity Handshake Test is simply a query from a maintenance process to the RM Firmware. The TDC (Terminal Control Driver) must reply that RM Firmware is maintaining period sanity scans for this test to pass.

Table 6-457. TEST #106 MTP Sanity Handshake Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
100	ABORT	The test did not complete within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command.
1000	ABORT	System software resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	The response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2033	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Repeat the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-457. TEST #106 MTP Sanity Handshake Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	The RM Firmware did not respond to the Sanity Handshake Query. 1. Re-enter command with the ‘‘long’’ option. 2. If the test continues to fail, replace the Processor circuit pack.
	PASS	The RM Firmware is maintaining Sanity with the TCD and the TCD is reporting that sanity is passing.

MTP External Modem Present Test (#230)

This test is nondestructive.

This test will test for the presence of an external modem, and runs only if the channel is idle. The test passes if the modem can detect dial tone and DEFINITY can Communicate with the modem.

Table 6-458. TEST #230 External Modem Present Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
100	ABORT	The test did not complete within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command.
1018	ABORT	The test has been disabled via administration. 1. To enable the test, issue the **change system-parameters maintenance** command, and set the `Test Remote Access Port` field to **y**. 2. Rerun the test.
1131	ABORT	INADS port is busy because the system is reporting alarms to INADS, or because INADS is dialed into the system. 1. If INADS is communicating with the switch the INADS trunk is working. There is no need to run this test. 2. Or if required. Wait about ten minutes (until the INADS session is terminated) and then re-enter the command.

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Table 6-458. TEST #230 External Modem Present Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000 2033	ABORT	System software resources required for this test are not available. Internal system error 1. Retry at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1050	ABORT	System could not determine if the testing of the INADS port is administered. 1. Enter the **change system-parameters maintenance** command, and verify the entry for the `Test Remote Access Port` field. 2. Retry at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	MTP did not respond to the test request. 1. Repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. Check modem connections, make sure the modem and the correct driver software are installed (within Windows 2000).
2500	ABORT	Internal System software Error 1. Retry at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Modem Test failure. The system is not able to reliably contact INADS with alarm data. However, the system can continue to provide call services. **NOTE:** The fault may be on the Processor circuit pack or the modem may not be installed correctly. Follow these steps: 1. Check modem connections. 2. Check the modem documentation and verify that the modem will pass self test. 3. Check that correct software driver is installed in Windows 2000 OS. 4. If the test still fails replace the TN2314 circuit pack.
	PASS	The modem detected dial tone and was able to communicate with DEFINITY. 1. If the system cannot call INADS, or if INADS cannot contact the system, check with the local Central Office for problems with the INADS trunk, and verify that the INADS number is correct. Check the external modems and verify that it is a approved device. An approved modem with factory default settings is expected to work if correct software driver is installed in the Windows 2000 OS

PR-SSP (Processor Board - Scalable Speech Processor)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
PR-SSP	MAJOR	test board	Processor Board Scalable Speech Processor

The SSP (Scalable Speech Processor) is located on a “mezzanine” card (CWY1) on the TN2314. The CWY1 is connected to the Pentium processor on the TN2314 using a PMC connector. This card provides the signal processing hardware to perform AUDIX and integrated announcement functions. Voice messages and announcements are stored on the TN2314 hard disk. No additional AUDIX hardware is required.

The MO name for the SSP card is PR-SSP. The MO name for the AUDIX ports on the SSP card is PR-ADX (Processor Board - AUDIX Port).

DEFINITY maintenance software supports the SSP by using a virtual board concept to allow for board insertion and maintenance testing. By default, the application dependent on the CWY1 card is located in virtual slot 1A12 for AUDIX functions and in virtual slot 1A13 for announcement functions.

WARNING:

Slots 1A12 and 1A13 both use the CWY1 board connection. Running the test board long on Slot 1A12 will disrupt user AUDIX and announcement services on both 1A12 and 1A13 slots.

Maintenance testing of the PR-SSP MO is handled by the SSP firmware which is managed by the CornerStone application software. DEFINITY maintenance software requests that the CornerStone application software run board related diagnostic and initialization tests. CornerStone passes the test result back to DEFINITY. Communication to/from CornerStone is via the Virtual Fabric Manager (VFM). DEFINITY uses the information to raise or retire alarms.

The CWY1 is not a field replaceable unit. If it fails, the TN2314 processor board must be replaced.

The technician can fix the condition by logging in as init and issuing the following command: “reset translation-id”. After this command executes, the “save translations” command is used and the system is rebooted to clear the error and reset the alarm condition.

WARNING:

When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.

NOTE:

Whenever a major alarm is raised on the board, all the ports will be put in the out-of-service state

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-459. PR-SSP Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test board PCSS
1(a)	Any	SSP Board Diagnostic Test Failure (#1350)	MAJOR	ON	test board PCSS
257(b)	Any	SSP Board Diagnostic Test Failure (#1350)	MAJOR	ON	test board PCSS
513(c)		TSM Test (#1358)	MAJOR	OFF	test board PCSS
769(d)	Any	Control Channel Test (#52)	MAJOR	OFF	test board PCSS

1. Run the Short Test sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. Error Type: 1 - A hardware component on the board has failed to pass the on-board diagnostic test. This error occurs when any of the following conditions exist:

— An in-line error of "SSP board diagnostic" was received.

— Demand test of SSP diagnostic-initialization test fails, and the error code indicates a SSP diagnostic problem.

— After the reset board command is entered, DEFINITY maintenance requests that CornerStone run the SSP diagnostic/initialization test. If the test result indicates a board diagnostic/initialization failure, this counter is increased by 1. This counter will be decreased by 1 when the test passes and the alarm will be retired.

b. Error Type: 257 - The board has failed to pass the initialization part of Test #1350. This error occurs when any of the following conditions exist:

— An in-line error of "SSP board diagnostic/Initialization failure" is detected.

— Demand test of SSP diagnostic-initialization test fails, and the error code indicates a SSP board Initialization problem.

— After the reset board command is entered, DEFINITY maintenance requests that CornerStone run SSP diagnostic/initialization test. If the test result indicates a board diagnostic/initialization failure, this counter is increased by 1. This counter will be decreased by 1 when the test passes and the alarm will be retired.

c. Error Type: 513 - This error indicates a loss of communication between the VFM and the TSM. This error occurs when any of the following conditions exist:

— An in-line error of "VFM and TSM looses communication" is detected.

— Demand test of TSM test fails.

— After the reset board command is executed, DEFINITY maintenance requests VFM to run the TSM test. If the test fails, this counter is increased by 1. This counter will be decreased by 1 to resolve the alarm when the test passes.

d. Error Type:769 - This error indicates that the Virtual Fabric Manager did not respond to a query for the circuit pack code and vintage of the virtual SSP board.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below. By clearing error codes associated with the *Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Around Test* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-460. PR-SSP System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)		X	D
TSM Test (#1358)	+	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Control Channel Looparound Test (#52

This test is nondestructive.

This test queries the Virtual Fabric Manager for the circuit pack code and vintage of the Virtual AUDIX Board and verifies its records.)

Table 6-461. Test #52 Control Channel Looparound Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
None 2100	ABORT	System resources for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The test failed because the Virtual Manager software failed to return the circuit pack code or vintage. 1. Retry the command for a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the error reoccurs, there is a software problem. Follow normal escalation procedures.
	PASS	Communication with the Virtual Fabric Manager software is successful.
	EXTRA BD	Follow normal escalation procedures
Any	NO Board	Follow normal escalation procedures

SSP-CMC Diagnostic/Initialization Test (#1350)

This test is destructive.

NOTE:
Before running this test, busy out the SSP-CMC board. Otherwise, this test will abort. However, if this test is triggered by an inline error, maintenance software will busy out the board before running this test.

WARNING:
Slots 1A12 and 1A13 both use the CWY1 board connection. Running the test board long on Slot 1A12 will disrupt user AUDIX and announcement services on both A12 and 1A13 slots.

This test runs the SSP-CMC diagnostic test and initialization tests.

This test is run in response to in-line errors, periodic maintenance, craft demand (test board & reset board command, etc.) and initialization testing for the SSP-CMC.

DEFINITY Maintenance sends a Run Diagnostic Request via the VFM to CornerStone software to run the SSP-CMC diagnostic test.

If CornerStone software detects an error during the diagnostic test, it will send an SSP-CMC diagnostic error message back to DEFINITY Maintenance software via the VFM (It performs no SSP-CMC initialization).

If the diagnostic test passes, CornerStone will automatically try to initialize the SSP-CMC. If CornerStone detects an error during initialization of the SSP-CMC, it will send an SSP-CMC initialization error message to DEFINITY Maintenance via the VFM. Otherwise, it will send a test pass message back to the DEFINITY Maintenance.

After testing the SSP-CMC board must be returned to service (When SSP-CMC board is busied out, all the ports on the board will be out-of-service). The only way to return the SSP-CMC board /ports back to the in-service state is to enter the "release board" command after the board test passes.

Table 6-462. TEST #1350 SSP Board Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. Try the approach in Note (a) below.
1015	ABORT	The board is not busied out, the board must be busied out before running this test.

Continued on next page

Table 6-462. TEST #1350 SSP Board Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. Try (a).
1	FAIL	A hardware component on the board has failed **CAUTION:** *Resetting/replacing the TN2314 processor pack will take the switch out of service. Follow the procedures for replacing the TN2314 processor circuit pack listed in this document.* **WARNING:** *When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.* 1. Reset the board using the reset board 1a 12 command. Try (a). 2. If the test still fails re-seat the TN2314 processor circuit pack and retry step 1. 3. If the test still fails replace the board and re-run all tests.
2	FAIL	The circuit pack has failed initialization 1. (See recommendations for Error Code 1 Fail).
	PASS	2. All tests pass

Note:

a. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. Escalate if the problem persists.

TSM Test (#1358)

This test is destructive.

This test verifies that the Time Slot Manager (TSM) can communicate with the Virtual Fabric Manager (VFM). This verification is done by checking for time-outs and errors in the commutation's between the TSM and the VFM).

In this test, DEFINITY Maintenance sends a down link message to check the sanity of TSM. The VFM then checks to see whether the communications link between the VFM and TSM has been established.

If the communication link is established between VFM and the TSM firmware, the VFM informs DEFINITY Maintenance that the test passes.

If the communications link is not up, VFM restarts the TSM through the module manager and waits a time for it to come up. When VFM resets the TSM, all the existing phone calls will be torn down. If the TSM comes back then VFM sends a "pass" test result to DEFINITY Maintenance. DEFINITY Maintenance will restore all the administered port states back to whatever it was before the test, except those in-service ports, which will be put into idle state. If the TSM doesn't come back, then VFM sends a "failure" test result to DEFINITY Maintenance. DEFINITY Maintenance will put all the administered ports into out-of-service state

Table 6-463. TEST #1358TSM Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error. Try the approach in Note (a) below.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the voice port extension of the port. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the port is in use, it is unavailable for certain tests. Refer to "Status" commands, in "Maintenance Commands and Trouble-Clearing Aids" for explanations of all possible states.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available; try (a) below.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.

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Table 6-463. TEST #1358TSM Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
None	FAIL	The TSM test failed and all ports are out of service. 1. Test all associated ports using the **test port** command. 2. Resolve any problems detected. 3. Execute the **test port** command. If the test still fails wait 1 minute and re-test. 4. If the board still fails run the status link command. 5. Resolve any problems detected and re-test. **CAUTION:** *Resetting/replacing the TN2314 processor circuit pack will disrupt service. See the TN2314 processor re-placement procedures in this document before proceeding with step 6.* **CAUTION:** *Replacing the TN 795 processor board can display the translation error message, "TRANS_ID INTERVAL EXPIRATION:xx days when logging into the SAT window. If this occurs, immediately call an Avaya Technical Services Consultant (TSC) to remove the error message. While the switch is in the error condition, the save translations command is not available.* **WARNING:** *When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.* 6. Reset the board using the reset board command. 7. If the board still fails replace the board and re-run all tests. See the above CAUTION.
	PASS	The TSM test has passed. To be sure that this is not an intermittent problem, repeat this test.

Notes:

a. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. Escalate if the problem persists.

PR-TN-BD (TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
PR-TN-BD	MAJOR	test tone-clock PC	Processor/Tone-Clock
PR-TN-BD	MINOR	test tone-clock PC	Processor/Tone-Clock
PR-TN-BD	WARNING	release tone-clock PC	Processor/Tone-Clock

1. P is the port network number (1). C is the carrier designation (Aor B).

The tone-clock functions are located on the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack, and are implemented as a task-based module on the MPC860 processor chip. The tone/clock function shares the processor with many other firmware modules.

When resolving errors/alarms on the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack, the following should be used also:

- TONE-PT (Tone Generator) Maintenance documentation.
- TDM-CLK (TDM Bus Clock) Maintenance documentation.
- SYNC (Synchronization) Maintenance documentation.

When replacing the Tone Clock (as part of the TN2314 Processor circuit pack), always follow procedures for replacing the TN2314 Processor circuit pack.

WARNING:

When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.

CAUTION:

Replacing the TN 795 processor board can display the translation error message, "TRANS_ID INTERVAL EXPIRATION:xx days when logging into the SAT window. If this occurs, immediately call an Avaya Technical Services Consultant (TSC) to remove the error message. While the switch is in the error condition, the save translations command is not available.

Italian Tone Settings

Tone	Default	Old ISPT Value
Dial	Continuous	Cadenced
Confirmation	Cadenced	Continuous

The TN2314 processor tone-clock circuit pack supports the same International changes as the TN780, and in addition allows the customization of up to 24 system tones in order to meet specific country needs. These changes are made via the **change system-parameters country-options** form.

Tone-Clock Yellow LED Patterns

LED Action	Board State	Explanation
flashing yellow 2.7 sec on 300 ms off	active	master, using off-board synchronization source
winking yellow 300 ms off 2.7 sec on	active	master, using its local reference source
steady yellow on	active	board has been reset and is providing clocks, but has not been told which synchronization source to use
double blink yellow 300 ms on, 300 ms off, 300 ms on, 2.1 s off,	active	TN2314 has lost all external references and is in holdover mode

Tone-Clock Replacement

When replacing a Tone Clock (as part of the TN2314 Processor circuit pack), follow the procedures for replacing the TN2314 Processor circuit pack. (See ''Replacing the TN2314 circuit pack'' on page 2-8.) The carrier must be powered down before the TN2314 is removed and then the carrier must be powered back up after the circuit pack is inserted.

WARNING:

When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.

CAUTION:

Replacing the TN 795 processor board can display the translation error message, "TRANS_ID INTERVAL EXPIRATION:xx days when logging into the SAT window. If this occurs, immediately call an Avaya Technical Services Consultant (TSC) to remove the error message. While the switch is in the error condition, the save translations command is not available.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-464. Tone-Clock Circuit Pack Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test tone-clock PC sh
1(a)	0	Circuit pack removed or SAKI Sanity Test (#53)	MINOR	ON	
257	65535	Control Channel Test (#52)	MINOR	ON	test tone-clock PC r 20
257(b)	Any	None			
1538(c)	Any	None	MINOR	ON	
2049(d)	0	Clock Health Inquiry Test (#46)	MAJOR	ON	

Continued on next page

Table 6-464. Tone-Clock Circuit Pack Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
2305(d)	0	Clock Health Inquiry Test (#46)	MAJOR	ON	
2561(e)	Any	None	MAJOR	ON	
3840(f)	Any	None			
3848(g)	0	Clock Health Inquiry Test (#46)			
3872(h)	0	None			
3999(i)	Any	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. Error Type 1—This error indicates the circuit pack totally stopped functioning or it was physically removed from the system.

b. Error Type 257—This error indicates transient communication problems with this circuit pack. This error is not service-affecting and no action is required.

c. Error Type 1538— This error type may require a reset of the tone-clock component in the TN2314; therefore, see caution before proceeding. The circuit pack was taken out of service because of an excessive rate of uplink messages. Use **test tone-clock 1a long** to reset the circuit pack and put it back into service. If the command is not successful, repeat the command 5 more times in 5 minutes increment. If the command failed all 5 times, perform the command reset tone-clock 1a. If the error occurs again within 15 minutes, follow normal escalation procedures.

CAUTION:
Resetting the tone-clock module will disrupt service, e.g. no dial tone.

d. Error Type 2049 or 2305—These errors indicate the loss of clock signals from the Tone-Clock.

1. Examine the Hardware Error Log for errors reported against circuit packs especially the TDM-CLK. Follow the repair or replacement procedures indicated for any such errors found.

2. This step may require a reset of the tone-clock; please see caution above before proceeding. If the error is not corrected by resolving errors found in step 1, perform the command reset tone-clock 1a. If the error occurs again within 15 minutes, follow normal escalation procedures.

3. If error 2305 persists, all clock signals were lost.

4. If the error has not been corrected at this point, there is a problem with the TDM Bus. This may include TDM Bus intercarrier cables, Bus terminators, bent pins on the backplane, and errors on any circuit pack. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093.

e. Error Type 2561—This error indicates that a Tone-Clock circuit pack, with a different circuit pack code than required for this system, has been inserted in the port slot as shown in the Hardware Error Log. To resolve this error, refer to the "How to Replace the Processor Circuit Pack" for an appropriate circuit pack code and replace the Tone-Clock circuit pack with a TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack according to the procedures indicated for this system. The meaning of the aux data value is as follows:

1003	Either a TN741 or TN714 Tone-Clock circuit pack (instead of a TN2314) is in the system.

f. Error Type 3840—This error is not service-affecting and can be ignored. It indicates that the circuit pack has received a bad control message from the switch.

g. Error Type 3848—This error indicates that the Tone/Clock module had a loss of clock. If error 2305 is also logged, see note (d).

h. Error Type 3872—These errors indicate this Tone/Clock module had a loss of Data Clocks. This error will impact users on stations connected to Digital circuit packs. These users could be without service. If error 2049 is also logged, see note (d).

i. Error Type 3999— indicates that the Tone/Clock module sent a large number of control channel messages to the switch within a short period of time. If error type 1538 is also present, the Tone/Clock module was taken out-of-service due to hyperactivity. If error type 1538 is not present, the Tone/Clock module has not been taken out-of-service, but it has generated 50% of the messages necessary to be considered hyperactive. This may be completely normal during heavy traffic periods. However, if this error type is logged when the circuit pack is being lightly used, it may indicate a problem with the circuit pack or the equipment attached to it.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following tables when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *SAKI Sanity Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-465. System Technician-Demanded Tests: PR-TN-BD

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
SAKI Sanity Test (#53)		X	D
Clock Health Inquiry Test (#46)	X	X	ND
Control Channel Loop Around Test (#52)	X	X	ND
Tone Generator Crosstalk Test (#90) (b)		X	
Tone Generator Transmission Test (#40) (b)	X	X	
Tone Generator Audit/Update (#41) (b)	X	X	
TDM Bus Clock Circuit Status Inquiry Test (#148) (c)	X	X	
TDM Bus Clock Slip Inquiry (#149) (c)	X	X	
TDM Bus Clock PPM Inquiry Test (#150) (c)	X	X	
TDM Bus Clock Parameter Update Test (#151) (c)	X	X	
Board Type Check Test (#574) (c)	X	X	

1. D = Destructive, ND = Nondestructive

Notes:

a. Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for descriptions of these tests.

b. Refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175 for descriptions of these tests.

c. Refer to ''TDM-CLK (TDM Bus Clock)'' on page 6-1104 for descriptions of these tests.

Clock Health Inquiry Test (#46)

This test is nondestructive.

This inquiry reads special data stored in memory to determine if the Tone-Clock had a loss of any of three clock types:

- SYSCLK
- SYSFM
- SYSDCLK

If this data indicates the Tone-Clock has had a loss of any of these clocks, the inquiry reports FAIL. In addition, if TDM-CLK error 1 is at threshold, this test will FAIL. TDM-CLK error 1 indicates a suspect clock is at the edge of its specified frequency. If the Tone-Clock did not have either a loss of clock or TDM-CLK error 1 at threshold, the inquiry reports PASS.

This is not really a test, in the sense that it simply reports status held by the system, and does not generate new information or raise alarms. If this test fails with no error code, there is at least one Major alarm against the Tone-Clock. If this test fails with an error code of 1, there is at least one Minor off-board alarm against TDM-CLK.

Table 6-466. TEST #46 Clock Health Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
none	FAIL	The TN2314 processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack had an apparent loss of clock. One or more of error types 2049, 2305, 3848, and 3872 will appear in the error log. Correct the problem according to the appropriate error log entries.

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Table 6-466. TEST #46 Clock Health Inquiry Test — *Continued*

<table>
<tr><th>Error Code</th><th>Test Result</th><th>Description/ Recommendation</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>FAIL</td><td>The Tone-Clock is suspect of having a clock at the edge of its specified frequency.

CAUTION:
Replacing/Reseating the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack will disrupt service. Please proceed this step with caution. Refer to “Replacing the TN2314 circuit pack’’ on page 2-8 and “Tone-Clock Replacement’’ on page 6-975 for more information on replacing the TN2314 Processor /Tone-Clock circuit pack.

WARNING:
When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.

CAUTION:
Replacing the TN 795 processor board can display the translation error message, “TRANS_ID INTERVAL EXPIRATION:xx days when logging into the SAT window. If this occurs, immediately call an Avaya Technical Services Consultant (TSC) to remove the error message. While the switch is in the error condition, the save translations command is not available.

1. Read Caution above. Reseat the board.
2. Run this test 5 more times in 5 minute increments.
3. If the problem persists, replace the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>PASS</td><td>This TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack has not reported a loss of clock.</td></tr>
</table>

Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)

This test is nondestructive.

This test queries the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack for its circuit pack code and vintage and verifies its records.

Table 6-467. TEST #52 Control Channel Looparound Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None 2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The test failed because the circuit pack failed to return the circuit pack code or vintage. 1. Retry the command for a maximum of 5 times. 2. Note this step may require a reseat of the board; see caution below. If the problem continues, reseat the circuit pack. **CAUTION:** *Reseating the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack will disrupt service. Please proceed with caution.* **WARNING:** *When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.* **CAUTION:** *Replacing the TN 795 processor board can display the translation error message, “TRANS_ID INTERVAL EXPIRATION:xx days when logging into the SAT window. If this occurs, immediately call an Avaya Technical Services Consultant (TSC) to remove the error message. While the switch is in the error condition, the save translations command is not available.* 3. Run the test again. 4. If the error occurs again within 15 minutes, follow normal escalation procedures.
	PASS	Communication with this circuit pack is successful.
	EXTRA BD	This result should only appear when more than one circuit pack has been installed. Remove this circuit pack.

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Table 6-467. TEST #52 Control Channel Looparound Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
Any	NO BOARD	This is normal if the test is being done when the system is booting up. Otherwise, there is some inconsistency between the physical configuration and the data kept in the system. 1. Verify that the system is not in a stage of booting up. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times. 3. Note this step may require a reseat of the board; see caution below. If the problem continues, reseat the circuit pack. **CAUTION:** *Reseating the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack will disrupt service. Please proceed with caution.*

SAKI Sanity Test (#53)

This test is destructive

This test resets the Tone-Clock functions on the TN2314 processor/Tone -Clock circuit pack. It is executed as part of the long test sequence only for the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack. This test can be executed by either a demand test tone-clock 1a long command or a demand **reset tone-clock 1a**.

Table 6-468. TEST #53 SAKI Sanity Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to reset.

Continued on next page

Table 6-468. TEST #53 SAKI Sanity Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to restart. 1. Execute command again. 2. Note this step may require a reseat of the board; see caution below. If the problem persists, repeat the test 5 times in 5 minute increment. If problem continues, reseat the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack. **CAUTION:** *Reseating the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack will disrupt service. Please proceed this step with caution. Refer to "Replacing the TN2314 circuit pack'' on page 2-8* and *"Tone-Clock Replacement'' on page 6-975 for more information on replacing the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack.* **WARNING:** *When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.* **CAUTION:** *Replacing the TN 795 processor board can display the translation error message, "TRANS_ID INTERVAL EXPIRATION:xx days when logging into the SAT window. If this occurs, immediately call an Avaya Technical Services Consultant (TSC) to remove the error message. While the switch is in the error condition, the save translations command is not available.* 3. If the error occurs again within 15 minutes, follow normal escalation procedures.
	PASS	The circuit pack initializes correctly. 1. Run the short test sequence.
Any	NO BOARD	This is normal if the test is being done when (a) the board is not physically in the system or (b) the system is booting up. Otherwise, there is some inconsistency between the physical configuration and the data kept in the system. 1. Verify that the board is physically in the system. 2. Verify that the system is not in a stage of booting up. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

PROC-SAN (Process Sanity Audits)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
PROC-SAN	none	none	Process Sanity Audits

The Process Sanity Audits MO is responsible for monitoring the sanity of software processes in the system. If the Process Sanity Audits MO detects that a process has gone insane (does not respond to a sanity message within an allotted time period), the process is restarted. If the Process Sanity Audits MO detects that multiple processes (or a single key process) do not respond to sanity messages within an allotted time period, a system recovery action is initiated.

The Process Sanity Audits MO has no alarms and no tests. Certain errors are logged to the Hardware Error Log for information purposes only.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-469. Process Sanity Audits Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	none
10 (a)	0	none	none	none	none
204 (a)	any	none	none	none	none

1. Look for other errors of the same type and deal with them accordingly.

Notes:

a. These errors indicate that a system recovery action has been taken because one or more software processes failed to respond to a sanity audit in a timely fashion. As a result of the recovery action, the system may have temporarily suspended service for a period of time surrounding the error.

RANL-STA [Remote Analog Line (Station) Port]

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
RANL-STA	MIN	test port UUCSSpp l	Remote Analog, Line Port
RANL-STA	WRN	test port UUCSSpp sh	Remote Analog Line Port

1. UU is the universal cabinet number (1 for PPN). C is the carrier designation (A or B). SS is the number of the slot in which the circuit pack resides (01 to 10), pp is the two digit port number (01, 02, ...).

A per-port instance of this maintenance object (RANL-STA) is used to maintain the circuitry associated with a port which has been translated as analog station. The combo blade circuit board has the capability of having two instances of this type of maintenance object.

Failures of the neon message waiting lamp power and the common ringing application circuitry are reported as part of common port circuit pack errors. See errors 1281 and 1793 in ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368.

Ringing Caused by Maintenance Testing

Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48) may cause some terminal equipment to ring briefly during daily maintenance. If this ringing disturbs the customer or the terminal equipment, disable it in the `Tests` field of the **change station** *extension* form. Be aware that this action will also disable Battery Feed Test (also called Port Diagnostic Test) (#35) on that station.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-470. Analog Line Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port UUCSSpp sh r 1
1(a)	40960 40975 40977	none			
15(b)	Any	Station Status and Translation Audits and Updates Test (#36)			
18	0	busy-out station *extension*	WRN	ON	release station *extension*
257(c)	40973	none			
513(d)		Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48)	WRN	OFF	test port UUCSSpp sh r 2
769		Battery Feed Test (also called Port Diagnostic Test) (#35)	MIN/ WRN[2]	ON	test port UUCSSpp sh r 2
2817(e)		Hyperactive	MINOR	OFF	

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the values used in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. **Error Type: 1 —** These are in-line errors and can only be resolved over time.

- 40960 indicates that too many simultaneous incoming ringing attempts were made on this board. Only 4 ports on a board may ring simultaneously. A 5th incoming call will cause an inline error from the board.
- 40975 indicates that the terminal equipment was on-hook when ring-tip was detected during ringing. This usually indicates a failure in the terminal equipment or the type of terminal has a low ringer impedance. Call the terminal equipment and verify that the terminal rings. If the terminal does not ring, then replace it. Otherwise, issue the **test port UUCSSpp** command, and follow the procedure for Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48).
- 40977 indicates that terminal equipment was not connected when ringing was attempted. Run the short test via the **test port UUCSSpp** command, and follow the procedure for the results of Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48).

b. **Error Type: 15 —** is a software audit error that does not indicate hardware malfunction. Run the Short Test Sequence and investigate associated errors.

c. **Error Type: 257 —** is an in-line error and can only be resolved over time. This error indicates that ringing voltage is absent. If only one analog circuit pack in the system has this problem, then replace the circuit pack. If only analog circuit packs on a particular carrier have this error, then the ringing generator may not be connected to this carrier. If analog circuit packs on many carriers have this error, then it is probably a problem with the ringing generator.

d. **Error Type: 513 —** Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48) may cause some terminal equipment to ring briefly during daily maintenance. If this disturbs the customer or the terminal equipment, disable it by setting the `Tests` field on the **change station** extension form to n. On some software releases, this will also disable Tests #6, 7, 161, and 35.

e. **Error Type: 2817 —** indicates that the end-point caused a large number of control channel messages to be sent to the switch within a short period of time (50 or more CCMS uplinks within 10 seconds). The station will be taken out-of-service for 30 seconds due to the hyperactivity. This may be completely normal during heavy traffic periods.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Battery Feed Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-471. RANL-STA System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Battery Feed Test (also called Port Diagnostic Test) (#35)	X	X	ND
Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48)	X	X	ND
Station Status and Translation Audits and Updates Test (#36)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Battery Feed Test (also called Port Diagnostic Test) (#35)

The battery feed chip provides power to the telephone equipment, signaling, rotary dial pulsing, transmission, and balance. This test checks the signaling and switchhook capabilities of the battery feed chip by terminating the port, applying battery, and detecting the resulting current.

Table 6-472. Battery Feed Test (#35)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. This result is also reported for the system's Music-On-Hold port when it is off-hook, which it usually is. 1. Enter **display port UUCSSpp** to determine the station's extension. 2. Enter **status station** *extension* to determine the service state of the port. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. 1. Use the **display port UUCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. 2. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or Music On Hold).
1018	ABORT	The test has been disabled via administration. The default for the `Test` field on the **Station** form is y. Determine why this field has been set to n on this station (this may be due to the Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48), which can be customer or terminal disturbing). 1. To enable the test for the particular analog station being tested, enter **change station** *extension* and set the `Test?` field on the **Station** form to y.

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Table 6-472. Battery Feed Test (#35) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1392	ABORT	This port is currently a TTI port and the test will not execute on it. 1. Verify that the port is a TTI port using either the **display port** command (the display shows that the port is a TTI port) or the **list config** command (the display shows a `t` for the port). 2. If the port is *not* a TTI port, escalate the problem. If both commands indicate that the port is a TTI port, the abort is correct for the test, and no action is necessary.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The port's battery feed chip is unable to supply sufficient power to the terminal equipment. This could be a marginal test, and the terminal equipment may be operating satisfactorily. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, determine whether the customer is experiencing problems on this line. 3. Replace the circuit pack only if the customer is experiencing problems.
	PASS	The port's battery feed chip is able to provide power to the station equipment to detect on-/off-hook, but may not be able to supply power for touch-tones. 1. If touch-tones are inoperative on this station, replace the circuit pack because this port is inoperative. 2. Investigate user-reported troubles on this port by using other port tests, examining station wiring, or examining the station.

Station Status and Translation Audits and Updates Test (#36)

This test updates the analog port's message lamp state (if it has one) and translations with information in the software.

Table 6-473. Station Status and Translation Audits and Updates Test (#36)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test, and the test was aborted. 1. Use the **display port UUCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. 2. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the port is in use, wait until port is idle. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or Music On Hold).
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	FAIL	This does not indicate a hardware problem. The switchhook audit failed. The other updates were not performed because of this failure. This may occur when the audit is performed at the same time the terminal equipment goes off-hook. 1. Use the **status station** command to determine when the port is available. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
5	FAIL	This may be an internal software error. The message waiting lamp update failed. The translation and ringer updates were not performed because of this failure.
7	FAIL	The translation update failed. There may be an internal software error. The ringer update was not performed because of this failure.

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Table 6-473. Station Status and Translation Audits and Updates Test (#36) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
8	FAIL	This does not indicate a hardware problem. There may be an internal software error. The ringer update failed. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The software and the port processor have the same status. 1. Investigate user-reported troubles on this port by using other port tests, examining station wiring, or examining the station.

Station Present Test (also called Ringing Application Test) (#48)

This test applies momentary ringing voltage to the terminal equipment and monitors resulting current flow to determine whether the terminal equipment is connected to the port. The test may cause some terminal equipment to ring briefly during daily maintenance. If this ringing disturbs the customer or the terminal equipment, disable it via the `Tests` field on the **change station** form. However, on some software releases, Battery Feed Test (also called Port Diagnostic Test) (#35) is disabled.

Table 6-474. Station Present Test (#48)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. 1. Use the **display port UUCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. 2. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use wait until the port is idle. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-474. Station Present Test (#48) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test, and the test was aborted. 1. Use the **display port UUCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. 2. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use. Wait until the port is idle. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The test was aborted due to a configuration problem. This test may not be applicable, or it may be disruptive to terminal equipment other than a voice terminal (for example, the modem pool member or Music On Hold).
1008	ABORT	Could not allocate a ringing circuit. Either all the ringing circuits are in use or the ringing generator is defective or it is not wired correctly. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, look for RING-GEN errors in the Error Log. If an ABORT 1008 occurs for this test on other circuit packs as well, then the ringing generator may be defective or is not wired correctly (see errors for ''RING-GEN (Analog Ring Generator)'' on page 6-1011). If it does not occur on other ports, then all four ring phases are in use.
1018	ABORT	The test has been disabled by administration. The default for the `Test` field on the **Station** form is y. Determine why this field has been set to n on this station (this may be due to the brief ringing disturbance that this test may cause). 1. To enable the test for the particular analog station being tested, enter **change station** *extension* and set the `Test?` field on the **Station** form to y.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-474. Station Present Test (#48) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
	FAIL	The terminal equipment is not connected to the circuit pack. Some terminal equipment, such as modems, may fail even when connected properly. 1. Remotely test the equipment. 2. If the test fails again, look for RING-GEN errors in the error log. If present, refer to ''RING-GEN (Analog Ring Generator)'' on page 6-1011. 3. Check all of the wiring between the station equipment and the switch. Then, run the test again. 4. If the test still fails, the set may be defective. Check the set and replace it, if necessary. 5. Some terminal equipment could fail even when it is connected properly. If this is the case, disable the test using the **change station *extension*** command (enter n into the `Test` field). Note that this action also disables Battery Feed Test (also called Port Diagnostic Test) (#35) on this port.
	PASS	The station is connected properly. This test may also pass if no terminal equipment is connected and the terminal is located very far from the switch. 1. Investigate user-reported troubles on this port by using other port tests, examining station wiring, or examining the station.

RDIG-STA (Remote Digital Station)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
RDIG-STA	MINOR	test station *UUCSSpp* l	Remote Digital Station
RDIG-STA	WARNING	test station *UUCSSpp* sh	Remote Digital Station

1. UU is the universal cabinet number (1 for PPN). C is the carrier designation (A or B). SS is the number of the slot in which the circuit pack resides (01 to 10). pp is the two digit port number (01, 02, ...).

A per-port instance of this maintenance object (RDIG-STA) is used to maintain the circuitry associated with a port which has been translated as a digital station (or DCP Console). The combo blade circuit board has the capability of having 24 instances of this type of maintenance object.

Remote Digital Station maintenance software provides maintenance for a port administered as a digital station on the circuit pack. This strategy covers the in-line errors log, initialization tests, periodic tests, craft-demanded tests, and alarm resolution and escalation. Each port, translated as a digital station on a digital line board, is running as a separate maintenance object (RDIG-STA) of this type. Fault conditions discovered on one maintenance object may or may not indicate faults on other maintenance objects of the same type.

Maintenance testing for the port circuitry on the combo blade circuit packs is handled by on-board firmware and SPE (switch) controlled tests. Maintenance software queries the firmware for error and alarm information, status, and test results. Firmware automatically reports in-line error conditions, which results in SPE-controlled testing.

There are instances where the service state of a station is mentioned. The different service states that apply to a remote digital line station are as follows:

Table 6-475. Remote Digital Line Station Service States

Out-of-Service	The port, and thus the station, have been removed from service. Busyout puts the port in the out-of-service state.
Ready-for-Service	The port on the circuit pack has been put into service, but the voice terminal has not yet established signaling communications with the port.
In-Service	The voice terminal has established signaling communications with the port, and the system is ready to process calls to and from that station. A terminal in the ready-for-service state will progress to the in-service state if it is functioning normally. It can also be forced into the in-service state by going off-hook.

Downloading of Terminal Parameters

Programmable Terminals

The following information describes how maintenance software interacts with terminal parameter downloading.

Terminal Types:

a. 84xx multibutton digital voice terminals (8403D01A, 8410B, 8410D02A, 8434D01A) with optional expansion module

b. 603A1 and 603D1 Callmaster terminals for telemarketing applications

c. 302B1 or 302C1 attendant console

d. 64xx can recieve terminal parameters

Downloadable Terminal Parameters

The following parameters are downloaded to programmable terminals:

Table 6-476. Parameters Downloadable to Programmable Terminals

Parameter	Scope	Terminal
International Flags (A-law/mu-law, Display Mode, DLI Voltage level)	System level	84xx, 603x, 302B1
Primary Levels (Transmission & Sidetone)	System level	84xx, 603x, 302B1
Adjunct Levels (Transmission & Sidetone)	System level	84xx
Handset Expander Option	System level	84xx
Administrable Options (Speakerphone & Mute Button)	Per-terminal	84xx, 64xx
Administrable Softkeys	Per-terminal, System level	8410D, 8434D

Nonvolatile Memory

Nonvolatile memory stores downloadable parameters in programmable terminals. Once the terminal is downloaded, it is not be necessary to download it again, even if power is removed from the terminal. If nonvolatile memory fails with power still present, the terminal reverts to its default factory settings except for its A-law/mu-law companding settings which are stored in RAM. If power is removed after the nonvolatile memory fails, the terminal reverts to its factory default settings.

NOTE:
The mu-law companding mode is assigned as a default setting at the factory. For the United States, a programmable terminal can place calls even though it has not been downloaded from the system.

Download Actions

There are several different scenarios which cause a terminal to be downloaded. These can occur as part of:

- Background maintenance activity

  or

- On demand from the System Access Terminal (SAT) or a station

For the background actions described below, the terminal downloads automatically if a download retry flag for the terminal is set in software. This flag is set at the time translation is loaded at boot time, when the translation that affects the parameters of a terminal is changed as part of system administration actions, or when a port is inserted in software as a result of board insertion or translation change.

Automatic Download Actions

1. System Reboot/Restart

   A global download action is initiated when periodic maintenance tests begin after a system reboot/restart, regardless of whether the parameters have been downloaded previously.

2. Periodic Tests

   If the download flag is still set when periodic tests are run on a terminal, a download action occurs. This action is required in case a terminal could not be downloaded previously, because:

   - It was off-hook at the time the system first booted, or
   - The terminal was off-hook at the time the translation associated with downloadable parameters was changed

   NOTE:
   It may take more than an hour for periodic tests to reach the terminal that needs to be downloaded.

3. Terminal Administration

   A downloadable terminal is *automatically* downloaded when translation changes associated with downloadable parameters are made as part of system administration. As shown in the previous table, these changes can be for a specified terminal or may be system-wide. If the change is for a system-level parameter, a background global update request must be submitted to download all programmable terminals.

   NOTE:
   This global update may take more than an hour for a system with several thousand programmable terminals.

4. Port Insertion

   Whenever maintenance software initiates a request to place a port into service, a terminal download action is begun on that terminal, if that terminal is programmable. This port insertion action occurs under the following circumstances:

   - A digital line circuit pack is physically inserted into the system and has ports currently administered for programmable terminals.
   - A station port is added to the system by an **add station** or **change station** command.
   - A TTI port is activated.

5. Audits

   As part of periodic maintenance, the Digital Station Audit Test queries programmable terminals to determine which levels and/or options are being used. If the reported values are not equal to the administered values, the system will initiate a terminal download action; however, this audit does NOT check the parameters used for softkeys.

6. Activation of TTI

   A terminal is downloaded automatically when it is activated using the Terminal Translation Initialization (TTI) feature. Therefore, no special user actions are required for TTI.

   NOTE:
   Plugging the station cord into a terminal does not automatically cause the terminal to be downloaded. If this terminal has factory defaults or if the terminal has been previously downloaded with parameters different than those desired, use one of the demand download actions described below to download the terminal.

Demand Download Actions

1. Busyout/Release Command

   A maintenance demand busyout/release request for a station will cause the terminal to be downloaded regardless of its previous download status.

2. Feature Access Code

   A Refresh Terminal Parameters Feature Access Code can be used to request a terminal download action. When this code is followed by a "#", the programmable parameters for the current terminal are downloaded when the terminal goes on-hook. When this code is followed by an extension, the programmable parameters for the specified station are downloaded.

   This Refresh Terminal Parameters Feature Access Code is assigned on the second page of the **feature-access-codes** screen.

   A confirmation is returned if the download request is accepted. A busy tone is returned if the request is made from a different station when the target station is off-hook.

   As a result of an entry of a Refresh Terminal Parameters Facility Access Code, the first three green call appearance LEDs on the 84xx 603x terminal are turned on for three seconds, if the station was successfully downloaded. This is not true for the 302B1 terminal.

   There is no visible display on a station for the other background or demand download actions. As described below, the **status station** and **status attendant** screens can be used to check the download status of a specified terminal.

Status of Parameter Downloads

The **status station** and **status attendant** screens display the current download status of individual 84xx, 603, and 301B1 terminals in the `Download Status` field. The possible download states are:

Status	Terminal Download State
Complete	The terminal successfully downloaded sometime in the past.
Pending	The system is waiting to download the terminal. This may require the execution of a background periodic test which could take more than an hour. A demand download as described above may also be used to initiate an immediate download.
Not Applicable	Not a programmable terminal.

Possible reasons for no terminal download include:

- Terminal is off-hook
- Terminal detected a bad checksum
- Terminal detected a bad or missing EPROM (refer to hardware error log)
- Terminal is busy programming data from a previous PROGRAM message
- Terminal is in the Programming Disabled state
- Terminal is in the Local Program Options Mode
- Terminal is disconnected or out of service (use **status station** command)

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-477. Digital Line Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port *UUCSSpp* sh r 1
1 (a)	1 to 20, 40987	None	WARNING	OFF	
18 (b)	0	busyout port *UUCSSpp*	WARNING	OFF	re port *UUCSSpp*
257 (c)	40971	None			
513 (d)	0	Station (Digital) Audits Test (#17)	WARNING	OFF	test port *UUCSSpp* sh r 6
767 (e)	40964	None	WARNING	OFF	
769 (f)	40963 40988	None	WARNING	OFF	
1025 (g)		None	WARNING	OFF	
1281	Any	Station (Digital) Audits Test (#17)	WARNING	OFF	test port *UUCSSpp* sh r 4
1537 (h)	40968	None	WARNING	OFF	
2304 (i)		None			
2305 (j)	32770, 40967	None			

Continued on next page

Table 6-477. Digital Line Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
2817 (k)		Hyperactive	MINOR	OFF	
3840 (l)	40965, 40989	None			
3841 (m)	41029	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. **Error type - 1**; **with Aux Data of 40987 —** could be caused by a noisy port or link. This is an off-board problem detected by the port circuit. Check for defective wiring, a defective voice terminal, or move the voice terminal closer to the switch (in terms of feet of wire from the jack to the switch). If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack. Once the problem has been resolved, the alarm disappears after a predetermined amount of time.

   Error Type - 1; with Aux Data of 1 to 20 — occurs when at least 15 off-board problems have been detected with the link to the terminal. When an error with the link is detected, an on-board counter is incremented.

   The user could experience a noisy port or link. This is an off-board problem detected by the port circuit. Check for defective wiring, a defective voice terminal, or move the voice terminal closer to the switch (in terms of feet of wire from the jack to the switch). If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack. Once the problem has been resolved, the alarm disappears after a predetermined amount of time.

b. **Error Type - 18 —** is logged when the port in question is busied out by maintenance personnel. Make sure the port is released from busyout by the **release port UUCSS pp/PCSSpp** command.

c. **Error Type - 257 —** indicates problems transmitting to the voice terminal, which can be caused by defective wiring. Defective wiring can cause varying degrees of problems on different types of sets. Sets such as the 7410 appear to be more susceptible to wiring problems than other sets. This is usually an on-board problem and can be ignored if no user complaints are received.

d. **Error Type - 513 —** is the result of an ID Request failure to respond to the digital endpoint audit.

e. **Error Type - 767 —** an in-line event produces this error type when a favorable response is received from running the Digital Line Electronic Power Feed Test (#11). No craft action is necessary. This alarm is resolved with the passing of time.

f. **Error Type - 769; with Aux Data 40963** — is the result of an unfavorable response to the Digital Line Electronic Power Feed Test (#11) (also called the Digital Line Electronic Power Feed/Positive Temperature Coefficient/PPF Test).

   Error Type - 769; with Aux Data 40988 — indicates that the EPF/PTC circuit has been turned off due to an overcurrent condition.

   Once the problem is resolved, it may take up to one hour for the alarm to clear due to the ‘‘leaky bucket’’ strategy. If the problem cannot be resolved by one of the steps above, then replace the circuit pack.

g. **Error Type - 1025 —** is a problem with the voice terminal EEPROM. When the voice terminal is repaired the alarm is resolved with the passing of time.

h. **Error Type - 1537 —** An in-line maintenance error has generated an off-board warning due to a problem with the link to the voice terminal. This can be ignored if no user complaints are received. Otherwise, make sure the voice terminal is connected, check for defective wiring, check for a defective voice terminal, and move the voice terminal to a jack that is closer to the switch (in terms of feet of wiring between the jack and the switch). If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack. Once the problem has been resolved, the alarm disappears after a predetermined amount of time.

i. **Error Type - 2304 —** Internal system error. No action is necessary.

j. **Error Type - 2305; with aux data 32770 —** indicates that the station went off-hook while it was in the ready-for-service state. Use the **status station** command to determine the state of the station. The off-hook moves the station to ready-for-service. No craft action is necessary.

   Error Type - 2305; with aux data 40967 — Indicates that an in-line maintenance error has generated an off-board warning due to a problem with the link to the voice terminal. This can be ignored if no user complaints are received. Otherwise, make sure the voice terminal is connected, check for defective wiring, check for a defective voice terminal, and move the voice terminal to a jack that is closer to the switch (in terms of feet of wiring between the jack and the switch). If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack. Once the problem has been resolved, the alarm disappears after a predetermined amount of time

k. **Error Type - 2817 —** indicates that the end-point caused a large number of control channel messages to be sent to the switch within a short period of time (50 or more CCMS uplinks within 10 seconds). The station is taken out-of-service for 30 seconds due to the hyperactivity. This may be completely normal during heavy traffic periods.

l. **Error Type - 3840; with aux data 40965 —** indicates that no terminal is connected to the COMBO board. No maintenance action is required. This code is also generated when the link between the circuit pack and the voice terminal is successfully reset. No craft action is necessary.

   Error Type - 3840; with aux data 40989 — indicates an uplink message has been logged indicating that the Electric Power Feed (EPF) is on with no load on it. No action is necessary. No craft action is necessary.

m. **Error Type - 3841 —** The circuit pack's message buffer is full. This may be caused by having many display phones with heavy traffic connected to the circuit pack. No action is necessary.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below. By clearing error codes associated with the Digital Line Electronic Power Feed Test (#11), for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-478. RDIG-STA System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Digital Line Electronic Power Feed Test (#11)		X	ND
DIG-LINE Station Lamp Updates Test (#16)	X	X	ND
Station (Digital) Audits Test (#17)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Digital Line Electronic Power Feed/Positive Temperature Coefficient/PPF Test(#11)

This test is nondestructive.

This is an Electronic Power Feed (EPF) restoration test. In this test, the processor requests that the EPF be turned on for a given port, and an attempt is made to turn on the power supply to the station. If no current is drawn, the station is probably not connected. If an overcurrent condition is sensed, there may be a short in the loop. A message is returned reporting that either the EPF was successfully turned on, or that an overcurrent condition was sensed. This test is repeated again 5 seconds later.

Table 6-479. Digital Line Electronic Power Feed Test (#11)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. 1. Enter **display port UUCSSpp** to determine the station extension or attendant number of the port. 2. Use **status station** or **status attendant** to determine the service state of the port. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle before testing. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 3. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Electronic Power Feed Test passed. The message to turn on the power to the station was successfully sent to the port. 1. Although this test never actually returns a FAIL result except for the Internal system error described above, it logs an error indicating the real results of the test. Check the Error Log for any entries with Error Types 767 or 769 after the test completes. 2. If Error Type 767 appears in the Error Log, the test sensed no problems with the power to the station. To verify that the station is powered up correctly, run a self-test on the station and check that all the feature buttons are operating. 3. If Error Type 769 appears in the Error Log, this indicates some problem with the power to the station. Check for a short in the wiring, a damaged jack, a defective voice terminal, or an incorrect type of terminal.

DIG-LINE Station Lamp Updates Test (#16)

This test lights all lamps on the terminal as specified. The lamp updates run only if the station is in-service. The status of the station is checked and the lamp updates are blocked from taking place if the station is not in the in-service state. This test does not affect the status of the Message Waiting lamp.

Table 6-480. DIG-LINE Station Lamp Updates Test (#16)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	ABORT	This port may have been busied out by system technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error type is present, release the port using the **release station** *extension* command and run the test again. 2. Make sure that the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
3	ABORT	Station may be in ready-for-service or out-of-service state. 1. Use the **status station** command to verify the state of the station. 2. Make sure the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. 1. Use **display port UUCSSpp** to determine the station extension or attendant number of the port. 2. Use **status station** or **status attendant** to determine the service state of the port. If the port is in use, wait until the port is idle before testing. Attendants are always in use (off-hook) if the handset is plugged in and the port is not busied out. 3. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-480. DIG-LINE Station Lamp Updates Test (#16) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1392	ABORT	The port is currently a TTI port and the test will not execute on it. 1. Verify that the port is a TTI port using either the **display port** command (the display shows that the port is a TTI port) or the **list config** command (the display shows a `t` for the port). 2. If either **list config** or **display port** indicates that the port is *not* a TTI port, escalate the problem. If both commands indicate that the port is a TTI port, the abort is correct, and no action is necessary.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The message to light all of the station lamps was sent successfully to the port. 1. Observe the station lamps being lit when running the test. If all lamps do not light, the other Digital Line test results may indicate related problems that do not allow the lamps to light. 2. Investigate by using other Digital Line port tests, and by examining the station, wiring, and connections.

Digital Station Audits Test (#17)

This is a series of six tests that are classified as audits. The SPE sends messages to the on-board microprocessor to perform the tests. These audits run only if the station is in-service.

- Switchhook Inquiry Test — This is an update of the SPE records according to the circuit pack's records. This inquiry is sent all the way to the voice terminal.
- Bad Scan Inquiry Test — A message is sent uplink containing a count that is generated based on certain events relating to the link conditions. This can be an indication of communications problems between the Processor and Digital Port circuit pack.
- EPF/PTC Inquiry Test — The status of the Electronic Power Feed (EPF) is sent uplink. Possible conditions are: EPF-on-ok, EPF-off.
- ID Request Test — A request is made to the station for its status. The station sends its configuration information and health information back. This information is checked and a pass/fail result is provided.

- Ringer Update — This updates the digital telephone ringer state according to the processor records.
- DTMF Administration Update — This is a message to the digital station to refresh the default value that causes the station to send touch-tones only in the primary information channel. This value is set initially when the station is put in-service and every time the station's state changes from other states to in-service.

Table 6-481. Station (Digital) Audits Test (#17)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	ABORT	Switchhook audit timed out.
2	ABORT	ID request fails, health bit returned from voice terminal is bad. 1. Make sure voice terminal is connected and repeat test. 2. If test fails, replace voice terminal and repeat test.
3	ABORT	The EPF has detected an overcurrent condition. 1. Use **test UUCSSpp long**. If Digital Line Electronic Power Feed Test (#11) passes, then the EPF condition was cleared. Rerun the Short Test Sequence. 2. If Digital Line Electronic Power Feed Test (#11) does not pass, follow the repair procedures described in it. 3. Look for Error Type 769 logged against RDIG-STA and follow the procedures in the associated footnote (f). 4. If any additional problems are found, rerun the test.
4	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Resolve any outstanding circuit pack maintenance problems. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
5	ABORT	Ringer update aborted due to station being in ready-for-service or out-of-service state.
6	ABORT	This port may have been busied out by a system technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port. If this error is present, release the port using the **release station** command. 2. Make sure that the terminal is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-481. Station (Digital) Audits Test (#17) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1392	ABORT	This port is currently a TTI port and the test will not execute on it. 1. Verify that the port is a TTI port using either the **display port** command (the display shows that the port is a TTI port) or the **list config** command (the display shows a `t` for the port). 2. If either **list config** or **display port** indicate that the port is *not* a TTI port, escalate the problem. 3. If both commands indicate that the port is a TTI port, the abort is correct, and no action is necessary.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received in the allowable time period.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Station Audits passed. This Digital Port circuit pack is functioning properly. 1. If complaints persist, investigate by using other port tests, and by examining the station, wiring, and connections.

REM-OFF (Remote Office)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
REM-OFF	MIN	node-name/ip-address	Remote Office
REM-OFF	WRN	node-name/ip-address	Remote Office

1. UU is the universal cabinet number (1 for PPN). C is the carrier designation (A or B). SS is the number of the slot in which the circuit pack resides (01 to 10).

An instance of this maintenance object (REM-OFF) is associated with every Remote Office box that is administered on the switch. This maintenance object monitors keep alive and periodic PING test failures, and if these errors occur, they are logged against this maintenance object.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-482. Analog Line Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1(a)		A ping test to an endpoint has failed	MINOR	OFF	ping node-name/ip-address
257(b)		A keep alive update request has exceeded the time limit for an endpoint	Log only	OFF	ping node-name/ip-address

Notes:

a. **Error Type - 1 —** indicates that a PING Test to the Remote Office has failed, and a MINOR alarm has been raised.

   The PING test verifies that a path to a registered Remote Office is good. When this error is logged, as many as 26 endpoints (associated with that Remote Office) and several H.323 signaling groups could be out of service.

b. **Error Type - 257 —** A Keep-Alive Timer is set for every registered endpoint on the Remote Office. The switch expects keep-alive update information within a certain time period, and if that time limit is exceeded, an error is logged. The error is a log-only error, because there is no way to determine which entity has failed.

   However, the aux data associated with this error indicates whether the endpoint that failed to respond was a DCP, Analog, or Signaling Group type.

   - Aux data with a value of (1096) = Analog Line
   - Aux data with a value of (1095) = DCP Line
   - Aux data with a value of (6179) = H.323 Signaling Group

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

There are no demand tests for this maintenance object, although the Remote Office can be pinged using the **ping ip/node** command.

RING-GEN (Analog Ring Generator)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
RING-GEN	MAJOR	test environment P	Analog Ring Generator

1. Where P is an appropriate port network number determined via the Port field from the Alarm or Error Log.

All analog phones must be provided with a ringing voltage. The Analog Ring Generator is part of the 650A AC Power Supply. A ringing voltage generator failure means that no ringing can occur on analog phones; however, ringing on digital and hybrid phones can still occur. The ringing voltage is monitored by the Tone-Clock circuit pack.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-483. Analog Ring Generator Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test environment PP
1		Analog Ring Generator Query Test (#118)	MAJOR	ON	test environment PP r 3

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following tables when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Analog Ring Generator Initialization Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-484. RING-GEN System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Analog Ring Generator Initialization Test (#117)	X	X	ND
Analog Ring Generator Query Test (#118)	X	X	ND
Single-Carrier Power Query Test (#79)	X	X	ND
Emergency Transfer Query Test (#124) (a)	X	X	ND
External Alarm Lead Query Test (#120) (b)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Notes:

a. Refer to ''EMG-XFER'' on page 6-578 for a description of this test.

b. Refer to ''EXT-DEV ADMIN? Y (External Device Alarm)'' on page 6-601 for a description of this test.

Analog Ring Generator Initialization Test (#117)

This test reports an error to the system software if the ringing voltage falls to low (only if system software has made a request to the tone clock to monitor the voltage). The Analog Ring Generator Initialization Test sends a request to the active tone/clock.

Table 6-485. TEST #117 Analog Ring Generator Initialization Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1 1000 1001 1003 1115 2012 2100	ABORT	The system software is unable to determine the active tone/clock circuit pack, unable to allocated the resources necessary to run the test, or unable to send a down link message. 1. Wait for the green LED on the active tone/clock to go out; use the **status port-network** command to determine the active Tone/Clock circuit pack. 2. Rerun the test. If the test aborts again, refer to ''TDM-CLK (TDM Bus Clock)'' on page 6-1104.
2000	ABORT	Response to the request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Look for TDM-CLK errors and alarms. Resolve all other Tone/Clock problems first. 2. Rerun the test.
1005	ABORT	The tone/clock is unable to read the analog ringing voltage level when the tone/clock is in the Processor Interface slot. This test is not available for the Processor Port Network in this configuration.
	PASS	The active Tone/Clock has successfully been enabled to monitor the ringing voltage level.

Analog Ring Generator Query Test (#118)

This test requests the Active Tone-Clock circuit pack to check the ringing voltage. The tone/clock circuit pack replies with PASS if the ringing voltage is adequate to ring the analog phones. If not, the active tone/clock circuit pack replies with a FAIL. The Analog Ring Generator Query Test then reports the result.

Table 6-486. TEST #118 Analog Ring Generator Query Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1 1000 1001 1003 1115 2012 2100	ABORT	Could not seize the resources to run the test. Other maintenance is running on the active tone/clock circuit pack. 1. Wait for the green LED on the active tone/clock circuit pack to go out; (use the **status port-network** command to determine the Active tone/clock circuit pack). 2. Rerun the test. If the test aborts again, refer to ''TDM-CLK (TDM Bus Clock)'' on page 6-1104.
2000	ABORT	Response to the request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Look for TDM-CLK errors and alarms. Resolve all other tone/clock problems first. 2. Rerun the test.
1005	ABORT	The tone/clock is unable to read the analog ringing voltage level when the tone/clock is in the Processor Interface slot. This test is not available for the Processor Port Network in this configuration.
	FAIL	This failure indicates that there is no ringing voltage in the carrier where the active tone/clock circuit pack resides. Other carriers may or may not have ringing voltage. 1. Unseat all analog circuit packs in the cabinet that contains the Tone/Clock circuit pack and rerun the test. 2. If the test passes, then the Ring Generator is healthy and one of the analog circuit packs is defective. Replace the analog circuit packs one at a time, and rerun the test to determine which circuit pack is causing the problem. When the defective analog circuit pack is found, replace it. Rerun the test. 3. If the test still fails, go to the next step. 4. Replace the 650A power unit, and rerun the test.
	PASS	Ringing voltage is acceptable in the cabinet containing the tone/clock circuit pack.

S-SYN-BD (Speech Synthesis Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
S-SYN-BD	MIN	test board PCSS sh	Speech Synthesis Circuit Pack
S-SYN-BD	WRN	test board PCSS sh	Speech Synthesis Circuit Pack

1. Where P is the port network number (1); C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for circuit pack level errors. See also ''S-SYN-PT (Speech Synthesis Port)'' on page 6-1015 for related port information.

S-SYN-PT (Speech Synthesis Port)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
S-SYN-PT	MAJOR	test port PCSSpp sh	Speech Synthesis Port
S-SYN-PT	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	Speech Synthesis Port
S-SYN-PT	WARNING	test port PCSSpp sh	Speech Synthesis Port

1. Where P is the port network number (1); C is the carrier designation (for example, A or B); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

The TN725 Speech Synthesis circuit pack provides four independent Speech Synthesis Ports which can be connected to any of the voice time slots on the TDM Bus. Each Speech Synthesis Port consists of a speech synthesizer device (SSD) and is managed by a custom-coded programmable speech synthesizer (PSS) controller. The PSS controller is, in turn, controlled by the on-board microprocessor via a command interface specifically designed for this application. The PSS controller's main function is the orderly transfer of encoded speech from the speech vocabulary read-only memory (ROM) to the SSDs. The SSDs decode it and produce 64 kb/s 5-255 PCM (Pulse Code Modulation) speech. The encoded speech is stored in up to 512K bytes of on-board read-only memory (ROM). In addition, each Speech Synthesis Port has an associated dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) receiver to receive touch-tone digits from a station set connected to the port via a voice time slot. The station set may be connected to the Speech Synthesis Port through either a line or trunk circuit.

When there is an incoming call to a port, the "listen" network time slot is connected to the DTMF receiver input and the "talk" network time slot is connected to the SSD output. This enables the Speech Synthesis Port to support speech synthesis features or touch-tone input with voice response features. Some of the features that use the Speech Synthesis Port's capabilities include Leave Word Calling, Automatic Circuit Assurance, Automatic Wakeup (hotel-motel), and do Not Disturb (hotel-motel).

The Speech Synthesis circuit pack should not be confused with the Announcement circuit pack as different voice features are supported by each circuit pack.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-487. Speech Synthesis Port Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
1(a)	17672	None			
18	0	busyout port PCSSpp	WARNING	OFF	release port PCsspp
130(b)		None	WARNING	ON	test port PCSSpp sh
257		Speech Synthesis PSS Handshake Test (#168)	MAJOR	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 2
513	17922	Speech Synthesis Memory Test (#166)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 2
769	17664	Speech Synthesis DTMF Receiver Inquiry Test (#164)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 2
1025	17670	Speech Synthesis SSD Inquiry Test (#167)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 2
1281		Speech Synthesis DSP Tone Test (#165)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 2
1537		Speech Synthesis Memory Test (#166)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 2

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Table 6-487. Speech Synthesis Port Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1793		Speech Synthesis DTMF Receiver Test (#163)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 2
2049(c)		Conference Circuit Test (#7)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 2
2305		NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 2
3840(d)	Any	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. An in-line failure of the on-board microprocessor/PSS handshake has occurred. Refer to ''Speech Synthesis PSS Handshake Test (#168)'' on page 6-1027 for repair procedures.

b. This error type indicates that the circuit pack been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

c. A transient error that does not cause an alarm can occasionally occur during a SPE, TDM BUS, or Tone Clock interchange. Test the port and follow the instructions for conference Test (#7).

d. This error is not service-affecting and no action is required.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *NPE Crosstalk Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

For example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-488. Speech Synthesis Port System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Speech Synthesis PSS Handshake Test (#168)	X	X	ND
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Conference Circuit Test (#7)		X	ND
Speech Synthesis DTMF Receiver Test (#163)		X	ND
Speech Synthesis Memory Test (#166)	X	X	ND
Speech Synthesis DSP Tone Test (#165)	X	X	ND
Speech Synthesis SSD Inquiry Test (#167)	X	X	ND
Speech Synthesis DTMF Receiver Inquiry Test (#164)	X	X	ND
Speech Synthesis Parameter Update Test (#169)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port’s NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may occur. This test is usually only part of a port’s Long Test Sequence and takes about 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-489. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call and therefore unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle (yellow LED if off) before retesting. 1. If the port is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.)
1001	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any Active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test and the test has been aborted. You must wait until the port is idle (yellow LED if off) before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to an already existing error on the specific port or a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the already existing error.

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Table 6-489. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was found to be transmitting in error. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and examining the Error Log.

Conference Circuit Test (#7)

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The Conference Circuit Test verifies that the NPE channel for the port being tested can correctly perform the conferencing function. The NPE is instructed to listen to several different tones and conference the tones together. The resulting signal is then measured by a Tone Detector port. If the level of the tone is within a certain range, the test passes.

Table 6-490. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call and therefore unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle (yellow LED if off) before retesting. 1. If the port is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test and the test has been aborted. You must wait until the port is idle (yellow LED if off) before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-490. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to an already existing error on the specific port or a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the already existing error.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port did not conference the tones correctly. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Retry the test.
	PASS	The port can correctly conference multiple connections. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and examining the Error Log.

Speech Synthesis DTMF Receiver Test (#163)

A series of DTMF tones are conferenced from the TDM Bus into the port's DTMF receiver and checked to see if the correct tones have been detected during the correct intervals. If all the DTMF tones were detected correctly, the test passes. If any of the tones were not detected correctly, the test fails.

Table 6-491. TEST #163 Speech Synthesis DTMF Receiver

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call and therefore unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle (yellow LED if off) before retesting. 1. If the port is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-491. TEST #163 Speech Synthesis DTMF Receiver — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	DTMF tones were not detected. This type of failure may cause features using touch-tone input to the Speech Synthesis Port to malfunction. 1. Verify that the Tone-Clock circuit pack is functioning correctly by checking the Error Log and using the **test tone-clock long** command. 2. If the test fails again, replace the Speech Synthesis circuit pack.
	PASS	The port has detected all DTMF tones correctly. User-reported troubles should be investigated using other tests and verifying other ports on this circuit pack are working correctly.

Speech Synthesis DTMF Receiver Inquiry Test (#164)

This test determines the sanity of the port's DTMF receiver. The on-board microprocessor tests the port's DTMF receiver and determines if it is in a sane (test passes) or insane (test fails) condition.

Table 6-492. TEST #164 Speech Synthesis DTMF Receiver Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call and therefore unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle (yellow LED if off) before retesting. 1. If the port is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-492. TEST #164 Speech Synthesis DTMF Receiver Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The DTMF receiver for this port is insane. 1. If the test fails again, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The DTMF receiver for this port is sane. User-reported troubles should be investigated using other tests and verifying other ports on this circuit pack are working correctly.

Speech Synthesis DSP Tone Test (#165)

The digital signal processor (DSP) associated with each port can generate a 440-Hz tone whose presence can be detected by TN748 General Purpose Tone Detector circuit packs. A 440-Hz tone is generated for 500 msec on a specified time slot which is being listened to by the detector circuit. If the detector determines the tone is present on the time slot, the test passes; otherwise, it fails.

Table 6-493. TEST #165 Speech Synthesis DSP Tone Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call and therefore unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle (yellow LED if off) before retesting. 1. If the port is idle retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001 1002 1003	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-493. TEST #165 Speech Synthesis DSP Tone Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1021	ABORT	The 440-Hz tone was not detected by the Tone Detector circuit and inter-digit time-out has occurred on the Tone Detector circuit. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, verify all Tone Detector circuit packs in the system are functioning correctly by checking the Error Log and using the **test board PCSS long** command. Replace any faulty Tone Detector circuit packs and repeat the test. 3. If the test continues to abort, replace the Speech Synthesis circuit pack.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The 440-Hz tone was not detected by the Tone Detector circuits. 1. If the test fails again, verify all Tone Detector circuit packs in the system are functioning correctly by checking the Error Log and using the **test board PCSS long** command. Replace any faulty Tone Detector circuit packs and repeat the test. 2. If the test fails again, replace the Speech Synthesis circuit pack.
	PASS	The 440-Hz tone has been detected correctly. User-reported troubles should be investigated using other tests and verifying other ports on this circuit pack are working correctly.

Speech Synthesis Memory Test (#166)

The encoded speech for the Speech Synthesis circuit pack is stored in on-board read-only memory. A checksum is computed for each 32K speech memory block and compared against a known checksum value. If all computed checksum values are successfully compared against the stored checksum values, the test passes. If, while testing the speech complex memory, the on-board microprocessor finds a memory error, the test is terminated and a failure is reported. This type of failure may affect other ports on the Speech Synthesis circuit pack, resulting in errors or alarms on each port.

Table 6-494. TEST #166 Speech Synthesis Memory Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call and therefore unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle (yellow LED if off) before retesting. 1. If the port is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1019	ABORT	Test is already running on a different port, possibly due to background maintenance activity. Only one of these tests may be active on a circuit pack at a time. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The computed checksum from the speech vocabulary read-only memory did not compare correctly with the stored checksum. This type of failure may cause features using the Speech Synthesis Port’s speech services to malfunction and result in degradation of synthesized speech quality ranging from insignificant to major. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The computed checksum values were successfully compared against the stored checksum values. User-reported troubles should be investigated using other tests and verifying other ports on this circuit pack are working correctly.

Speech Synthesis SSD Inquiry Test (#167)

This test determines the sanity of the specified port's Speech Synthesis Device (SSD). The on-board microprocessor tests the port's SSD and determines if it is in a sane (test passes) or insane (test fails) condition. Other ports on the Speech Synthesis circuit pack continue to function correctly during this type of failure.

Table 6-495. TEST #167 Speech Synthesis SSD Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call and therefore unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle (yellow LED if off) before retesting. 1. If the port is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The SSD is insane. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The SSD is sane. User-reported troubles should be investigated using other tests and verifying other ports on this circuit pack are working correctly.

Speech Synthesis PSS Handshake Test (#168)

This test verifies control functionality between the on-board microprocessor and PSS controller. A failure occurs if either of the following events occur:

- The on-board microprocessor times out while waiting for the PSS controller to respond.
- An invalid command is received by the on-board microprocessor from the PSS controller.

This type of failure affects all four ports on the Speech Synthesis circuit pack, resulting in errors or alarms on each port.

Table 6-496. TEST #168 Speech Synthesis PSS Handshake Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call and therefore unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle (yellow LED if off) before retesting. 1. If the port is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The on-board microprocessor has timed out while waiting for the PSS controller to respond or an invalid command has been received by the on-board microprocessor from the PSS controller. This type of failure may cause features using the Speech Synthesis Port's speech services to malfunction. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The on-board microprocessor/PSS handshake is working correctly. User-reported troubles should be investigated using other tests and verifying other ports on this circuit pack are working correctly.

Speech Synthesis Parameter Update Test (#169)

This test updates the DTMF interdigit time-out parameter used by the Speech Synthesis circuit pack to be consistent with that specified by the switch processing element (SPE).

Table 6-497. TEST #169 Speech Synthesis Parameter Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call and therefore unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle (yellow LED if off) before retesting. 1. If the port is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	An internal system error has occurred.
	PASS	The DTMF interdigit time-out parameter has been updated. 1. User-reported troubles should be investigated using other tests and by verifying that other ports on this circuit pack are working correctly.

SW-CTL (Switch Control)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
SW-CTL	MAJOR	test switch-control [1a] sh	Switch Control
SW-CTL	WARNING	test switch-control	Switch Control

The Switch Control (SW-CTL) Maintenance Object resides on the TN2314 Processor board. It is used to send control information between port circuit packs and the system processor. This control information is sent via the Time Division Multiplex (TDM) Bus. The portion of the TDM Bus used to transmit control messages is called the control channel. The control channel can be on either TDM Bus A or TDM Bus B, but only one bus is used for the control channel at any given time.

The Switch Control is critical in the setup and take down of all calls but is not involved in the voice or data transmission that takes place during established calls. The Switch Control also detects which circuit packs are present in the system. This information is sent to the processor at system initialization time and when a circuit pack is plugged into the system or removed from the system.

The Switch Control also monitors the health of the control channel on the TDM Bus and informs the TDM-BUS Maintenance Object when errors occur. It also monitors critical system timing signals generated by the Tone Clock circuit on the TN2314 circuit pack and informs the TDM-CLK Maintenance Object when a failure is detected.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-498. SW-CTL Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test switch-control
1(a)	Any	Control Channel Test (#94)	MAJOR	ON	test switch-control r 3
2 (b)		Control Channel Test (#94)	MAJOR	ON	test switch-control r 3
769 (c)	Any	None			
1025		Switch Control Loop Around Test (#92)	MAJOR	ON	test switch-control r 2
1281 (d)	Any	None			

Continued on next page

Table 6-498. SW-CTL Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1537 (e)		Switch Control Reset Action(#93)	MAJOR	ON	reset switch-control
2049 (f)		Control Channel Transmisson Test(#94)	WARNING	???	test switch-control
3841 (g)		Switch Control Restart Action(#1357)	MAJOR	ON	reset switch-control restart

1. Indicates that an alarm was raised but that the associated error could not be entered into the hardware error log due to a momentary overload condition. Run the short test and refer to the appropriate test description for tests that fail.

Notes:

a. Error Type:1 - This error indicates that more than 8 circuit packs have been removed in the last 15 minutes. Generation of this error may indicate that there is a problem with the TN2314 Processor circuit pack or with the TDM bus. The alarm caused by this condition can be resolved by 3 successful completions of the Control Channel test (#94).

b. Error Type: 2 - The Switch Control Channel Transmission test failed. This error may not cause a Switch Control alarm if Error Type 769 is also present since this error may actually be caused by the loss of clock signals and not by a Switch Control failure.

c. Error Type: 769 - This error occurs when the Switch Control reports a loss of timing signals to the processor. When this error is present, the Switch Control is usually not alarmed since any Switch Control test failures are actually the result of faulty signals from the Processor/Tone-Clock. See TDM-CLK (TDM Bus Clock) Maintenance documentation for the procedures needed to diagnose Tone-Clock circuit pack troubles.

d. Error Type: 1281 - This error indicates a loss of handshake between the SW-CTL firmware and the system software. Look for and resolve all other SW-CTL errors. Normally this error causes Switch Control maintenance tests to run which will cause other errors to be generated. In the rare case where no other errors are logged, but Error Type 1281 is occurring at a high rate (more than 20 in the previous hour), escalate the problem.

A loss of handshake is caused by a failure of the hardware or firmware on the Processor circuit pack. Follow these repair steps:

1. Look for and resolve all other SW-CTL errors.
2. Look for and resolve all other PKT-CTRL errors.
3. Restart the Switch Control firmware on the Processor board by entering the *reset switch-control restart* command. If this test passes, the switch control firmware is operational. If the test fails, refer to the repair procedure for the Restart Test (#1357)

e. Error Type: 1537 - This error indicates that the Switch Control Reset Action failed. This failure may be caused by a failure of the hardware or firmware on the Processor circuit pack. Refer to the repair procedures in ''Switch Control Reset Action(#93)'' on page 6-1034.

f. Error Type: 2049 - This error indicates that the Control Channel Transmission Test failed. This failure occurs when no port boards are present in the system. Run the **test switch-control clear** command with one or more port board present to clear the alarm.

g. Error Type: 3841- This error indicates that the Switch Control Restart Action failed. This failure may be caused by a failure of the hardware or firmware on the Processor circuit pack. If this error counter reaches a count of 2, DEFINITY software is restarted in an attempt to correct the problem by downloading the Switch Control firmware to the MPC860 processor on the TN2314 board. Refer to the repair procedures for the Restart Test (#1357)

Recommended Repair Kits: Processor circuit pack (TN2314) with correct software release.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Switch Control Restart Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-499. SW-CTL System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	Reset Sequence	Restart Sequence	D/DR/ ND[1]
Control Channel Interface Test (#92)	X	X			ND
Control Channel Transmission Test (#94)	X	X			ND
Switch Control Reset Action(#93)			X		DR
Switch Control Restart Action (#1357)				X	DR

1. D = Destructive; DR = Disruptive, ND = Nondestructive

Control Channel Interface Test (#92)

Loop back messages are sent to the Switch Control via the interface used for control channel messages. The messages are returned to the SPE for verification via the same interface.

Table 6-500. TEST #92 Control Channel Interface Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2013 2100 none	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-500. TEST #92 Control Channel Interface Test — *Continued*

<table>
<tr><th>Error Code</th><th>Test Result</th><th>Description/ Recommendation</th></tr>
<tr><td>other</td><td>FAIL</td><td>Messages could not be looped back through the control channel interface. The customer probably cannot make or receive calls.
1. This failure could be due to either a Processor circuit pack failure or the loss of system timing signals. If the Switch Control is alarmed, then suspect a Processor circuit pack failure. If the Switch Control is not alarmed, investigate the possible loss of system timing signals before replacing the Processor circuit pack. Test #94 also fails if the system timing signals are lost. If Test #94 passes, do not suspect the loss of timing signals.
2. Run the Short Test Sequence several times to make sure that this failure is occurring consistently. Run the Restart Test Sequence (reset switch-control restart) to reset the Switch Control. Sometimes restarting the Switch Control firmware may clear the problem. If the test is still failing, proceed to the next step.
3. Shut down the processor and reboot it to cause the Switch Control firmware to be downloaded from the Pentium processor to the MPC860 processor on the TN2314 circuit pack. If this does not correct the problem, go to Step 4 or Step 5.
4. If the system can process calls but still fails the test, replace the Processor board at a time that will cause the least disruption to the customer.
5. If calls cannot be made, replace the Processor board immediately.
CAUTION:
Reseating/Replacing the TN2314 Processor/Tone -Clock circuit pack will disrupt service. Please perform the procedure with caution. Refer to ‘‘Replacing the TN2314 circuit pack’’ on page 2-8 and ‘‘Tone-Clock Replacement’’ on page 6-975 for information on replacing the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack.
WARNING:
When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>PASS</td><td>The control channel interface between the processor and the Switch Control is working correctly.</td></tr>
</table>

Switch Control Reset Action(#93)

This test is disruptive.

This test resets the Switch Control and determines if it can successfully go through its initialization sequence. The test is disruptive since there is the possibility of losing some control messages to or from port circuit packs. Existing calls are not disconnected.

Table 6-501. TEST #93 Switch Control Reset Action

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2013 2100 none	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000 or None	FAIL	The Switch Control could not be successfully reset. If this is a standard system, the customer probably cannot make or receive calls. 1. This failure could be due to either a Processor circuit pack failure or the loss of system timing signals. If the Switch Control is alarmed, then suspect a Processor circuit pack failure. If the Switch Control is not alarmed, investigate the possible loss of system timing signals. See “TDM Bus Clock”. If many port circuit pack LEDs are lit, suspect a TDM Bus Clock problem. If only the Processor circuit pack LED is lit, suspect the Processor circuit pack. If the Processor circuit pack is determined to be at fault, proceed to Step 2. 2. Restart the Switch Control firmware by running the Switch Control Restart action (See Test 1357). Follow the repair procedures for that test.
	PASS	The Switch Control has initialized correctly. Look at results of the other tests to see if the Switch Control is operating correctly.

Control Channel Transmission Test (#94)

Control channel messages are sent from the SPE to selected port circuit packs and the response from the port circuit packs is checked. This tests the ability of the Switch Control to send and receive messages on the control channel of the TDM Bus.

Table 6-502. TEST #94 Control Channel Transmission Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	ABORT	The port circuit packs necessary for this test are not available. 1. For Release 1 of DEFINITY ONE, verify that a TN744 Call Classifier circuit pack is plugged into the system. For later releases, verify that at least one port circuit pack is plugged into the system. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 3. If the test continues to abort, run the Restart Action (*reset switch-control restart*) to see if the problem clears. 4. If the test continues to abort, restart the system to see if the problem clears. 5. Then replace the Processor circuit pack. **CAUTION:** *Reseating/Replacing the TN2314 Processor/Tone -Clock circuit pack will disrupt service. Please perform the procedure with caution. Refer to section on replacing the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack.* **WARNING:** *When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.*
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2013 2100 none	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-502. TEST #94 Control Channel Transmission Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	FAIL	The Switch Control cannot communicate on the TDM Bus control channel. The customer probably cannot make or receive calls. 1. Run the Short Test Sequence several times to make sure this failure is occurring consistently 2. If there are no TDM Bus alarms against the Standby TDM Bus, switch the control channel from its current bus to the Standby bus. If this test passes on the new bus, investigate the possibility of TDM Bus failures. If the test fails even after the control channel is switched to the standby TDM Bus, proceed to Step 3. 3. Restart the Switch Control firmware by running the Restart Test (#1357) (*reset switch-control restart*) 4. If the test continues to fail, shut down the processor and reboot it. This will cause the Switch Control firmware to be downloaded from the Pentium processor on the TN2314 to the MPC860 processor on the TN2314. If the test continues to fail, go to Step 5. 5. If calls still cannot be made, replace the Processor board.
1	FAIL	The port circuit packs necessary for this test are not available. 1. Verify that at least one port circuit pack is plugged into the system. 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2	FAIL	The Switch Control cannot talk to the Tone Generator on the Processor circuit pack. 1. Display the hardware error and alarm log for TDM-BUS. If there are no TDM Bus alarms against the Standby TDM Bus, switch the control channel from its current bus to the Standby bus. If this test passes on the new bus, investigate the possibility of TDM Bus failures. If the test fails even after the control channel is switched th to standby TDM Bus, proceed to step 2. 2. Restart the Switch Control firmware by running the Restart Test (#1357) (**reset switch-control restart**). 3. If the test continues to fail, shut down the processor and reboot it. This will cause the Switch Control firmware to be downloaded from the Pentium processor on the TN2314 to the MPC860 processor on the TN2314. 4. If the test continues to fail replace the Processor circuit pack.

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Table 6-502. TEST #94 Control Channel Transmission Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
3	FAIL	The Switch Control cannot talk to the port boards using the TDM Bus. 1. Display the hardware error and alarm log for TDM-BUS. If there are no TDM Bus alarms against the Standby TDM Bus, switch the control channel from its current bus to the Standby bus. If this test passes on the new bus, investigate the possibility of TDM Bus failures. If the test fails even after the control channel is switched th to standby TDM Bus, proceed to step 2. 2. Restart the Switch Control firmware by running the Restart Test (#1357) (**reset switch-control restart**). 3. If the test continues to fail, shut down the processor and reboot it. This will cause the Switch Control firmware to be downloaded from the Pentium processor on the TN2314 to the MPC860 processor on the TN2314. 4. If the test continues to fail replace the Processor circuit pack.
	PASS	The Switch Control can communicate with the port circuit packs over the TDM Bus.

Switch Control Restart Action(#1357)

This test is disruptive.

This test restarts the Switch Control firmware and determines if it can successfully go through its initialization sequence. The test is disruptive since there is the possibility of losing some control messages to or from port circuit packs. Existing calls are not disconnected.

Table 6-503. TEST #1357 Switch Control Restart Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2013 2100 none	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-503. TEST #1357 Switch Control Restart Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000 or None	FAIL	The Switch Control could not be successfully restarted. The customer probably cannot make or receive calls. 1. This failure is probably due to either a problem with the firmware that provides the Switch Control function on the Processor circuit pack or a failure of the hardware on the Processor circuit pack. If the Switch Control is alarmed, then proceed to Step 2. 2. If calls cannot be made, shut down the processor and restart it to see if a download of the firmware from the Pentium processor on the TN2314 to the MPC860 processor on the TN2314 corrects the problem. 3. If calls cannot be made after the system reboots, replace the Processor circuit pack. **CAUTION:** *Reseating/Replacing the TN2314 Processor/Tone -Clock circuit pack will disrupt service. Please perform the procedure with caution. Refer to section on replacing the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack.* **WARNING:** *When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.* Note: If the 3841 error associated with the failure of this Restart test reaches a count of 2, DEFINITY software is restarted in an attempt to correct the problem.
	PASS	The Switch Control has restarted successfully. Look at results of the other tests to see if it is operating correctly.

SYNC (Synchronization)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
SYNC	MAJOR	display errors	Synchronization Maintenance
SYNC	MINOR	display errors	Synchronization Maintenance
SYNC	WARNING	test synchronization	Synchronization Maintenance

The Synchronization Maintenance is composed of both hardware and software components and its purpose is to provide a common reference frequency for reliable digital communication between systems and other PBXs, COs or CPE. Synchronization is achieved via the use of several system components which include the Tone-Clock and the DS1 Interface.

Depending on the network synchronization plan and the status of synchronization sources, the system timing reference may be a Tone-Clock circuit pack or DS1 interface circuit packs. Stratum 4 synchronization extracts timing information directly from a DS1 reference or from a Tone-Clock.

Stratum 4 Synchronization

The system can be configured with primary and secondary synchronization references (DS1 interface circuit packs) when using Stratum 4 synchronization. Both references are optional (since the local oscillator can be used), and the secondary reference is optional if a primary is provided. If this system is the master for the network, then its local oscillator would be used and no DS1s would be used as references.

If the primary synchronization reference is not providing a valid timing signal, the system automatically switches to the secondary synchronization reference. If the secondary reference does not provide a valid timing signal or is not administered as a synchronization reference, a Tone-Clock circuit pack provides the system timing source. The system does not revert to the primary if the current reference is the secondary and is failing; however the system switches from the local oscillator to another reference when the new reference becomes available. **Both the primary and secondary references must reside in the PPN.**

There are two kinds of Stratum 4 synchronization that are supported: Type I and Type II. Stratum 4 type I is more stable than Type II and provides some switching capability at the hardware level. It is important to note that Stratum 4 Type I operation is not possible when one or both of the DS1 interface circuit packs providing the reference sources is a TN722. Both must be the TN767B (or higher) or TN464C (or higher).

Synchronization Troubleshooting

For Stratum 4 operation, major and minor alarms indicate that there is a problem with the system synchronization references. These alarms are resolved when the alarmed synchronization reference is restored.

The **status synchronization** and **display synchronization** commands are used to determine the current system synchronization reference and the primary and secondary references that are administered respectively.

Other commands associated with Synchronization Maintenance are **disable synchronization-switch** and **enable synchronization-switch.** These commands are used to disable the ability of Synchronization Maintenance to switch between synchronization references and to enable this switching ability, respectively. The **set synchronization** command is executed only after synchronization has been disabled and is used to manually switch to a specific synchronization reference. This command is useful to diagnose synchronization problems by forcing a specific reference (DS1 or Tone-Clock) to be the system synchronization reference to determine if a specific reference is providing a valid timing signal. For Stratum 3 operation, only a TN780 Tone-Clock circuit pack may be specified. To switch synchronization to the Stratum 3 clock, use the **enable synchronization-switch** command after verifying that the Stratum 3 clock is wired correctly.

The system synchronization planner must avoid creating a *timing loop* when administering the primary and secondary synchronization references in a system. A timing loop exists whenever a system receives timing from another system whose timing reference is directly or indirectly derived from itself. Timing loops can lead to loss of digital data between systems that are exchanging data with any system within the loop. An invalid timing signal is also generated by any system within the loop, thus propagating the invalid timing signal to any system(s) using a system within the loop as a synchronization reference. Figure 6-42 on page 6-1041 shows a timing loop and a correct distribution of timing between the systems.

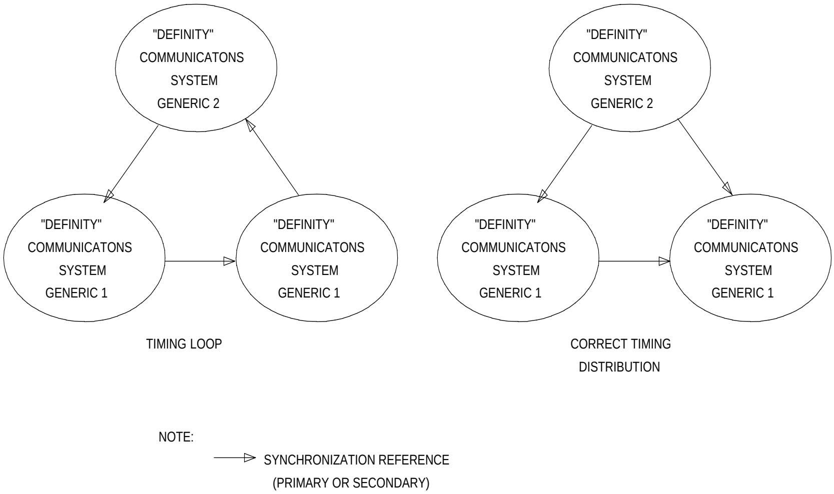

Figure 6-42. Synchronization Timing Loop

A correctly designed network has no loops and each piece of equipment in the network is supplied by a clock of equal or lower stratum (that is, the inputs to a Stratum 3 clock should NEVER be from a Stratum 4 device). **It is strongly recommended that the network administrator be consulted before administering any synchronization changes.**

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-504. Synchronization Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test synchronization
1 (a)[1]	Any	None	WARNING/ MINOR(j)[2]	OFF	None
18 (b)	0	disable sync	WARNING	OFF	enable sync
257 (c)[1]	Any	None	WARNING/ MINOR(j)[2]	OFF	None
513 (d)[1]	Any	None	WARNING/ MAJOR(j)[2]	OFF	None
769 (e)		None	MAJOR/ WARNING[3]	OFF	None
1793 [4]	0-50	None	MAJOR/ WARNING	OFF	enable sync
2049 (f) (h)[4]	0	None	WARNING	OFF	None
2305 (g) (h)[4]	0	None	WARNING	OFF	None

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. This error type initially raises a Warning alarm. If this error type persists and alarms are not downgraded on this MO due to the value of **set options**, then, after a period of time, a Minor or Major alarm is raised.
3. Major alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the value used in the **set options** command.
4. It may take up to one hour for these SYNC alarms to clear due to "leaky bucket" strategy.

Notes:

a. This error indicates a problem with the primary DS1 reference. It is cleared when the primary reference is restored. The following steps should give an indication of the source of the problem:

1. Check if the primary DS1 interface circuit pack is inserted in the carrier via the **list configuration board PCSS** command.
2. Check the connection of the cable supplying the external timing source to the primary DS1 interface circuit pack.

3. Test the primary DS1 interface circuit pack via the **test board PCSS long** command. Check the Error Log for DS1-BD errors and refer to the DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack) Maintenance documentation to resolve any errors associated with the primary DS1 interface circuit pack. If no errors are listed in the Error Log for the primary DS1 interface circuit pack, continue with the following steps.
4. Test the active Tone-Clock circuit pack in the master port network via the **test tone/clock PC long** command. Check the Error Log for TDM-CLK errors and verify that TDM Bus Clock Test #148 passes successfully. If Test #148 fails with an Error Code 2 through 32, refer to ‘‘TDM-CLK (TDM Bus Clock)’’ to resolve the problem. If not, continue with the following steps.
5. Execute the **disable synchronization-switch** and the **enable synchronization-switch** commands. These two commands (when executed together) switch the system synchronization reference to the primary DS1 interface circuit pack. Check the Error Log and execute the **status synchronization** command to verify that the primary DS1 interface circuit pack is still the system synchronization reference. If the primary DS1 interface circuit pack is not the system synchronization reference, continue with the following step.

b. This error indicates that Synchronization Maintenance has been disabled via the **disable synchronization-switch** command. Execute the **enable synchronization-switch** command to enable Synchronization Maintenance reference switching and to resolve this alarm.

c. This error indicates a problem with the secondary DS1 reference. It is cleared when the secondary reference is restored. Refer to note (a) to resolve this error substituting **secondary** for **primary** in the preceding resolution steps.

d. This error indicates that the Tone-Clock circuit pack is providing the timing source for the system. The primary and secondary (if administered) are not providing a valid timing signal. Investigate errors 1 and 257 to resolve this error.

e. This error indicates excessive switching of system synchronization references has occurred. When this error occurs, synchronization is disabled and the Tone-Clock circuit pack (in the master port network) becomes the synchronization reference for the system. Execute the following steps to resolve this error:

1. Check for timing loops and resolve any loops that exist.
2. Test the active Tone-Clock circuit pack in the master port network via the **test tone/clock PC long** command. Check the Error Log for TDM-CLK errors and verify that TDM Bus Clock Test #148 passes successfully. If Test #148 fails with an Error Code 2 through 32, refer to the TDM-CLK (TDM Bus Clock) Maintenance documentation to resolve the problem. If not, continue with the following steps.

3. Replace the primary and secondary (if administered) DS1 Interface circuit packs.
4. Check for an error logged against the primary or secondary DS1 board. If there is an error, follow the DS1 section to resolve the errors. If there is not, enter **enable sync**, and wait for two to five minutes for the primary sync source to come on-line.

f. This error indicates that the slave Tone-Clock circuit pack is experiencing loss of signal. Refer to note (i) for error resolution steps.

g. The following steps should be executed to resolve error 2049 and 2305:

1. Check for timing loops, and resolve any loops that exist.
2. Error 2049:
   - Test the Tone-Clock circuit packs in the master and slave port networks via the **test tone/clock PC long** command. Check the Error Log for TDM-CLK errors and verify that TDM Bus Clock Test #148 passes successfully. If Test #148 fails with an Error Code 2 through 32, refer to “TDM-CLK” to resolve the problem. If not, continue with the following steps.
   - If the system synchronization reference is a Tone-Clock circuit pack and the master Tone-Clock circuit pack fails TDM Bus Clock Test #150, follow the steps listed in “TDM-CLK” to replace the master Tone-Clock circuit pack.
   - If the system synchronization reference is a DS1 interface circuit pack and the master Tone-Clock circuit pack fails TDM Bus Clock Test #150, the primary or secondary (if administered) synchronization references are not providing valid timing signals for the system. Check the system synchronization references administered, and follow the steps outlined in note (a) if the primary synchronization reference is providing timing for the system or note (c) if the secondary synchronization reference is providing timing for the system.
   - If the slave Tone-Clock circuit pack fails the TDM Bus Clock Test #150 but the master Tone-Clock **does not** fail this test, the master Tone-Clock circuit pack must be replaced. Follow the procedure in ‘‘Tone-Clock Replacement’’ on page 6-975.

   If SLIP errors remain follow SLIP ANALYSIS.
3. Error 2305:
   - If the problem persists, replace the Tone-Clock circuit pack in the slave port network. Follow the steps listed in “TDM-CLK” to replace the Tone-Clock circuit pack.

h. Noise on the DS1 line can cause transient alarms on synchronization. Therefore, when a synchronization problem occurs causing error types 1, 257, or 513, a WARNING alarm is first raised for 15 to 20 minutes before the alarm is upgraded to a MAJOR or MINOR alarm.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below. By clearing error codes associated with the *Test Synchronization Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-505. Synchronization System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Test Synchronization Test (#417)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Test Synchronization Test (#417)

This test updates all the Synchronization Maintenance component circuit packs with the correct information regarding their role in providing synchronization for the system. All the Tone-Clock and DS1 Interface circuit packs in the system are updated via this test. This test will either pass or abort.

Table 6-506. TEST #417 Test Synchronization Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The Synchronization Maintenance component circuit pack parameters have been successfully updated. The system should be synchronized after successful execution of this test. If synchronization problems still exist, refer to the Error Log to obtain information regarding the source of the problem.

SYS-LINK (System Links)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial System Technician Command to Run	Full Name of MO
SYS-LINK	WARNING	test sys-link PCSSpp	SYSTEM LINKS

System Links are packet links that originate at the Packet Interface board and traverse various hardware components to specific endpoints. The hardware components involved on the forward and reverse routes can be different, depending upon the configuration and switch administration. This software release supports one type of link:

PRI ISDN PRI D-Channel Link terminating at a Universal DS1 board

Recording System Link Events

The system links maintenance object is used to record all errors encountered on the links. Most of these events are not extra-ordinary, unless they occur with an alarming frequency. The events are logged as they occur, so as to leave a trail helping analyze abnormal behavior exhibited by the endpoints attached to the links or the links themselves.

When a link goes down, an alarm is raised immediately. A WARNING alarm is raised for the PRI link type. Other alarming conditions which do not cause the link to go down get a WARNING alarm regardless of the link type.

Identifying a System Link

In order to trace problems associated with a system link, it is necessary to find its location. A PRI link can be uniquely identified by its endpoints.

Display Errors/Alarms

The output of the **display errors** or **display alarm** commands shows the location of the system link for entries with a Maintenance Name of SYS-LINK. You can restrict the scope of the output of these commands by specifying category **sys-link** on the input form. The link type, if any, is listed under the Alt Name field.

List sys-link

The command **list sys-link** lists all system links present in the system. The location of the system link and the link type are displayed for each link.

Common Procedure for Repairing Link Problems

The state of a system link is dependent on the state of the various hardware components that it travels over. To resolve any problems associated with a system link, use the following procedure.

The switch maintains a list of hardware components over which the link travels called the hardware path. There are two hardware paths, the current hardware path and the faulted hardware path for each of the system links. The current hardware path is present only for those links that are currently up. When a link is down, the current hardware path is empty. The faulted hardware path, is always present once the link has gone down and is *not cleared when the link subsequently recovers.* The faulted path preserves the path that the link traversed when it last went down. The time at which the faulted path was last recorded is preserved and is accessible via the **status sys-link** location and **list sys-link** commands. Therefore, the focus of attention for problems which do not involve a link that is down, is the current hardware path. If the link is down, faulted hardware path is the focus of attention.

The status sys-link location command displays the state of both the hardware paths (current and faulted) along with the state of each of the components in the hardware path. When analyzing any system link problem

1. Look for alarms on the components listed under desired hardware path.
2. If any alarms are present, then follow the maintenance procedures for the alarmed components to clear those alarms first.
3. When all the components are alarm free, wait for 3 minutes to allow the links to recover.
4. Test the system link (**test sys-link PCSSpp long clear**) and notice any tests that fail.
5. If there are any failures, fix the problems indicated by the tests and repeat the procedure.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-507. SYS-LINK Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
13 (a)		System Link Status (985)	WARNING	OFF	
257 (b)			WARNING	OFF	test sys-link PCSSpp l cl
513 (c)			WARNING	OFF	test sys-link PCSSpp l cl

Continued on next page

Table 6-507. SYS-LINK Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
772 (d)			WARNING	OFF	test sys-link PCSSpp l cl
1025 (e)			WARNING	OFF	test sys-link PCSSpp l cl
1281 (f)			WARNING	OFF	test sys-link PCSSpp l cl
1537 (g)			WARNING	OFF	test sys-link PCSSpp l cl
1793 (h)			WARNING	OFF	test sys-link PCSSpp l cl
2049 (i)			WARNING	OFF	test sys-link PCSSpp l cl

Notes:

a. This error indicates that the link went down. The link may have gone down or never come up. Enter command **status sys-link location** and check the value of the field "Faulted Path." If the value is "default," then the link never came up. If the value is "present," then the link came up and went down.

   1. Follow the Common Procedure described above.
   2. Wait for 3 minutes before checking the link state.
   3. Repeat the procedure until there are no problems with the components.

b. This error indicates that the link has experienced uplink flow control. Manifest effect of this error is that the end-point may be hyperactive. The system link is alarmed if 4 or more errors of this type are detected within 10 min.

   1. Follow the Common Procedure described above.
   2. Clear errors and wait for 10 min.

c. This error indicates that the link has experienced downlink flow control. Manifest effect of this error is that some information packets from the packet interface board have been lost. The link is reset on first occurrence, hence, error 1025 will also be logged. The system link is alarmed if 2 or more errors of this type are detected within 10 min.

   1. Follow the Common Procedure described above.
   2. Clear errors and wait for 10 min.

d. This error indicates that the link experienced a temporary disconnect due to excessive resets or state transitions. Manifest effect of this error is that the link is taken down and then brought up again. The system link is alarmed if 2 or more errors of this type are detected within 10 min.

   1. Follow the Common Procedure described above.
   2. Clear errors and wait for 10 min.

e. This error indicates that the link has been reset. Manifest effect of this error is that information packets queued at the time of reset are lost. The system link is alarmed if 20 or more errors of this type are detected within 10 min.

   1. Follow the Common Procedure described above.
   2. Clear errors and wait for 10 min.

f. This error indicates that the link has experienced slow transmit rate due to remote endpoint being busy. Manifest effect of this error is that the end-point location may experience slower throughput rate and/or noisy transmission. The system link is alarmed if 4 or more errors of this type are detected within 10 min.

   1. Ensure that the remote endpoint is functioning properly.
   2. If the problem persists, follow the Common Procedure described above.
   3. Clear errors and wait for 10 min.

g. This error indicates that the link has experienced slow transmit rate due to excessive retransmission. Possible causes for this error may be that the switch is overrunning the end-point or that the end-point is sick. Manifest effect of this error is that the end-point location may experience slower throughput rate. The system link is alarmed if 4 or more errors of this type are detected within 10 min.

   1. Follow the Common Procedure described above.
   2. Clear errors and wait for 10 min.

h. This error indicates that the link has experienced slow transmit rate due to unknown causes. Manifest effect of this error is that the end-point location may experience slower throughput rate and the Packet Interface may experience backup or congestion. The system link is alarmed if 4 or more errors of this type are detected within 10 min.

   1. Follow the Common Procedure described above.
   2. Clear errors and wait for 10 min.

i. This error indicates that the link has transmitted an excess amount of packets. The transmit buffers of this link have been purged. The system link is alarmed if 4 or more errors of this type are detected within 10 min.

   1. Follow the Common Procedure described above.
   2. Clear errors and wait for 10 min.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Testing for system links is different from the standard test procedures for maintenance objects. In addition to testing the system link maintenance object, the user is allowed to test all the components in the path of the system link. There are two paths preserved for the link. The current path, if present, represents the path traversed by the link currently. This path will not be present when the link is down. The other path, the faulted path is present if the link has ever gone down or never come up. If the link came up and went down, then the faulted path is marked "Present". If the link never came up, the faulted path is marked "Default". Either case, it represents the path on which the link was attempted or established unsuccessfully.

Test command for the system links, **test sys-link PCSSpp** can be specified with current or faulted as an optional argument if the user wishes to test all the components in the specified path. The tests executed will be the same if the user were to test each component manually. In the event that the user does not specify any path, then only the tests specified for the system links are executed.

Table 6-508. SYS-LINK System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
System Link Status (#985)	X	X	N

1. D = Destructive, ND = Nondestructive

System Link Status (#985)

This test is nondestructive.

This test queries the switch for the status of the system link and verifies that all switch components have the same view of the link state.

Table 6-509. TEST #985 System Link Status

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1007	ABORT	Could not locate the system link associated with this location 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
6	FAIL	The system link is down. 1. Follow the procedure for error type 13.
	PASS	The system link is up.

SYSTEM (System)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
SYSTEM	None	None	SYSTEM

1. SYSTEM only has errors associated with it and thus only appears in the Error Log and not in the Alarm Log. There are no tests that can be run with SYSTEM.

SYSTEM is generally used when software encounters a problem with either hardware or itself and requests a restart to clear the problem. SYSTEM also logs errors that cannot be associated with any single process. This is not a problem. The initcauses log should also confirm that a software-requested restart was performed.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

The Aux Data field may be 0 or the return code from a bad software call, and the following examples in no way exhaust the possibilities. Often, two errors are logged at the same time for each problem.

Table 6-510. System Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	None
8 (a)	0	None			
9 (b)	Any	None			
10 (c)	Any	None			
21 (d)		None			
355 (e)	Any	None			
356 (f)	Any	None			
601 (g)		None			
602 (h)		None			
603 (i)		None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. A System Restart Level 3 was requested.

b. A System Restart Level 2 was requested. This can happen due to a loss of tones (due to a faulty Tone-Clock circuit pack).

c. A System Restart Level 1 was requested.

d. A process trapped.

e. A Restart Level 2 occurred due to a power loss.

f. A Restart Level 2 occurred due to a tone clock loss.

g. An error occurred during initialization.

h. An error occurred while loading translations and the system requested a Restart Level 3.

i. A process was reset.

TBRI-BD (TN2185 ISDN Trunk-Side BRI)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run [1]	Full Name of MO
TBRI-BD	MINOR	test board PCSS l r#	TBRI-BD

1. Where P is the port network number (1), C is the carrier designation (A or B), and SS is the carrier slot address where the circuit pack is located (1, 2, and so forth).

The TN2185 circuit pack contains eight, 4-wire ports that interface to the network at the ISDN S/T reference point over two 64 Kb/s channels (B1 and B2) and over a 16Kb/s signaling (D) channel. The B1 and B2 channels can be simultaneously circuit switched, or individually packet switched. Only one channel per trunk can be packet switched due to Packet Processing Element (PPE) limitations. The D channel is either circuit switched or packet switched. Packet switching uses the PPE to combine all D channels into a single physical channel, which is then routed via the concentration highway to the Network Control Element (NCE) and then to the TDM bus. The circuit-switched connections have a Mu-law or A-law option for voice and operate as 64Kb/s clear data channels. The packet-switched channels support the LAPD protocol and conform with the CCITT Q.920 Recommendations for D-channel signaling.

LEDs

The three LEDs on the circuit pack’s faceplate indicate board status. When illuminated, the red LED indicates a board failure or a major or minor on-board alarm, the green LED indicates that testing is in progress, and the amber LED indicates that the board is in use.

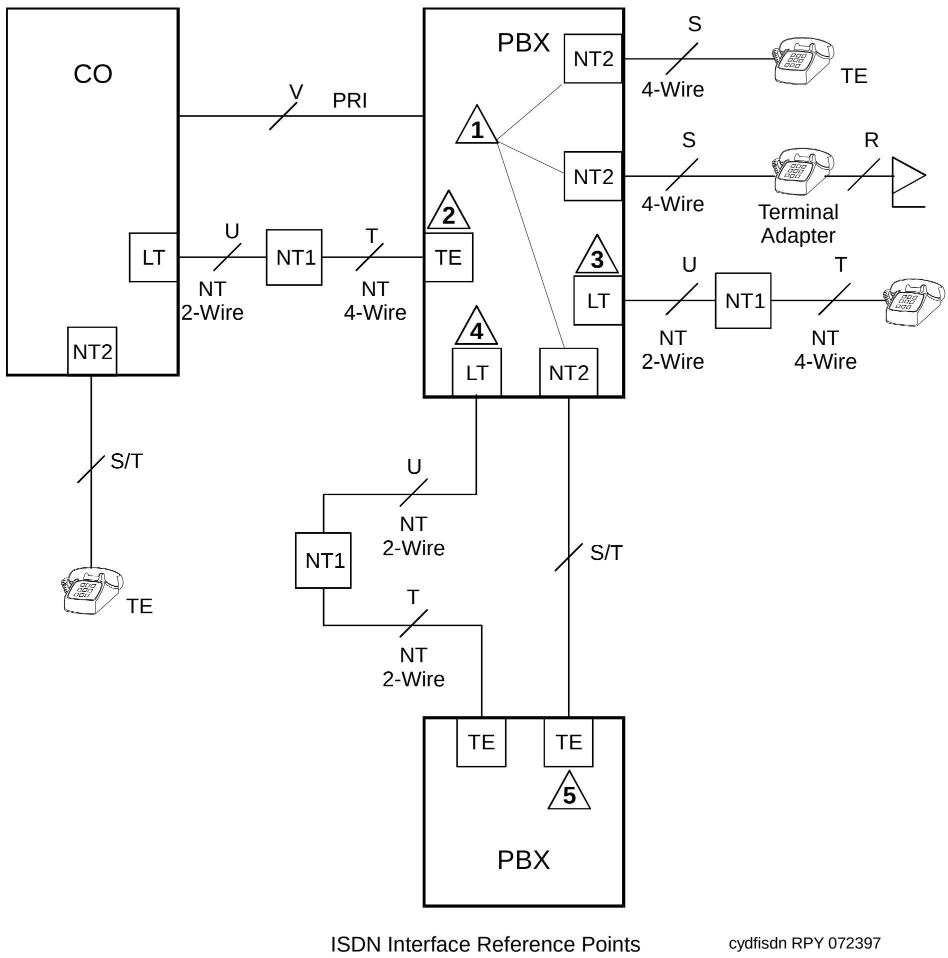

Figure 6-43. Integrated Trunk-Side BRI, ISDN Interface Reference Points

ISDN Interface Reference Point definitions:

LT	Logical Terminal
V	Primary Rate user/network (asymmetrical) trunk interface. The ECS is capable of acting as the user or as the network side of this 1.544 - or 2.048-Mbps interface.
R	Interface between Terminal Equipment and Network Termination
S	Basic Rate network-side 4-wire line interface
S/T	4-wire Basic Rate connection to a Network Termination[1].
T	4-wire Basic Rate interface to a Network Termination.[2]

TE	Terminal Equipment
U	Basic Rate network-side 2-wire line interface.
1	TN2185 ISDN-BRI 4-Wire S Interface (Trunk Side); Release 6.1 only
2	TN2185 ISDN-BRI 4-Wire S Interface (Trunk Side)
3	No 2-Wire ISDN-BRI circuit pack for Release 6.1
4	TN2185 ISDN-BRI 4-Wire S Interface (Trunk Side)
5	TN2185 ISDN-BRI 4-Wire S Interface (Trunk Side)

1. Network Termination 2 (NT2), that terminates Layer 1 and higher layers. PBXs, LANs, and terminal controllers typically provide NT2 functionality including protocol handling and multiplexing for Layers 2 and 3.
2. Network Termination 1 (NT1), that terminates Layer 1 and monitors maintenance, performance, timing, power transfer, multiplexing, and multi-drop termination with contention resolution.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-511. TBRI-BD Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test board PCSS sh r 1
1 (a)	Any	None	MINOR	ON	
257 (b)	65535	Control Channel Loop Test (#52)	MINOR	ON	test board PCSS r 20
513 (c)	4352 to 4357		None	ON	
769 (d)	4358				
1025 (e)	4363	NPE/NCE Audit Test (#50)	None	ON	
1291 (f)	4359	Clear Error Counters (#270)	MINOR	ON	
1294 (g)	46088 to 46096	SAKI Sanity Test (#53)	MINOR	ON	See (h)
1537 (h)	46082		MINOR	ON	
1793 (i)	46080		MINOR	ON	
1794 (i)	46094		MINOR	ON	

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Table 6-511. TBRI-BD Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1795 (i)	46085		MINOR	ON	
2305 (j)	46104		None	ON	
2306 (i)	46081		None	ON	
3330 (j)	46083		MINOR	OFF	
3586 (k)			MINOR	OFF	
3840(l)	4096 to 4101				
3842 (m)	46095				
3843 (n)	46097				

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. The circuit pack stopped functioning or is physically removed from the system.

NOTE:
This alarm logs approximately 11 minutes after removing the circuit pack and/or the SAKI Sanity Test (#53) fails.

If the circuit pack is not in the system, insert a circuit pack in the same slot as the error indicates. See note (g).

b. Transient communication problems between the switch and this circuit pack. Execute the **test board PCSS** command and refer to the repair procedures for the Control Channel Loop Around Test (#52).

c. On-board hardware failure. Aux data values correspond to the following detected errors:

4352	External RAM error
4353	Internal RAM error
4355	ROM Checksum error
4357	Instruction set error

Reset the circuit pack with the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. When reset, the circuit pack executes a set of tests to detect the presence of any of the faults listed above. Detection of one of these errors during initialization causes the circuit pack to lock-up and appear insane to the system. See the repair procedure in Note (a).

d. The circuit pack detects a program logic error. While no action is required, this error can lead to other errors against this circuit pack.

e. The circuit pack cannot update and read back NPE/NCE memory. This error can be ignored, but may lead to other errors against this circuit pack.

f. The TN2185 board notifies maintenance software that it has detected a parity error while accessing its dynamic RAM (that stores the board's translation information and downloadable application firmware). Maintenance software resets the circuit pack.

g. Unable to write LAN Translation RAM Error (internal memory access error). Translation RAM locations for the call connection attempt are not available, and one or more RAM locations are bad due to a translation RAM read-back error. Reset the circuit pack with the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. If the Circuit Pack Restart Test (#594) passes, then the on-board circuitry is healthy. Retire the alarm with the **test board PCSS long clear** command. If the Circuit Pack Restart Test (#594) fails, replace the circuit pack.

h. Frame overrun at Packet Bus interface. Due to an on-board fault or by faulty data received on one of the circuit pack's external ports. If any of the ports on this circuit pack is alarmed, refer to the repair procedures for those maintenance objects. If this error persists, maintenance software removes the board from service; replace the circuit pack.

i. The circuit pack is has problems transmitting/receiving data to/from the Packet Bus.

1793	Parity errors are detected when transmitting data to the Packet Bus.
1794	Packet Bus transmit buffers overflow.
1795	Circuit pack cannot find end of frame when transmitting to Packet Bus. Clear the alarm with: **busyout board PCSS**, **reset board PCSS**, **test board PCSS long clear**, **release board PCSS**. If the error recurs within 10 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
2306	Error in a received frame from the Packet Bus, most likely caused by a packet bus problem, but may be due to a circuit pack fault. An invalid Link Access Procedure Data (LAPD) frame error occurs if the frame contains a bad Cyclical Redundancy Check (CRC). If bus parity errors occur, run the LAN Receive Parity Error Counter Test (#595) to determine if the condition has cleared. Refer to the maintenance documentation to determine if the problem is isolated to this circuit pack or is caused by Packet Bus faults.

j. Error Type (2305, 3330): A critical failure in the Circuit Pack's Packet Bus interface. Possible causes include either a Packet Bus fault or an on-board fault, for example, the board received a bad CRC or invalid DLCI. The number of ISDN circuit packs displaying this error increases the probability of errors due to Packet Bus problems.

   If there are no Packet Bus alarms, reset the circuit pack with the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. If the Circuit Pack Restart Test (#594) passes, then the on-board circuitry is healthy. Retire the alarm with the **test board PCSS long clear** command. If the Circuit Pack Restart Test (#594) fails, replace the circuit pack.

k. The SPE software detects an excessive number of up-link messages from the TN2185 board within a certain time period. To prevent the faulty board from flooding the switch with data, the switch software takes the board out of service and alarms it. The switch software also tells the Archangel to ignore up-link messages from the board.

   When the board is alarmed due to this error, the switch software periodically puts the board back in service and tells the Archangel to process up-link messages from the board. If the problem still exists, the software takes the circuit pack out of service again. If the circuit pack does not exhibit the problem for a certain time period, then maintenance software resolves the alarm and the circuit pack is left in service.

l. The circuit pack received an inconsistent down-link message (a bad header, bad port number, bad data, bad subqualifier, or bad logical link) over the Control Channel.

m. The board is receiving data from the bus faster than it can distribute the data to its endpoints, causing the FIFO RAM buffer to overflow. This error can occur occasionally due to the statistical sizing of the buffers. If it occurs frequently, it may indicate a LAPD parameter mismatch. LAPD should recover from this problem, but it may degrade the performance of the LAN bus.

   When this error is reported, maintenance reads and clears the board counter and logs the problem in the maintenance error log.

n. Bad translation RAM detected, but the call continues by using another translation location. The circuit pack reports this error when it cannot update NPE/NCE memory and read it back. This error is not service-affecting and can be ignored, but can lead to other types of errors against this circuit pack.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

When inspecting errors in the system, always investigate tests in the order listed below. By clearing error codes associated with the *Control Channel Loop Around Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-512. TBRI-BD System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Control Channel Loop-Around Test (#52)	X	X	ND
NPE/NCE Audit Test (#50)		X	ND
LAN Receive Parity Error Counter Test (#595)		X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Control Channel Loop Around Test (#52)

Refer to the repair procedure described in the ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' section.

NPE /NCE Audit Test (#50)

Refer to the repair procedure described in the ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' section.

SAKI Sanity Test (#53)

This test is destructive.

Refer to the repair procedure described in the ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' section. This test is only run as a part of a reset board procedure.

LAN Receive Parity Error Counter Test (#595)

This test is nondestructive. The test reads and clears the circuit pack's LAN Receive Parity Error Counter. This counter increments when it detects a parity error from the Packet Bus. These errors may indicate problems with a circuit pack, Packet Bus, or with another circuit pack on the bus. Use this test to verify the repair.

Table 6-513. TEST #595 LAN Receive Parity Error Counter Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If the test aborts repeatedly a maximum of 5 times, reset the circuit pack via the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. 2. If the test aborts again, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1-10	FAIL	The circuit pack is still detecting errors of this type. The error code indicates the value of the on-board error counter. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, verify the validity of the Packet Bus. Run the Packet Bus maintenance test with the **test pkt P long** command. 3. If the Packet Bus test passes, check the validity of the circuit pack. Execute a test that involves data transmission onto the Packet Bus. For example, the **test port PCSSpp** command may use the connectivity tests of the BRI-PORT maintenance object. If the test fails, refer to the repair procedures; otherwise, proceed to the next step. 4. Other circuit packs on the Packet Bus may be causing of the parity error. Use the **display errors** command to check the Error Log for alarmed other circuit packs. Resolve any alarms for other circuit packs as well. Rerun the LAN Receive Parity Error Counter Test (#595).
	PASS	No errors detected.

TBRI-PT (TN2185 ISDN Trunk-Side BRI Port)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
TBRI-PT	MAJOR	test port PCSS l r#	TBRI-PT
TBRI-PT	MINOR	test port PCSS l r#	TBRI-PT
TBRI-PT	WARNING	test port PCSS s r#	TBRI-PT

1. Where P is the port network number (1), C carrier designation (A, B, or C), and SS is the carrier slot address where the circuit pack is located (1, 2, and so forth).

This document describes the port maintenance features of the DEFINITY ISDN Trunk-side BRI board (TN2185). The circuit pack provides 8 S/T ISDN 2B+D ports which interface to either the central office or another PBX.

The TN2185 circuit pack contains eight, 4-wire ports that interface to the network at the ISDN S/T reference point over two 64 Kb/s channels (B1 and B2) and over a 16Kb/s signaling (D) channel. The B1 and B2 channels can be simultaneously circuit switched, or individually packet switched. Only one channel per trunk can be packet switched due to Packet Processing Element (PPE) limitations. The D channel is either circuit switched or packet switched. Packet switching uses the PPE to combine all D channels into a single physical channel, which is then routed via the concentration highway to the Network Control Element (NCE) and then to the TDM bus. The circuit-switched connections have a Mu-law or A-law option for voice and operate as 64Kb/s clear data channels. The packet-switched channels support the LAPD protocol and conform with the CCITT Q.920 Recommendations for D-channel signaling.

LEDs

The three LEDs on the circuit pack’s faceplate indicate board status. When illuminated, the red LED indicates a board failure or a major or minor on-board alarm, the green LED indicates that testing is in progress, and the amber LED indicates that the board is in use.

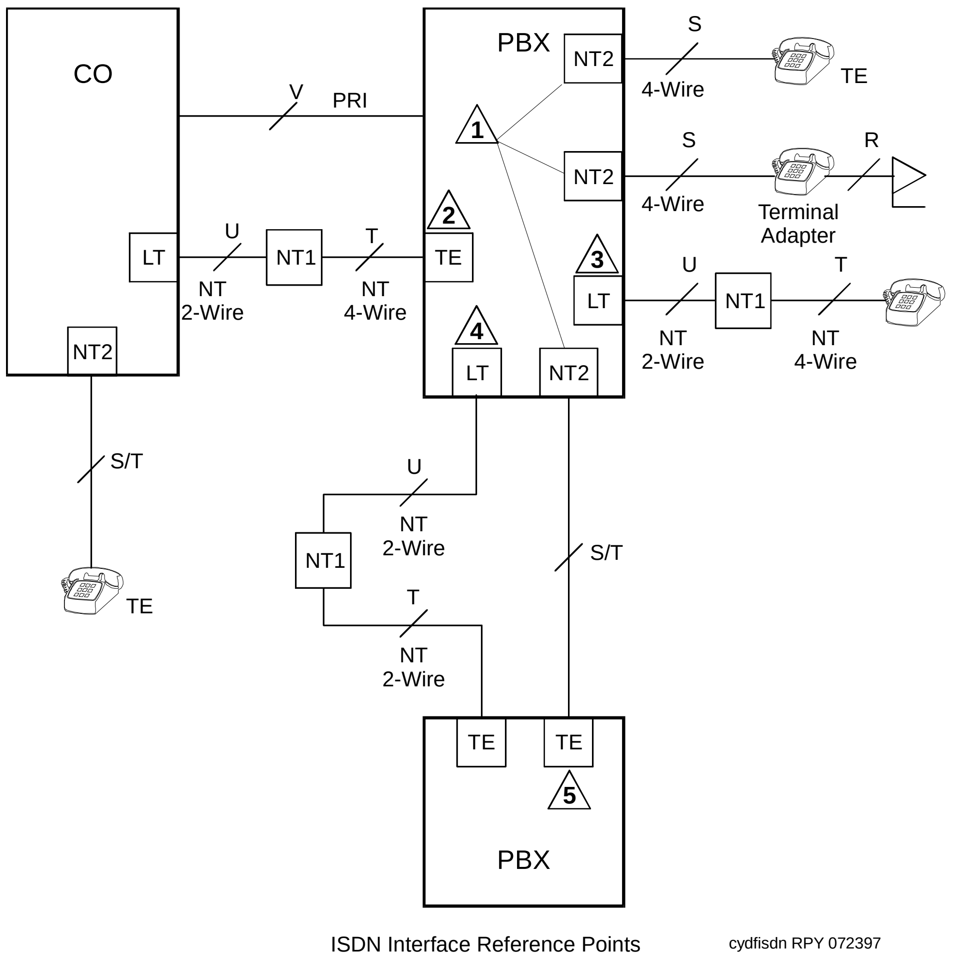

Figure 6-44. Integrated Trunk-Side BRI, ISDN Interface Reference points

ISDN Interface Reference Point definitions:

LT	Logical Terminal
V	Primary Rate user/network (asymmetrical) trunk interface. The ECS is capable of acting as the user or as the network side of this 1.544 - or 2.048-Mbps interface.
R	Interface between Terminal Equipment and Network Termination
S	Basic Rate network-side 4-wire line interface
S/T	4-wire Basic Rate connection to a Network Termination[1].
T	4-wire Basic Rate interface to a Network Termination.[2]

TE	Terminal Equipment
U	Basic Rate network-side 2-wire line interface.
1	TN2185 ISDN-BRI 4-Wire S Interface (Trunk Side); Release 6.1 only
2	TN2185 ISDN-BRI 4-Wire S Interface (Trunk Side)
3	No 2-Wire ISDN-BRI circuit pack for Release 6.1
4	TN2185 ISDN-BRI 4-Wire S Interface (Trunk Side)
5	TN2185 ISDN-BRI 4-Wire S Interface (Trunk Side)

1. Network Termination 2 (NT2), that terminates Layer 1 and higher layers. PBXs, LANs, and terminal controllers typically provide NT2 functionality including protocol handling and multiplexing for Layers 2 and 3.
2. Network Termination 1 (NT1), that terminates Layer 1 and monitors maintenance, performance, timing, power transfer, multiplexing, and multi-drop termination with contention resolution.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-514. TBRI-PT Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test Port UCSSPP sh r 1
1 (a)		Level 1 Status Test (#1242)	MINOR	OFF	
129[2]					
257(b)					
513 (c)	46222	XMIT FIFO Overflow	MINOR	ON	
514 (d)		XMIT FIFO Overflow (TDM)	MINOR	ON	
769 (e)		Traffic Hyperactivity	MINOR	OFF	
1025 (f)					
1281 (g)		NPE Crosstalk Test (#617)	MINOR	ON	
1537 (h)	46210	CRC error (D-Channel)	MINOR	OFF	
1538 (i)		CRC error (TDM D-Channel)	MINOR	OFF	

Continued on next page

Table 6-514. TBRI-PT Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1793 (j)		BRI Port Local TDM Looparound Test (#619)	MINOR	ON	
2049 (k)			MINOR	OFF	
2305 (l)		Layer 3 Query (#1243)	MINOR	OFF	
3073 (m)		Slip Query Test (#1244)	MINOR	OFF	
3585 (n)		Receive FIFO Overflow (TDM D-Channel)	Log Only	ON	
3586 (o)					
3587 (p)					
3588 (q)	46223				
3589 (r)					
3590 (s)	46211				
3591 (s)					
3592 (t)					
3841 to 3942 (u)					

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. The far-end switch changed the ISDN service state. This may be a temporary condition.

Notes:

a. Loss of continuity of Layer 1 to the far-end. It is assumed that Layer 1 remains active, even when both B-Channels are idle.

   This test determines whether Layer 1 is active or not. If Layer 1 is not active, the test attempts to activate it. If Layer 1 cannot be activated, the port is taken out of service, and the test fails.

b. The D-Channel failed at Layer 2. Expiration of this timer indicates that attempts to bring the failed link back into service have not succeeded and some recovery actions should be taken on the associated B-Channels. Upon expiration, associated in-service B-channels are put in the out-of-service/far end state.

c. Error Type (513): On-board hardware failure. The FIFO RAM buffers have overflowed, indicating a hardware problem.

d. Error Type (514): Transmit FIFO Overflow - This error indicates that the circuit pack is having problems transmitting data to the TDM D-Channel. This error only occurs only a system that switches the packet implementation of the D-channel over the TDM Bus. This error indicates an on board problem related to the packet implementation of the D-Channel (R6.2 and higher).

e. Error Type (769): The port is generating too many uplinks. The link is being suspended.

f. Error Type (1025): An expired timer has created an unexpected event. The timer could be any of the following:

Timer	Event
T3031	ISDN T3031 timeout
T3032	ISDN T3032 timeout
T305	ISDN T305 timeout
T3081	ISDN T3081 timeout
T3082	ISDN T3082 timeout
TL3	Status Inquiry
T304	Setup ACK
T310	Call Proceeding Receive
T313	Connect SEND

g. Error Type (1281): This error occurs when the NPE Crosstalk Test (#617) has failed. The test will be repeated every 15 minutes until it passes. Follow normal trouble shooting procedures for NPE Crosstalk Test (#617). If this does not fix the problem, follow normal escalation procedures.

h. Error Type (1537): The board received a bad Cyclical Redundancy Check (CRC) over the D-Channel. This error is reported on a per-port basis. When the CRC errors exceed 5 within 15 minutes, the port is taken out of service for 5 seconds. If 5 more CRC errors are received within 15 minutes of the first set of 5 errors, the port is taken out of service for 1 minute. If 5 more CRC errors are received within 15 minutes of the previous 5, the port is taken out of service for 15 minutes.

   This error is most likely due to a problem with backplane wiring, a noise source, or no termination (an open circuit). It usually does not indicate a problem with the circuit pack.

   1. Check the backplane wiring.
   2. If the problem persists escalate the problem.

i. Error Type (1538): This error occurs when a frame with a bad CRC is received by the BRI trunk board. This error only occurs on a system that switches the packet implementation of the D-channel over the TDM bus. This error indicates an off board problem related to the packet implementation of the TDM D-Channel (R6.2 and later).

j. Error Type (1793): The BRI Port Local TDM Loop Around Test (#619) failed. Run the Long Test Sequence paying particular attention to the results of the BRI TDM Port Loop Test (#619).

k. Error Type (2049): The Layer 2 Link Query failed. The test is repeated every 15 minutes until it passes.

l. Error Type (2305): The Remote Layer 3 Query failed. The test is repeated every 15 minutes until it passes.

m. Error Type (3073): A frame of information had to be repeated or deleted. Slips usually occur when the received bit rate is not synchronized with the TDM Bus clock.

n. Error Type (3585): The circuit pack detected an overflow of its receive buffers. This error occurs only a system that switches the packet implementation of the D-Channel over the TDM bus. This error indicates an on board problem related to the packet implementation of the TDM D-Channel (R6.2 and higher).

o. Error Type (3586): Each port can support up to three Terminal Endpoint Identifiers (TEIs). Each channel on the port can request a TEI assignment from the switch if it supports ISDN-BRI TEI assignment procedures. If switch services gets a request for a fourth TEI on a port, it reports this event to maintenance software and initiates TEI check procedures on the port. Check to see if the correct number of channels are administered for this port.

   The user side supports automatic TEI assignment by the network. Both fixed and automatic TEI assignment are supported on the network side.

p. Error Type (3587)Service Profiler IDentifier (SPID) value is invalid or is a duplicate of another SPID that is already initialized at Layer 3 on the port. SPIDs are not used on the TN2185 circuit pack. However there will be related events.

q. Error Type (3588): The board receives D-Channel data from the bus faster than it can process the data. The FIFO RAM buffers overflowed. This error occurs occasionally due to the statistical sizing of the buffers; however, frequent occurrences may indicate a LAPD parameter mismatch between the two endpoints of a packet-switched connection. Run the Long Test Sequence paying particular attention to the results of the Receive FIFO Overflow Test (#625).

r. Error Type (3589): The BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around Test (#618) failed. Run the Long Test Sequence and pay particular attention to the results of Test #618.

s. Error Type (3590): An activated BRI port receives a frame containing a DLCI over a D-Channel (on the packet bus) for which it does not have a translation. This error normally indicates an off-board problem related to a state mismatch between the far-end and the switch. This error is logged only.

t. Error Type (3592): An activated BRI port receives a frame containing a DLCI over a D-Channel (on the TDM bus) for which it does not have a translation. This error normally indicates an off-board problem related to a state mismatch between the far-end and the switch. This error is logged only.

u. Error Type (3592): The port is generating too many uplinks and is taken out of service.

v. Error Types (3841-3942): Table 6-515 contains the received ISDN cause values for Errors 3841-3942 that are recorded in the hardware error logs. Unless otherwise stated, the cause values are D-Channel events. The aux data field shows which port caused the error.

w. Error Type (3591):An activated BRI port receives a frame containing a DLCI over a D-Channel (on the TDM bus) for which it does not have a translation. This error normally indicates an off-board problem related to a state mismatch between the far-end and the switch. This error is logged only.

Table 6-515. Cause Values for Error 3841-3942

Value	Type of Problem	Meaning
2	admin	No route to specific transit network
3	admin	No route to destination (or Germany bcap not imp)
6	admin	Channel unacceptable
18	switch problems	No user responding
38	switch problems	Network failure
50	subscription	Requested facility not subscribed
52	admin	Outgoing calls barred
54	admin	Incoming calls barred
62	subscription	Service not authorized
63	admin/sub	Service/option not available
65	admin/sub	Bearer capability not implemented
66	admin/sub	Channel type not implemented

Continued on next page

Table 6-515. Cause Values for Error 3841-3942 — *Continued*

Value	Type of Problem	Meaning
69	admin/sub	Requested facility not implemented
70	admin/sub	Only restricted digital BC available
79	admin	Service/option not implemented
88	admin	Incompatible destination
102	switch problems	Recovery on timer expired

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

When inspecting errors in the system, always investigate tests in the order listed below. By clearing error codes associated with the *Control Channel Loop Around Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-516. TBRI-PT System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
BRI Local LAN Port Loop Around Test (#618)		X	ND
BRI TDM Port Loop Around Test (#619)		X	D
L1 State Query Test (#1242)	X	X	D
CRC Error Counter Test (#623)		X	ND
Receive FIFO Overflow Test (#625)		X	ND
Layer 3 Query Test (#1243)		X	ND
Slip Query Test (#1244)	X	X	ND
Clear Error Counters Test (#270)	X	X	ND
NPE Crosstalk Test (#617)		X	D

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Clear Error Counters Test (#270)

This test is nondestructive. This test clears the various error counters associated with each TBRI-PT. This test passes if Maintenance is able to sucessfully send the downlink messages; otherwise, the test aborts.

Table 6-517. TEST #270 Clear Error Counters

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
Any	ABORT	Maintenance could not send the downlink message.
	PASS	The message to clear the error counters of the TBRI-PT maintenance object has been sent.

NPE Crosstalk Test (#617)

This test is conditionally destructive.

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is part of a port's Long Test Sequence and takes approximately 20 to 30 seconds to complete. Crosstalk testing is performed on both B-channels (B1 and B2) associated with a BRI port. If this test fails on either channel, any channel connected to the port is taken out-of-service. The test aborts if the port and its associated channels are not in the idle state.

Table 6-518. TEST #617 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension or trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. Wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-518. TEST #617 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **status bri-port** command to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	This test is not valid for this type of translation. Ports administered as “ASAI” or “ADJK” cannot run this test, because the B channels associated with the port are not used by ASAI or Avaya Adjunct Links. This is a normal condition.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1, 2	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was found to be transmitting in error, causing noisy and unreliable connections. Error code 1 indicates that the NPE Crosstalk Test failed on Channel B1. Error code 2 indicates that the NPE Crosstalk Test failed on Channel B2. 1. Replace circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. 1. To be sure that this is not an intermittent problem, repeat this test a maximum of 10 times to ensure it continues to pass. 2. If complaints still exist, examine the connections and wiring.

BRI Port Local LAN Looparound Test (#618)

This test is destructive.

This test checks the connectivity of the BRI port across the LAN bus. Because this test is destructive, run this test only if the port is out-of-service.

Failures of this test indicate either on-board faults associated with the TBRI-PT hardware on the circuit pack or problems with the LAN Bus, which is used to form connectivity between the switch and the TBRI-PT.

If the port is in a state other than out-of-service, the BRI Port Local LAN Looparound Test will abort. If the port is out-of-service, then the port is put into a local looparound mode and the following test is executed.

A looparound test is performed across the bus for the D-Channel. The switch sends data over a packet connection, which is looped back by the BRI port (D-Channel) and received back by the switch. The test passes if the packet connection can be established and the transmitted data is received unaltered. The test aborts if the bus is alarmed in the Processor Port Network (or the port network in which that circuit pack resides) or if the Packet Interface is out-of-service. The test fails due to either on-board faults associated with the BRI port hardware on the circuit pack or problems with the bus.

Table 6-519. TEST #618 BRI Port Local LAN Loop Around

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1015	ABORT	The port is not out-of-service. 1. Use the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command to determine the status of the port. 2. If it is in use, wait until it is idle, and then use the **busyout port PCSSpp** command to place it in the out-of-service state and repeat this test. **CAUTION:** *Since the busyout command is destructive, execution of this command prior to the port being idle causes all calls associated with the BRI port to be torn down.*
1141	ABORT	The PKT-INT is out-of-service. 1. Follow the repair procedures for the PKT-INT. 2. Run the **test port long PCSSpp** command and verify the repair by viewing the results of the BRI Port Local LAN Looparound Test (#618).
2012 2100	ABORT	Internal System Error. Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The Looparound Test failed. 1. If the test fails repeatedly, attempt to reset the circuit pack with the **busyout board PCSS** and the **reset board PCSS** commands if the other ports on the board are not in use. 2. If the test fails again, execute **test pkt P**. 3. If the tests in Step 2 pass, the problem is local to the BRI board. Replace the trunk circuit pack.
	PASS	The BRI Port Local LAN Looparound Test passed.

BRI Port Local TDM Looparound Test (#619)

This test is conditionally destructive.

This test verifies the connectivity of a BRI port across the TDM Bus. It aborts if calls associated with the port are in progress. Failure of this test indicates an on-board fault associated with the port hardware on the circuit pack.

This Looparound Test runs the following individual tests on the two B-channels (B1 and B2) associated with the port:

- A Looparound Test across the TDM Bus for B1.
- A Conference Circuit Test for B1.
- A Looparound Test across the TDM Bus for B2.
- A Conference Circuit Test for B2.

The tests are run in the above order. If one fails, the remaining tests in the sequence are not executed, and the maintenance software returns an error code.

Table 6-520. TEST #619 BRI Port Local TDM Loop Around

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	The system resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. Wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to errors. Refer to ‘‘TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)’’ on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM Bus errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log and if present, refer to ‘‘TTR-LEV (TTR Level)’’ on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log and if present, refer to ‘‘TONE-PT (Tone Generator)’’ on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-520. TEST #619 BRI Port Local TDM Loop Around — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **status trunk** command for the trunks associated with this port and determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	This test is not valid for this type of translation. Ports administered as ASAI or ADJK cannot run this test because the B channels associated with the port are not used by ASAI or Avaya Adjunct Links. This is a normal condition.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the BRI-LINE circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. .If the test fails repeatedly, attempt to reset the circuit pack with the **busyout board PCSS** and the **reset board PCSS** commands if the other ports on the board are not in use. 2. If this result occurs again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2103	ABORT	The system could not make the conference connection for the test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1, 2, 7, 8	FAIL	The TDM Looparound failed on one of the channels. ■ Error Code 1 — TDM Loop Around Test failed on B1. ■ Error Code 2 — TDM Loop Around Test failed on B2. The Conference Circuit Test failed on a B-channel. ■ Error Code 7 — test failed on B1 ■ Error Code 8 — test failed on B2. 1. If the test fails repeatedly, attempt to reset the circuit pack with the **busyout board PCSS** and the **reset board PCSS** commands if the other ports on the board are not in use. 2. If the test fails again, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The BRI Port Local TDM Loop Around Test passed.

CRC Error Counter Test (#623)

This test is nondestructive. This test reads the BRI port's CRC error counters that are maintained on the BRI circuit pack. The Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) is a means of error detection used to determine the integrity of data frame contents. The CRC error counter is incremented by the circuit pack when it detects a CRC error. The test passes if the value of the counter is 0 (that is, the error is cleared). If the counter is non-zero, the test fails, and the value of the counter is displayed in the `Error Code` field.

Table 6-521. TEST #623 CRC Error Counter Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
ANY	FAIL	This error occurs when a frame with a bad CRC is received over the D-Channel by the BRI board. This error is reported on a per-port basis when the counter goes over the threshold. This error is most likely due to a problem with the wiring or interference on the wiring caused by a noise source or no termination. It usually does not indicate a problem with the circuit pack.
	PASS	The CRC error counter was read correctly and has a value of 0.

Receive FIFO Overflow Error Counter Test (#625)

This test is nondestructive. This test reads and clears the BRI port's Receive FIFO Overflow error counter maintained on the TBRI-BD circuit pack. This counter is incremented by the circuit pack when it detects an overflow of its receive buffers. The test passes if the value of the counter is 0 (that is, the error is cleared). If the counter is non-zero, the test fails, and the value of the counter is displayed in the Error Code field.

This error can occur if signaling frames are being received from the Packet Bus at a rate sufficient to overflow the receive buffers on the circuit pack for a port OR if a hardware fault is causing the receive buffers not to be emptied properly by the circuit pack. This test is useful for verifying the repair of the problem.

Table 6-522. TEST #625 Receive FIFO Overflow Error Counter Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If the test aborts repeatedly a maximum of 5 times, reset the circuit pack with the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. 2. If the test aborts again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
value	FAIL	The TBRI-BD circuit pack is still detecting errors of this type. The Error Code field contains the value of this counter. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, run the Long Test Sequence and pay particular attention to the Looparound Tests (#618 and #619). See the repair procedures for the executed test if it fails. Otherwise, go to the next step. 3. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The Receive FIFO Overflow error counter was read correctly and has a value of 0.

Level 1 Status Inquiry Test (#1242)

This test is nondestructive. This test determines the state of the transmission facility of a BRI port at the Level 1 (L1) physical layer: Activated, Pending Activation, or Deactivated.

The Activated state is the correct state for an ISDN-BRI port. In this state the L1 interface can send and receive synchronized signals. This test passes if the state of L1 is Activated. This test also passes if software has taken this port out of service. See the description of the L1 “Deactivated State” below for more details.

The Pending Activation state indicates a problem with the channels, the wiring, or the TBRI-BD circuit pack. When in this state, the Level 1 interface is either not receiving any L1 framing from the channel, or it is communicating with the channel or adjunct but cannot transition to the Activated state.

The Deactivated state indicates a problem with the TBRI-BD circuit pack. When in this state, the Level 1 interface is not active, and an idle signal is transmitted to the channels or that Layer 1 was deactivated by the switch. When an TBRI-PT port is placed in the out-of-service state, Level 1 is also put into the Deactivated state. This could be due either to the system detecting a fault with the port or to a **busyout port PCSSpp** request.

Table 6-523. TEST #1242 Level 1 Status Inquiry

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1187	ABORT	The board or port may have been busied out. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (port busied out) for this port and TBRI-BD (board busied out). If this error type is present for TBRI-PT only, then release the port with the **release port pp** command and run the test again. If the error is present for both TBRI-BD and TBRI-PORT, then release the board with the **release board PCSS** command and run the test again. **NOTE:** When you release a board, you release all ports associated with it. If certain ports still need to be busied out, use the **release port PCSSpp** command to busy out each port. 2. Make sure the end point is connected.// What terminal, connected to what// 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times // Then what?.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If the test aborts repeatedly a maximum of 5 times, reset the circuit pack with the **busyout board PCSS** and **reset board PCSS** commands. 2. If the test aborts again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-523. TEST #1242 Level 1 Status Inquiry — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	FAIL	Received a status of Level 1 Pending Activation. U interface down indicating a problem with a connection between the switch and the NT1, a 2- to 4-wire converter that is used to connect 4-wire terminals to a 2-wire TN2198 or TN2185 circuit pack. 1. Verify that the connections between the switch and the NT1 are good. Verify that the NT1 has power. 2. Execute the **test port PCSSpp** command and review the results of the Level 1 Status Inquiry Test to verify the repair. If this test still fails, proceed to Step 3. 3. Follow the manufacturers repair procedures for the NT1. Then execute the **test port PCSSpp** command and review the results of the Level 1 Status Inquiry Test to verify repair.
2	FAIL	Received a status of Level 1 Pending Activation. U interface up, S/T interface down, which indicates a problem with the NT1 or the wiring between the NT1 and the BRI endpoint (S/T interface). 1. Execute the **test port PCSSpp** command and review the results of the Level 1 Status Inquiry test to verify the repair. If this test still fails, proceed to Step 2. 2. Follow the manufacturer-recommended repair procedures for the NT1. Then execute the **test port PCSSpp** command and review the results of the Level 1 Status Inquiry test to verify repair.
3	FAIL	Received a status of Level 1 Deactivated; the port is out-of-service. 1. Issue the **status bri-port PCSSpp** command to verify that the service state of the port is out-of-service. If the service state of the port is not out-of-service, proceed to Step 2. 2. If the port has been placed out-of-service with the **busyout port PCSSpp** command, try releasing the port by executing the **release port PCSSpp** command. Then issue the **test port long PCSSpp** command and review the results of Level 1 Status Inquiry test. If this test still fails, proceed to Step 3. 3. After executing the **test port long PCSSpp** command, review the results of all the tests. Follow the repair procedures for any tests that fail. Verify repair of the problem by executing the **test port PCSSpp** command and by determining that the Level 1 Status test passes.
4	FAIL	Received a status of Level 1 Pending Activation, the NT1 has a loss of power indicating a problem with the NT1. 1. Follow the manufacturer-recommended repair procedures for the NT1. 2. Execute the **test port PCSSpp** command and review the results of the Level 1 Status Inquiry test to verify the repair.

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Table 6-523. TEST #1242 Level 1 Status Inquiry — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	This test indicates that Level 1 is activated or that software has taken the port out of service.

Layer 3 Query Test (#1243)

This test is nondestructive. This test is used to check the application layer communications across the in-service ISDN D-Channel. The test passes if a status enquiry message was successfully sent, fails if the signaling link is down, and aborts if a query is already running or there is an internal error.

Table 6-524. TEST #1243 Layer 3 Query

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1019	ABORT	Test is already running.
1113	ABORT	The signaling link is down. 1. Use the **test port PCSSpp long** command to clear any errors which prevent establishment of the signaling link. 2. Examine the results of Test #626, which is executed with the command. If this test aborts or fails, follow the repair procedure for the Signaling Link Status Test.
1141	ABORT	The PKT-INT is out-of-service. 1. Consult the repair procedure for PKT-INT.

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Table 6-524. TEST #1243 Layer 3 Query — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1187	ABORT	The circuit pack or port may have been busied out by a technician. 1. Look in the Error Log for Error Type 18 (busied out) for TBRI-BD or TBRI-PT. a. If this error type is present for TBRI-PT, then release the port with the **release port PCSSpp** command, and run the test again. b. If the error is present for both TBRI-BD and TBRI-PT, then release the circuit pack with the **release board PPCSS** command and run the test again. NOTE: When you release the circuit pack, you release all ports associated with it. If certain ports still need to be busied out, use the **release port PCSSpp** command to busy them out. 2. Make sure the endpoint is connected. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The switch has successfully sent a Status Enquiry message.

Slip Query Test (#1244)

This test is nondestructive. Slips occur when the transmitter and receiver are not running at precisely the same clock rate. The Slip Alarm Inquiry Test polls the total number of slips that have occurred on a link.

When the TN2185 circuit pack detects a slip condition, maintenance software initiates the Slip Alarm Inquiry Test to query the slip counters on the TN2185 circuit pack and total the slip counts in the maintenance software.

If the slip count is over the threshold, a Minor alarm is raised against the TN2185 circuit pack, leaving all ports of the TN2185 circuit pack in the in-service state. If the TN2185 circuit pack is used to supply the system synchronization source, the MINOR alarm will initiate a synchronization source switch. See TDM-BUS and SYNC for additional information.

Table 6-525. TEST #1244 Slip Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. If Error Type 1538 is present in the Error Log, follow the maintenance strategy recommended for this error type.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1 to 88	FAIL	The circuit pack and the remote endpoint are not synchronized to the same clock rate, which has generated the Slip alarm. The error code equals the number of slips detected by the TN2185 circuit pack since the last Slip Alarm Inquiry Test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the circuit pack is a TN2185, enter the **list measurement ds1-log PCSS** command to read the error seconds measurement. 3. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 4. Check the physical connections of DS1 Interface circuit packs and cable. 5. Replace the local DS1 Interface circuit pack and repeat the test. 6. Contact T1 Network Service to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint.
	PASS	No Slip alarm is detected on the DS1 Interface circuit pack.
0	NO BOARD	The DS1 Interface circuit pack is not administered. 1. Administer the DS1 Interface circuit pack by issuing the **add ds1 PCSS** command. 2. Run the test again.

TBRI-TRK (TN2185 ISDN Trunk-Side BRI)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
TBRI-TRK[2]	MAJOR[3]	test trunk PCSSpp l	MO_TBRI_TRK
TBRI-TRK	MINOR	test trunk PCSSpp l	MO_TBRI_TRK
TBRI-TRK	WARNING	test trunk PCSSpp sh	MO_TBRI_TRK

1. Where P is the port network number (1); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, or C); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, and so forth).
2. For additional repair information, also see TBRI-BD and TBRI-PT Maintenance Object documentation.
3. A MAJOR alarm on a trunk indicates that alarms on these trunks are not downgraded by the **set options** command and that at least 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.

The TN2185 circuit pack contains eight, 4-wire ports that interface to the network at the ISDN S/T reference point over two 64 Kb/s channels (B1 and B2) and over a 16Kb/s signaling (D) channel. The B1 and B2 channels can be simultaneously circuit switched, or individually packet switched. Only one channel per trunk can be packet switched due to Packet Processing Element (PPE) limitations. The D channel is either circuit switched or packet switched. Packet switching uses the PPE to combine all D channels into a single physical channel, which is then routed via the concentration highway to the Network Control Element (NCE) and then to the TDM bus. The circuit-switched connections have a Mu-law or A-law option for voice and operate as 64Kb/s clear data channels. The packet-switched channels support the LAPD protocol and conform with the CCITT Q.920 Recommendations for D-channel signaling.

LEDs

The three LEDs on the circuit pack's faceplate indicate board status. When illuminated, the red LED indicates a board failure or a major or minor on-board alarm, the green LED indicates that testing is in progress, and the amber LED indicates that the board is in use.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-526. TBRI-TRK Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test Port UCSSPP sh r 1
513 (a)		Service State Audit (Test #256)	WARNING	OFF	
1793 (b)	8, 9		WARNING	OFF	
3073 (c)		Service State Audit (Test #256)			
3585 (d)					
3841 (e)			WARNING	OFF	

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. The far-end has reported that this channel is not administered. The trunks are placed in the out-of-service state.

b. The Signaling link is down. See the following Aux Data explanation:

— Aux data 8 indicates the Signaling Link is down.

— Aux data 9 indicates the Port is out of service.

c. The Service State Audit failed. The test will be run every 15 minutes until it passes.

d. Unexpected Restart message; this error causes no action and is logged only.

e. B-Channel Rejection Event; this action causes the Service State Audit, the Call State Audit, and the Test Call Audit to be executed.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Services State Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-527. TBRI-TRK System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Signaling Link State Check Test (#1251)	X	X	ND
Service State Audit Test (#256)	X	X	ND
Call State Audit Test (#257)	X	X	ND
ISDN Test Call Test (#258)		X	ND

1. Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Signaling Link State (#1251)

This test is nondestructive. This test checks the current state of the signaling link. The test looks at the board-level translations, checks that the board is physically inserted, gets the state of the D-Channel and service state of the port.

The test passes if the signaling link (D-Channel) is connected and operating normally. The test fails if the board is not installed, the signaling link is disconnected, or if the port is out of service. The test aborts otherwise.

Table 6-528. TEST #1251 Signaling Link State Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error
1018	ABORT	The test is disabled. 1. Enable the test by entering **enable test #1251**.
1114	ABORT	The signaling link is in a transitional state. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-528. TEST #1251 Signaling Link State Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
8	FAIL	The signaling link is down. 1. Consult the procedures for the TBRI-PT maintenance object.
9	FAIL	The port is out of service. 1. Return the port to an in service state.
	PASS	The signaling link is connected and operating normally.

Service State Audit (#256)

This test is nondestructive. This test performs a service state audit on an ISDN B-Channel. The test passes if Call Processing informs Maintenance that the Restart message was transmitted successfully, or if the B-Channel was busy and could not send the message.

The test fails if the board is not inserted or translated properly, or if a reply is not received within a certain amount of time.

The test aborts if the signaling link is disconnected, if a message is already outstanding, or if the necessary resources could not be allocated. Maintenance will take no action if the test aborts.

To investigate the service state of the TN2185 ISDN Trunk-Side BRI Channel, issue the **status trunk trunk-group/trunk-member** command.

Table 6-529. TEST #256 Service State Audit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be on a valid call. Use **status trunk** to determine when the trunk is available for testing. 1. Check the results of Test #1251 (Signaling Link State Check).
1018	ABORT	The test is disabled. 1. Enable maintenance by entering **y** in the `Maintenance Tests?` field on page 2 of the **change trunk-group** form.

Continued on next page

Table 6-529. TEST #256 Service State Audit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1113	ABORT	The signaling link has failed, so the system cannot send any messages on behalf of this trunk. 1. Check the results of Test #1251 (Signaling Link State Test).
1114	ABORT	The signaling link is in a transitional state. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1116	ABORT	The trunk is not in a service state which is appropriate for running the test. This test is only performed in the OOS/FE state.
1117	ABORT	A service state audit message is outstanding. 1. Wait two minutes and then try again.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Wait 4 minutes and then check the Error Log for any new errors of type 3073. If there are none, then both sides of the ISDN connection agree on the service state; the negotiation succeeded. If there is a new 3073 error, then the negotiation failed (the far-end switch twice failed to respond within 2 minutes). The switch automatically retries every 15 minutes. If the trunk was initially in-service, it is now placed in the maintenance/far-end state. Incoming calls will be accepted, but no outgoing calls can be originated. If an incoming call is presented, another Service State Audit is immediately performed in an attempt to put the TN2185 ISDN Trunk-Side BRI Channel in the proper state.

Call State Audit Test (#257)

This test is nondestructive. This test performs a call state audit on an ISDN B-Channel, and upon successful completion, guarantees that both sides of the interface are in a consistent call state for connections using the B-Channel. The test can be helpful when trying to clear a hung call. If the internal call state data to the near-end switch is different from that of the far-end switch, *the call will be torn down*.

The test passes if the audit is successful.

The test fails if the board is not inserted, there is an internal system error, or if a reply was not received within a certain amount of time.

The test aborts if the signaling link is disconnected, the request is already active, or if the B-Channel is in an Out-Of-Service state.

Table 6-530. TEST #257 Call State Audit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1018	ABORT	The test is disabled. 1. Enable the test by entering **y** in the `Maintenance Tests?` field on page 2 of the **change trunk-group** form.
1019	ABORT	An audit is already in progress. 1. Wait two minutes and try again.
1113	ABORT	The signaling link has failed, so the system cannot send any messages on behalf of this trunk. 1. Check the results of Test #1251 (Signaling Link State Check).
1114	ABORT	The signaling link is in a transitional state. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1116	ABORT	The trunk is in an out-of-service ISDN service state. 1. A call cannot be present if the trunk is in an ISDN out-of-service state, so a call state audit would be inappropriate. No action necessary. (Use the **status trunk** command.)
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The audit passed successfully.

ISDN Test Call Test (#258)

This test performs a far-end loop around to a far-end switch over an ISDN trunk. The trunk's service state must be in-service, maint-NE, or out-of-service/NE, and no call can be active on the trunk.

A test call connection is established to a far-end switch over the ISDN trunk to be tested. The digital port on a TN711D Maintenance/Test circuit pack generates a test-pattern bit stream which is sent to the far-end switch and echoed back. The received pattern is then compared to the sent pattern and checked for errors that indicate a loss of integrity on the communications path.

If a test call is running when scheduled maintenance starts, the green LED is turned off. To determine if a test call is still running, use the **list isdn-testcall** and **status isdn-testcall** commands. A lit yellow LED on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack also indicates that a test call is running.

There are two methods available to place an outgoing ISDN Trunk-side BRI trunk test call:

1. The test call connection is established over the TDM Bus of the transmit and receive sides of the ISDN Trunk-side BRI trunk to a data channel.
2. The test call connection is established over the TDM Bus of the transmit and receive sides of the ISDN Trunk-side BRI trunk to a digital trunk testing port on the Processor circuit pack. The Processor Digital Port generates a pseudo bit stream.

A test is run periodically to check if the call is hung. If so, it gracefully tears down the call to release the resources.

Synchronous Commands

You can demand a synchronous outgoing test call by using the following maintenance commands:

- **test trunk trunk-group-no/member-no long [repeat number]**
- **test board board-location long [repeat number]**
- **test port port-location long [repeat number]**

Whenever a circuit translates to an ISDN Trunk-side BRI trunk during a Long Test Sequence, an outgoing test call is invoked, and the duration of the test call is 8.6 seconds. The outgoing ISDN Trunk-side BRI trunk test call is established over a high speed data channel on the Processor circuit pack (DATA-BD). A bit error rate greater than zero is reported as a failure to the Manager I terminal (MGRI). A failure indicates the need to run further diagnostics.

Asynchronous Commands

NOTE:
Only one trunk can be tested in a given port network, until the test call is canceled or completes.

Table 6-531. TEST #258 ISDN TEST Call

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
4	ABORT	There is a problem with the Processor Interface Link. 1. Refer to ''PKT-INT (Packet Interface)'' on page 6-917.
1004	ABORT	B channel in use. 1. Determine if a call is active on this ISDN Trunk-side BRI trunk with the **status trunk** command. 2. When the service state indicates in-service/idle, retry the test.
1005	ABORT	Bad Configuration (that is, no Maintenance/Test circuit pack) Issue the **test trunk *trunk group/trunk member*** command and make sure there is a DATA-CHL administered.
1018	ABORT	Test call is disabled. 1. Enable Maintenance on the Trunk Group form.
1024	ABORT	(M/T-DIG) Maintenance/Test Digital Port in use. 1. Wait until yellow and green LEDs are turned off on the M/T-BD (Maintenance/Test circuit pack). 2. Retry the test. If problem persists, refer to M/T-DIG (Maintenance/Test Digital Port) Maintenance documentation.
1113	ABORT	The signaling link has failed. Therefore, the system cannot send any messages on behalf of this trunk. 1. Check the results of Test #1251 (Signaling Link State Check Test).
1114	ABORT	The signaling link is in a transitional state. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1116	ABORT	The switch could not appropriately change the ISDN service state. 1. Determine if a call is active on this ISDN Trunk-side BRI trunk (use the **status trunk)** 2. If not, check the Error and Alarm Logs for problems with this TBRI-TRK MO.
1117	ABORT	ISDN B-channel maintenance message is already outstanding. 1. Wait two minutes. Then try again.

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Table 6-531. TEST #258 ISDN TEST Call — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1118	ABORT	Far-end of ISDN trunk is not administered. 1. Check the administration of the far-end ISDN trunk. 2. Issue the **status trunk** command. 3. Try the test again.
1119	ABORT	The test call was aborted due to a normal call attempt on this trunk. The test call is performed only if the trunk is idle. 1. Either wait for the normal call to terminate normally, or force it to be dropped by using the **busyout trunk** command.
1120	ABORT	The ISDN Trunk-side BRI trunk is in the ISDN out-of-service/far-end state. 1. Try to change the service state via Test #256 (Service State Audit Test). Then retry this test. **However, the trunk may be in the out-of-service/far-end state due to problems at the far-end switch. If that is the case, no remedial action can be taken at this end.**
1122	ABORT	There is no test line number for the far-end switch. 1. Check the Trunk Group Administration form.
1123	ABORT	There is no Feature Access Code administration for this Facility Test. 1. Check the Dial Plan and Feature Administration forms.
2012 None 2000	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2035	ABORT	The call has timed out, perhaps because of a lack of system resources. 1. Wait 1 minute and try again.
2036 2037	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Follow the recommendation for ABORT code 2012.
2038 2039	ABORT	A problem occurred while trying to read the test data. 1. Wait one minute and then try again. 2. If the test aborts again in the same manner, there is a serious internal problem.
2040	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2012.
2041	ABORT	The call has timed out, perhaps because of a lack of system resources. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2035.
2066	ABORT	Could not establish test call. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-531. TEST #258 ISDN TEST Call — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2067	ABORT	The call has timed out, perhaps because of a lack of system resources. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2035.
2074	ABORT	Bit and Block Error query failed. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, there may be a serious internal problem with M/T-DIG (Maintenance/Test Digital Port). If this is the case, refer to the M/T-DIG (Maintenance/Test Digital Port) Maintenance documentation.
2075	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2012.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2104	ABORT	Call dropped or could not be originated. 1. Make sure service is provisioned by the network. 2. Check the administration of the far-end test line extension on the trunk group administration form. 3. Check the administration of the test call BCC (Bearer Capability Class) on the trunk group administration form. 4. Try the test again.
2201 2202 2203 2204 2205	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2012.
2206	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2100.
2208	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2012.
2209 2210	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2100.
2211	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2012.
2212	ABORT	Call terminated by unexpected disconnect. 1. Wait one minute and then try again.

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Table 6-531. TEST #258 ISDN TEST Call — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2213	ABORT	The call has timed-out, perhaps because of a lack of system resources. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2035.
2214	ABORT	Call terminated by unexpected disconnect. 1. Wait one minute and then try again.
2215 2216 2217 2218 2219	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Follow recommendations for ABORT code 2012.
2220	ABORT	Call terminated prematurely. 1. Wait one minute and try again.
2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Follow recommendations for ABORT code 2012.
2227	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Follow the recommendations for ABORT code 2100.
2042	FAIL	**This is the main purpose of the test.** The comparison of the data sent with the data received indicates a loss of integrity on the communications path. 1. The trunk should be taken out-of-service and the quality of the ISDN Trunk-side BRI line should be investigated. The investigation should include an in-depth analysis of the facility including the transmission facility and any external equipment such as DACs, CSUs, etc.
	PASS	The call worked. A test pattern was sent and received properly; the communications path is OK if the synchronous test call command was issued. An in-depth analysis of the ISDN Trunk-side BRI trunk facility including the transmission facility and any external equipment such as DACs, CSUs, and others should take place if the bit and block error rates are not acceptable.

TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
TDM-BUS	MAJOR	test tdm P	TDM Bus
TDM-BUS	MINOR	test tdm P	TDM Bus
TDM-BUS	WARNING	test tdm P	TDM Bus

The TDM Bus consists of a duplicated TDM Bus on each port network: TDM Bus A and TDM Bus B. Each TDM Bus consists of 256 time slots. The first five time slots on each bus are called the Control Channel. The Control Channel is active on only one bus at a time in each Port Network. The next 17 time slots are reserved for dedicated tones (that is, dial tone). These time slots are called the dedicated tone time slots and only one bus at a time carries the dedicated tones. The rest of the time slots on each bus are for general system use (that is, phone call).

On system initialization, the Control Channel is on TDM Bus A and the dedicated tones on TDM Bus B in each Port Network.

Terminology:

- Control Channel Bus - The TDM Bus control channel is on.
- Non-Control Channel Bus - The TDM Bus control channel is NOT on.
- Tone Bus - The TDM Bus dedicated tone time slots are on.
- Non-Tone Bus - The TDM Bus dedicated tone time slots are NOT on.

TDM Bus Fault Detection and Isolation Procedure

TDM Bus faults are most likely caused by a defective circuit pack connected to the backplane or bent pins on the backplane. It is possible that a circuit pack can cause a TDM Bus fault but still exhibit trouble-free operation. For example, the insertion of an MBUS (Memory Bus) only circuit pack can bend the TDM Bus pins on the backplane and short two leads together. Since the TDM Bus is a shared resource, automatic identification of the cause of a TDM Bus fault is difficult. If a TDM Bus problem is suspected, the system technician should run the **test tdm P** system technician command. If any of the resulting tests fail, then the system technician must manually perform a TDM Bus isolation procedure to identify the cause of the problem.

WARNING:

Since the TDM Bus fault isolation procedure involves removing circuit packs and possibly disconnecting entire carriers, the procedure is extremely destructive to the port network that contains the TDM Bus being tested. If possible, this procedure should be used after hours or during hours with minimum system use.

As circuit packs are removed or entire carriers are disconnected, any active calls terminating on those circuit packs or carriers are dropped. If the system technician has any hints about a particular circuit pack that may be causing the TDM Bus problem (for example, a new circuit pack was inserted into the Port Network just before the TDM Bus problem appeared), then those hints should be investigated before performing this procedure.

For this procedure, make sure at least one Tone Detector circuit pack is in the same Port Network in which the TDM Bus fault is being isolated. The Tone Detector circuit pack is needed by maintenance to test the TDM Bus.

Procedure 1

This procedure is an attempt to isolate the TDM Bus fault to circuit packs that are essential to the system operation. For each of the following circuit packs, perform Procedure 1.

Circuit Pack	Error Log Names
Tone-Clock	TONE-BD, TONE-PT, and TDM-CLK
Network Control	SW-CTL
Tone Detector	DETR-BD, GPTD-PT, and DTMR-PT

1. Display the Hardware Error and Alarm Logs for the circuit pack via the **display errors** and **display alarms** commands.
2. If there are errors for the circuit pack, refer to its Maintenance documentation and try to resolve the errors.
3. Whether or not all the errors can be cleared, test the TDM Bus again via the **test tdm P** command.
4. If some TDM Bus tests fail, continue with the next circuit pack.
5. If there are no more circuit packs in the list, go to Procedure 2.
6. If all the TDM Bus tests pass, the problem has been fixed.

Procedure 2

This procedure removes and re-inserts port circuit packs; one or several at a time.

If all of the TDM Bus tests pass when the circuit pack is removed, but some of the tests fail when the circuit pack is inserted, the circuit pack is the cause of the problem and should be replaced. If some of the tests fail regardless of whether the circuit pack is inserted or removed, the circuit pack is not the cause of the problem (see Note). Repeat this procedure for each purple slot circuit pack in the Port Network.

NOTE:
Of course, in a multiple failure situation, the circuit pack may be one cause of the TDM Bus problem and there may be other failures that are causing TDM Bus faults. Also, the circuit pack itself may not be the cause of the problem, but the backplane pins may have been bent when the circuit pack was inserted.

1. Remove port circuit packs which have failed the NPE Crosstalk Test (#6) first. To find which circuit packs failed this test, display the Hardware Error Log via the **display errors** command. Refer to the Maintenance documentation of each port circuit pack that has port errors to check if any error indicates the failure of the NPE Crosstalk Test.
2. If no circuit pack failed the NPE Crosstalk Test (#6), remove one or several purple slot circuit packs.
3. Run the **test tdm P** command.
4. If any of the TDM Bus tests fail:
   - Check if the backplane pins in the removed circuit pack's slot appear to be bent.
   - If the backplane pins are bent, straighten or replace the pins, re-insert the circuit pack, and do this procedure again for the same circuit pack.
   - If the backplane pins are not bent, re-insert the circuit pack and do this procedure for the next set of circuit packs.
5. If none of the TDM Bus tests fail:
   - Re-insert the circuit pack.
   - Run the **test tdm** system technician command.
   - If any of the TDM Bus tests fail, the re-inserted circuit pack is faulty. Replace the circuit pack and do this procedure again for the new circuit pack.
   - If none of the TDM Bus tests fail, then the problem has been fixed.

Procedure 3

Procedure 3 attempts to isolate the failure to a particular set of carriers, and then checks only the circuit packs in those carriers. This procedure involves terminating the TDM Bus so that certain carriers are disconnected from the TDM Bus. This is done by moving the TDM Bus terminators (AHF1) on the carrier backplane. To terminate a TDM Bus at the end of a particular carrier, the TDM Bus cable that connects the carrier to the next carrier should be unplugged and replaced with the TDM Bus terminator. The TDM Bus terminators can be taken from one carrier to the other. To get to the TDM Bus cables, remove the back cover of the cabinet. When the length of the TDM Bus is modified via this procedure, the circuit packs that are essential to system operation and TDM Bus maintenance (for example, Network Control circuit pack, Tone-Clock circuit pack, Tone Detector circuit pack) must still be connected to the new *shortened* TDM Bus.

For the Processor Port Network (PPN)

1. Terminate the TDM Bus so that it extends within the control carrier.
2. Run the **test tdm** system technician command. If any of the TDM Bus tests fail, perform Procedure 2 and/or Procedure 3 for only the circuit packs in those carriers connected to the *shortened* TDM Bus. Procedure 2 is performed for port circuit packs (purple slots) and Procedure 3 for control carrier circuit packs.
3. If none of the TDM Bus tests fail, extend the TDM Bus to another carrier and repeat this procedure. When a carrier is added that causes some of the TDM Bus tests to fail, perform Procedure 2 and/or Procedure 3 for only the circuit packs in that carrier.

Restarting Nonfunctioning Port Circuit Packs

A defective TDM Bus Control Channel or system timing reference on one of the networks can result in port circuit packs (that is non-control carrier circuit packs) on this defective network entering the reset state. When this situation occurs, the circuit pack stops functioning and its red LED lights. The system does not detect the presence of a circuit pack when the circuit pack is in the reset state. Hence, executing the **list config board PCSS** command indicates that the circuit pack is not present.

If a circuit pack enters the reset state when the control channel is on TDM Bus PT (where network P contains the circuit pack), this circuit pack stops functioning until it receives a restart message when the control channel is on the same TDM Bus PT or when this circuit pack is powered up again.

To force the system to send a restart message to all circuit packs on a network, try one of the following methods depending on the circumstances:

NOTE:
A circuit pack functioning normally (that is, not in the reset state) ignores the restart message.

Procedure 1 (Nondestructive)

Execute the Idle Time Slot Test (#294) by issuing the command **test tdm P** when the control channel is on the same TDM Bus as it was when the circuit pack entered the reset state. If using this method is not feasible, try the other procedures in this section.

Procedure 2 (Nondestructive)

If you are at the site: Reseat the circuit pack. This action causes the circuit pack that was in the reset state to begin functioning on the *current* Control Channel bus.

Procedure 2 (Nondestructive)

Execute the Idle Time Slot Test (#294) by issuing the command **test tdm P** when the control channel is on the same TDM Bus as it was when the circuit pack entered the reset state. If using this method is not feasible, try the other procedures in the section.

Procedure 3 (Destructive)

Reset the port network that contains the circuit pack that is in the reset state. When a network is reset, two restart messages, one on the control channel of each TDM Bus, are sent to each circuit pack on the network. Executing the **reset system L** command (where L=2, 3, 4, or 5) resets all networks in the system.

WARNING:
*The **reset system** command disrupts all calls in the system.*

Procedure 4 (Destructive)

Execute the **recycle carrier PC** command where P is the Port Network Number of the network containing the circuit pack and C is the designation of the carrier containing the circuit pack.

WARNING:
This command removes power and returns power to the designated Medium cabinet port carrier. Thus, any other circuit packs on this carrier is also temporarily taken out-of-service.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-532. TDM Bus Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test tdm
1	0	Control Channel Test (#296)	MINOR	ON	test tdm P r 3
18 (a)	0	busyout tdm PC	WARNING	ON	release tdm PC
35 (b)	0-1	TDM Bus Corruption	MINOR	ON	set tdm PC
257 (c)	0	none	MAJOR	ON	
513 (d)	Any	Idle Time Slot Test (#294)	MINOR	ON	test tdm P r 3
769 (e)	Any	Idle Time Slot Test (#294)	WARNING	ON	test tdm P r 3
769 (f)	Any	Idle Time Slot Test (#294)			(see Notes)
1025	Any				
3872 (g)	Any	none			
3873 (g)	Any	none			
3874 (g)	Any	none			
3877 (g)	Any	none			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

NOTE:
For TDM-BUS, an ON-BOARD alarm refers to a problem with the TDM-BUS itself.

Notes:

a. The TDM Bus has been busied out by the technician. The error retires when the technician releases the TDM Bus.

b. This error indicates the TDM Bus is corrupted.

   An Aux Data value of 0 indicates the last reported TDM Bus corruption was on the Control channel bus.

An Aux Data value of 1 indicates the last reported TDM Bus corruption was on the Non-Control channel bus.

If this error is logged on both TDM Buses (A and B) within two or three minutes, the red LED of several circuit packs may or may not be lit and there could be Switch Control errors. Under these circumstances do the following:

- Display the Hardware Error Log via the **display errors** command and look for SW-CTL (Switch Control) errors.
- If there are any errors logged against the Switch Control, try to resolve them.
- Test the TDM Bus via the **test tdm P** command.
- If all the TDM Bus tests pass, the problem has been fixed.
- Test the TDM Bus via the **test tdm P** command.
- If all the TDM Bus tests pass, the problem has been fixed.

c. This error indicates the TDM Bus was switched to the other bus due to TDM Bus corruption. The aux data value is not meaningful and no action is required.

d. This error indicates that some time slots are corrupted in the specified TDM Bus. The Minor alarm is raised when there are more than 50 bad time slots in the bus. The aux data indicates the number of bad time slots found by the test.

e. This error indicates that some time slots are corrupted in the specified TDM Bus. The Warning alarm is raised when there are more than 10 bad time slots but less than or up to 50 bad ones in the bus. The aux data value indicates the number of bad time slots found by the test.

f. This error indicates the idle time slot test found less than 10 bad time slots in the TDM Bus. The aux data value indicates the number of bad time slots found by the test. There is no alarm associated with this error.

g. These errors indicate communication problems. Test the TDM Bus via the **test tdm P** command and follow the procedures according to the error codes reported from the test.

The aux data value shows the Angel ID number for which a downlink message was lost.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Control Channel Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-533. TDM-BUS System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Control Channel Test on the Control			
Channel Bus (#296)	X	X	ND
Digit Detection Test on the Non-Control			
Channel Bus (#297)	X	X	ND
Idle Time Slot Test on TDM Bus A (#294)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Idle Time Slot Test on TDM Bus A or B (#294)

The Idle Time Slot Test detects noisy time slots on the bus and takes them out-of-service. The Tone Detector circuit pack is told to listen to idle time slots and if it detects any noise on a time slot, it returns a failure. At the end of the test, any out-of-service time slots are retested to see if they are still noisy and restored to service if they are idle. After all the time slots have been tested, maintenance counts the number of bad time slots and reports the number to the technician in the error code field. No more than 220 time slots are taken out-of-service on one bus, and no more than 300 are taken out-of-service on both buses at one time.

Table 6-534. TEST #294 or #295 Idle Time Slot Test on TDM Bus A or TDM Bus B

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
none	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. For example, maintenance could be running on the Tone Detector circuit pack and it is using the CPTRs.
1115	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
number	FAIL	The error code indicates the number of bad time slots that were detected. The cause of this failure is most likely due to a bad port circuit pack and not the TDM Bus itself. 1. Execute the command again. 2. If the error persists, check the Error and Alarm Logs for alarms on port circuit packs from the NPE Crosstalk Test. 3. Refer to the appropriate circuit pack's documentation to clear the circuit pack's problem. 4. Test the TDM Bus again. If the error continues, refer to the ''TDM Bus Fault Detection and Isolation Procedure'' described earlier.
	PASS	The success of this test indicates all the idle time slots that are supposed to be idle are indeed idle. There is no noise on any of the idle time slots.

Control Channel Test (#296)

This test tests the integrity of the Control Channel bus. It ensures that communication through the TDM Bus is operational.

Table 6-535. TEST #296 Control Channel Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
any code other than 1005	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	Since this test is valid only on the control channel bus, it aborts execution when run on the non-control channel bus. This is a valid response. Use the **status system** command to verify which bus is the control channel bus.
none	FAIL	Communication through the Control Channel is not working. The problem is not necessarily the TDM Bus itself. 1. If the TN2314 Processor circuit pack is the only circuit pack in the system insert one or more port board and execute the **test tdm P** command again. If the test continues to fail go to step 2. 2. Display the hardware error and alarm log for the Tone-Clock circuit pack. Refer to TONE-BD (Tone-Clock Circuit Pack) Maintenance documentation. 3. Resolve the errors for the Tone-Clock circuit pack. 4. Execute the **test tdm P** command again. 5. If the test still fails, refer to the ''TDM Bus Fault Detection and Isolation Procedure'' described earlier.
	PASS	Communication through the TDM Bus is operational.

Digit Detection Test (#297)

This test is executed on the Non-Control Channel bus. The Tone-Clock circuit pack is told to put a tone on the Non-Control Channel bus and the Tone Detector circuit pack is told to listen to it. The test passes if the tone is successfully transmitted on the Non-Control Channel bus.

Table 6-536. TEST #297 Digit Detection Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
none, 1001 2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
1005	ABORT	Since this test is valid only on the non-control channel bus, it aborts execution when run on the control channel bus. This is a valid response. Use the **status system** command to verify which bus is the control channel bus.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
none	FAIL	This failure indicates that communication on the Non-Control Channel is not reliable. 1. Execute the command again. 2. If the problem persists, test the Tone-Clock circuit pack and Tone Detector circuit pack to make sure they are healthy. Refer to TONE-BD (Tone-Clock Circuit Pack), ‘‘TONE-PT (Tone Generator)’’ on page 6-1175, ‘‘GPTD-PT [General Purpose Tone Detector Port (CPTR)]’’ on page 6-618, and ‘‘DTMR-PT [Dual Tone Multifrequency Port (TTR)]’’ on page 6-562. 3. Execute the command again. 4. If the problems persists, refer to the ‘‘TDM Bus Fault Detection and Isolation Procedure’’ on page 6-1093.
	PASS	The non-control channel bus is operational.

TDM-CLK (TDM Bus Clock)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command To Run[1]	Full Name of MO
TDM-CLK	MAJOR	test tone-clock PC short	TDM Bus Clock
TDM-CLK	MINOR	test tone-clock PC short	TDM Bus Clock
TDM-CLK	WARNING	release tone-clock PC	TDM Bus Clock

1. P is the cabinet number (1). C is the carrier designation (A, B, or C).

NOTE:
Replacing the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack requires a special procedure described in the documentation for PR-TN-BD. That section also describes the LED displays for this board.

WARNING:
When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.

The Time Division Multiplex (TDM) Bus Clock resides on the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack, providing clocking signals both for the TDM Bus and the LAN Bus. The Tone-Clock is a critical component in the system and is necessary to ensure the operation of all port circuit packs in the system. The TDM buses are synchronized together. The system timing reference can be derived internally from the Tone-Clock, or from an external (off-board) timing reference. Currently, the TDM Bus Clock supports synchronizing the TDM Bus with interface rates from Digital Signal 1 (DS1) facilities as primary and secondary references.

Moreover, the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack aids in monitoring and selecting synchronization references. The TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack, after detecting that the external source of timing is not valid, will automatically begin its escalation procedure, according to the facilities administered.

NOTE:
Switching back to a DS1 source is handled by synchronization maintenance, once any problems with it have been corrected and tested.

Tone-Clock Role	Synchronization Facilities	Initial External Synchronization Source	Backup External Synchronization Source	Internal Source
MASTER	DS1 Primary and Secondary	DS1 Primary	DS1 Secondary	Local oscillator
	DS1 Primary Only	DS1 Primary	None	
	No External Source	None	None	

See "SYNC (Synchronization)" on page 6-1039 for more details of the escalation plan. *There exists a strong interdependency among the DS1 Interface circuit pack Maintenance, Synchronization Maintenance, and TDM Bus Clock Maintenance MOs*.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-537. TDM Bus Clock Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board[1]	Test to Clear Value
0[2]	0	Any	Any	Any	test tone-clock PC sh r 1
130(a)		None			
257(b)		None	WARNING	OFF	
513(c)	Any	Clock Circuit Status Inquiry (#148)	MINOR[3]	OFF	test tone-clock PC
769(d)	Any	Clock Circuit Status Inquiry (#148)	MAJOR‡	ON	test tone-clock PC sh r 10
1025(e)	Any	Clock Slip Inquiry(#149)			test tone-clock PC sh
1281(f) 1282(f)	Any	None	MINOR	OFF	
1537	Any	Clock PPM Inquiry(#150)			test tone-clock PC sh

Continued on next page

Table 6-537. TDM Bus Clock Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board[1]	Test to Clear Value
2049(g)	Any	Standby Reference Health Check Test(#651)	MAJOR[3]	ON	test tone-clock PC
2305(h)	0	None	WARNING	OFF	

1. As a general rule, any *on board* errors against the TDM Bus Clock should be resolved before pursuing any other errors against SPE. *Off board* clock errors may be caused by other board errors, and should usually be addressed once any on board errors have been resolved.
2. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
3. Major or Minor alarms on this MO may have been downgraded to Warning alarms based on the values used in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. Error Type 130: - This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or reset the tone clock module with the command reset tone-clock 1a.

b. Error Type 257: - The Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack is not a TN780 and will not administer as a Stratum 3 synchronization. Replace the Tone-Clock in the PPN with a TN780, or change synchronization administration to Stratum 4 if a Stratum 3 clock is not being used.

c. Error Type 513: - The Processor/Tone-Clock has reported an out-of-lock condition. An aux value of 1 indicates this error is an out-of-lock with the primary reference. An aux value of 2 indicates this error is an out-of-lock with the secondary reference. It could not lock onto the frequency of that synchronization reference. This will lead to a change in the synchronization reference if the condition continues.

d. Error Type 769: - The Processor/Tone-Clock module may be defective.

   1. Execute the **test tone-clock 1a**. If there are error codes from any tests, follow the recommended maintenance procedures for the error code(s) to resolve the problem(s). If all tests pass, consider the 769 error type to have been a transient problem, and clear the error log entry with **test tone-clock 1a long clear**.

e. Error Type 1025: -The Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack on-board maintenance has detected one or more *clock slips*, timing differences between its internal reference source and the synchronization signal provided by the master Reference-Clock. Although no clock slip errors are expected during normal operation, an interchange of synchronization references may result in clock slip counts.

If error 1281 also is logged for the Processor/Tone-Clock module, it is related to this problem, and should be corrected first. Otherwise, continue with the procedure below.

1. Use **test tone-clock 1a**, and examine the results of test #149 to see if slip errors are still occurring. If no new slip errors are reported, and if these errors are not causing a TDM-CLK alarm, they may be ignored. Use **test tone-clock 1a long clear** to clear the errors.
2. Otherwise, enter the **display errors** command, and follow corrective procedures for any other TDM-CLK, PR-TN-BD, SYNC, DS1C-BD, and errors logged, except for those in the following table.

Error Log Entries for Slip Errors

Circuit Pack Name	Error Log Name	Error Log Entry for Slips
DS1 Interface	DS1-BD	3073 to 3160
Tone-Clock	TDM-CLK	1025
UDS1 Interface	UDS1-BD	3073 to 3160

3. If 1025 errors persist, refer to ''SYNC (Synchronization)'' on page 6-1039.

f. Error Type 1281—This error is an indication that the Processor Tone-Clock module has detected a loss of timing signal from the system synchronization reference. The Processor Tone-Clock module has switched synchronization references.

1. Resolve any errors logged against the SYNC maintenance objects.
2. Refer to ''SYNC (Synchronization)'' on page 6-1039 if the error is not resolved by step 1

Error Type 1282—Indicates that the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock was synchronized to a DS1 facility and that the reference frequency provided by the DS1 drifted beyond a range that could be tracked by the TN2314. Therefore the TN2314 is no longer synchronized to that DS1 reference. If a second DS1 is available, the tone-clock may be synchronized to that reference. If no secondary DS1 reference is available, the tone-clock will run off of its internal clock. This may result in slips being reported by the tone-clock and all DS1 facilities.

g. Error Type 2049: - The Processor/Tone-Clock module was unable to detect the incoming synchronization signal. If the aux data is 0, the problem is with the signal on the primary. If the aux data is 1, the problem is with the signal on the secondary.

1. If Error 1281 is also logged, it is related to this problem and should be corrected first.
2. Clear all other errors before replacing the Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack.
3. See the Caution below. Replace the Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack.

CAUTION:
Reseating/Replacing the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack will disrupt service. Please perform the procedure with caution. Refer to ''Replacing the TN2314 circuit pack'' on page 2-8 and ''Tone-Clock Replacement'' on page 6-975.

WARNING:
When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.

h. Error Type 2305: - The indicated Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack has detected a loss of timing signal.

1. Enter **display errors** and **display alarms**, and follow the associated repair procedures for TDM-CLK error log entries that have on-board alarms.
2. If Error 1281 is also logged, it is related to this problem and should be corrected first.
3. If the 2305 errors persist:

   a. Execute the **test synchronization r 10** command and check to see if new 2305 errors were reported.

   If no new instances of the 2305 errors were logged for either test, then enter **test tone-clock 1a long clear** to clear the TDM-CLK errors and the procedure is complete.

4. If the problem is still not cleared, and the Processor Tone-Clock circuit pack reported in the error log has not been replaced up to now, replace it. See the Caution above.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below. By clearing error codes associated with the *SAKI Reset Test* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-538. TDM Bus Clock System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	Reset Board Sequence	D/ND[1]
TDM Bus Clock Circuit Status Inquiry Test (#148)	X	X		ND
TDM Bus Clock PPM Inquiry Test (#150)	X	X		ND
TDM Bus Clock Parameter Update Test (#151)	X	X		ND
Board Type Check Test (#574)	X	X		ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

TDM Bus Clock Circuit Status Inquiry Test (#148)

This test is nondestructive.

The TDM Bus Clock circuitry is checked for sanity. Any problems that are found are reported via error codes

Table 6-539. TEST #148 TDM Bus Clock Circuit Status Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1001	ABORT	The system could not allocate the necessary resources for the test. 1. Wait 1 minute, and retry the test.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-539. TEST #148 TDM Bus Clock Circuit Status Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	FAIL	This error means the Processor Tone-Clock circuit pack framing verification firmware reports an error in the clock synchronization signal coming in. 1. If the Processor Tone-Clock circuit module reporting the problem, then the system synchronization reference is providing a bad timing source. Refer to "SYNC (Synchronization)'' on page 6-1039 to change the system synchronization reference. 2. If the Processor Tone-Clock circuit pack is a slave clock follow the diagnostic procedures specified for TDM-CLK Error Code 2305. 3. If no problem can be found with the incoming synchronization signal, reset the tone-clock module with the command reset tone-clock 1a. 4. See Caution below: If reset tone-clock command does not clear the problem, replace the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock board. **CAUTION:** *Reseating/Replacing the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack will disrupt service. Please perform the procedure with caution. Refer to "Replacing the TN2314 circuit pack'' on page 2-8 and "Tone-Clock Replacement'' on page 6-975 for information on replacing the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack.* **WARNING:** *When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.*
2	FAIL	This error indicates that the Processor Tone-Clock module has inaccurately detected loss of signal on the incoming synchronization timing source.
4 or 8	FAIL	The local oscillator on the Tone-Clock module has failed.
16 or 32	FAIL	The circuitry on the Processor Tone-Clock module used to detect synchronization timing errors has failed. 1. Errors 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32 indicate that there is poor synchronization external facilities. It may be noticeable to the customer in the form of errors in data communications. The Tone-Clock module is defective.

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Table 6-539. TEST #148 TDM Bus Clock Circuit Status Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
64	FAIL	This message is only sent when an uplink message has reported the loss of valid synchronization timing information coming in. It has been reported in TDM-CLK Error Log entries; one or more of 1025, 1281, 1537, 2049 and 2305. 1. Resolve the errors indicated. No separate corrective action is required.
65	FAIL	The Processor Tone-Clock is currently not able to lock on to the current synchronization reference. 1. Examine the error log for any DS1-BD, SYNC or other TDM-CLK errors and resolve as applicable. 2. Run this test again via the **test tone-clock 1a** command. 3. Examine the DS1 measurements to determine if the facility is healthy. 4. Administer a new synchronization reference. 5. Replace the DS1 board currently supplying the reference. If this tone-clock is the slave 1. Examine the error log for any SYNC or other TDM-CLK errors. 2. Run this test again via the **test tone-clock 1a** command.
66	FAIL	There is an on-board failure of TDM clock hardware. 1. Execute the command reset tone-clock 1a. 2. See Caution below: If reset tone-clock command does not clear the problem, replace the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock board. **CAUTION:** *Reseating/Replacing the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack will disrupt service. Please perform the procedure with caution. Refer to* *“Replacing the TN2314 circuit pack’’ on page 2-8* *and* *“Tone-Clock Replacement’’ on page 6-975* *for information on replacing the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack.* **WARNING:** *When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-XXX). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.*
	PASS	TDM Bus Clock Circuit Status is sane. There are no clock-detection circuit problems on the Tone-Clock circuit pack.

TDM Bus Clock PPM Inquiry Test (#150)

This test is nondestructive.

This test evaluates the quality of the synchronization source for the Processor Tone-Clock circuit pack

Table 6-540. TEST #150 TDM Bus Clock PPM Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1001	ABORT	The system could not allocate the necessary resources for the test.
	ABORT	The system could not allocate the necessary resources for the test. 1. Wait 1 minute and retry the test.
255	ABORT	The Processor Tone-Clock module was using its local oscillator rather than synchronizing to an external source. 1. Verify that this Processor Tone-Clock module is expected to be the synchronization source. If not, correct the synchronization information and re-execute the test.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	The error code represents the rate (in Parts Per Million, or PPM) at which clock slip errors have been detected on the incoming synchronization source since the last PPM inquiry was sent to the Tone-Clock module. A failure of this test indicates that we are outside of Stratum 4 timing specifications on the incoming timing source. The error code is a variable amount ranging from 1 to 254. 1. If error 1537 is entered in the hardware error log against TDM-CLK, then the board has switched timing sources. Follow the procedures associated with hardware log error code 1537. 2. Otherwise, refer to ''Synchronization Troubleshooting'' on page 6-1040.
	PASS	The Processor Tone-Clock module does not detect timing any PPM errors. This indicates that the external synchronization timing source is valid or that the system synchronization reference is a Tone-Clock module. The **status synchronization** command should be used to verify that the desired synchronization reference is providing timing for the system.

TDM Bus Clock Parameter Update Test (#151)

This test is nondestructive.

This test updates the following internal parameters on the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack:

- Set the PPM threshold at 85 PPM for the TN2314.
- Enable PPM threshold switching
- Set the number of slips to trigger *loss of signal* - currently 30 per 5 millisecond period
- Enable the on-board synchronization switching algorithm (see above)
- Enable holdover operation (TN2314 only).

This is not a test and will always pass without identifying or reporting any Tone-Clock circuit pack errors

Table 6-541. TEST #151 TDM Bus Clock Parameter Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error
	FAIL	Internal System Error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The Tone-Clock circuit pack parameters have been successfully updated.

TDMODULE (Trunk Data Module)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
TDMODULE[1]	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	Trunk Data Module
TDMODULE (a)	WARNING	test port PCSSpp l	Trunk Data Module

1. Where P is the port network number (1); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, or C); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ...,etc.); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01).

The TDMODULE (Trunk Data Module) Maintenance documentation is covered in the PDMODULE (Processor Data Module) Maintenance documentation.

TIE-BD (Tie Trunk Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
TIE-BD	MIN	test board PCSS sh	Tie Trunk Circuit Pack
TIE-BD	WRN	test board PCSS sh	Tie Trunk Circuit Pack

1. Where P is the port network number (1); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, or C); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.).

Refer to “XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)” on page 6-1368 for circuit pack level errors. See also “TIE-TRK (Tie Trunk)” on page 6-1132.

TIE-DS1 (DS1 Tie Trunk)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
TIE-DS1[1]	MAJOR[2]	test trunk <grp/mbr> l	DS1 Tie Trunk
TIE-DS1	MINOR	test trunk <grp/mbr> l	DS1 Tie Trunk
TIE-DS1	WARNING	test trunk <grp/mbr>	DS1 Tie Trunk

1. For additional repair information, see also DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack) Maintenance documentation.
2. A MAJOR alarm on a trunk indicates that alarms on these trunks are not downgraded by the **set options** command and that at least 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.

The DS1 tie trunk provides both voice and data inter-PBX communication. A 24 channel DS1 Interface circuit pack can support up to 24 digital tie trunks through a 1.544 Mbps DS1 link. A 32 channel DS1 Interface circuit pack can support up to 30 digital tie trunks through a 2.048 Mbps DS1 link. DS1 Interface circuit packs are described in DS1-BD. DS1 Tie Trunks are used widely in the DCS and Central Attendant Service (CAS) features of the system.

A DS1 tie trunk can also be used as an access endpoint which is a non-signaling channel with a bandwidth of voice-grade-data, 56K-data or 64K-data.

DS1 tie trunk maintenance provides a strategy to maintain a DS1 tie trunk via a port on the DS1 Interface circuit pack. The maintenance strategy covers logging DS1 tie trunk hardware errors, running tests for trunk initialization, periodic and scheduled maintenance, system technician-demanded tests, and alarm escalation and resolution. Three different trunk service states are specified in the DS1 tie trunk maintenance. They are: *out-of-service* in which the trunk is in a deactivated state and cannot be used for either incoming or outgoing calls; *in-service* in which the trunk is in an activated state and can be used for both incoming and outgoing calls; *disconnect* (ready-for-service) in which the trunk is in an activated state but can only be used for an incoming call. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack is out-of-service, all trunks on the DS1 Interface circuit pack are placed into out-of-service state, and a Warning alarm is raised.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-542. DS1 Tie Trunk Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test trunk <grp>/<mbr> sh r 1>
1 (a)	57476 57477 57485 57487				
15 (b)	Any	Port Audit and Update Test (#36)			
18 (c)	0	busyout trunk <grp>/<mbr>	WARNING	OFF	release trunk <grp>/<mbr>
130 (d)		None	WARNING	ON	test trunk <grp>/<mbr>
257 (e)	57473 57474				
513(f)	57392	DS1 Tie Trunk Seizure Test (#136)	MIN/MAJ[2]		
769(g)	57393	DS1 Tie Trunk Seizure Test (#136)	MIN/MAJ[2]		
1025		DS1 Tie Trunk Seizure (Test #136)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[3]	OFF	test trunk <grp>/<mbr> r 2

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Table 6-542. DS1 Tie Trunk Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1281		Conference Circuit (Test #7)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[3]	ON	test trunk <grp>/<mbr> l r 4
1537		NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[3]	ON	test trunk <grp>/<mbr> l r 3
1793 (h)					test board PCSS long
2305(i)	50944	DS1 Tie Trunk Seizure Test (#136)	MIN/MAJ[3]	OFF	

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. This alarm will only be raised when the System-Parameter Country form has the Base Tone Generator field set to 4 (Italy). This alarm will be a MINOR alarm unless 75% or more trunks in this trunk group are out of service, then the alarm will be upgraded to a MAJOR alarm.
3. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the values used in the **set options** command. If the MINOR alarm is not downgraded by the **set options** values, the MINOR alarm is upgraded to a MAJOR alarm if 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.

Notes:

a. Error Type 1—The DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a hardware error on the DS1 tie trunk. This error can be caused by incompatible translations. Make sure the parameters administered on the DS1 circuit pack form match those administered on the far-end switch.

   The Aux Data field indicates the following hardware error types:

57476	On-hook before wink
57477	On-hook before ready to receive digits
57485	Wink too short for valid signal
57487	The timer expired while waiting for an off-hook signal from the far end as a response at end of digits dialing. Check the far-end switch for related problems.

   If all administration errors between the switch and the far-end match, and these errors continue to recur, follow normal escalation procedures.

b. Error Type 15—This is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction. Run Short Test Sequence and investigate associated errors (if any).

c. Error Type 18—The DS1 tie trunk has been busied out by a **busyout trunk** grp/mbr command. No calls can be made on this trunk except for the Facility Access Test Call.

d. Error Type 130—This error type indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

e. Error Type 257—The DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a hardware error on the DS1 tie trunk. The trunk cannot communicate with the far end because it is unable to interpret digits sent from the far-end switch. The Aux Data field indicates the following:

57473	The rotary dial rate is below 8 pulses per second.
57474	The rotary dial rate is above 12 pulses per second.

Check with the far-end switch or operating company for proper trunk connection.

f. Error Type 513—DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a hardware error on the DS1 tie trunk. The trunk is in-service/active and waiting for an ‘‘on-hook’’ from the far-end switch. No calls can be routed over the trunk while it is in this state. Aux Data 57392 indicates no external release on PBX disconnect. Check with the far-end switch or operating company for proper trunk connection.

g. Error Type 769—The DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a hardware error on the DS1 tie trunk. This error usually occurs after one or more occurrences of error type 513. The trunk has received the belated ‘‘on-hook’’ that it has been waiting for from the far-end switch. The trunk is restored to in-service/idle and can be used for calls. Aux Data 57393 indicates delayed external release on PBX disconnect. This error can be ignored.

h. Error Type 1793—The DS1 Interface circuit pack is out-of-service. See the appropriate DS1-BD/UDS1-BD (DS1/UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack) Maintenance documentation for details.

i. Error Type 2305—Reorder message. The trunk could not be seized. This error will cause the Trunk Seizure Test (#136) to run and is only considered a problem if the Seizure Test fails (in which case Error Type 1025 will also show up). In this case, the trunk may be put in ‘‘Ready-for-Service’’ state (shown as ‘‘disconnected’’ by the status command), which allows only incoming calls. Run the Trunk Seizure Test (#136) and follow its outlined procedures.

j. Error Type 2562—Retry Failure error. This error is logged only. It is not a hardware failure and hence does not start any testing or generate any alarms. This error comes from call processing and is generated when a second attempt (retry) to seize an outgoing trunk fails.

k. Error Type 2817—Glare error. This error is logged only. It is not a hardware failure and hence does not start any testing or generate any alarms. This error is the result of a simultaneous seizure of a two-way trunk from both the near-end and the far-end. Attempt to place the call again. If the error persists, execute the DS1 Tie Trunk Seizure Test (#136) and follow its outlined procedures.

l. Error Type 3840—Port Audit and Update Test (#36) failed due to an internal system error. Enter **status trunk** command and verify the status of the trunk. If the trunk is out-of-service, then enter **release trunk** command to put it back to in-service. Retry the test command.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in Table 6-543 when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *NPE Crosstalk Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-543. System Technician-Demanded Tests: TIE-DS1

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Conference Circuit Test (#7)		X	ND
DS1 Tie Trunk Seizure Test (#136)	X	X	ND
Port Audit and Update Test (#36)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually only part of a port's Long Test Sequence and takes on the order of 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-544. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test were not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active but the port is not in use (no calls), check the error log for error type 1025 (see the error log table for a description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions, or it may have time slots out of service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to the ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic and the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-544. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present or some of the tone detectors may be out of service. Issue the **list measurements tone-receiver** command to display basic information about the system's tone receivers. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the error log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the error log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run because of a previously existing error on the specific port or a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine the Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the already existing error.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2053	ABORT	At least one of the following errors is found on the DS1 circuit pack: 1281—Loss of signal, 1793—Blue Alarm, 2049—Red Alarm, 2305—Yellow Alarm, 1537—Hyperactivity. Look for the above error types in the Hardware Error Log and follow the procedures given in the appropriate DS1-BD or UDS1-BD maintenance documentation for the listed error types.

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Table 6-544. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	This can be due to on-board or off-board problems. Off-board problems of concern include EXP-PN and EXP-INTF faults, TDM-BUS faults, and faults associated with the tone detectors/tone generators. Clear all off-board problems before replacing the board. Keep in mind that a TDM-BUS problem is usually the result of a faulty board connected to the backplane or bent pins on the backplane. 1. Look for EXP-PN and/or EXP-INTF errors in the error log. If present, refer to the EXP-PN Maintenance documentation and the EXP-INTF Maintenance documentation. 2. Look for TDM-BUS errors in the error log. If present, refer to the ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093. 3. Look for TONE-BD and/or TONE-PT errors in the error log. If present, refer to the TONE-BD Maintenance documentation and the ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 4. Retest when the faults from steps 1, 2, and 3 are cleared. Replace the board only if the test fails.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and by examining station, trunk, or external wiring.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to see that there is a valid board inserted.

Conference Circuit Test (#7)

One or more NPEs reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The Conference Circuit Test verifies that the NPE channel for the port being tested can correctly perform the conferencing function. The NPE is instructed to listen to several different tones and conference the tones together. The resulting signal is then measured by a Tone Detector port. If the level of the tone is within a certain range, the test passes.

Table 6-545. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test were not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active but the port is not in use (no calls), check the error log for error type 1025 (see the error log table for a description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions, or it may have time slots out of service due to TDM-BUS errors. The **status health** command can be used to determine if the system is experiencing heavy traffic. Refer to the ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic and the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-545. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of tone detectors present or some of the tone detectors may be out of service. Issue the **list measurements tone-receiver** command to display basic information about the system's tone receivers. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the error log. If present, refer to "TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the error log. If present, refer to "TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1018	ABORT	Test disabled via administration. This only applies to analog stations. 1. To enable test, set the Test field on the station administration screen for the particular analog station being tested to "y." Use the **change station <extension>** command.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to a previously existing error on the specific port or because of a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine the Error Log for existing errors against this port or circuit pack, and attempt to diagnose the previously existing error.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2053	ABORT	At least one of the following errors is found on the DS1 circuit pack: 1281—Loss of signal, 1793—Blue Alarm, 2049—Red Alarm, 2305—Yellow Alarm, 1537—Hyperactivity. Look for the above error types in the Hardware Error Log and follow the procedures given in the appropriate DS1-BD or UDS1-BD maintenance documentation for the listed error types.

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Table 6-545. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port did not conference the tones correctly. This can cause noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Enter the **list configuration board PCSS** command. If the circuit pack is a TN767B vintage 8 or 9, replace the circuit pack with a TN767C V3 or later. The error log may have error type 1281 entries. 2. Test all administered trunks on the board. If one fails, this could be an off-board problem (such as an incoming seizure or an off-hook port seizure during the test). Retest the board. 3. If all of the ports fail, check the CARR-POW (see note below). 4. If several ports fail, check the error log for TONE-BD or TONE-PT errors. If there are such errors, take the appropriate action. When the TONE errors have cleared, rerun the test. 5. If the retry passes and troubles have been reported, coordinate isolation with the far-end PBX. Make sure that the near-end and far-end switches and any NTCE equipment (the CSU's) have the correct administration.
	FAIL *(con't.)*	6. Replace the circuit pack. **NOTE:** If the conference circuit test fails for all ports on a circuit pack, a -5 volt power problem is indicated.
	PASS	The port can correctly conference multiple connections. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and by examining station, trunk, or external wiring.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to see that there is a valid board inserted.

Port Audit and Update Test (#36)

This test sends port level translation data from switch processor to the DS1 Interface circuit pack to ensure that the trunk's translation is correct. Translation updates include the following data: trunk type (in/out), dial type, timing parameters, and signaling bits enabled. The port audit operation verifies the consistency of the current state of the trunk kept by the DS1 Interface circuit pack and the switch software.

Table 6-546. TEST #36 Audit and Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test were not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active but the port is not in use (no calls), check the error log for error type 1025 (see the error log table for a description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1006	ABORT	The test was aborted because the trunk is out of service. 1. Use the **status trunk** command to verify that the trunk is out of service. 2. If the trunk is out of service, determine why. 3. If it is OK to put the trunk back in service, issue the **release trunk** command to put the trunk back in service, and then retry the test.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-546. TEST #36 Audit and Update Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Trunk translation has been updated successfully. The current trunk states kept in the DS1 Interface circuit pack and switch software are consistent. If the trunk is busied out, the test does not run, but it does return PASS. To verify that the trunk is in-service: 1. Enter **status trunk** command to verify that the trunk is in-service. If the trunk is in-service, no further action is necessary. If the trunk is out-of-service, continue to Step 2. 2. Enter **release trunk** command to put trunk back into in-service. 3. Retry the test command.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to see that there is a valid board inserted.

DS1 Tie Trunk Seizure Test (#136)

The DS1 Tie Trunk Seizure Test is run to verify the trunk's signaling capability. The test is composed of two parts. The first part queries the circuit pack for the following errors: Loss of Signal, Red Alarm, Blue Alarm, Yellow Alarm, and Hyperactivity Alarm. The second part of the test is performed by sending a seizure message to the DS1 Interface circuit pack and expecting an active reply by the DS1 Interface circuit pack. If maintenance software does not receive any reply and the timer expires, the test is aborted. Once the active message is received, a dial pause message is sent to the DS1 Interface circuit pack. If the DS1 Interface circuit pack replies with a dial pulse tone message when the far end responds to the seizure, then the DS1 tie trunk Seizure Test passes. If the far end does not respond to the seizure and the timer expires, and the DS1 Interface circuit pack sends a reorder message back to the maintenance software, then the test fails.

This second part of this test **CANNOT** be run on a trunk if one of the following cases is true:

1. The trunk direction is administered as an incoming only trunk.
2. The trunk is the 24th port on a DS1 Interface circuit pack which is administered using 24th Common Channel Signaling.
3. The trunk has been seized by a normal trunk call.
4. The trunk is administered with maintenance test disabled.
5. The outgoing signal type of the trunk is either automatic or immediate-start.

Table 6-547. TEST #136 DS1 Tie Trunk Seizure Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test were not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active but the port is not in use (no calls), check the error log for error type 1025 (see the error log table for a description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-547. TEST #136 DS1 Tie Trunk Seizure Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	Far end is seizing the trunk while the test is ongoing. A glare situation is detected. Current test is designed to be aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	Test failed due to incompatible configuration administered in trunk group form. 1. Verify the following fields on the trunk group administration screen: a. Is trunk direction incoming only? b. Is trunk outgoing type either automatic or immediate-start? c. Is trunk the 24th port of the DS1 Interface circuit pack while common control channel signaling is specified? 2. If the trunk has been administered using the above information, then this test should abort.
1018	ABORT	The test was disabled via translation. You may want to determine why the test has been disabled before you enable it. 1. Verify that the `Maintenance Test` field on the Trunk Administration screen is set to **n**. To enable the test, change the trunk administration and enter **y** into the `Maintenance Test` field. 2. Repeat the test.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due to an already existing error on the specific port or due to a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine the error log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack and attempt to diagnose the already existing error. 2. Retry the test.
1040	ABORT	This test is not performed for trunk ports administered as access endpoints. 1. Verify this port is an access endpoint by using the **display port** command. 2. If the port has been administered as an access endpoint, this test should abort.

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Table 6-547. TEST #136 DS1 Tie Trunk Seizure Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
2053	ABORT/ FAIL[1]	At least one of the following errors is found on the circuit pack: 1281: Loss of Signal, 1793: Blue Alarm, 2049: Red Alarm, 2305: Yellow Alarm, 1537: Hyperactivity. 1. Look for the above error types in the Hardware Error Log and follow the procedures given in the DS1-BD tests for the listed error types.
	FAIL	The far-end trunk did not respond to the seizure of the near-end trunk within the allowable time period. This test could have associated in-line errors in the error log. 1. 1) Enter the **list configuration board PCSS** command. If the circuit pack is a TN767B vintage 8 or 9, a failure of test 136 causes a subsequent failure of test 7 due to a firmware bug. Eventually, the board and all of its ports will be taken out of service and extraneous on-board alarms will be generated. Replace the circuit pack with a TN767C V3 or later. 2. Verify that the 'Trunk Type' field on the 'Trunk Administration' screen matches the trunk type administered on far-end switch. 3. Look for DS1-BD or UDS1-BD errors in the hardware error log. If present, refer to "DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)" on page 6-479 or to "UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)" on page 6-1198. 4. Retry the test at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
2000	FAIL	Response to the seizure message was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Enter the **list configuration board PCSS** command. If the circuit pack is a TN767B vintage 8 or 9, a failure of test 136 causes a subsequent failure of test 7 due to a firmware bug. Eventually, the board and all of its ports will be taken out of service and extraneous on-board alarms will be generated. Replace the circuit pack with a TN767C V3 or later. 2. Verify that the `Trunk Type` field on the Trunk Administration screen matches the trunk type administered on far-end switch. 3. Look for DS1-BD or UDS1-BD errors in the hardware error log. If present, refer to "DS1-BD (DS1 Interface Circuit Pack)" on page 6-479 or to "UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)" on page 6-1198. 4. Retry the test at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The trunk can be seized for an outgoing call.

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Table 6-547. TEST #136 DS1 Tie Trunk Seizure Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Use the **list config** command, and resolve any problems that are found. 2. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port. If this is not the case, check to see that there is a valid board inserted.

1. Earlier G1 Software Versions reported Error Code 2053’s Test Result as FAIL.

TIE-TRK (Tie Trunk)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
TIE-TRK[2]	MAJOR[3]	test port PCSSpp l	Tie Trunk
TIE-TRK	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l	Tie Trunk
TIE-TRK	WARNING	test port PCSSpp sh	Tie Trunk

1. Where P is the port network number (1); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, or C); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ..., etc.); and pp is the 2-digit port number (for example, 01).
2. Not relevant to the TN497 circuit pack.
3. A Major alarm on a trunk indicates that alarms on these trunks are not downgraded by the **set options** command and that at least 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed. (This is not relevant to the TN497 circuit pack.)

NOTE:
If ATMS testing is enabled, check the error log for ATMS Errors #3840 and #3841. If the error log indicates that measurements exceeded acceptable thresholds, and if no other trouble is found with the **test trunk** command, run the ATMS test call with the **test analog-testcall port PCSSpp full** command.

The following circuit packs are covered by this section of TIE-TRK (Tie Trunk):

- TN497
- TN2140B

The Tie Trunk circuit pack fits into a port slot and contains four trunk circuits (see Figure 6-45 on page 6-1133). Each tie trunk for the TN497 circuit packs has 2-wire audio connection/signal leads (A and B).

A tie trunk port can also be administered as an access endpoint, which is a non-signaling channel with a voice-grade data bandwidth.

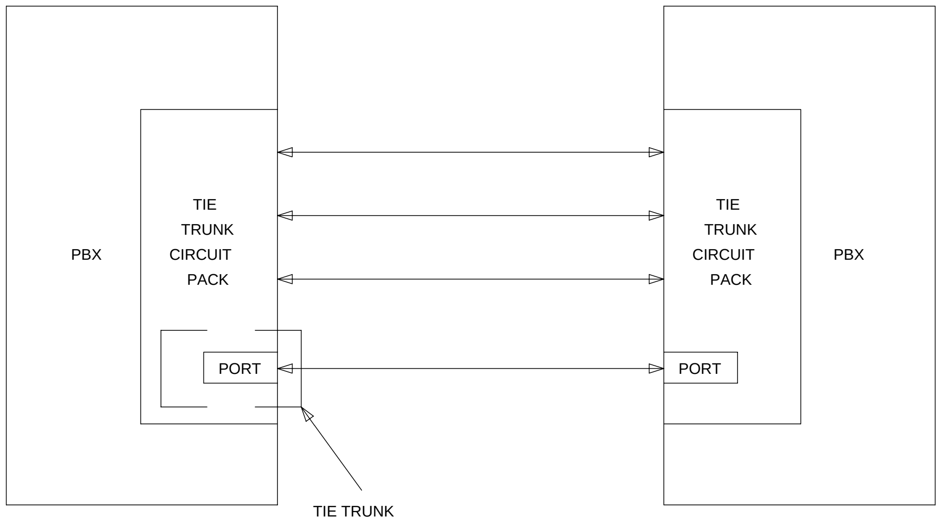

Figure 6-45. Tie Trunk Interactions

The number of tests to be implemented for Tie Trunk maintenance depends upon the TIE-TRK circuit packs involved. The test are as follows:

1. NPE Crosstalk Test—Verifies the switch connection operation of the circuit pack. It verifies that the trunk circuitry talks only on the selected time slot on the TDM Bus and that it never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections.
2. Loop Around and Conference Circuit Test—Verifies the transmission operation of the circuit pack. It verifies that signals are transmitted to and from each port (Loop Around within the port), and it tests the conference capabilities of all ports.

   This test may fail due to noise induced by adjacent electric power lines. Customers having this problem should resolve it with their local power company. To temporarily alleviate the alarm caused by the failure of this test, the test may be disabled from trunk administration test field.
3. Several seizure tests, including the following:
   - Tie Trunk Seizure Test verifies the seizure capabilities of the circuit pack. For the TN2140B circuit pack, this test activates the M lead and checks for a response from the distant end within 10 seconds. This test ABORTS on trunk ports administered as access endpoints.
   - Seizure Test (for TN497 circuit packs only)—Verifies the seizure capabilities of the circuit pack. This test seizes the trunk and outpulses a “pause.” The port reports the result of the seizure attempt uplink. The test can be disabled via Trunk Group Administration.

4. EPF, M, and E Lead Test ABORTS on trunk ports administered as access endpoints. This test consists of two parts:
   - E lead test—Checks for the proper activation and deactivation of the port’s E lead.
   - M lead test—Checks the M lead EPF current flow. The results of this test allow for distinguishing between circuit pack and external facility failures.
5. Port Audit Update Test (Audit & Update Test for the TN497 circuit pack)—Sends non-disruptive administrative updates to the circuit pack with no expected response. The test updates the translation information on individual ports of the Tie Trunk. Except for the TN497 circuit pack, these updates include:
   - Immediate, automatic, wink start, or delay dial; for the TN2140B,continuous-seize-ack
   - For the TN2140B, continuous or discontinuous.
   - Rotary or DTMF senderization in or out
   - Disconnect timing
   - DMTF time slot

Additional in-line testing is performed while a call is in progress. Thus, many in-line errors may occur during operation. See the Error Log table for a description of these errors. These errors may be reproduced by using the trunk (making a call), and checking their occurrence in the Hardware Error Log.

Before a maintenance test can be run on a port, the port is required to be idle. Except for a TN497 circuit pack, if an incoming call seizes the port which is being tested by maintenance, the test is aborted, and the incoming call proceeds.

Non-TN497 circuit packs can be configured for back-to-back testing (also known as connectivity testing) by making translation and cross-connect changes. This testing configuration allows for the connection of Tie Trunks back-to-back in the same switch to verify the operation of Tie Trunk ports. The tests can be performed in either the E&M or simplex modes.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-548. TIE Trunk Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp s r 1
1 (a)[2]	16384[2]	None[2]	WARNING[2]	OFF[2]	
1 (b)[2]	57476[2]	None[2]	WARNING[2]	OFF[2]	
1 (c)[2]	57477[2]	None[2]	WARNING[2]	OFF[2]	
1 (d)	57483	None[3]	WARNING	OFF	
1 (e)[2]	57485[2]	None[2]	WARNING[2]	OFF[2]	
15 (f)	Any	Port Audit Update (#36); Audit and Update (#36)			
18 (g)	0	busyout trunk <grp/mbr>	WARNING	OFF	release trunk <grp/mbr>
130 (h)[2]		None[2]	WARNING	ON	test trunk <grp>/<mbr>
257 (i)	57473	None	WARNING	OFF	
257 (j)	57474	None	WARNING	OFF	
257 (k)	57475	None	WARNING	OFF	
513	Any	EPF M and E Lead (#74)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[1]	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 3
769	57481	EPF M and E Lead (#74)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[1]	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 3
1025 (l)	Any[2] 57392[3]	None	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[1,2] MINOR[3]	OFF	
1281	Any	EPF M and E Lead (#74)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[1]	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 3
1537		Loop Around and Conference (#33)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[1], MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3
1793		Tie Trunk Seizure (#73); Seizure (#73)[3]; Tie Trunk Dial (#747)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN; MINOR	OFF	test port PCSSpp sh r 2; test port PCSSpp s r 2
2049		NPE Crosstalk (#6)	MAJ/MIN/ WRN[1], MINOR	ON	test port PCSSpp l r 3[2]

Continued on next page

Table 6-548. TIE Trunk Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
2305 (m)	50944	None; Seizure (#73)[3]; Tie Trunk Dial (#747)			
2305 (m)	57424	Tie Trunk Dial (#747)			
2561[3]	0[3]	None[3]v	WARNING[3]	OFF[3]	
2817[3]	0[3]	None[3]	MINOR[3]	OFF[3]	
3073[3]	0[3]	None[3]			
3840 (n)	8000	Analog Transmission (#844-848)		OFF	
3841 (n)		Analog Transmission (#844-848)	MINOR	OFF	test analog testcall PCSS pp r 2

1. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the values used in the **set options** command. If the MINOR alarm is not downgraded by the **set options** values, the MINOR alarm is upgraded to a MAJOR alarm if 75 percent of the trunks in this trunk group are alarmed.
2. Non-TN497 circuit packs only.
3. TN497 circuit packs only.

Notes:

a. Digit time-out. This occurs when the far-end PBX begins transmitting digits too late (10 seconds) after receiving the signal indicating ready to receive digits (if any). This can occur on an incoming immediate, wink, or delay dial line. Check the far-end PBX to ensure a translation match at both ends.

b. Rotary dial before wink. This occurs when the far-end PBX starts dialing before the PBX sends the wink on a wink-start or (for non-TN439 circuit packs) on a delay-dial line. Check the far-end PBX to ensure a translation match at both ends.

c. Rotary dial too early. This occurs when the far-end PBX starts dialing too soon (about 50ms) after seizure on a wink start or (for non-TN439 circuit packs) on a delay-dial line. Check the far-end PBX to ensure a translation match at both ends.

d. On hook before wink. This occurs when the far end goes on hook before a wink. Check the far-end PBX to ensure a translation match at both ends.

e. On an outgoing wink-start or delay-dial trunk, the wink time was too short (less than 80ms) for a valid signal. Check the far-end PBX to ensure a translation match at both ends.

f. This is a software audit error that does not indicate any hardware malfunction. Run the Short Test Sequence and investigate associated errors (if any).

g. This indicates that the trunk in question has been busied-out by maintenance personnel.

h. This indicates that the circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

i. The rotary dial rate was too slow (less than eight pulses per second.) Check the far-end PBX to ensure a translation match at both ends.

j. The rotary dial rate was too fast (more than 12 pulses per second.) Check the far-end PBX to ensure a translation match at both ends.

k. The time between digits was too short (less than 300ms). Check the far-end PBX to ensure a translation match at both ends.

l. This indicates that the trunk is still seized with an incoming call. The far-end PBX is not releasing the trunk after the call is dropped. A Minor alarm is generated every four minutes until the far-end PBX releases the trunk. Check the far-end PBX for problems.

   Once the trunk is released from the call, the severity of this problem is decreased. If Error Type 1025 does not appear again, this means that the problem has been corrected. Verify that Error Type 1025 does not reappear in the Error Log.

m. Reorder message. Trunk could not be seized. This error causes the Tie Trunk Seizure Test (#73) to run, and it is considered a problem only if the Seizure Test fails (in which case Error Type 1793 also shows up). In this case, the trunk may be placed in the "Ready-for-Service" state (shown as "disconnected" by the status command), which allows only incoming calls. Run the Tie Trunk Seizure Test and follow its outlined procedures.

n. Test calls made by the Automatic Transmission Measurement System (ATMS) returned measurements that were outside the acceptable limits. Use the **list testcall detail** command to examine specific transmission parameters that are out of spec, and investigate the trunk for that kind of noise. If the noise is acceptable, the limits administered on the "change trunk" screen should be changed.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Loop Around and Conference Circuit Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-1. Tie Trunk System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Loop Around and Conference Circuit Test (#33)		X	ND
Tie Trunk Seizure Test (#73)[2], Tie Trunk Dial Test (#747)[3], Seizure Test (#73)[4]	X	X	ND
Tie Trunk EPF Test (#74)[5]	X	X	ND
Port Audit and Update Test (#36)[6], Audit and Update Test (#36)[4]	X	X	ND
Analog Transmission Test (#844-848)	(a)	(a)	

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive
2. Non-TN439 and non-TN497 circuit packs only
3. TN439 circuit pack only
4. TN497 circuit pack only
5. G3iV1.1-286 and G3iV2-386 only
6. Non-TN497 circuit packs only

Notes:

a. ATMS test are not part of either sequence. They are run either on demand with the **test analog-testcall** command or via the ATMS schedule.

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

One or more NPE reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and provides conferencing functions on a per port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually only part of a port's Long Test Sequence and takes 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-549. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The trunk may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display trunk xx** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, the port is unavailable for certain tests. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active, but the port is not in use (no connected ports), check the Error Log for Error Type 1025 (see Error Log table for description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	(Non-TN497 circuit packs only) The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display trunk xx** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting.

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Table 6-549. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	This test can fail due to on-board or off-board problems. Off-board problems of concern include TDM-BUS faults and faults associated with the tone detectors/tone generators. Clear all off-board problems before replacing the board. Keep in mind that a TDM-BUS problem is usually the result of a faulty board connected to the backplane or bent pins on the backplane. 1. Look for TDM-BUS errors in the error log. If present, refer to the ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093. 2. Look for TONE-BD and/or TONE-PT errors in the error log. If present, refer to the TONE-BD Maintenance documentation and ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. Test the board when the faults from steps 1 and 2 are cleared. Replace the board only if the test fails.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated using other port tests and examining station, trunk or external wiring.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Translate the board, if necessary. 2. Issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Loop Around and Conference Circuit Test (#33)

This test checks the reflective loop around, and conference capabilities of a tie trunk port circuit. The test uses 404-Hz, 1004-Hz, and 2804-Hz tones. This is an on-board test only, and each tone is transmitted through the loop and checked upon return.

This test may fail due to noise induced by adjacent electric power lines. Customers having this problem should resolve it with their local power company. To temporarily alleviate the alarm caused by the failure of this test, the test may be disabled from the trunk administration Test field.

Table 6-550. TEST #33 Loop Around and Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
7	ABORT	The conference circuit test was aborted. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
129 131 133	ABORT	The 404-Hz reflective loop around test aborted. Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. The 1004-Hz reflective loop around test aborted. Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. The 2804-Hz reflective loop around test aborted. Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The trunk may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display trunk xx** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active, but the port is not in use (no calls), check the Error Log for Error Type 1025 (see Error Log table for a description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. 2. If the port status is idle, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-550. TEST #33 Loop Around and Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present, or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	(Non-TN497 circuit packs only.) The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display trunk xx** command to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting.
1018	ABORT	The test has been disabled via administration. Verify that the 'Maintenance Test' field on the 'Trunk Group' form is set to 'n'. To enable the test, issue the **change trunk-group x** command (x equals the number of the trunk group to be tested). Then, change the entry in the `Maintenance Test` field on the form to **y**.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-550. TEST #33 Loop Around and Conference Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
7, 129, 131, or 133	FAIL	The conference capabilities of the port failed (Error Code 7). The reflective 404-Hz Tone Test failed. No transmission was detected to or from the port (Error Code 129). The reflective 1004-Hz Tone Test failed. No transmission was detected to or from the port (Error Code 131). The reflective 2804-Hz Tone Test failed. No transmission was detected to or from the port (Error Code 133). Proceed as follows unless power or tone problems are suspected (see notes on the next page). 1. To make sure the problem is on-board, disconnect the port from the CO and retry the test. Coordinate this with the CO, or do it after busy hours; otherwise, the CO may put the connection out of service. 2. If the retry fails, replace the circuit pack. 3. If the retry passes and no troubles have been reported, disable the test. If the retry passes and troubles have been reported, refer the problem to the CO. **NOTE:** If the looparound and conference circuit test fails for all ports on a circuit pack, a -5 volt power problem is indicated. If the test fails on more than 1 port, check for errors on the TONE-BD or the TONE-PT. If errors, take appropriate actions. When the tone errors are cleared, rerun the test. If the test fails again, see FAULT ISOLATION above.
	PASS	Tie trunk Loop Around and Conference Test is successful. This port is functioning properly. 1. If users are reporting troubles, examine loop connections to the port.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Translate the board, if necessary. 2. Issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Audit Update Test (#36)

This test sends updates of the Tie Trunk port translation for all ports on the circuit pack that have been translated. The update is non-disruptive and guards against possible corruption of translation data contained on the board. No response message is expected from the circuit pack once it receives translation updates. The port translation data for non-TN497 circuit packs includes the following: Immediate, automatic, wink-start or delay dial trunk, rotary or DTMF senderization in or out, disconnect timing from 10 to 2550ms in 10ms increments, and DMTF time slot. (Continuous-seize-ack is also included for the TN2140B circuit pack.)

Table 6-551. TEST #36 Audit Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1006	ABORT	(TN497 circuit pack only.) The port is in the out-of-service state. The test cannot be run. 1. Retry the command once the port is in service.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run the test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	This test passed. Translation information was successfully updated on the circuit pack. 1. If signaling troubles are reported, verify translation information for this port. (Non-TN497 circuit packs only.) If the trunk is busied out, the test does not run, but it does return PASS. To verify that the trunk is in-service: 1. Enter **status trunk** command to verify that the trunk is in-service. If the trunk is in-service, no further action is necessary. If the trunk is out-of-service, continue to Step 2. 2. Enter **release trunk** command to put trunk back into in-service. 3. Retry the test command.

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Table 6-551. TEST #36 Audit Update Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Translate the board, if necessary. 2. Issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Tie Trunk Seizure Test (#73), Tie Trunk Dial Test (#747). Seizure Test(#73)

The Tie Trunk Seizure Test activates the M lead and checks for a response from the external end within 10 seconds. This test is applicable only to wink start and delay dial outgoing trunks. (For the TN2140B circuit pack, the trunk must also be continuous-seize-ack and discontinuous-seize-ack).

The Tie Trunk Dial Test seizes the trunk and outpulses a pause digit.

For a port administered as TGU or a TGE, the Seizure Test internally seizes the trunk and outpulses a "pause." The report reports the result of the seizure attempt uplink.

Table 6-552. Seizure Tests (#73, #747, #73)

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-552. Seizure Tests (#73, #747, #73) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The trunk may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display trunk xx** to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active, but the port is not in use (no calls), then check the Error Log for Error Type 1025 (see Error Log table for description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. The far-end PBX may not be releasing. 2. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	(Non-TN497 circuit packs only.) The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display trunk xx** to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	This test is not valid for this trunk translation. For this test to run, a delay dial trunk (or, for non-TN497 circuit packs, a wink-start trunk) must be in effect, and the trunk must be outgoing or two-way. Also, for the TN2140B, the trunk must be continuous-seize-ack or discontinuous-seize-ack. 1. Check trunk translation. If it is not a wink-start or delay dial trunk, this abort message should be ignored. (For the TN2140B, disregard this abort on a trunk that is not continuous-seize-ack or discontinuous-seize-ack.)
1018	ABORT	Test disabled via administration. 1. Verify that the `Maintenance Tests?` field on the Trunk Group Form is set to **n**. To enable the test, issue the **change trunk-group x** command where "x" equals the number of the trunk group to be tested. Then change the entry in the `Maintenance Tests?` field on the form to **y**.

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Table 6-552. Seizure Tests (#73, #747, #73) — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1040	ABORT	(Non-TN497 circuit packs only.) This test is not performed for trunk ports administered as access endpoints. 1. Verify this port is an access endpoint by using the **display port** command. 2. If the port has been administered as an access endpoint, this test should abort.
2000	ABORT	Seizure message is not received back within 10 seconds. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, check the far-end PBX to ensure a translation match at both ends. 3. Check the facility.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run the test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
3	FAIL	(TN439 circuit packs only.) No dial tone detected from the other end. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, check the far-end PBX to ensure a translation match at both ends. 3. Check the facility.
	PASS	The relevant seizure test passes. This port is functioning properly. 1. If users are reporting troubles, examine loop connections to the port, wiring, and stations.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Translate the board, if necessary. 2. Issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Tie Trunk EPF Test (#74)

This test consists of an E lead and M lead test. The E lead test checks for the proper activation and deactivation of the port's E lead. The M lead test checks the M lead EPF current flow. The processor sends an M lead test request to the circuit pack and receives the results. The returned results are measured to see if a port or external tie trunk line fails.

Table 6-553. TEST #74 Tie Trunk EPF Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run the test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The trunk may be busy with a valid call. Use the **display trunk xx** to determine trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is active, but the port is not in use (no calls), then check the Error Log for Error Type 1025 (see Error Log table for description of this error and required actions). The port may be locked up. The far-end PBX may not be releasing. 2. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display trunk xx** to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	This test is not valid for this trunk translation. Must be a Type-1 standard trunk for this test to run. 1. Check trunk configuration. If it is not a Type-1 standard trunk, this abort message should be ignored.

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Table 6-553. TEST #74 Tie Trunk EPF Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1014	ABORT	The test was aborted because the circuit pack has not been inserted into the system. 1. Use the **list configuration board** command to make sure the circuit pack is inserted in the carrier. 2. If the board is not inserted, make sure the circuit pack is inserted in the carrier and fully seated.
1040	ABORT	This test is not performed for trunk ports administered as "access endpoints." 1. Verify this port is an access endpoint by using the **display port** command. 2. If the port has been administered as an access endpoint, this test should abort.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run the test. This could be due to a failure to seize the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	FAIL	The E lead test failed due to an on-board port problem. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
2	FAIL	The M lead test failed. The EPF has experienced an overcurrent condition, perhaps due to the external M lead. 1. To make sure the problem is on-board, disconnect the facility from the pack and retry the test. 2. If the test fails, replace the circuit pack. Otherwise, check the external wiring toward the far-end PBX.
	PASS	Tie Trunk EPF test is successful. This port is functioning properly. 1. If users are reporting troubles, examine loop connections to the port.

Continued on next page

Table 6-553. TEST #74 Tie Trunk EPF Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). 1. Check to ensure that the board translations are correct. Translate the board, if necessary. 2. Issue the **busyout board** command. 3. Issue the **reset board** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. Issue the **test board** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Transmission Test (#844-848)

This test is nondestructive.

NOTE:
Tests #844-848 are not supported on an International switch.

These tests are run by the Automatic Transmission Measurement System (ATMS). They are not part of the long or short trunk test sequences. Instead, they are run on demand with the **test analog-testcall** command or as part of ATMS scheduled testing.

The test call is run from an analog port on a TN2314 Processor circuit pack. It attempts to seize a port and make a call to a terminating test line (TTL) on the trunk's far end. Transmission performance measurements are made and compared to administered thresholds. Errors are generated when results fall outside of "marginal" or "unacceptable" thresholds. Detail and summary measurement reports are obtainable via the **list testcalls** command.

Table 6-554. TEST #844-848 Transmission Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. Use **display port PCSSpp** to determine the trunk group/member number of the port. Use the **status trunk** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port unavailable for this test. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. If the port status is idle, then retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 retries.
1001	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 retries.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate timeslots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have timeslots out of service due to TDM bus errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM bus errors. 1. If system has no TDM bus errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 retries.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use status trunk to determine when the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 retries.
1005	ABORT	Trunk has been administered as incoming-only; transmission tests can only be run on outgoing trunks.
1115	ABORT	The near end test line on the circuit pack could not be allocated. 1. Verify that the circuit pack is in service and that port 1 is administered and in service with the **status port** command. 2. retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 retries.
1900	ABORT	The test completion message was not received from the circuit pack. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit packs.
1901	ABORT	This error occurs when the TN2314 circuit pack uplinks a message that is not the proper response for this test. The anticipated uplink messages are seize, ring or answer. 1. Verify that the Trunk is administered properly.
1905	ABORT	Intercept tone detected from far end. 1. Get the test line data from theand verify it with the far end. Dial the test number manually to see if the TTL is reached. If it is not, then either the number is wrong, or the far end is administered incorrectly.

Continued on next page

Table 6-554. TEST #844-848 Transmission Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1906	ABORT	Reorder tone detected from far end. 1. See actions for error code 1905.
1907	ABORT	Other unexpected tone detected from far end. 1. See actions for error code 1905.
1913	ABORT	Audible Ring detected from far end. 1. See actions for error code 1905.
1914	ABORT	Unidentified interrupted tone detected from far end. 1. See actions for error code 1905
1915	ABORT	Busy tone detected from far end. 1. Since the test line at the far end was busy. Try the test again. 2. If the test continues to abort, the problem is with the far end system.
1918	ABORT	Test progress tone not removed from far end (type 105 test line only). 1. The problem is with the far end system; a technician at the far end should test the test line (TN2314).
1919	ABORT	Unexpected far end release 1. The problem is with the far end system; a technician at the far end should test the test line (TN2314).
1920	ABORT	No response from far end. 1. The problem is with the far end system; a technician at the far end should test the test line (TN2314).
1921	ABORT	No data returned from far end. 1. The problem is with the far end system; a technician at the far end should test the test line (TN2314).
1922	ABORT	Steady, unidentifiable tone from far end 1. See actions for error code 1905.
1923	ABORT	Broadband energy detected from far end (such as voice or announcement). 1. See actions for error code 1905.
1924	ABORT	No test tone from far end 1. See actions for error code 1905.
1938	ABORT	Near-end self test failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit pack.

Continued on next page

Table 6-554. TEST #844-848 Transmission Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1939	ABORT	Loss self check at 0dBm at 1004 Hz failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit packs.
1940	ABORT	Far end noise self check failed. 1. The problem is with the far end system; a technician at the far end should test the test line (TN2314).
1941	ABORT	High frequency singing return loss self check failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit pack.
1942	ABORT	Echo return loss self check failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit pack.
1943	ABORT	Singing return loss self check failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit pack.
1944	ABORT	Loss self check at -16 dBm at 1004 Hz failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit pack.
1945	ABORT	Loss self check at -16 dBm at 404 Hz failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit pack.
1946	ABORT	Loss self check at -16 dBm at 2804 Hz failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit pack.
1947	ABORT	Noise with tone self check failed. 1. Test the TN2314 circuit pack.
2000	ABORT	The test timed out while waiting for a response from the TN2314 circuit pack. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 retries.
2012	ABORT	An internal software error occurred. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 retries.
2053	ABORT	The test call could not be established, but no information on why is available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 retries.
2056	ABORT	

Continued on next page

Table 6-554. TEST #844-848 Transmission Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	Measured transmission performance was in the unacceptable range as administered on the trunk group form. Retrieve a measurement report via the **list testcalls** command. Make sure that ATMS thresholds are set properly on page 4 of the Trunk Group form. Besides the facility, test failures can be caused by faulty test lines or switch paths. If the measurements point to a facility problem, report the results to the trunk vendor.
8000	FAIL	Measured transmission performance was in the marginal range as administered on the trunk group form. This generally means that the trunk is usable but has an undesirable amount of noise or loss. If the user does not report unacceptable effects, it may not be necessary to take any action. Retrieve a measurement report via the **list testcalls** command. Make sure that ATMS thresholds are set properly on page 4 of the Trunk Group form.

TONE-BD (Tone-Clock Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
	MAJOR	test tone-clock PC	Tone-Clock Circuit Pack
TONE-BD	MINOR	test tone-clock PC	Tone-Clock Circuit Pack
TONE-BD	WARNING	release tone-clock PC	Tone-Clock Circuit Pack

1. P is the port network number (1 for PPN, 2-3 for EPNs). C is the carrier designation (A, B, C, D, or E).

The Tone-Clock circuit pack functionality is provided by two independent objects in the same circuit pack. The tone generator provides all the tones needed by the system and the clock generates the system clocks for the Time Division Multiplex (TDM) Bus and aids in monitoring and selecting internal synchronization references.

When resolving errors/alarms on the Tone-Clock circuit pack, the following should be used also:

- Use the **set tone-clock PC** command to establish the tone and synchronization resources for the system.
- TONE-PT (Tone Generator) Maintenance documentation.
- TDM-CLK (TDM Bus Clock) Maintenance documentation.
- SYNC (Synchronization) Maintenance documentation.

The TN2182 is a combined Tone-Clock-Detector circuit pack which contains a third independent function not available on the TN768 or TN780. The TN2182 contains 8 ports used for all-purpose tone detection. These ports are called Enhanced Tone Receiver ports (ETR-PT) and are described in the documentation for ETR-PT.

Tone-Clock Circuit Packs and System Reliability Options

The following sections describe the relationship between the various System Reliability Options and Tone-Clock circuit pack configurations.

Standard Reliability Option

Systems with the Standard Reliability Option (no duplication options) have one Tone-Clock circuit pack in each port network (PPN and EPN). For the PPN or the EPN this is in the A carrier. This Tone-Clock circuit pack generates clocks and provides system tones for all carriers of the port network it resides on.

High Reliability Option

Systems with the High Reliability Option (duplicated SPE, simplex PNC) have one Tone-Clock circuit pack in each PPN control carrier, A and B. One Tone-Clock circuit pack will be actively generating system clock signals for PPN components, while the other will be in standby mode, ready to take over in the event of a Tone-Clock interchange. Similarly, one Tone-Clock circuit pack will be actively providing system tones for the PPN, while the other will be in standby mode. Normally, the same Tone-Clock circuit pack will be active for both tones and clock signals, but these responsibilities may be divided if neither circuit pack is able to perform both functions. The **status port-network** command will indicate which Tone-Clock circuit pack is actively performing each function.

For systems using the TN2182 Tone-Clock-Detector circuit pack, tone generation and clock generation behaves the same as other clock boards with one being active and one being standby. But the tone detector ports (ETR-PTs) of the TN2182 are always considered available and in-service regardless of the active/standby state of the tones or clock for a specific circuit pack.

EPN Tone-Clock circuit pack configuration is the same as for the Standard Reliability Option. Each EPN Tone-Clock circuit pack will be active for both tones and clock signals for its port network.

Critical Reliability Option

Systems with the Critical Reliability Option (SPE duplication and PNC duplication) have two Tone-Clock circuit packs associated with the PPN, as in the High Reliability Option case, and two more Tone-Clock circuit packs for each EPN. For the EPN, these are in carriers A and B. As in the previous case, one Tone-Clock in each Port Network is active, supplying system clocks and tones, and the other is in standby mode.

Tone-Clock Interchange Strategy

The Tone-Clock circuit pack interchanges are controlled both by manual intervention and by maintenance software strategies.

The manual interchange strategy for Tone-Clock circuit packs differs slightly between the PPN and any EPNs on a system.

Manual PPN Tone-Clock Interchange

In a PPN with more than one Tone-Clock circuit pack, the intention is to assure that the one considered most healthy is active at any given time. *This is independent of the SPE Duplication strategy*, in the sense that the active Tone-Clock circuit pack need not change with an interchange of SPE carriers. Rather, except for the effect of the manual intervention discussed earlier, Tone-Clock interchanges occur only as a result of changes in the health of Tone-Clock circuit packs, as perceived by maintenance software. When both Tone-Clock circuit packs are equally healthy, no preference is given to one over the other, regardless of which SPE carrier is active.

It is possible to manually control Tone-Clock interchanges in three ways.

1. The **standby** Tone-Clock circuit pack may be made unavailable for most purposes by using the **busyout tone-clock PC** command. Such a Tone-Clock may not be selected with console commands, nor with normal maintenance software activities, until it has been made available again with the **restore tone-clock PC** command.

   NOTE:
   busyout tone-clock is not allowed for active Tone-Clock circuit packs.

2. The SPE processor lock switches may be used to force a particular SPE to be active. *This method overrides all other Tone-Clock interchange controls*. If there is a Tone-Clock circuit pack in the same carrier as the active SPE, it will become active, regardless of its health. If the Tone-Clock circuit pack in the selected SPE was in the *busyout* state (see item 1 above), it will automatically be released and made active. While the lock switches are set for a particular carrier, *no manual intervention or software error detection* will cause an interchange of Tone-Clocks; the Tone-Clock circuit pack in the standby SPE carrier can never become active. If there is no Tone-Clock circuit pack in the selected SPE at the time the switches are set, but one is later installed, the system will interchange to it regardless of its health. If the Tone-Clock circuit pack is removed from an SPE while the switches are set, *no interchange will occur*; the system will have no active tone-clock. When the lock switches are restored to the neutral position, a tone clock interchange will occur only if the standby Tone-Clock circuit pack is healthier than the active one.

3. A particular Tone-Clock circuit pack can be made active by issuing the **set tone-clock PC [override]** command. If the Tone-Clock to be made active is less healthy than the currently active one, no interchange will occur unless the **override** option is specified; without it a message will inform the user that it is required.

   Once a Tone-Clock circuit pack is made active by the **set tone-clock PC** command, it will stay active until either the **set tone-clock PC** command is issued again to make the other circuit pack active, or until a fault occurs in the active Tone-Clock circuit pack, which causes the system to interchange Tone-Clocks.

Manual EPN Tone-Clock Interchange

In an EPN with duplicated Tone-Clock circuit packs, one circuit pack is always *preferred* over the other. This is the Tone-Clock circuit pack in carrier **A**. The intention is that the preferred circuit pack be active whenever it is healthy. Once a failing preferred Tone-Clock circuit pack has been replaced or repaired, the system will make it active as soon as possible.

Control over interchanges for an EPN is accomplished in essentially the same ways as items 1 and 3 in the PPN case above. In addition, when the non-preferred Tone-Clock circuit pack in an EPN is active, and the preferred circuit pack is repaired and proven capable of filling its roles, the system will automatically interchange back to it as soon as possible.

Software Maintenance Interchange

Interchanges may be instigated by software Tone-Clock maintenance in two ways.

1. A scheduled Tone-Clock circuit pack interchange occurs according to the parameters set by the **change system-parameters maintenance** command. This can be disabled or set to run weekly, but the standard (default) situation is for it to occur daily, at the time specified in the system-parameters list for scheduled maintenance to begin. This interchange will be blocked if the lock switches are set, if the non-preferred Tone-Clock circuit pack in an EPN has been selected with the **set tone-clock** command, if the standby Tone-Clock has been set to the busyout state, or if the clock generation capability of the standby Tone-Clock circuit pack is known to be impaired. When this scheduled interchange occurs, the standby Tone-Clock circuit pack becomes active for a period of 20 seconds to test its ability to generate clock signals, and then is returned to standby mode.
2. Unscheduled interchanges occur when on-board Tone-Clock circuit pack maintenance, or ongoing switch maintenance tests of **TONE-BD, TONE-PT**, or **TDM-CLK** uncover failures serious enough to raise any MAJOR or MINOR alarm against the active Tone-Clock circuit pack.

International Settings [G3i V2]

The TN780 Tone-Clock circuit pack uses three firmware configuration parameters for international support [G3i V2]. The following two are automatically set by the software load for the targeted country:

- The circuit pack's country-code (USA, ITALY, AUSTRALIA, etc.)
- The circuit pack's companding mode (mu-Law or A-Law)

The third configuration parameter is used only for Italy (country code: ITALY), and selects whether *new* versus *old* ISPT (Istituto Superiore Poste Telegrafi) tones will be used for dial and confirmation tones. Values for dial confirmation tone can be set independently on the **change system-parameters miscellaneous** form. Whenever such changes are made, the effects are immediately enforced on all TN780 Tone-Clock circuit packs without disrupting tone or timing services.

Italian Tone Settings (New ISPT Value)

Tone	Default	Old ISPT Value
Dial	Continuous	Cadenced
Confirmation	Cadenced	Continuous

In addition the TN780 allows customization of up to six system tones in order to meet specific country needs. These changes are made via the **change system-parameters country-options** form.

The TN2182 allows the same International changes as the TN780 but allows the customization of up to 24 system tones in order to meet specific country needs. These changes are made via the **change system-parameters country-options** form.

How to Replace a Tone-Clock Circuit Pack

Replacing the Tone-Clock circuit pack is a service-disrupting procedure on Port Networks with a single Tone-Clock, because the Tone-Clock circuit pack is always needed to generate clocks for its network. For EPN Tone-Clock replacement where no second Tone-Clock circuit pack exists, only that EPN is affected. When the circuit pack is removed, all calls are dropped immediately, the EPN enters emergency transfer within one minute, and no calls can be set up from or to that EPN. However, if the PPN Tone-Clock is removed for replacement in a Standard Reliability Option system, the System Emergency Transfer feature is activated within milliseconds, and the entire system is disrupted; no calls can be placed, and existing calls are dropped.

When replacing the Tone-Clock circuit pack, always replace it with a comparable Tone-Clock circuit pack for the system. See the following table:

System Type	Tone-Clock Circuit Pack Code
One-port network single-carrier cabinet system without High or Critical Reliability.	TN756, TN768, TN780 TN2182 [G3iV4-386]
One-port network system without High or Critical Reliability (multicarrier cabinet).	TN768, TN780
Two-port network single-carrier cabinet system without High or Critical Reliability.	TN768, TN780 TN2182 [G3iV4-386]
One- or two-port network without High or Critical Reliability.	TN768, TN780 TN2182 [G3iV4-386]

- **TN768**—This is the general purpose Tone-Clock circuit pack for port networks on a G3i switch. It can be used in every situation except as the Master Tone-Clock circuit pack when a Stratum 3 Clock is administered.
- **TN780**—The Stratum 3 Clock feature requires the use of this circuit pack code for the PPN (in both carriers of High and Critical Reliability systems). The Stratum 3 Clock will operate only with this code as the Master Tone-Clock circuit pack. The TN780 circuit pack is upward compatible with the TN768 code, and can be used in any place a TN768 would be allowed. The TN780 is used in many countries outside the U.S. where the TN768 does not provide local tones.
- **TN2182**—This Tone-Clock-Detector may be used anywhere a TN768 or TN780 is used with the exception of configurations requiring Stratum 3 Clock. The TN2182 may be used in all country configurations.

Port Networks with a Single Tone-Clock Circuit Pack

This procedure is destructive.

1. Pull out the defective Tone-Clock circuit pack. This will remove the clocks and cause the system to activate emergency measures:
   - For the PPN Tone-Clock, the system will immediately go into the Emergency Transfer state.
   - For an EPN Tone-Clock, all calls to and from the EPN will drop and the EPN will activate Emergency Transfer within about one minute, but the rest of the system should operate normally.

2. Insert a new Tone-Clock circuit pack. The system will detect the return of the clocks and will automatically recover as follows:
   - If the Tone-Clock circuit pack being replaced is in the Processor Port Network, the system will perform a **reset system 2 (system cold 2 restart)** automatically. First, all red LEDs of the PPN will come on and off wi thin 30 seconds. Then, all red LEDs of any Expansion Port Networks will come on and go off within the next 30 seconds.
   - If the Tone-Clock circuit pack being replaced is in an Expansion Port Network, the system will reset the EPN **(EPN cold restart)** and all the red LEDs of the EPN will come on and go off within 30 seconds.
3. If the red LEDs come on but do not go off within 30 seconds, pull the circuit pack out and reseat it. If the LEDs perform as expected this time, continue with step 6. Otherwise, there may be a problem with the TDM Bus; possibly a bent pin in the Tone-Clock circuit pack slot. Follow the directions in the TDM-BUS maintenance section.
4. If the red LEDs did light, as explained above, then go to Step 6. If the red LEDs do NOT light, as explained above, then go on to Step 5.
5. Restart the affected Port Network:
   - In the PPN, restart the system via the **reset system 2** command.
   - In an EPN, restart the EPN by resetting its Expansion Interface circuit pack via the **reset board** command, using the board address 1a01 for EPN1 and 1a02 for EPN2.

   If this step should fail, follow normal escalation procedures.
6. Test the new Tone-Clock circuit pack to verify that it is functioning properly, using the **test tone-clock PC long** command, and verify that the system is operational by placing several phone calls. Where possible, try calls into, out from, and within the affected Port Network.

   If the system is not operating properly, follow normal escalation procedures.

Port Networks with Two Tone-Clock Circuit Packs:

1. If both Tone-Clock circuit packs in a Port Network need to be replaced, first replace and test the one that is in standby mode. Make sure that it is healthy and active before replacing the second one. Make sure the Tone-Clock circuit pack to be replaced is in Standby Mode by displaying its status via the **status port-network** command or making sure its yellow LED is off.

   The active/standby state of a Tone-Clock circuit pack may also be determined by looking at its LED. A continuously lit red LED on the Tone-Clock circuit pack indicates a reported fault on one or more of the maintenance objects on the circuit pack. Flashing patterns of the yellow and green LEDs correspond to the following service states: **Tone-Clock LED Flashing Codes**

Condition	Tone-Clock Circuit State	Explanation
"flashing yellow" 2.7 seconds on,.3 seconds off	active	An external timing source is being used as a synchronization reference.[1]
"flashing yellow".3 seconds on, 2.7 seconds off	active	The local oscillator on the Tone-Clock circuit pack is being used as a synchronization reference.
"yellow" on continuously	active	The circuit pack has been reset but has not been told which synchronization source to use.
"yellow" LED off	standby	The circuit pack is in standby mode, (neither generating tones nor supplying clocks).
"jingle bells" green and yellow.1 sec on,.2 sec off,.1 sec on,.4 sec off,.4 sec on,.4 sec off	standby	Maintenance software is testing the standby circuit pack (the standby Tone-Clock is providing tones).
"double blink yellow".3 sec on,. 3 sec off,.3 sec on, 2.4 sec off	active	TN2182 has lost all external references and is in holdover mode.
"other green and yellow patterns"	active	Maintenance software is testing the active circuit pack.
random yellow	standby	If the circuit pack is a TN2182, the yellow LED may come on and off intermittently as ETR-PTs on the board are used for tone detection services.

1. For a Tone-Clock in the master port network, the external source is the primary or secondary DS1 source, or a Stratum 3 clock. For a Tone-Clock in a slave port network, the external source is the Expansion Interface circuit pack.

2. If the Tone-Clock circuit pack to be replaced is active, then switch to the other Tone-Clock circuit pack by doing the following:

   - **set tone-clock PC**—where PC is the Standby Tone-Clock circuit pack. Since the system is designed to operate primarily on the preferred tone clock, the set tone-clock PC command should be used to make the preferred tone board active when maintenance activity is completed. There is no preferred tone clock for the PPN, but carrier A is preferred for EPNs.
   - **status system**—verify the Tone-Clock circuit pack switched to the other Tone-Clock circuit pack or check the LEDs. The yellow LED of the new Standby Tone-Clock circuit pack should be off (provided maintenance is not running on it) and the yellow LED of the active Tone-Clock circuit pack should be blinking.

- If the interchange was not successful, the standby Tone-Clock circuit pack may be defective. In particular, if the error message “must use override” is displayed, fix the standby Tone-Clock circuit pack before attempting to replace the active one.

3. If the Tone-Clock circuit pack to be replaced is in the PPN, it is recommended, but not required, that the SPE carrier containing it be locked in standby mode by executing an interchange if necessary, and locking the SPE-Select switches. This protects you from disrupting service in case of inadvertent errors in replacing the circuit pack.

   NOTE:
   If the SPE-Select switches are locked, be sure to release them at the conclusion of the replacement procedure.

4. Pull out the defective Tone-Clock circuit pack. No calls should be affected. If this is a TN2182 circuit pack, some ETR-PTs may be in use and removal of the pack will affect some individual users. It may be less disruptive to busyout the standby TN2182 before removing it.
5. Insert a new Tone-Clock circuit pack of the appropriate code in the same slot where the defective Tone-Clock circuit pack was removed.
6. Test the new Tone-Clock circuit pack via the **test tone-clock PC** command to make sure it is functioning properly. If the Tone-Clock circuit pack is being replaced due to loss of clocks, the Clock Health Inquiry (#46) will still report a failure, proceed with the next step.
7. To verify that the new Tone-Clock circuit pack is able to generate clocks for the system, switch to the new Tone-Clock circuit pack via the **set tone-clock PC override** command, and execute **test tone-clock PC**. (In a PPN, the SPE-Select switches must be in the auto position.)

   CAUTION:
   If the new Tone-Clock circuit pack is not able to generate system clocks, this procedure becomes destructive. The system will detect a loss of clock and recover accordingly.

   In this case if the Tone-Clock circuit pack being replaced is in the PPN the system will perform a reset system 2 (cold 2 restart) automatically. If the Tone-Clock circuit pack being replaced is in an EPN, the system will reset the EPN (EPN cold restart). After either type of restart, the faulty Tone-Clock circuit pack will be in standby mode. Since the replacement procedure was not successful, follow normal escalation procedures. **If the new Tone-Clock circuit pack is able to generate system clocks, there will be no system disruption.**

8. Place several phone calls.
9. After replacing a Tone-Clock circuit pack in an SPE, if the SPE lock switches were set during the procedure, they should be released. Additionally, after repairs in an EPN, the **set tone-clock PC** command should be used if required to make the preferred Tone-Clock circuit pack active.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-555. Tone-Clock Circuit Pack Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test tone-clock PC sh
1(a)	0	Circuit pack removed or SAKI Sanity Test (#53)	MINOR	ON	
18(b)	0	busyout tone-clock PC	WARNING	OFF	release tone-clock PC
23(c)	0	None	WARNING	OFF	
125(d)		None	MINOR	ON	
126(e)		None	MINOR	ON	
257	65535	Control Channel Test (#52)	MINOR	ON	test tone-clock PC r 20
257(f)	Any	None			
513(g)	Any	None			
769(h)	4358	None			
1025(i)	4363	NPE Audit Test (50)			test tone-clock PC sh
1538(j)	Any	None	MINOR	ON	
2049(k)	0	Clock Health Inquiry Test (#46)	MAJOR	ON	set tone-clock PC override
2305(k)	0	Clock Health Inquiry Test (#46)	MAJOR	ON	set tone-clock PC override
2561(l)	Any	None	MAJOR	ON	
3329(m)	0	None	MINOR/ WARNING[2]	OFF	set tone-clock PC
3840(n)	Any	None			
3848(o)	0	Clock Health Inquiry Test (#46)			set tone-clock PC override
3872(p)	0	None			set tone-clock PC override
3999 (q)	Any	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to Warning alarms based on the value used in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. Error Type 1—This error indicates the circuit pack totally stopped functioning or it was physically removed from the system.

NOTE:
The alarm is logged approximately 11 minutes after the circuit pack is removed/SAKI Sanity Test (#53) fails.

If the circuit pack is not present in the system, insert a circuit pack in the slot indicated by the error to resolve the error.

If the circuit pack is present in the system, it is faulty and must be replaced. See "How to Replace a Tone-Clock Circuit Pack'' on page 6-1159.

If the faulty circuit pack is in standby mode, a MINOR alarm is raised, but no other system action is taken. If the circuit pack is the active Tone-Clock, further effects of this error depend on the Reliability Option for the switch.

Table 6-556. Effect of Error Type 1 on an Active Tone-Clock Circuit Pack

	Location of Tone-Clock Circuit Pack	
Reliability Option	**PPN**	**EPN**
Standard	System Emergency Transfer (entire system affected)	Emergency Transfer in the affected EPN
High	Interchange to standby Tone-Clock in the PPN	Emergency Transfer in the affected EPN
Critical	Interchange to standby Tone-Clock in the PPN	Interchange to standby Tone-Clock in the affected EPN

If an interchange is attempted and the system is unable to activate the standby Tone-Clock, Emergency Transfer is activated. If the problem is in the PPN the entire system is affected. Otherwise only the EPN in question is affected. When this happens, both circuit packs are faulty and must be replaced. See the preceding section, "How to Replace a Tone-Clock Circuit Pack''.

If a successful interchange occurs in response to a failure of the active Tone-Clock, or if a standby Tone-Clock fails, the faulty Tone-Clock should be replaced.

b. Error Type 18—The indicated Tone-Clock circuit pack has been made unavailable via the **busyout tone-clock PC** command. This error applies only to High or Critical Reliability systems (an active Tone-Clock may not be busied out). To resolve this error, execute **release tone-clock PC**.

c. Error Type 23—The circuit pack has been logically administered but not physically installed. Installing the circuit pack will resolve the alarm.

d. Error Type 125—A wrong circuit pack is inserted in the slot where this circuit pack is logically administered. To resolve this problem, either remove the wrong circuit pack and insert the logically administered circuit pack OR use the **change circuit-pack** command to readminister this slot to match the circuit pack inserted.

e. Error Type 126—The port network specified in the PORT field of the error log entry booted up without a Tone-Clock circuit pack, or with a one that cannot communicate at all with the system. The error is logged five minutes after the port network is restarted. If no circuit pack is present, install one of the proper code. If there is a circuit pack present, replace it. See ''How to Replace a Tone-Clock Circuit Pack'' on page 6-1159. If replacement does not solve the problem, follow normal escalation procedures.

f. Error Type 257—This error indicates transient communication problems with this circuit pack. This error is not service-affecting and no action is required.

g. Error Type 513—This circuit pack has an on-board hardware failure. Replace the circuit pack using the procedure described in p ''How to Replace a Tone-Clock Circuit Pack'' on page 6-1159.

h. Error Type 769—This error can be ignored, but look for other errors on this circuit pack.

i. Error Type 1025—This error is not service-affecting and no action is required.

j. Error Type 1538—The circuit pack was taken out of service because of an excessive rate of uplink messages. Use **test tone-clock PC long** to reset the circuit pack and put it back into service. If the command is not successful, replace the circuit pack using the procedure described in ''How to Replace a Tone-Clock Circuit Pack'' on page 6-1159. If the alarmed circuit pack is the active Tone-Clock of a duplicated pair, first interchange Tone-Clocks via the **set tone-clock PC** command to avoid a service outage. If the error occurs again within 15 minutes, follow normal escalation procedures.

k. Error Type 2049 or 2305—These errors indicate the loss of one or more clock signals from the reported Tone-Clock circuit pack, which was active at the time of the error. The effect of any of these errors is described in the table for error type 1. Diagnosis of the problem is the same for all four error types, with the exception noted below.

    1. Examine the Hardware Error Log for errors reported against circuit packs in the same Port Network, especially TDM-CLK, TONE-BD, DUPINT, SW-CTL, and EXP-INTF. Follow the repair or replacement procedures indicated for any such errors found.

2. If the error is not corrected by resolving errors found in step 1, the Tone-Clock circuit pack should be replaced. See ''How to Replace a Tone-Clock Circuit Pack'' on page 6-1159.

   NOTE:
   Replacing the circuit pack and retesting it with the **test tone-clock** command is not adequate to retire this alarm and return the Tone-Clock Circuit Pack to full service; the Clock Health Inquiry test (#46) will continue to fail. Because the ability to generate clocks was considered lost, once any repairs have been made it is necessary to execute the **set tone-clock PC override** command, forcing the circuit pack to become active. If the problem has not actually been corrected, this action may cause a disruption in service for active digital facilities users.

3. If error 2305 or 3848 persists, all clock signals from the indicated board were lost. If the reported Tone-Clock circuit pack is in a Port Network with duplicated Tone-Clocks, the problem may lie with the circuit pack responsible for selecting the active Tone-Clock circuit pack (the *t/c selector*).

   - For a PPN, the t/c selector is the DUPINT circuit pack on carrier A.
   - For an EPN, the t/c selector is the active EXP-INTF circuit pack that is connected to the PPN. This is EXP-INTF 2A01 or 2B02 for EPN1 and 3A01 or 3B02 for EPN2.

   The t/c selector circuit pack of interest is the one which was active at the time the error was logged. This is the currently active t/c selector unless there has been an SPE interchange for PPN problem, or an EXP-INTF link switch for EPN problem, In order to determine whether an interchange has occurred since the TONE-BD error, examine the **display initcauses** log for SPE interchanges, and EXP-LNK entries in the hardware error log for expansion link interchanges.

   If the t/c selector circuit pack was not replaced as part of the previous step, replace it now. Follow procedures described in "Replacing Defective SPE Circuit Packs" in Chapter 6, "Reliability Systems: A Maintenance Aid" for the DUPINT circuit pack, or in the EXP-INTF section of this chapter for the Expansion Interface.

4. If the error has not been corrected at this point, there is a problem with the TDM Bus within the Port Network containing the reported Tone-Clock circuit pack. This may include TDM Bus intercarrier cables, Bus terminators, bent pins on the backplane, and errors on any circuit pack plugged into the same Port Network. Refer to the TDM-BUS section.

5. If the problem persists, follow normal escalation procedures.

l. Error Type 2561—This error indicates that a Tone-Clock circuit pack, with a different circuit pack code as required for this system, has been inserted in the port slot as shown in the Hardware Error Log. To resolve this error, refer to "How to Replace a Tone-Clock Circuit Pack'' on page 6-1159 for an appropriate circuit pack code and replace the Tone-Clock circuit pack according to the procedures indicated for this system. The meanings of the aux data values are as follows:

1001	A TN756 Tone-Clock circuit pack is in the PPN of a one port network system without High or Critical Reliability (Multicarrier Cabinet).
1002	A TN756 Tone-Clock circuit pack is in the EPN of a one port network system without High or Critical Reliability (Multicarrier Cabinet).
1003	Either a TN741 or TN714 Tone-Clock circuit pack (instead of a TN768, TN780 or TN2182) is in a one port network system without High or Critical Reliability (Multicarrier Cabinet).
1004	Either a TN741 or TN714 Tone-Clock circuit pack (instead of a TN768, TN780 or TN2182) is in a High or Critical Reliability system.
1005	Same as for aux value 1004.

m. Error Type 3329—The system attempted but failed to interchange Tone-Clock circuit packs. (This error occurs only in Port Networks with duplicated Tone-Clocks.) The fault may lie in the standby Tone-Clock or in the circuit pack that controls selection of the active Tone-Clock (the *t/c selector*). The goal of the following procedure is to ensure that both Tone-Clocks can be interchanged into while either t/c-selector circuit pack is active.

1. Examine the Error Log for errors reported against circuit packs in the same Port Network, paying special attention to TDM-CLK, TONE-BD, DUPINT, SW-CTL, and EXP-INTF. Follow the procedures indicated for any such errors found. After eliminating the above potential problem sources, proceed with the following steps.

2. Determine which circuit pack was controlling the choice of Tone-Clock at the time the error occurred.

   - For a PPN, the t/c selector is the DUPINT circuit pack on the A-carrier.
   - For an EPN, the t/c selector is the active EXP-INTF circuit pack that is connected to the PPN. This is EXP-INTF 2A01 or 2B02 for EPN1 and 3A01 or 3B02 for EPN2.

The t/c-selector circuit pack of interest is the one which was active at the time the error was logged. An EXP-LNK interchange since the time of the error may have made that circuit pack the current standby. Determine whether an interchange affecting the t/c selector has occurred since the TONE-BD error. When investigation an EPN Tone-Clock, look for EXP-LNK entries in the hardware error log for PNC interchanges, which would affect the EXP-INTF.

3. If the t/c selector has not undergone an interchange since the error occurred, go to the next step. If such an interchange has taken place, interchange back to the formerly active t/c selector. Use the **set expansion-interface** command when investigating an EPN Tone-Clock.) If the interchange attempt fails due to other errors, resolve those problems first.
4. Interchange the Tone-Clock circuit packs using the **set tone-clock PC** command. If the command succeeds, the interchange which previously failed has been accomplished and the problem has been satisfactorily resolved. If it fails, proceed to the next step. (You may want to proceed in any case to definitively test all relevant components.)
5. Interchange the t/c selector using **set expansion-interface** if investigating an EPN. If errors prevent this interchange, resolve them first.
6. Attempt again to interchange Tone-Clocks with the **set tone-clock PC** command.

   — If the Tone-Clock interchange failed for both t/c selectors:

   Replace the standby Tone-Clock circuit pack which could not be interchanged into and return to this step. (See ''How to Replace a Tone-Clock Circuit Pack'' on page 6-1159.) Test the new circuit pack as follows:

   a. Execute the set tone-clock PC command.
   b. Execute a set expansion-interface, if this is an EPN Tone-Clock.
   c. Execute the set tone-clock PC command again.

   If these commands successfully complete, the problem has been resolved.

   — If these commands successfully complete, the problem has been resolved.

   — If the Tone-Clock circuit packs successfully interchange when one EXP-INTF is active, but not when the other one is:

   The t/c-selector circuit pack on the failing side is suspect.

a. Replace the A carrier DUPINT or EXP-INTF board that is active when the Tone-Clock interchange fails. (Follow procedures in “Replacing Defective SPE Circuit Packs” in Chapter 6, “Reliability Systems: A Maintenance Aid” for the DUPINT circuit pack; for the Expansion Interface, see EXP-INTF.)

b. Make sure the new t/c selector is active and execute the set tone-clock PC command.

— If both Tone-Clocks can be interchanged into, and interchanges succeed when either t/c selector is active, the problem has been resolved. If the problem persists after following the above steps, follow normal escalation procedures.

n. Error Type 3840—This error is not service-affecting and can be ignored. It indicates that the circuit pack has received a bad control message from the switch.

o. Error Type 3848—This error indicates that the Tone/Clock circuit pack had a loss of clock. If error 2305 is also logged, see note (j).

p. Error Type 3872—These errors indicate this Tone/Clock circuit pack had a loss of Data Clocks. This error will impact mainly users on station connected to Digital circuit packs. These users could be with out service. If error 2049 is also logged see note (i).

q. Error type 3999 indicates that the circuit pack sent a large number of control channel messages to the switch within a short period of time. If error type 1538 is also present, then the circuit pack was taken out-of-service due to hyperactivity. If error type 1538 is not present, then the circuit pack has not been taken out-of-service, but it has generated 50% of the messages necessary to be considered hyperactive. This may be completely normal during heavy traffic periods. However, if this error type is logged when the circuit pack is being lightly used, it may indicate a problem with the circuit pack or the equipment attached to it.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following tables when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *SAKI Sanity Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Use the **list configuration control** command to find the Tone-Clock Circuit Pack Code of the system. Look for the Short and Long Test Sequences according to the Tone-Clock Circuit Pack Code.

For a system with a TN756 Tone-Clock Circuit Pack:

Table 6-557. TONE-BD System Technician-Demanded Tests (for TN756 Tone-Clock Circuit Pack)

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
SAKI Sanity Test (#53) (a)		X	D
Clock Health Inquiry Test (#46)	X	X	ND
Control Channel Loop Around Test (#52) (a)	X	X	ND
Tone Detection Verification Test (#42) (b)	X	X	ND
Tone Detection Audit/Update Test (#43) (b)	X	X	ND
Tone Generator Crosstalk Test (#90) (b)		X	ND
Tone Generator Transmission Test (#40) (b)	X	X	ND
Tone Generator Audit/Update (#41) (b)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Notes:

a. Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for descriptions of these tests.

b. Refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175 for descriptions of these tests.

***For a system with a TN768, TN780 or TN2182 Tone-Clock Circuit Pack*:**

Table 6-558. TONE-BD System Technician-Demanded Tests (for TN768, TN780, or TN2182 Tone-Clock Circuit Pack)

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
SAKI Reset Test (#53) (a)		X	
Clock Health Inquiry Test (#46)	X	X	
Control Channel Loop Around Test (#52) (a)	X	X	
Tone Generator Crosstalk Test (#90) (b)		X	
Tone Generator Transmission Test (#40) (b)	X	X	
Tone Generator Audit/Update (#41) (b)	X	X	
TDM Bus Clock Circuit Status Inquiry Test (#148) (c)	X	X	
TDM Bus Clock Slip Inquiry (#149) (c) (e)	X	X	
TDM Bus Clock PPM Inquiry Test (#150) (c)	X	X	
TDM Bus Clock Parameter Update Test (#151) (c)	X	X	
Board Type Check Test (#574) (c)	X	X	
Standby Reference Health Check Test (#651) (c,d)		X	

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Notes:

a. Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for descriptions of these tests.

b. Refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175 for descriptions of these tests.

c. Refer to ''TDM-CLK (TDM Bus Clock)'' on page 6-1104 for descriptions of these tests.

d. This test runs only on the standby Tone-Clock circuit pack in a Port Network with duplicated Tone-Clocks (High or Critical Reliability systems). The circuit pack must be a TN780 with firmware version 2 or above or a TN2182.

Clock Health Inquiry Test (#46)

This inquiry reads special data stored in memory to determine if this Tone-Clock circuit pack had a loss of any of three clock types:

- SYSCLK
- SYSFM
- SYSDCLK

If this data indicates this Tone-Clock circuit pack had a loss of any of these clocks, the inquiry reports FAIL. In addition, if TDM-CLK error 1 is at threshold, this test will FAIL. TDM-CLK error 1 indicates a suspect clock is at the edge of its specified frequency. If the circuit pack did not have a loss of clock or TDM-CLK error 1 at threshold, the inquiry reports PASS.

This is not really a test, in the sense that it simply reports status held by the system, and does not generate new information or raise alarms. If this test fails with no error code, there is at least one Major alarm against a Tone-Clock circuit pack. If this test fails with an error code of 1, there is at least one Minor off-board alarm against a TDM-CLK.

Table 6-559. TEST #46 Clock Health Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 11-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, follow normal escalation procedures.
none	FAIL	This Tone-Clock circuit pack had an apparent loss of clock. One or more of error types 2049, 2305, 3834, and 3872 will appear in the error log. Correct the problem according to the appropriate error log entries. Once this test fails, the only way to make it pass, and to retire the associated alarm, is to repair the problem and to execute the **set tone-clock PC override** command against the indicated Tone-Clock circuit pack. **NOTE:** If power is removed from a carrier in a duplicated system, and that SPE has the active TONE-CLK, a MAJOR alarm is raised for the TONE-BD. The TONE-BD will be out of service and when running Test 46 (Clock Health Test) it will fail, indicating a loss of any of these three clocks, SYSCLK, SYSFM, and SYSDCLK. To restore the TONE-BD to service you must execute the **set tone spe health-override** command.

Continued on next page

Table 6-559. TEST #46 Clock Health Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	FAIL	This Tone-Clock circuit pack is suspect of having a clock at the edge of its specified frequency. A Tone-Clock circuit pack with this problem can cause Expansion Interface circuit packs to go out-of-frame or report no neighbor conditions, thus causing EPNs to go down 1. Replace the Tone-Clock circuit pack identified in the error log. Refer to ''How to Replace a Tone-Clock Circuit Pack'' on page 6-1159. 2. If the error persists, follow normal escalation procedures.
	PASS	This Tone-Clock circuit pack has not reported a loss of clock.

TONE-PT (Tone Generator)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
TONE-PT	MAJOR	test tone-clock PC sh	Tone Generator
TONE-PT	MINOR	test tone-clock PC sh	Tone Generator
TONE-PT	WARNING	release tone-clock PC sh	Tone Generator

The tone generator resides on the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack and provides all system tones such as dial tone, busy tone, and so on. If a tone generator fails, system may not have tones (see the Tone Generator Transmission Test #40). For instance, a user may go off-hook and hear no dial tone. The system will be able to process certain type of calls (that is, internal calls will succeed while outgoing calls will not).

The TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack also provides the clocks for the system and can serve as the synchronization reference. Therefore, when resolving alarms on the Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack, refer to ''TDM-CLK (TDM Bus Clock)'' on page 6-1104 and ''SYNC (Synchronization)'' on page 6-1039 as well as to ''PR-TN-BD (TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock)'' on page 6-973.

When replacing the Tone Clock (as part of the TN2314 Processor circuit pack), always follow the procedures for replacing the TN2314 Processor circuit pack.

WARNING:

When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-560. Tone Generator Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test tone-clock PC r 1
1(a)	17664	Tone Generator Audit/ Update Test (#41)	MAJOR	ON	test tone-clock PC r 2
769(b)	Any	Transmission Test (#40)	MAJOR	ON	test tone-clock PC r 3
1025(c)		Crosstalk Test (#90)	MAJOR	ON	test tone-clock PC l r 2
1281(d)	Any	Tone Generator Audit/ Update Test (#41)	MINOR	OFF	test tone-clock PC r 3

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. Error Type: 1 - A failure in the tone generation facility on the TN2314 circuit pack has been detected. Replace the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack.

WARNING:
When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.

b. Error Type: 769 - Infrequent errors, at a rate which does not bring up an alarm, probably do not affect service, unless there are customer complaints of no tones, or incorrect tones which cannot be explained in any other way. However, if an alarm is raised because this error is being repeatedly logged, then the circuit pack should be replaced.

c. Error Type: 1025 - Timeslot Crosstalk Test failure. If a tone applied to one timeslot is inaudible, or is audible on another, it is reported by incrementing this counter and a MAJOR alarm is raised. Replace the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack.

d. Error Type: 1281 - If the system-parameters country-options translation requires a TN2314 and the circuit pack is not a TN2314 this counter is incremented. Install the correct circuit pack.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following tables when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *SAKI Sanity Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Use the **list configuration control** command to find the Tone-Clock Circuit Pack Code of the system. Then look for the Short and Long Test Sequences according to the Tone-Clock Circuit Pack Code.

For a system with a TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock Circuit Pack:

Table 6-561. TONE-PT System Technician-Generated Tests (for TN2314 systems)

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Tone Generator Crosstalk Test (#90)		X	ND
Tone Generator Transmission Test (#40)	X	X	ND
Tone Generator Audit/Update Test (#41)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Tone Generator Transmission Test (#40)

The purpose of this test is to verify that the tone generation hardware on the tone-clock circuit pack is capable of generating a subset of system tones and a set of test tones. This test does not verify all system tones the tone generator produces during normal system operation.

The test is performed in two parts. For the first part, the Tone Generator is told to generate the touch-tone digits. The digits are received and checked by a Tone Detector touch-tone detector. If any of the digits fail, the test is repeated using a touch-tone detector in another Tone Detector circuit pack if available.

For the second part, the Tone Generator is told to generate call progress tones that are detected and identified by a tone detector. These tones are:

- 440 Hz
- 2225 Hz
- Digital Count

The tone generator is then told to generate a sequence of test tones whose output levels are measured by a tone detector. These tones are:

- 404 Hz at 0 dB
- 1004 Hz at -16 dB
- 1004 Hz at 0 dB
- 2804 Hz at 0 dB

A Tone Detector general purpose tone detector listens for the tones and measures the quality of the tone. If any of the measured values are not within limits, the test is repeated using a general purpose tone detector in a different Tone Detector circuit pack. If the values are still out of the limits, the test will fail.

For all the failure cases of Test #40, do the following:

1. Check that all Tone Detector circuit packs have the same companding mode as that administered for the system. Correct the situation if there is a mismatch.
2. Run the long test sequence: **test tone-clock PC long repeat 1**.
3. If the problem persists, replace the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack by following the steps for replacing the TN2314 Processor circuit pack.

WARNING:

When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.

Table 6-562. TEST #40 Tone Generator Transmission Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None	ABORT	The system was not able to allocate all the resources needed for this test or there was an Internal System Error.
1	ABORT	The system could not allocate all the resources needed to test the DTMF tones.
1001	ABORT	The system was not able to put the tone generation facility in the appropriate mode to test it.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test connection. This can happen when the system is heavily loaded. If the system is not heavily loaded, then test the TDM Bus via the **test tdm port-network PN#** command. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 for details. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test connection. This can happen when the system is heavily loaded or there is not a Tone Detector circuit pack in the port network where this test is being executed. 1. Make sure there is a Tone Detector circuit pack installed. 2. Allow approximately 1 minute for Tone Detector maintenance to run on the newly inserted Tone Detector circuit pack. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1022	ABORT	Tone detection for the system is administered as wide broadband (tone detection mode 5), and the Tone Detector used for this test was not a TN744. GPTD ports on other types of Tone Detector circuit packs are taken out of service since they cannot provide the administered function. 1. Change the tone-detection mode administered on the system-parameters country-options form. Or 2. Remove all non-TN744 circuit packs from the system.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-562. TEST #40 Tone Generator Transmission Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1 (a)	FAIL	DTMF generation failed for the tone generator.
105 (a)	FAIL	Generation of 440-Hz failed.
109 (a)	FAIL	Generation of 2225-Hz failed.
110 (b)	FAIL	Generation of 404-Hz level invalid.
111 (b)	FAIL	Generation of 1004-Hz low level invalid.
112 (b)	FAIL	Generation of 1004-Hz high level invalid.
113 (b)	FAIL	Generation of 2804-Hz level invalid.
115 (b,c)	FAIL	Generation of digital count sequence invalid.
120 (a)	FAIL	Generation of quiet tone failed.
1044 (a)	FAIL	DTMF generation failed to generate Digit 1 for the standby tone generator.
1045 (a)	FAIL	DTMF generation failed to generate Digit 5 for the standby tone generator.
1046 (a)	FAIL	DTMF generation failed to generate Digit 9 for the standby tone generator.
1047 (a)	FAIL	DTMF generation failed to generate Digit D for the standby tone generator.
	PASS	The tone generation facility is able to generate and transmit all the tones.

Notes:

Replacing the circuit pack is a service disrupting procedure. The test should be run several times with more than one failure before the replacement policy specified in the following notes is executed.

a. All the failure error codes marked with (a) will affect users. When the tone generation facility fails, replace the faulty Tone-Clock promptly. See warning below.

b. All the failure error codes marked with (b) are almost transparent to the user. Users may or may not hear any noisy tones. This type of failure affects other MOs. Maintenance may not be able to run on other objects which use the tone generation facility (that is, Tone Detector Circuit Pack maintenance). In this case, the Tone-Clock circuit pack can be replaced as suitable to the customer.

c. Error code 115 may also be caused by TDM Bus corruption. This normally means a physical problem with bent backplane pins, TDM/LAN Bus cabling, or TDM/LAN Bus terminators. Such physical problems should especially be suspected if board replacement or other physical activity has occurred just before this error is observed.

   Use **display errors** to look for errors on other circuit packs in the carriers of the same Port Network as the Tone-Clock. If any are found, they should be resolved if possible, and the Tone-Clock retested. If this does not clear the problem, the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack should be replaced and the new one tested. If the problem persists, follow instructions for TDM Bus maintenance in this manual.

WARNING:

When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3, DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.

Tone Generator Update/Audit Test (#41)

The tone generation facility is refreshed with all the time slot tone information. This test also triggers in-line error messages the TN2314 Processor/Tone-Clock circuit pack generates when it detects problems by itself.

A check is also made between the type of tone-clock being tested and the type of tone-clock needed based on system administration. The administration on the system-parameters country-options form requires a TN2314 circuit pack.

Table 6-563. TEST #41 Tone Generator Update/Audit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
none	ABORT	The system was not able to allocate all the resources needed for this test.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. Retry the command at 1 minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	FAIL	The system requires a TN2314 processor/tone-clock to support the currently administered country-options tone generation parameters. 1. Check the administration on the system-parameters country-option form. Specifically, the Base Tone Generation Set on page 1 and any custom tone administration beginning on page 2. 2. Replace existing tone-clock circuit packs with a TN2314 processor/tone-clock. **WARNING:** *When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to “Obtaining a License File” in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.*

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Table 6-563. TEST #41 Tone Generator Update/Audit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2	FAIL	The system requires TN2314 processor/tone-clock to support the currently administered country-options tone generation parameters. 1. Check the administration on the system-parameters country-option form. Specifically, the Base Tone Generation Set on page 1 and any custom tone administration beginning on page 2. 2. Replace existing tone-clock circuit pack with a TN2314 processor/tone-clock. **WARNING:** *When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.*
	PASS	The tone generation facility has been successfully refreshed with its time-slot translation and system administration is consistent with this type of tone-clock. 1. Display the Hardware Error Log via the **display errors** command to make sure this circuit pack did not generate new errors.

Tone Generator Crosstalk Test (#90)

This test checks the ability of the Tone Generator to talk on a specific time slot. The other idle time slots are checked to make sure the Tone Generator put the tone on only the specified time slot.

Table 6-564. TEST #90 Tone Generator Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None	ABORT	Internal System Error
1001	ABORT	The system was not able to put the tone generation facility in the appropriate mode to test it. Retry the command at 1 minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test connection. This can happen when the system is heavily loaded. If the system is not heavily loaded, then test the TDM-BUS via the **test tdm port-network PN#** command. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 for details.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The Tone Generator could be defective. 1. Test the Tone-Clock again via the **test tone-clock PC** command 2. If the test fails again, look at the Hardware Error Log for Tone Detector circuit pack errors. 3. If there are Tone Detector circuit pack errors, refer to Tone Detector Maintenance documentation (''DTMR-PT [Dual Tone Multifrequency Port (TTR)]'' on page 6-562, ''GPTD-PT [General Purpose Tone Detector Port (CPTR)]'' on page 6-618, CLAS-PT, and ''ETR-PT (Enhanced Tone Receiver Port)'' on page 6-593) to resolve these errors first. 4. If there are no Tone Detector circuit pack errors, then the TN2314 processor/Tone-Clock pack should be replaced. **WARNING:** *When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System and Avaya IP600 Internet Protocol Communications Server Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-109). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.*
	PASS	The tone generation facility is able to put tones out.

TRANS-STO (Translation Storage)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
TRAN-STO	MAJOR[1]	test translation-store	Translation Store
TRAN-STO	MINOR	test translation-store long	Translation Store
TRAN-STO	WARNING	test translation-store short	Translation Store

1. The "MAJOR" alarm occurs only at power-up time or on a Reset System 3 or 5 when the switch cannot load any translations.

This maintenance object, Translation-Store (TRANS-STO) supports maintenance testing of translation files stored on the hard disk. Maintenance actions concerning (TRANS-STO) are associated with maintaining translation file integrity and checking for translation read and write (save) errors.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-565. TRAN-STO Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test translation-store
1281(a)	Any	Translation File Data Integrity Test (#694)	MINOR	OFF	test translation-store long
3329(b)	any	None	MINOR/ MAJOR (SUPER)	OFF	
3841(c)	Any	Save Translation	MINOR	OFF	save translation
3842(d)	Any	Save Translation	MINOR	OFF	save translation

1. Indicates that an alarm was raised but that the associated error could not be entered into the hardware error log due to a momentary overload condition. Run the short test and refer to the appropriate test description for tests that fail.

Notes:

a. Error-Type:1281. Translation file data integrity test. The translations file test detected a checksum error on the translation file during the read operation. The hard drive can no longer hold the written data. Enter the save translation command to restore the translations. Then, run the test translation-store long command to clear the alarm. If the error occurs repeatedly, restore the translation file and then do a warm reset on the system.

b. Error-Type 3329. There was an error while translations were being loaded. The relevant alarm occurs at power-up or on a Reset System 3 or 5 if the switch cannot load translations.

   In a standard system, the alarm invokes Emergency Transfer.

c. Error-Type 3841. Save Translation. The error indicates that the translation file cannot be saved to the hard disk. This indicates that the file is possibly being accessed by another application. Allow between 30 seconds to a minute before attempting to save translation again. If the error continues, perform a warm restart on the system.

d. Error-Type 3842. Save Translation error. This error indicates a system error when saving translation. Attempt to save translation again after a 30 second to 1 minute interval. Enter test trans store clear to clear the alarm. If error continues, perform a warm restart.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below. By clearing error codes associated with the *Translation File Data Integrity Test* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-566. System Technician-Demanded Tests: TRANS-STO

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	Reset Board Sequence	D/ND[1]
Translation File Data Integrity Test (#694)	X	X		ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Translation File Data Integrity Test (#694)

This test is nondestructive.

This test, verifies the integrity of the translation file stored on the hard drive by reading the translation file stored on disk and then performing checksum error checking. The calculated checksum value is compared with the recorded checksum value in the translation file. If these two values are different, this indicates that the translation file is corrupted.

Note: This file data integrity test consists of two copies of the translation file. It performs a checksum on each copy of the translation file and returns the good copy of the file to be accessed. If and only if both copies of translation files have detected an error during the translation test will it generate an alarm and error.

When restoring or backing up translation files, both copies of the translation must be backed up.

Table 6-567. TEST #694 Translation File Data Integrity Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2012 2106 2114	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2013 2100 none	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
Any	FAIL	A checksum error is detected in the translation file. 1. Enter the **save translation** command, and verify that translations can be successfully saved onto the hard disk. 2. Rerun the test. 3. If the test fails again, restore the translation file, and repeat Steps 1 and 2. [See Installation Manual, Chapter 3, “Backup and Restore”.
	PASS	No checksum error is found in the translation file.

TSC-ADM (Administered Temporary Signaling Connections)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
TSC-ADM	none	none	Administered Temporary Signaling Connections
TSC-ADM	none	none	Administered Temporary Signaling Connections

No alarms are generated for the TSC-ADM (Administered Temporary Signaling Connections) MO. Due to the unusual length of the full name of this MO (that is, Administered Temporary Signaling Connections), the abbreviation Administered TSC is used often in this Maintenance documentation.

In general, administered temporary signaling connections provide a path through ISDN-PRI switches for supplementary D-channel messages. ISDN-PRI applications [that is, Distributed Communications System (DCS)] use temporary signaling connections to exchange user information across an ISDN-PRI network. What makes Administered Temporary Signaling Connection unique is that these particular Temporary Signaling Connections stay active for an extended period time (that is, similar to a permanent data connection). These ADM Temporary Signaling Connections are used for DCS features that require a NCATSC, and the ADM TSC serves as the logical channel function in a DCS network.

A Non-Call Associated Temporary Signaling Connection (NCATSC) is a virtual connection established within a D-channel. The NCATSC connection provides user to user service by exchanging USER INFORMATION messages through the virtual connection in a D-channel without associating any B-channel connections.

An *Administered TSC* is a special NCA Administered TSC defined for the DCS over the ISDN-PRI D-channel application of G3iV1.1-286 or G3iV2-386. The Administered TSC connection is a special type of NCATSC that has an administratively defined endpoint and is established for an extended period of time.

There are two types of ADMTSCs:

- Permanent

  TSCs are established by the originating PBX (that is *Near-end* ADM TSC) or by the terminating PBX (that is, *Far-end* ADM TSC). Once these ADMTSCs are established, they remain active.

- As-Needed

  TSCs are established on an as-needed basis. In this case, the ADMTSC is established whenever it is needed, and not before.

ADMTSC maintenance provides a strategy to verify that a far-end can respond to an ISDN-PRI USER INFORMATION TSC heartbeat message, thereby indicating that user to user signaling is functioning. In addition, maintenance can retrieve the status of the ADMTSC's connection state.

Since ADMTSCs are administered on a per signaling group basis, the health of an ADMTSC also depends on the state of the D-channel or D-channel pair administered per signaling group. Refer to ''ISDN-SGR (ISDN-PRI Signaling Group)'' on page 6-677 for details on ISDN-PRI NFAS and D-channel Backup maintenance. The two administration commands for ADMTSCs are as follows:

- **add signaling group #**
- **change signaling group #**

The two maintenance commands for ADMTSCs are as follows:

- **test tsc-administered signaling group #[/tsc index]**
- **status tsc-administered signaling group #/tsc index**

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-568. ADM TSC Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
3840-3967(a)	tsc index #	test tsc-administered			

Notes:

a. There is no Test to Clear Value for error types 3840-3967. The error types provide the following additional data that may prove useful when tracking down problems.

This error indicates that a TSC Heartbeat Inquiry Test was run on an Active far-end Administered TSC from the switch. Upon receiving the heartbeat message, the network communicated to the switch that the call reference value is not currently in use on the ISDN interface. As a result, the error was logged. Check the signaling group status of the D-channel or D-channel pair via the **status signaling-group <group>** command for the Administered TSC. Check the status of the Administered TSC via the **status tsc-administered** command. Also check the administration of the Administered TSC on the switch.

This error may only be affecting service for some DCS customers. Upon receipt of this error condition, the switch tears down and re-establishes the ADMTSC within 20 minutes.

b. The port field in the error log contains the signaling group number for TSC-ADM errors.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the following tables when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *TSC Heartbeat Inquiry Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-569. TSC-ADM System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
TSC Heartbeat Inquiry Test (#604)			ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

TSC Heartbeat Inquiry Test(#604)

This test can be invoked by system technician personnel for any ADMTSC administered in the switch. The following table indicates the possible error conditions that might be encountered when the test is invoked. Most of the error conditions do not log an error, but switched services may take some type of recovery action in certain instances.

This test sends a USER INFORMATION TSC heartbeat message inquiry across an Administered TSC to determine if the far-end can respond to a USER INFORMATION TSC heartbeat message.

Table 6-570. TEST #604 TSC Heartbeat Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Reissue the **test tsc-administered** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The Administered TSC does not exist. 1. Display the administration for the Administered TSC. 2. If an Administered TSC is exists, reissue the **test tsc-administered** command.

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Table 6-570. TEST #604 TSC Heartbeat Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1113	ABORT	The D-channel is out-of-service. 1. Refer to the ISDN-LNK (ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port) Maintenance documentation.
1145	ABORT	There is congestion in the network. 1. Issue the **status tsc-administered** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the congestion does not clear, disable and enable the Administered TSC via the **change sig-group <group>** command. To disable the Administered TSC, display the (administration) Signaling Group Form via the **change sig-group <group>** command where **<group>** refers to the number of the signaling group under which the suspect TSC is administered. Change the `Enable` field to **n**. To enable the ADMTSC, change the `Enable` field to **y**. 3. If the congestion still does not clear, check other nodes in the network.
1146	ABORT	The congestion just occurred in the network. 1. Issue the **status tsc-administered** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 2. If congestion does not clear, disable and enable the Administered TSC via the **change sig-group <group>** command. To disable the Administered TSC, display the (administration) Signaling Group Form via the **change sig-group <group>** command where **<group>** refers to the number of the signaling group under which the suspect TSC is administered. Change the `Enable` field to **n**. To enable the ADMTSC, change the `Enable` field to **y**. 3. If congestion still does not clear, check the other nodes in the network.
1147	ABORT	The ADMTSC is being torn down. 1. Issue the **status tsc-administered** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 2. If ADMTSC is still down, disable and enable the ADM TSC via the **change sig-group <group>** command. **NOTE:** To disable the ADMTSC, display the (administration) Signaling Group Form via the **change sig-group <group>** command where **<group>** refers to the number of the signaling group under which the suspect TSC is administered. Change the `Enable` field to **n**. To enable the ADMTSC, change the `Enable` field to **y**. 3. If the ADMTSC is still down, check the other nodes in the network.

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Table 6-570. TEST #604 TSC Heartbeat Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1148	ABORT	The ADMTSC is enabled, but inactive (near-end). 1. Disable and enable the ADMTSC. 2. Reissue the **test tsc-administered** command. 3. If the ADMTSC is still inactive, check the other nodes in the network.
1149	ABORT	The ADMTSC is disabled. 1. Enable the TSC, and see if the status indicates "active." 2. Reissue the **test tsc-administered** command. 3. If the TSC still disabled, remove the ADMTSC from the system.
1181	ABORT	Ran out of ADMTSC resources. 1. Reissue the **test tsc-administered** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times.
1182	ABORT	The BX.25 link is down at the gateway. 1. Disable the ADMTSC. 2. Check the status of the gateway link via the **status link link-no** command. 3. Once the gateway link indicates an "in-service" state, enable the Administered TSC. 4. Reissue the **test tsc-administered** command.
2000	ABORT	The Administered TSC is not responding to a TSC heartbeat inquiry. 1. Retry the **test tsc-administered** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 3 times. 2. If the problem continues to fail, obtain the status of the D-channel or D-channel pair associated with the ADMTSC via the **status sig-group <group>** command. If the D-channel is INS (that is, in-service) and the status of the ADMTSC appears to be active, disable and enable the ADMTSC through administration. **NOTE:** To disable the ADMTSC, display the (administration) Signaling Group Form via the **change sig-group <group>** command where **<group>** refers to the number of the signaling group under which the suspect TSC is administered. Change the `Enable` field to **n**. To enable the ADMTSC, change the `Enable` field to **y**. 3. Reissue the **test tsc-administered** command. 4. If the test fails, check the ADMTSC node on the other side of the network to verify that the ADM TSC is indeed active.

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Table 6-570. TEST #604 TSC Heartbeat Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2012	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Reissue the **test tsc-administered** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	FAIL	The Administered TSC is not active (far-end). 1. Reissue the **test tsc-administered** command. 2. Verify that the Administered TSC node on the other side of the network is active. 3. Disable and enable the Administered TSC. 4. Retry the **test tsc-administered** command.
2	FAIL	Facility IE (Information Element) reject. 1. Check all other nodes in the network, and make sure Administered TSC is active.
	PASS	The Administered TSC responded to a heartbeat.

TTR-LEV (TTR Level)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
TTR-LEV	WARNING	See Note[1]	TTR Level

1. See the "Repair Procedure for the TTR Level Maintenance Object" section.

A TN2314 Tone-Clock/Detector/Call Classifier and the TN744D Call Classifier circuit packs provide touch tone receivers (TTRs or DTMR-PTs) that are devices used to interpret touch tone calling signals and to translate the dual tones into the following valid digits: 0 through 9, *, and #. A Tone Detector circuit pack is a resource shared by all PBX users and also has general purpose tone detector ports (GPTD-PTs) to detect call progress tones, modem answer tones, and transmission test tones. Call Classifier Ports (CLSFY-PTs) have also been added to detect voice or network intercept tones. A Call Classifier Port (CLSFY-PT) can function as either a DTMR-PT or as a GPTD-PT.

When a user places a call from a digital or analog voice terminal on the switch, a TTR is needed to interpret the dual tone multifrequency signals sent from the voice terminal. The TTR is in use until the total number of digits needed is collected or until a time-out occurs. Dial tone is supplied to a user after receipt of an off-hook signal which signifies that a TTR is connected and ready to receive digits. For example, if there are 20 TTRs in the system being used simultaneously by 20 users at a given time, then the 21st user would not receive dial tone until a TTR becomes available. It is for this reason that it is necessary to have sufficient tone detectors in the system to prevent delay in receiving dial tone. The TTR-LEV errors can be used to determine a shortage of tone detectors. Use the **list measurements tone-receiver** command to determine tone detector usage. The minimum threshold values assigned on the Maintenance-Related System Parameters Form for TTRs (DTMR-PTs), CPTRs (GPTD-PTs), and CCRs (CLSFY-PTs) should match the number of touch tone receivers (TTR) and tone detectors (GPTD-PT) in the system. The numbers are 8 CCRs for each Call Classifier Port (TN744D) circuit pack. The threshold values are administered via the **change system-parameters maintenance** command on the Maintenance-Related System Parameters Form. The desired numbers are entered in the “TTR” (DTMR-PT), “CPTR” (GPTD-PT), and “Call Classifier” (CLSFY-PT) fields, respectively.

The TTR Level (Touch Tone Receiver Level) MO is used to represent the following possible events:

1. The total number of General Purpose Tone Detector Ports (GPTD-PTs), [also known as Call Progress Tone Receivers (CPTRs)], currently in service is less than the administered threshold number.
2. The total number of Dual Tone Multifrequency Receiver Ports (DTMR-PTs) [(also known as Touch Tone Receiver (TTRs)], currently in service is less than the administered threshold number.

The TTR Level maintenance performs a monitoring function. When one of the above events occurs, the switch reports it. At this point, the system is still operating properly, but the system capacity is reduced.

The above events can occur if:

1. The threshold number of General Purpose Tone Detector Ports (GPTD-PTs) for service or the threshold number of Dual Tone Multifrequency Receiver Ports (DTMR-PTs) for service is administered incorrectly on a Tone Detector circuit pack.
2. Too many General Purpose Tone Detector Ports (GPTD-PTs) or Dual Tone Multifrequency Receiver Ports (DTMR-PTs) have been taken out-of-service for a Tone Detector circuit pack (that is, the ports have been either busied-out by system technician or maintenance has taken them out-of-service).
3. Too many ports have been taken out-of-service for a Call Classifier circuit pack (that is, the ports have been busied-out by system technician or maintenance has taken them out-of-service).
4. There is an insufficient number of General Purpose Tone Detector Ports (GPTD-PTs) or Dual Tone Multifrequency Receiver Ports (DTMR-PTs) in the system for a Tone Detector circuit pack. Or there is an insufficient number of ports in the system for a Call Classifier circuit pack.

Repair Procedure for the TTR Level Maintenance Object

The following is a step-by-step approach to resolve the TTR Level maintenance alarm.

1. Execute the **display error** command. Determine if the TTR-LEV warning alarm is raised against the GPTD-PT level, the DTMR-PT level, or the CLSFY-PT level. In the Hardware Error Log Table, the error type field of the TTR-LEV MO has a value of 2 for DTMR-PT level, a value of 4 for GPTD-PT level, or a value of 6 for CLSFY-PT level.

   Perform the actions described in Step 2 for the DTMR-PT, the GPTD-PT, or the CLSFY-PT.
2. Issue the **change system-parameters maintenance** command. Check the administered value(s) for TTRs and CPTRs for service on the Tone Detector circuit packs or for CCRs on the Call Classifier Port (CLSFY-PT) circuit pack. If a threshold value is set too high, change it to a lower value via the **change system-parameters maintenance** command and wait one minute for the alarm to clear.
3. Execute the **display error** command. Look for a GPTD-PT, DTMR-PT, or CLSFY-PT that has been busied out. A port that has been busied out has a value of 18 in the error type field of the Hardware Error Log.

For each of the busied-out ports, use the following procedure:

- Determine why the port was busied out.
- If the port can be placed back into service, test the port via the **test port PCSSpp** command.
- If all the tests pass, release the port via the **release port PCSSpp** command. Then wait one minute for the TTR Level alarm to clear.

If this does not clear the TTR Level alarm, proceed to Step 4.

4. Execute the **display alarm** command. Determine the address of the Tone Detector circuit pack which contains the defective (alarmed) GPTD-PT or DTMR-PT.

   Execute the **test board PCSS long rep 3** command where PCSS is the address (that is, port network number, carrier designation, and slot address) of the Tone Detector circuit pack or Call Classifier circuit pack containing the defective (alarmed) GPTD-PT or DTMR-PT.

   If this does not clear the TTR Level alarm, proceed to Step 5.

5. At this point, the only way to clear the alarm is to replace the Tone Detector circuit pack or Call Classifier circuit pack containing the defective (alarmed) GPTD-PT, DTMR-PT or CLSFY-PT.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-571. TTR Level Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1 (a)	1	None			
2 (b)	2		WARNING (See the WARNING message below)	OFF	
3 (c)	3	None			
4 (d)	4		WARNING	OFF	
5 (e)	5	None			
6 (f)	6		WARNING	OFF	
7 (g)	7		MAJOR	OFF	
8 (h)	8		MINOR	OFF	
9 (i)	9		MINOR	OFF	

WARNING:
The Alarm is upgraded to MAJOR if the Base Tone Generator is set to 12 (France).

Notes:

a. Error code 1 does not indicate a current error condition. It indicates that the number of DTMR ports in service was below the administered threshold, but is now equal to or greater than the threshold. These errors are typically generated during boot time or other transitional states when the ports are being brought into service.

b. The total number of DTMR ports currently in service is below the administered threshold. To clear the alarm, refer to the repair procedure described above.

c. Error code 3 does not indicate a current error condition. It indicates that the number of GPTD ports in service was below the administered threshold, but is now equal to or greater than the threshold. These errors are typically generated during boot time or other transitional states when the ports are being brought into service.

d. The total number of GPTD ports currently in service is below the administered threshold. To clear the alarm, refer to the repair procedure describe above.

e. Error code 5 does not indicate a current error condition. It indicates that the number of Call Classifier ports (CLSFY-PT) in service was below the administered threshold, but is now equal to or greater than the threshold. These errors are typically generated during boot time or other transitional states when the ports are being brought into service.

f. The total number of Call Classifier ports currently in service is below the administered threshold. To clear the alarm, refer to the repair procedure described above.

g. There are currently no DTMR ports in service. To clear the alarm, refer to the repair procedure described above.

h. There are currently no GPTD ports in service. To clear the alarm, refer to the repair procedure described above.

i. There are currently no Call Classifier ports in service. To clear the alarm, refer to the repair procedure described above.

UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
UDS1-BD	MAJOR	test board UUCSS sh	UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack
UDS1-BD	MINOR	test board UUCSS l	UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack
UDS1-BD	WARNING	test board UUCSS sh	UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack

1. UU is the universal cabinet number (1 for PPN, 2 - 44 for EPNs). C is the carrier designation (A, B, C, D, or E). SS is the number of the slot in which the circuit pack resides (01 to 21).

The UDS1 Interface circuit pack provides an interface to the DS1 facility.

The maintenance strategy for the TN464F or later UDS1 Interface circuit pack (UDS1-BD) is very similar to the maintenance strategy for the TN767 DS1 Interface circuit pack (DS1-BD). The same commands are used for administering and testing the boards. The differences in maintenance strategy between the boards are due to the UDS1 circuit pack's direct interface to the Packet Bus which is used for ISDN-PRI signaling (ISDN-LNK). While both the TN464F or later and TN767 can support ISDN-PRI B-channels, ISDN-PRI D-channel signaling applications require a TN464F or later UDS1 circuit pack. See the following table for a list of USD1 Interface circuit packs:

Circuit Pack Code	24 Channel	32 Channel	Tie Trunk Signaling	CO Trunk Signaling	DID Trunk Signaling	OPS Line Signaling
TN2242	x	X	x			
TN464C/D/E/F TN464GP	x	x	x	x	x	x (24-ch. only)
TN2464	X	X	X	X	X	X

UDS1 Interface circuit pack Maintenance documentation provides a strategy for maintaining the UDS1 Interface circuit pack. The maintenance strategy deals with logging the in-line errors reported by the UDS1 Interface circuit pack, running tests for error diagnosis and recovery, and raising or clearing maintenance alarms.

The TN464F or later circuit pack combined with an 120A1 CSU Module forms an Enhanced Integrated CSU. The 120A1 CSU Module, when combined with the functionality provided by the TN464F or later hardware and firmware, and switch software, provides functionality equivalent to an external stand-alone ESF T1 CSU. The 120A1 CSU Module connects to the TN464F or later circuit pack on the I/O connector panel on the back of the port carrier. The CSU Module, thus becomes an integrated part of the DEFINITY. system. Throughout the document, the term 120A1 will mean a 120A1 or later suffix CSU Module.

The Enhanced Integrated CSU is for use in the United States of America with 1.544 Mbps DS1 service. For further details on the 120A1 CSU Module see *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 1, Generic 2, and Generic 3 V1 and V2 - Integrated CSU Module Installation and Operation*.

2Mbit Japan trunk (TN2242)

The TN2242 2Mbit, 30-port trunk circuit pack supports Japanese TTC private networking environments. This circuit pack interfaces only with network equipment or other circuit packs of the same model and is incompatible with all other digital trunk circuit packs.

The maintenance strategy for the TN2242 is similar to that of the TN464F or later suffix DS1 interface circuit pack. The TN2242 circuit pack is functionally the same as the TN464F or later (without ICSU) with the following exceptions:

- The Blue Alarm Inquiry Test (#139) always passes for the TN2242
- The **test ds1-loop** command is not executed for the TN2242
- When **reset board** is run on a TN2242, a different initialization message is sent for the local looparound test (Test #135) is executed
- Since an Integrated Channel Service Unit (ICSU) is not supported on this circuit pack, tests associated with an ICSU are not executed,
- Tests associated with new functionality available with the video-enabled TN464F or later are not executed for the TN2242
- Cyclical Redundancy Check (CRC) is not defined for this circuit pack
- The D-Channel can be user-assigned to any port 1 - 30, when the signaling mode is ISDN-PRI
- Wideband is not supported
- Stations (OPS) are not supported

The TN2242 circuit pack also supports specialized versions of CAS (Channel Associated Signaling) and ISDN-PRI signaling that pertain to the TTC private networking environment in Japan.

Upgrading to TN2242

Figure 6-46 shows the hardware connections for public network access in Japan. The upgrade procedure requires removing the JRC (Japan Radio Corporation) external converter.

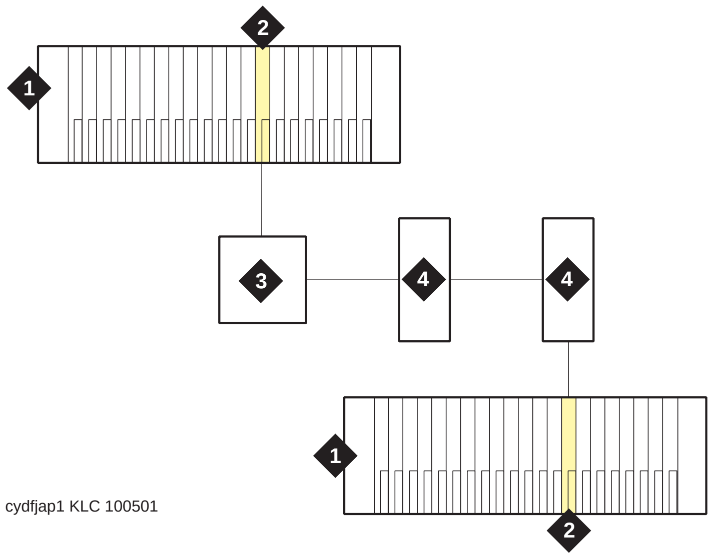

Figure Notes:

1. Communications Server
2. UDS1-BD DS1-CONV circuit pack
(24-trunk digital tie-trunk)
3. JRC (Japan Radio Corporation) external converter
4. TDM facilities

Figure 6-46. Japanese TTC public network connections

Figure 6-47 shows the hardware connections for private network access using the TN2242 circuit pack.

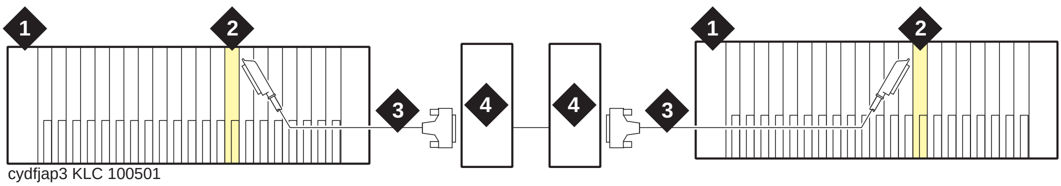

Figure Notes:

1. Communications Server
2. TN2242 2Mbit Japan trunk circuit pack
3. H600-513 cable assembly cable. (See "H600-513 cable pinout").
4. TDM facilities

Figure 6-47. TN2242 Japan trunk TTC private network connections

To upgrade a system to the TN2242 circuit pack:

1. Busyout the UDS1-BD DS1-CONV circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**).
2. Remove the TN464 administration (**change circuit pack, change ds1**, and **change trunk group *n***).
3. Remove the UDS1-BD circuit packs.
4. Remove the JRC (Japan Radio Corporation) external converter and cable.
5. Insert the TN2242 circuit packs.
6. Connect the TN2242 to the TDM with the H600-513 cable assembly.
7. Administer the TN2242 circuit pack (see "Administration").

H600-513 cable pinout

Table 6-572 shows the pinout for the H600-513 cable assembly:

Table 6-572. H600-513 cable assembly pinout

TN2242			TDM	
50-pin connection pin number	Color	Lead Designation	Color	15-pin connection pin number
22	W-BL	Line in +	W-BL	4
23	W-O	Line out -	W-O	9
47	Bl-W	Line in -	Bl-W	11
48	O-W	Line out +	O-W	2

Administration

The TN2242 circuit pack requires board-level translation data. Before administering any ports on the circuit pack, administer the following forms:

- Circuit pack (**change circuit pack**)
- DS1 (**add ds1**)
- Trunk group (**add trunk group *n***)

  Table 6-573 outlines the trunk group administration parameters that are required for this interface to operate successfully in Japan.

Table 6-573. TN2242 administration

Field	Value
Trunk Group form, Page 1	
Trunk Type (in/out)	wink, delay, immed (all permutations)
Trunk Signaling Type	blank
Answer Supervision Timeout	0
Receive Answer Supervision	y
Disconnect Supervision - In?	y
Disconnect Supervision - Out?	y
Incoming Dial Type	tone rotary mf (to other DEFINITYs only)
Wink Timer for wink type	300
Wink Timer for delay type	4500
Trunk Group form, Page 3 (Administrable Timers)	
Incoming Disconnect	100
Incoming Glare Guard	800ms or higher
Incoming Dial Guard	10
Incoming Incomplete Dial Alarm	25 or higher
Incoming Partial Dial	18
PPS	10 or 20
Make (for PPS 10)	35
Break (for PPS 10)	65

Continued on next page

Table 6-573. TN2242 administration — *Continued*

Field	Value
Make (for PPS 20)	15
Break (for PPS 20)	35
Outgoing Disconnect	100
Outgoing Glare Guard	800 or higher
Outgoing Rotary Dial Interdigit	800
Outgoing Seizure Response	5

LEDs

The LEDs on the faceplate of the TN2242 circuit pack indicate its status as described in Table 6-574.

Table 6-574. TN2242 LED interpretation

LED	Meaning
Red	■ MAJOR alarm ■ MINOR alarm ■ Firmware initialization during circuit pack insertion
Yellow	A port on the circuit pack is in use.
Green	Maintenance testing is in progress on the circuit pack or its ports.

Interactions with other MOs

The TN2242 maintenance object directly interacts with these maintenance objects:

- "Synchronization"
- "TN2242 trunk ports"
- "Call processing"

Synchronization

The DS1 facility plays a vital role in the synchronization subsystem. The Tone/Clock circuit pack uses either the primary or secondary timing reference, whether internal (local -- Tone/Clock circuit pack) or external. TN2242 circuit packs can be administered as “primary” or “secondary” synchronization references.

The TN2242 circuit pack sends DS1 link status information to the synchronization reference switching algorithm. This algorithm determines whether timing references should be switched due to failure or restore conditions.

TN2242 trunk ports

The TN2242 circuit pack MO is responsible for monitoring the health of the DS1 facility. If a DS1 facility goes down, then that facility’s DS1 circuit pack instructs all DS1 port MOs associated with the facility to place their trunks (or ISDN-PRI signaling link) in an out-of-service state.

Call processing

The **busyout board** command tears down all calls and signaling links associated with a TN2242 circuit pack.

TN2242 serviceability

Hardware connections

This circuit pack can be

- Mated to another circuit pack of the same type when interconnecting two DEFINITY systems
- Directly connected to the TDM network device
- Directly connected to another vendor PBX using ISDN PRI signaling

Loopbacks

There is no automatic process to signal the remote end to provide loopbacks for testing purposes. All loopbacks to be tested with a single circuit pack must be local loopbacks on the circuit pack.

Remote loopbacks may be possible with the TDM network equipment with appropriate coordination between BCS Services Technicians and the service technicians of the TDM equipment (considered a CPE device).

TN464GP/TN2464BP UDS1 Circuit Packs With Echo Cancellation

The TN464GP and TN2464BP UDS1 circuit packs feature an integrated echo canceller. Echo cancellation is a Software Right-To-Use feature that can be turned as needed. Echo cancellation supports channels carrying voice and is not intended for channels that support data. The TN464GP/TN2464BP will have the capability to detect modem tone and turn off echo cancellation accordingly for the duration of a data call. Echo cancellation on the TN464GP/TN2464BP will be administrable per channel. The echo cancellation circuitry on a given TN464GP/TN2464BP is driven by administrable parameters.

The TN464GP/TN2464BP circuit packs are intended for use with ATM, IP, wideband, or other complex services which are likely to have problems with echo.

The echo cancellation circuitry on a given TN464GP/TN2464BP is a right-to-use feature activated on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form. Also on this form is a field `Maximum Number of DS1 Boards with Echo Cancellation` that indicates the number of DS1 boards on which echo cancellation is activated for a specific customer.

The DS1 CIRCUIT PACK form for the TN464GP/TN2464BP circuit packs has fields to support echo cancellation: `Echo Cancellation?`, `EC Direction`, and `EC Configuration`. The `Echo Cancellation?` field displays only if the Echo Cancellation feature has been activated on the **System-Parameters Customer Options** form by entering a y in the `DS1 Echo Cancellation?` field. The `EC Direction` and `EC Configuration` fields do not display unless the user has entered y in the `DS1 Echo Cancellation?` field.

- EC Direction determines the direction from which echo will be eliminated, ether inward or outward.
- EC Configuration is the set of parameters that will be used when cancelling echo. This information is stored in firmware on the UDS1 circuit pack.

Echo cancellation is turned on or off on a trunk group basis using the **change trunk-group** command. If the TRUNK GROUP field, `DS1 Echo Cancellation?` is set to y, echo cancellation will be applied to every TN464GP/TN2464BP trunk member in that trunk group. The echo cancellation parameters used for a given trunk member are determined by the Echo Cancellation Configuration Number administered on the **DS1 Circuit Pack** form for that specific trunk's board.

Echo cancellation on the TN464GP/TN2464BP is selectable per channel, even though it is administrable on a trunk group basis. For example, if all but two ports on a TN464GP/TN2464BP need to have echo cancellation applied, those two ports must be put in a trunk group where the `DS1 Echo Cancellation` field is set to n. The remaining ports will be in a trunk group(s) where the `DS1 Echo Cancellation` field is set to y. A user will have the ability to cancel echo coming from the network (far-end echo) or coming from the switch (near-end echo).

The TN464 UDS1 Circuit Pack

The TN464C, D, E, F, and GP Universal DS1 Interface circuit packs provide an interface to the DS1 facility, and are designed to support 24 DS0 channels on a 1.544 Mbps DS1 link, or 32 DS0 channels on a 2.048 Mbps link. (The 32-channel interface is not supported on G3r V1 systems.) The DS0 channels can be administered as trunks to other switches, lines to off-premises stations, ports to line-side PRI terminating devices, or ports to other line-side non-PRI terminating devices. (DS0 channels on TN464/Bs can only be administered as trunks to other switches.) For more information on how TN464 ports can be used, see the maintenance objects (MOs): ISDN-SGR, ISDN-TRK, ISDN-LNK, PE-BCHL, TIE-DS1, CO-DS1, DID-DS1, OPS-LINE and WAE-PT.

NOTE:
For information on other DS1 circuit packs, see DS1-BD.

NOTE:
The TN464GP provides Echo Cancellation, and in addition, the TN464GP firmware may be updated using the firmware download feature.

Throughout this MO on the UDS1-BD, the term TN464 will mean any TN464C or later suffix UDS1 circuit pack. If part of this section refers to a specific suffix TN464 board, it will be noted as such.

The UDS1 maintenance strategy includes logging in-line errors reported by the UDS1 circuit pack, running tests for error diagnosis and recovery, and raising or clearing maintenance alarms.

TN464 circuit packs support the following:

- Digital Tie, CO, and DID trunks
- DS1 off-premises (OPS) lines
- Narrowband and wideband access endpoint ports
- ISDN-PRI trunks and accompanying signaling channel
- PRI endpoint ports (PE-BCHL) and accompanying signaling channel

The TN464 supports digital Tie, CO, and DID trunks, and OPS lines. On-board firmware performs call control signaling for the Tie, CO and DID trunks and OPS lines. ISDN-PRI trunk and PRI endpoint signaling (Q.921, Q.931) is received and generated by system software and is transmitted on a system link through the TN1655 Packet Interface and packet bus to the UDS1 where it is placed on the D-channel. Signaling over the DS1 link has to be synchronized between the transmitting and receiving ends to ensure error-free communication. Refer to ‘‘SYNC (Synchronization)’’ in this MO for details.

Each trunk, line, or endpoint has its own maintenance strategy, but all depend on the health of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack. Refer to the following MOs for details: TIE-DS1, CO-DS1, DID-DS1, OPS-LINE, ISDN-TRK, ISDN-LNK, ISDN-SGR, WAE-PT and PE-BCHL. The maintenance strategy for the TN464 UDS1 Interface circuit pack (UDS1-BD) is very similar to the maintenance strategy for the TN767 DS1 Interface circuit pack (DS1-BD). The same commands are used for administering and testing the boards. The differences in maintenance strategy between the boards result from the UDS1 circuit pack's direct interface to the Packet Bus used for ISDN-PRI signaling (ISDN-LNK). While both the TN464 and TN767 can support ISDN-PRI B-channels, ISDN-PRI D-channel signaling applications require a TN464 UDS1 circuit pack.

The UDS1 circuit pack, combined with the 120A1 CSU Module forms an Enhanced Integrated CSU. The 120A1 CSU Module, when combined with the functionality provided by the TN464F or later hardware and firmware, and switch software, provides functionality equivalent to an external stand-alone Avaya ESF T1 CSU. The 120A1 CSU Module connects to the UDS1 circuit pack on the I/O connector panel on the back of the port carrier. The new CSU Module thus becomes an integrated part of the DEFINITY system. Throughout this MO, the term 120A1 will mean a 120A1 or later suffix CSU Module.

The Enhanced Integrated CSU is for use in the United States of America with 1.544 Mbps DS1 service. For further details on the 120A1 CSU Module refer to *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 1, Generic 2, and Generic 3 V1 and V2 - Integrated CSU Module Installation and Operation*.

The UDS1-BD and 120A1 CSU Module support on-demand loopback tests that assist in the detection of faults between the UDS1-BD circuit pack and the CSU Module, between the Integrated CSU and the optional Customer Premises Loopback Jack, or between the Integrated CSU and remote CSU. These loopback tests are explained in detail later in this UDS1-BD MO, but Figure 6-48 gives a high level overview of the loopback points.

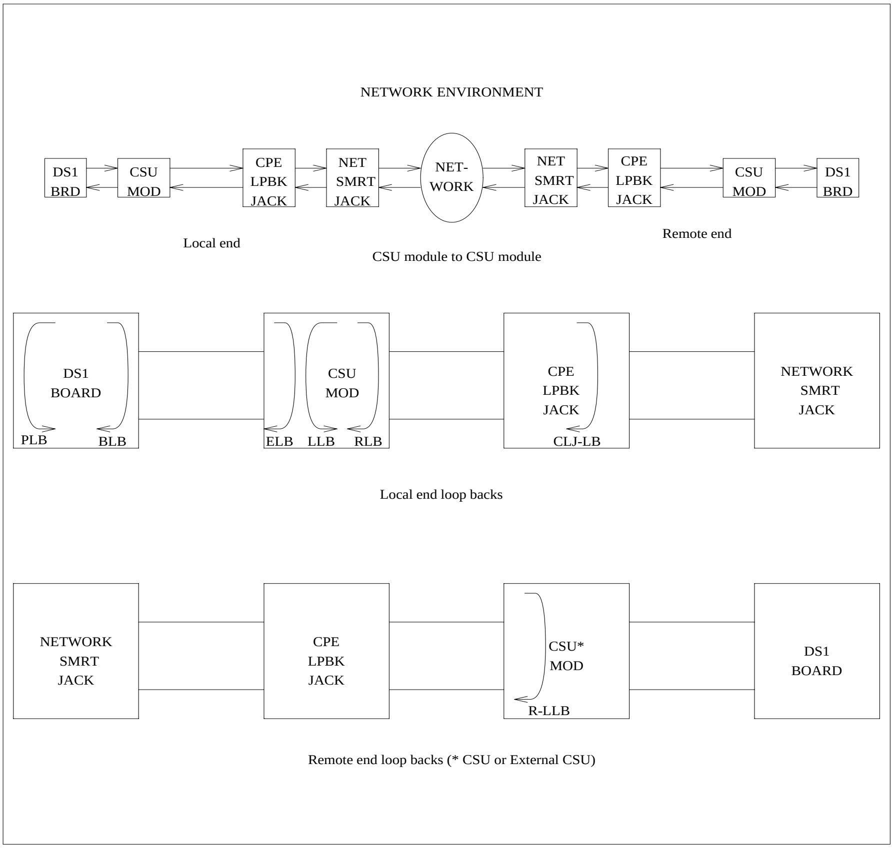

Figure 6-48. High Level Overview Of Loopback Points

The following list of acronym definitions are for Figure 6-48:

- PLB = Payload Loopback
- BLB = Board Loopback
- ELB = Equipment Loopback
- LLB = Line Loopback
- RLB = Repeater Loopback
- CLJ = Loopback Jack Loopback
- R-LLB = Remote Line Loopback
- SMRT = Smart Jack
- LPBK = Loopback

Circuit Pack Administration and Options

The DS1 configuration for each circuit pack is administered on the **DS1 Circuit Pack** form. `Bit Rate` is set to 1.544 Mbps for 24-channel systems, and 2.048 Mbps for 32-channel systems. `Country Protocol` is used to drive layer 3 protocol decisions based on PRI specifications specific to a given country (not those related to specific features). This Country Protocol is independent of the `Country` parameter administered on the **country-options system-parameters** form. Different UDS1 circuit packs may be administered with different Country Protocols, allowing the switch to act as a gateway between two incompatible ISDN-PRI implementations (for example, between two different countries). US systems use country protocol 1. `Near-End CSU Type` is set to `other` for no CSU installed or for an external CSU such as an Avaya ESF T1 CSU, or set to `integrated` for the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter. Answering `integrated` will cause additional fields to be displayed for administering the Enhanced Integrated CSU Module. `E1 Sync-Splitter?` is set to y if a 402A or 403A E1 Sync splitter is used to provide timing to an ATM switch. `Echo Cancellation?` is set to y if the echo cancellation right-to-use feature has been activated and this TN464GP/TN2464BP or later suffix board is to supply echo cancellation. In addition to the above there are numerous other fields defining such parameters as framing modes, line coding, companding mode and so on. For details, refer to *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 3 V2 Implementation,* 555-230-653, and *DEFINITY Communications System Generic 2.2 and Generic 3 V2 DS1/CEPT/ISDN-PRI Reference*, 555-025-107.

Two option jumpers located on the side of the TN464C/D circuit pack must be installed correctly. The figures on the following page show how to configure the circuit pack for 24-channel or 32-channel DS1, and for 75*W (coaxial) or 120*W trunk connections. The channel selection must match the parameters administered on the corresponding **DS1 Circuit Pack** Form. (US applications use 24 Channels.)

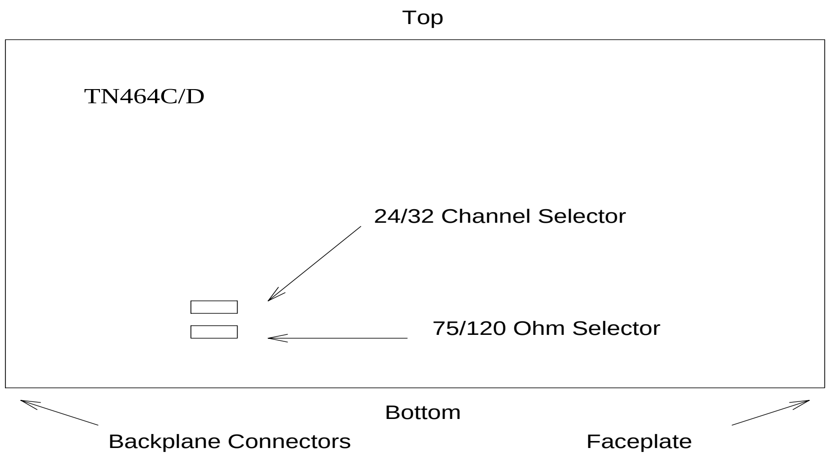

Figure 6-49. TN464C/D DS1 Option Jumpers

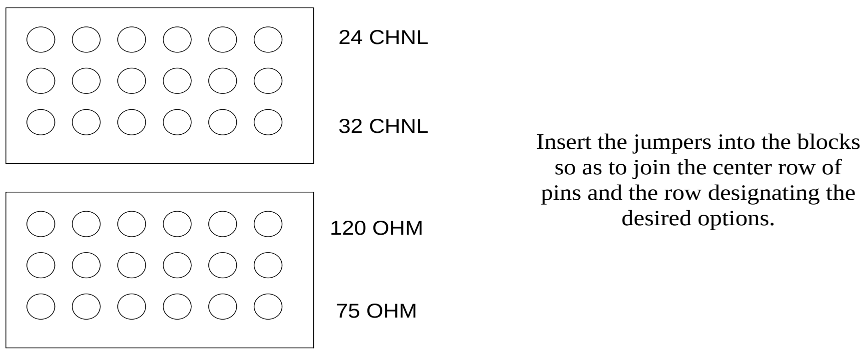

Figure 6-50. TN464C/D DS1 Option Jumpers (Continued)

The option switch located on the component side of the TN464E/F circuit pack must be set correctly. Figure 6-51 on page 6-1211 shows how to configure the circuit pack for 24-channel or 32-channel DS1. The channel selection must match the parameters administered on the corresponding **DS1 Circuit Pack** Form. (US applications use 24 Channels.)

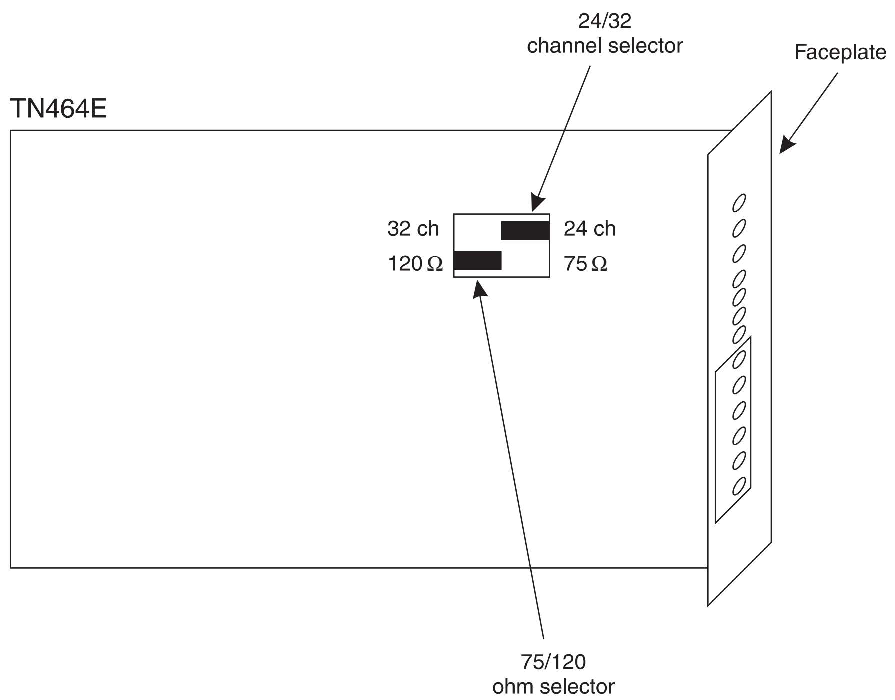

Figure 6-51. TN464E/F DS1 Option switches

Firmware Download Feature

The Firmware Download feature provides DEFINITY ECS the ability to download new firmware to one or more UDS1 circuit boards residing in its system. The download image is copied onto a source (C-LAN) board, using FTP. The image is then copied to the target boards Flash over the TDM bus. The transfer of the download image from the source board to the target board is done under switch software's control. This process is initiated using the DEFINITY SAT interface.

If the firmware download fails for this circuit pack, an error is logged, and a alarm raised (See Error Type 174 for this MO). Also see the FW-DWNLD MO for more information on trouble shooting firmware download problems.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-575. DS1 Interface Circuit Pack Maintenance Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test board UUCSS
1(a)	0	Circuit pack removed or SAKI Test (#53)	WARNING[2] MINOR	ON	
18(b)	0	busyout board UUCSS	WARNING	OFF	release board UUCSS
23(c)	0		WARNING	OFF	add ds1 UUCSS
125(d)	none 3	None	WARNING[3] MINOR	ON	
257	65535	Control Channel Loop Test (#52)	MINOR	ON	test board UUCSS l r 20
257(e)	Any	None			
513(f)	Any		WARNING[3] MINOR	ON	
514(g)	46086		WARNING[3] MINOR	ON	
769(h)	46085		WARNING[3] MINOR	ON	
770(i)	46096		WARNING[3] MINOR	ON	
1025(e)	4363	NPE Audit Test (#50)			
1281	Any	Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	WARNING[3] MINOR	OFF	test board UUCSS
1300(j)	Any	Loss Of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	WARNING	OFF	test board UUCSS
1301(k)	Any	Loss Of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	WARNING	OFF	test board UUCSS
1302(l)	Any	Loss Of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	WARNING[3] MINOR	OFF	test board UUCSS
1303(m)	Any	Loss Of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	WARNING[3] MINOR	ON	test board UUCSS
1310(n)	Any	Board Loopback Test (#1209)	MINOR	ON	test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests
1311(o)	Any	Equipment Loopback Test (#1210)	WARNING[3] MINOR	OFF	test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests

Continued on next page

Table 6-575. DS1 Interface Circuit Pack Maintenance Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1312(p)	Any	Repeater Loopback Test (#1211)	WARNING[3] MINOR	OFF	test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests
1313(q)	Any	CPE Loopback Jack Test (#1212)	WARNING[3] MINOR	OFF	test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test
1314(r)	Any	Far CSU Loopback Test (#1213)	WARNING[3] MINOR	OFF	test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test
1320	Any	Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	WARNING[3] MINOR	OFF	test board UUCSS
1321	Any	Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	WARNING[3] MINOR	OFF	test board UUCSS
1322	Any	Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	MINOR	ON	test board UUCSS
1323	Any	Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	WARNING[3] MINOR	OFF	test board UUCSS
1324	Any	Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	WARNING	OFF	test board UUCSS
1400, 1401(s)	Any	Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138) and Echo Cancellation Test (#1420)	MINOR	ON	test board UUCSS
1537(t)	46082		WARNING[3] MINOR	ON	
1538(u)	Any		WARNING[3] MINOR	ON	
1793	Any	Blue Alarm Inquiry Test (#139)	WARNING MINOR MAJOR[4]	OFF	test board UUCSS
1794	Any	Blue Alarm Inquiry Test (#139)	WARNING MINOR MAJOR[4]	OFF	test board UUCSS
1795	Any	Blue Alarm Inquiry Test (#139)	WARNING MINOR MAJOR[4]	OFF	test board UUCSS
2049	Any	Red Alarm Inquiry Test (#140)	WARNING[3] MINOR	OFF	test board UUCSS

Continued on next page

Table 6-575. DS1 Interface Circuit Pack Maintenance Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
2305	Any	Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test (#141)	WARNING[3] MINOR	OFF	test board UUCSS
2306	Any	Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test (#141)	WARNING[3] MINOR	OFF	test Board UUCSS
2561	Any	Major Alarm Inquiry Test (#142)	WARNING[3] MINOR	OFF	test board UUCSS
2817		Minor Alarm Inquiry Test (#143)	WARNING[3] MINOR	OFF	test board UUCSS
3073 to 3160 (v)	Any	Slip Alarm Inquiry Test (#144)	WARNING[3] MINOR	OFF	test board UUCSS r 6
3330(w)	46083		WARNING[3] MINOR	ON	
3585 to 3601 (x)	Any	Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test (#145)	WARNING[3] MINOR	OFF	test board UUCSS r 6
3840(y)	Any	None			
3841(z)	4358				
3842(aa)	46097				
3843(ab)	46081				
3900(ac)	Any	CPE Loopback Jack Test (#1212)			
3901(ad)	Any	Far CSU Loopback Test (#1213)			
3902(ae)	Any	One-Way Span Test (#1214)			
3999(af)	Any	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.
2. If ports are assigned to the circuit pack, then a minor alarm is raised. If no ports are assigned to the circuit pack, then a warning alarm is raised. The alarm is raised after the circuit pack has been missing for a period of 15 minutes. Warning alarms are also raised against any ports administered on the circuit pack.
3. Minor alarms on this MO may be downgraded to warning alarms based on values set in the **set options** command.
4. Major alarms on this MO may be downgraded to minor or warning alarms based on values set in the **set options** command.

Notes:

a. **Error Type 1** — indicates that the circuit pack has totally stopped functioning or is not fully administered. The alarm is logged about 15 minutes after the circuit pack has been removed or 11-minutes after the SAKI Test (#53) fails.

   To be fully administered, a UDS1 circuit pack must meet all three of the following conditions:

   1. Have an entry in the circuit plan using the **change circuit pack** command
   2. Be administered using the **add ds1 UUCSS** command
   3. Be physically inserted into the correct slot

   If the circuit pack has an entry in the circuit plan and either of the other two conditions are *not* met, a MINOR alarm is logged. To resolve the error either:

   1. Make sure that all conditions for administration are met and that a functioning UDS1 circuit pack is inserted in the correct slot, or
   2. Completely remove the UDS1-BD from the system using the following steps:
      a. Remove any administered DS1 trunks, access endpoints or PRI endpoints associated with the circuit pack from their trunk groups.
      b. Execute the **remove ds1 UUCSS** and **change circuit pack UUCSS** commands.

   If all the administration conditions are met for this circuit pack and the red LED is still on, follow the instructions for *LED Alarms with Error Type 1* in Chapter 7.

b. **Error Type 18** — The UDS1 Interface circuit pack has been busied out by a **busyout board UUCSS** command.

c. **Error Type 23** — The UDS1-BD circuit pack is not completely administered. To be fully administered, the UDS1 circuit pack must:

   1. Have an entry in the circuit plan using the **change circuit pack** command,
   2. Be administered using the **add ds1 UUCSS** command, and
   3. Be physically inserted into the correct slot.

   A DS1 (UDS1-BD and DS1-BD) differs from most circuit packs in that inserting the circuit pack into the switch is not enough to make the board usable. It must also be administered with the **add ds1** command.

d. **Error Type 125: No Aux Data** — An incorrect circuit pack is inserted in the slot where the USD1 circuit pack is logically administered. To resolve this problem, either remove the incorrect circuit pack and insert the logically administered circuit pack, OR use the **change circuit-pack** command to re-administer this slot to match the circuit pack inserted.

   Aux Data 3 — The 24/32-channel option jumper setting on the circuit pack does not match the option set on the **DS1 Circuit Pack** administration form. The circuit pack must be physically removed to see the setting of the jumper.

e. **Error Type 257** — is associated with the Common Port Circuit Pack Maintenance Test. Refer to XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack) Maintenance documentation for details.

f. **Error Type 513** — The UDS1 Interface circuit pack has detected a transient hardware problem. The value in the Aux Data field indicates the type of hardware problem:

Aux Data	Problem
4352	External RAM failure
4353	Internal RAM failure
4355	Internal ROM failure

   If the UDS1 board detects only one of these hardware problems, then the error will disappear when none of these faults are detected for 10 minutes. If the same Aux Data value is logged more than once in a 24 hour period, the circuit pack should be replaced.

g. **Error Type 514** — LAN External RAM Error. This error occurs when there is a hardware fault in the PPE external RAM. The RAM is used for message buffering to and from the Packet Bus. This error should not occur frequently. If it does (10 times within 30 minutes), the circuit pack should be replaced.

h. **Error Type 769** —Transmit FIFO Underflow Error. This error occurs when the circuit pack cannot find the "end of frame" bit when transmitting a frame to the Packet Bus. An alarm is raised if this error occurs three times within 10 minutes. Clear the alarm using the following commands: **busyout board UUCSS**, **reset board UUCSS**, **test board UUCSS long**, **release board UUCSS**. If the error recurs within 10 minutes, replace the circuit pack.

i. **Error Type 770** — Unable to Write LAN Translation RAM Error. This error occurs when a call is aborted because there are no available translation RAM locations for the call connection attempt. An alarm is raised if this error occurs two times within 10 minutes. Clear the alarm using the following commands: **busyout board UUCSS**, **reset board UUCSS**, **test board UUCSS long**, **release board UUCSS**. If the error recurs within 10 minutes, replace the circuit pack.

j. **Error Type 1300** — CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter missing or E1 Synchronization Splitter (E1SS) missing.

CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter missing: The `Near-End CSU Type` field on the **add ds1** form has been administered as `integrated` but the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter is not physically connected (or is improperly connected) to the UDS1 board on the back of the port carrier.

If using the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter, plug (or replug) the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter into the UDS1 circuit pack's connector on the I/O connector panel on back of the carrier. Otherwise, change the `Near-End CSU Type` field using the **change ds1** form to `other`.

If this error remains after plugging the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter into the board's connector, there could be a problem with the I/O connector panel.

E1 Synchronization Splitter missing: The `E1 Sync-Splitter?` field on the **add ds1** form has been administered as `y,` but the 402A or 403A E1 Synchronization Splitter is not physically connected (or is improperly connected) to the UDS1 board on the back of the port carrier.

If using the 402A or 403A E1 Synchronization Splitter, plug (or replug) the E1SS into the UDS1 circuit pack's connector on the I/O connector panel on back of the carrier. Otherwise, change the `E1 Sync-Splitter?` field using the **change ds1** form to n.

If this error remains after plugging the E1SS into the board's connector, there could be a problem with the I/O connector panel.

k. **Error Type 1301** — CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter not expected or E1 Synchronization Splitter not expected.

CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter not expected: The 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter is physically connected to the UDS1 board on the back of the port carrier but the `Near-End CSU Type` field on the **add ds1** form has not been administered as `integrated`.

If the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter is to be used, use the **change ds1** command to change the `Near-End CSU Type` field to `integrated`. Otherwise, physically remove the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter from the back of the port carrier.

E1 Synchronization Splitter not expected: The 402A or 403A E1 Synchronization Splitter is physically connected to the UDS1 board on the back of the port carrier but the `E1 Sync-Splitter?` field on the **add ds1** form has not been administered as y.

If the 402A or 403A E1 Synchronization Splitter is to be used, use the **change ds1** command to change the `E1 Sync-Splitter?` field to y. Otherwise, physically remove the 402A or 403A E1 Synchronization Splitter from the back of the port carrier.

l. **Error Type 1302** — DS1 configuration error. Attempting to use the 120A1 CSU Module with a UDS1 circuit pack that is configured for 32-channel (2.048 Mbps) operation. The CSU Module only works with a DS1 board configured for 24-channel (1.544 Mbps) operation in the United States of America.

m. **Error Type 1303** — DS1 circuit pack suffix incorrect for CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter or for E1 Synchronization Splitter.

   DS1 circuit pack suffix incorrect for CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter: The `Near-End CSU Type` field on the **add ds1** form has been administered as `integrated` but the DS1 circuit pack is not a TN464F or later suffix UDS1 board.

   If the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter is to be used, remove the circuit pack and replace it with a TN464F or later suffix board. Otherwise, use the **change ds1** command to change the `Near-End CSU Type` field to `other`.

   DS1 circuit pack suffix incorrect for E1 Synchronization Splitter: The `E1 Sync-Splitter?` field on the **add ds1** form has been administered as y but the DS1 circuit pack is not a TN464F or later suffix UDS1 board.

   If the 402A or 403A E1 Synchronization Splitter is to be used, remove the circuit pack and replace it with a TN464F or later suffix board. Otherwise, use the **change ds1** command to change the `E1 Sync-Splitter?` field to n.

n. **Error Type 1310** — BLB failure. This error occurs when the DS1 Board Loopback (BLB) demand test fails. Repeat the test using the commands **busyout board UUCSS, test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests, release board UUCSS**. If the BLB test continues to fail, then the TN464F or later circuit pack needs to be replaced.

o. **Error Type 1311** — ELB failure. This error occurs when the Equipment Loopback (ELB) test fails for the Integrated CSU (I-CSU) Module/T1 Sync Splitter or for the 402A or 403A E1 Synchronization Splitter. This test is executed by the I-CSU/E1SS during I-CSU/E1SS power-up/reset (i.e.- UDS1 board physically inserted and 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter, or the 402A or 403A E1SS is already installed) or when the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter, or the 402A or 403A E1SS is plugged on to an already initialized UDS1 DS1 board.

   NOTE:
   For the **I-CSU/T1 Sync Splitter only**, the ELB test is also executed as part of the command **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests**. Attempt to clear the alarm using the commands **busyout board UUCSS, test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests, release board UUCSS**. If the ELB test continues to fail, then either the UDS1 board, the CSU Module, or the I/O cable between the backplane and the CSU module (or any combination thereof) has failed. Attempt to isolate where the failure is occurring by re-executing the test and by replacing one piece of hardware at a time.

p. **Error Type 1312** — RLB failure. This error occurs when the Repeater Loopback (RLB) test fails for the Integrated CSU (I-CSU) Module/T1 Sync Splitter or for the 402A or 403A E1 Synchronization Splitter. This test is executed by the I-CSU/E1SS during I-CSU/E1SS power-up/reset (i.e.-UDS1 board physically inserted and 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter, or the 402A or 403A E1SS is already installed) or when the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter, or the 402A or 403A E1SS is plugged on to an already initialized DS1 board.

NOTE:
For the **I-CSU/T1 Sync Splitter only**, the RLB test is also executed as part of the command **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests**. Attempt to clear the alarm using the commands **busyout board UUCSS, test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests, release board UUCSS**. If the RLB test continues to fail, then the CSU Module needs to be replaced.

q. **Error Type 1313** — CPE Loopback Jack deactivation error. This error occurs when the UDS1 circuit pack could not deactivate a CPE Loopback Jack on power-up/reset or upon software request.

Attempt to clear the alarm using the commands **busyout board UUCSS, test ds1-loopback UUCSS end-loopback/span-test, release board UUCSS**. If the attempt to deactivate the CPE Loopback Jack continues to fail, other steps must be taken to deactivate the loopback.

r. **Error Type 1314** — Far CSU Loopback deactivation error. This error occurs when the UDS1 circuit pack could not deactivate a far-end CSU loopback on power-up/reset or upon software request.

Attempt to clear the alarm using the commands **busyout board UUCSS, test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test, release board UUCSS**. If the attempt to deactivate the Far CSU loopback continues to fail, then escalate the problem.

s. **Error Types 1400, 1401 — Echo Cancellation errors** are logged when:

- Error 1400 - Echo canceller function failed. The Echo Canceller Function Test, which is executed by firmware, failed.
- Error 1401 - Echo canceller memory failed. The Echo Canceller Memory Test, which is executed by firmware, failed.

Echo Cancellation is no longer being supplied by the board. Clear the alarm using the following commands: **busyout board UUCSS**, **test board UUCSS long**, **release board UUCSS**. If Test #1420 (Echo Canceler Test) fails, replace the circuit pack.

t. **Error type 1537** — LAN Bus Timeout Error. This error occurs when the circuit pack transmits too many bytes on the LAN bus for a single frame. This condition may be caused by an on-board fault or by faulty data received on one of the circuit pack's external ports. If any of the ports on this circuit pack are alarmed, refer to the repair procedures for those maintenance objects.

   If the error occurs three times within 10 minutes, the board is isolated from the Packet Bus and the board alarmed. To clear the alarm and restore the board to the Packet Bus, use the commands **busyout board UUCSS**, **reset board UUCSS**, **test board UUCSS long**, **release board UUCSS**.

   If the problem persists, and there are no PKT-BUS alarms or port alarms, then replace the circuit pack.

u. **Error Type 1538** — The hyperactive circuit pack is out-of-service and may exhibit one or more of the following symptoms:

   - The common circuit pack level tests such as Test #50 and/or Test #52 abort with error code 2000
   - The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack return a NO-BOARD result
   - A busyout/release of the circuit pack has no affect on test results
   - A **list configuration** command shows that the circuit pack and ports are properly installed

   The circuit pack is isolated from the system and all trunks or ports on this circuit pack are placed into the out-of-service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 20-30 minutes. When no faults are detected for 20-30 minutes, the UDS1 Interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack are then returned to the in-service state.

   If the board is not restored to normal operation, or the error recurs after the board was restored to normal operation, escalate the problem.

v. **Error Types 3073 to 3160** — For later releases of G3V4 and beyond, only Error Type 3073 shows that this board is receiving slips and the AUX data shows the last slip count reported.

w. **Error Type 3330** — LAN Critical Error. A critical failure has been detected in the Packet Bus interface of the circuit pack. This failure may be due to an on-board fault or a Packet Bus fault. If the Packet Bus is alarmed, refer to the PKT-BUS Maintenance documentation for recommended repair procedures.

   This error isolates the board from the Packet Bus and raises an alarm. If the Packet Bus is not alarmed, enter the commands **busyout board UUCSS**, **reset board UUCSS**, **test board UUCSS**, **release board UUCSS**. This should clear the alarm and restore the board to the Packet Bus.

   If the problem persists, and there are no PKT-BUS alarms, then replace the circuit pack.

x. **Error Types 3585 to 3601** — For later releases of G3V4 and beyond, only Error Type 3585 shows that this board is receiving misframes, and the AUX Data shows the last misframe count reported.

y. **Error Type 3840** — is not service-affecting. No action is required. These errors are reported by the circuit pack when it receives a bad control channel message from the switch. The auxiliary data identifies the following error events:

Aux Data	Event
4096	Bad major heading
4097	Bad port number
4098	Bad data
4099	Bad sub-qualifier
4100	State inconsistency
4101	Bad logical link

z. **Error Type 3841** — The UDS1 Interface circuit pack has detected a transient hardware logic error (for example, program logic inconsistency). This error will disappear when no faults are detected for 100 minutes. The value in Aux Data indicates the type of hardware problem.

aa. **Error Type 3842** — Bad Translation RAM Location Found Error. This error is not service-affecting. No action is required. A Bad Translation RAM is detected, but the call continues by using another translation location.

ab. **Error Type 3843** — LAN Receive Parity Error. This error occurs when the circuit pack detects an error in a received frame from the Packet Bus. These errors are most likely caused by a Packet Bus problem, but may be due to a circuit pack fault.

Refer to the PKT-BUS Maintenance documentation to determine if the problem is isolated to this circuit pack or if the problem is caused by Packet Bus faults.

ac. **Error Type 3900** — is used to give status information on a CPE Loopback Jack Test. The value in the Aux Data field indicates the status of the loopback test.

Aux Data	Test Status
1	Currently running
2	Failed because loopback could not be activated
3	Failed because test pattern could not be detected
4	Terminated

ad. **Error Type 3901** — is used to give status information on a Far CSU Loopback Test. The value in the Aux Data field indicates the status of the loopback test.

Aux Data	Test Status
1	Currently running
2	Failed because loopback could not be activated
3	Failed because test pattern could not be detected
4	Terminated

ae. **Error Type 3902** — is used to give status information on a One-Way Span Test. The value in the Aux Data field indicates the status of the span test.

Aux Data	Test Status
1	Currently running
2	Failed because test could not be activated
3	Test pattern was not received from the far end
4	Terminated

af. **Error Type 3999** — indicates that the circuit pack sent a large number of control channel messages to the switch within a short period of time. If Error Type 1538 is also present, then the circuit pack was taken out-of-service due to hyperactivity. If Error Type 1538 is not present, then the circuit pack has not been taken out-of-service, but it has generated 50% of the messages necessary to be considered hyperactive. This may be completely normal during heavy traffic periods. However, if this error type is logged when the circuit pack is being lightly used, it may indicate a problem with the circuit pack or the equipment attached to it.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Investigate tests in the order they are presented in Table 6-576. By clearing error codes associated with the *Echo Cancellation Test,* for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-576. System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	Reset Board Sequence	test ds1-loop	D/ND[1]
Echo Cancellation Test (#1420)		X			D
NPE Connection Audit Test (#50)		X			ND
Control Channel Loop Test (#52)		X			ND
Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	X	X			ND
Blue Alarm Inquiry Test (#139)	X	X			ND
Red Alarm Inquiry Test (#140)	X	X			ND
Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test (#141)	X	X			ND
Major Alarm Inquiry Test (#142)	X	X			ND
Minor Alarm Inquiry Test (#143)	X	X			ND
Slip Alarm Inquiry Test (#144)	X	X			ND
Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test (#145)	X	X			ND
Translation Update Test (#146)	X	X			ND
ICSU Status LEDs Test (#1227)	X	X			ND
SAKI Sanity Test (#53)			X		D
Internal Looparound Test (#135)			X		D
DS1/CSU Loopback Tests: DS1 Board Loopback Test (#1209) CSU Equipment Loopback Test (#1210) CSU Repeater Loopback Test (#1211)				X X X	D D D
CPE Loopback Jack Test (#1212)				X	D
Far CSU Loopback Test (#1213)				X	D

Continued on next page

Table 6-576. System Technician-Demanded Tests — *Continued*

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	Reset Board Sequence	test ds1-loop	D/ND[1]
One-Way Span Test (#1214)				X	D
Inject Single Bit Error (#1215)				X	D
End Loopback/Span Test (#1216)				X	D

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Connection Audit Test (#50)

The system sends a message to the on-board microprocessor to update the network connectivity translation for the SCOTCH-NPE chip on the circuit pack.

Table 6-577. TEST #50 NPE Connection Audit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None 2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1019	ABORT	The test aborted because a test was already running on the port. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-577. TEST #50 NPE Connection Audit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The circuit pack's SCOTCH-NPE chip has been updated with its translation.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)

This test queries the circuit pack for its circuit pack code and vintage and verifies its records.

Table 6-578. TEST #52 Control Channel Looparound Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None 2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to return the circuit pack code or vintage. 1. Retry the command a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the problem continues, and if the circuit pack is one of the Port circuit packs, replace the circuit pack. Otherwise, if the circuit pack is part of the SPE, use the procedure described in *Replacing SPE Circuit Packs* in Chapter 5. 3. Retry the command a few times a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Communication with this circuit pack is successful.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

SAKI Sanity Test (#53)

This test is destructive.

This test resets the circuit pack. The test is highly destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician-demanded **reset board UUCSS** command.

Table 6-579. TEST #53 SAKI Sanity Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the **reset board** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	Wrong circuit pack configuration to run this test. This error applies only to DS1 Interface circuit packs. It means the DS1 Interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system, and therefore, it cannot be reset without major system disruptions. 1. If the circuit pack needs to be reset, then set synchronization to another DS1 Interface circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack and try again. Refer to ''SYNC (Synchronization)'' Maintenance documentation.
1015	ABORT	Port is not out-of-service. 1. Busyout the circuit pack. 2. Execute the **reset board** command again.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the **reset board** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-579. TEST #53 SAKI Sanity Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to reset.
2	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to restart. 1. Execute the **reset board** command again. 2. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The circuit pack initializes correctly. 1. Run the Short Test Sequence.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Internal Looparound Test (#135)

This test is destructive.

The Internal Looparound Test is run by looping the transmitted DS1 bit stream back into the UDS1's board receiver. The loop occurs just before the DS1 facility interface. The test is highly destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician-demanded **reset board UUCSS** command.

All trunks or ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out using the system technician **busyout board** command before running the Internal Looparound Test. When the Internal Looparound Test is initiated, maintenance software sends appropriate messages to the UDS1 Interface circuit pack to start the test. The test uses the Tone Generator and Tone Detector to exercise a bit pattern consistency test for all ports. If the transmitted and received bit patterns on a trunk or port are different, the test fails.

When the test completes, the maintenance software sends a stop loop around message to the UDS1 Interface circuit pack to put the circuit pack back into the normal operation mode. All trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack are restored to the in-service state after the **release board** command is entered.

Table 6-580. TEST #135 Internal Looparound Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions or it may have time slots out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. 1. Resolve any TTR-LEV errors. 2. Resolve any TONE-PT errors. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the **reset board** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	Received an incoming call on a port of the UDS1 circuit pack during the test. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack to out-of-service state. 2. Retry the **reset board** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1015	ABORT	Ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the **reset board** command.
1039	ABORT	The UDS1 Interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system. Therefore, it cannot be reset without major system disruption. If the UDS1 Interface circuit pack needs to be tested, set the synchronization reference to another UDS1 Interface circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack via the following command sequence: 1. Issue the **disable synchronization-switch** command. 2. Next, issue the **set synchronization UUCSS** command. 3. Lastly, issue the **enable synchronization-switch** command.

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Table 6-580. TEST #135 Internal Looparound Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period. If Error Type 1538 is present in the Error Log, follow the maintenance strategy recommended for this error type.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the **reset board** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the **reset board** command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The UDS1 Interface circuit pack failed in the Internal Looparound Test. If the UDS1 connects to a T1 network facility or another switch: 1. Retry the **reset board** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. Enter the **list measurement ds1-log UUCSS** command to read the error seconds measurement. 3. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 4. Check the physical connectivity of DS1 Interface circuit packs and cable. 5. Replace the local UDS1 Interface circuit pack and repeat the test. 6. Contact T1 Network Service to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint.

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Table 6-580. TEST #135 Internal Looparound Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL *(cont'd.)*	If the UDS1 connects to a line-side terminating device such as a PRI terminal adapter: 1. Retry the **reset board** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. Enter the **list measurement ds1-log UUCSS** command to read the error seconds measurement. 3. Verify that the switch DS1 and the line-side terminating device are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 4. Investigate the maintenance status of the line-side terminating device. Obtain the error seconds measurement on the terminating device (if possible). Refer to the line-side terminating device operating manual for information. 5. Check the physical connection of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack to the terminating device. Check premise distribution system (or intra-premise wiring) for physical connection failures. If the error seconds measurement is severe, investigate premise distribution system wiring for noise and distance limitation. 6. Replace the local UDS1 Interface circuit pack and repeat the test. 7. Contact the vendor of the line-side terminating device to diagnose the equipment.
	PASS	All administered trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack pass the Internal Looparound Test. The bit pattern consistency test is executed successfully over the path that covers a DS1 port, cable, and the external NCTE device.

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Table 6-580. TEST #135 Internal Looparound Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)

This test verifies the synchronization status, echo cancellation, and continuity of the DS1 link. The Loss of Signal alarm indicates that the UDS1 Interface circuit pack is unable to derive the synchronization clock from the DS1 facility. When the UDS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Loss of Signal alarm, it stops providing the synchronization clock for the system, if it is administered as a timing source, and transmits a Yellow alarm to the remote DS1 endpoint.

When the Loss of Signal alarm is confirmed, maintenance software places all trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. The inquiry test will run every 10 minutes until the loss of signal has been restored.

The UDS1 Interface circuit pack raises a Loss of Signal alarm after the signal has been lost for about 1 second. It will not retire the alarm until the signal has returned for about 10 seconds.

120A1 CSU Module/Sync Splitter

This test is also used to maintain the Avaya 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter, and the 402A or 403A E1 Synchronization Splitter. The CSU Module, when combined with the functionality provided by the UDS1 circuit pack, provides functionality equivalent to an external stand-alone Avaya ESF T1 CSU. The combination of the UDS1 and 120A1 CSU Module is known as an Enhanced Integrated CSU (I-CSU).

The 401A T1 Synchronization Splitter, when combined with the functionality provided by the UDS1 circuit pack, allows an ATM switch to derive its timing from a T1 connected to the UDS1 in the DEFINITY.

The 402A or 403A E1 Synchronization Splitter, when combined with the functionality provided by the UDS1 circuit pack, allows an ATM switch to derive its timing from an E1 connected to the UDS1 in the DEFINITY.

If a UDS1 circuit pack detects certain I-CSU/Sync Splitter hardware errors, it notifies maintenance. When the maintenance subsystem receives notification of the I-CSU/Sync Splitter error, it executes this Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry, Test #138. The test, in addition to querying for a Loss Of Signal alarm condition, also queries the UDS1 board to confirm the I-CSU/Sync Splitter error. A Minor or Warning alarm is raised depending on the severity of the I-CSU/Sync Splitter error. The trunks on the board may be taken out of service if the I-CSU/Sync Splitter error is deemed serious.

If a Loss Of Signal alarm and an I-CSU/Sync Splitter error co-exist, the Loss Of Signal alarm condition takes priority, and the board and all trunks on the board are put in the out-of-service state. Errors are logged, however, for both.

When the maintenance subsystem receives notification that the I-CSU/Sync Splitter hardware error condition no longer exists, maintenance will restore the board and all trunks to their previous service state, if the alarm can be cleared (no other I-CSU/Sync Splitter errors or Loss Of Signal alarm exist).

Echo Cancellation

If the TN464GP/TN2464BP or later suffix UDS1 firmware detects a serious echo canceller hardware error, it notifies maintenance software. When the maintenance subsystem receives notification of the echo cancellation error, it executes this *Loss Of Signal Alarm Inquiry* test.

This test, in addition to querying for a loss of signal condition and ICSU errors, also queries the TN464GP/TN2464BP to confirm the echo canceller error. A minor alarm is raised if the error is confirmed. The trunks of the board remain in-service since the board is still functional except for the echo cancellation capability.

If a loss of signal condition co-exists with ICSU and/or echo canceller errors, the loss of signal condition takes priority, and the board and all trunks on the board are put in the out-of-service state. Errors are logged, however, for each error type.

When the maintenance subsystem receives notification that the echo canceller hardware error condition no longer exists, the maintenance subsystem restores the board and all trunks to their previous service state, if the alarm can be cleared (no other ICSU errors or loss of signal conditions exist).

Table 6-581. TEST #138 Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-581. TEST #138 Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	UDS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Loss of Signal alarm. The physical link is broken or the remote DS1 endpoint is down. All trunks or ports of this UDS1 interface circuit pack are out-of-service. If the UDS1 Interface circuit pack is designated as the supplier of the system synchronization source, then the system synchronization maintenance will adopt a source elsewhere. Refer to the ''SYNC (Synchronization)'' section in this chapter for details. If the UDS1 connects to a T1 network facility: 1. Check the physical connection of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack and the cable. If a CSU Module or a Sync Splitter is physically connected to a UDS1-BD board on the back of the port carrier, check the physical connection of the CSU Module/Sync Splitter and make sure the Network Interface cable is plugged into the CSU Module's/Sync Splitter's NETWORK jack. 2. If the UDS1 Interface circuit pack connects to a T1 facility, call the vendor of the T1 carrier to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. If the UDS1 Interface circuit pack connects directly to a switch, call the system technician of the remote switch to diagnose the DS1 endpoint. If the UDS1 connects to a line-side terminating device such as a PRI terminal adapter: 1. Check the physical connection of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack to the terminating device. Check premise distribution system (or intra-premise wiring) for physical connection failures. If a CSU Module or Sync Splitter is physically connected to a UDS1-BD board on the back of the port carrier, check the physical connection of the CSU Module/Sync Splitter and make sure the Network Interface cable is plugged into the CSU Module's/Sync Splitter's NETWORK jack. 2. Contact the vendor of the line-side terminating device to diagnose the equipment.

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Table 6-581. TEST #138 Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1300	FAIL	The CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter or the E1 Sync Splitter is missing. The CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is missing: The `Near-End CSU Type` field on the **add ds1** form has been administered as `integrated` but the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter is not physically connected to the UDS1 board on the back of the port carrier. 1. If using the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter, plug the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter into the UDS1 circuit pack's connector on the I/O connector panel on back of the carrier. Otherwise, change the `Near-End CSU Type` field using the **change ds1** form to `other`. 2. Run the test again. The E1 Sync Splitter is missing: The `E1 Sync-Splitter?` field on the **add ds1** form has been administered as y but the 402A or 403A E1 Sync Splitter is not physically connected to the UDS1 board on the back of the port carrier. 1. If using the 402A or 403A E1 Synchronization Splitter, plug the E1SS into the UDS1 circuit pack's connector on the I/O connector panel on back of the carrier. Otherwise, change the `E1 Sync-Splitter?` field using the **change ds1** form to n. 2. Run the test again.

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Table 6-581. TEST #138 Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1301	FAIL	The 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter, or the 402A or 403A E1 Synchronization Splitter is not expected. The 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter is not expected: The 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is physically connected to the UDS1 board on the back of the port carrier but the `Near-End CSU Type` field on the **add ds1** form has not been administered as `integrated`. 1. If the 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is to be used, use the **change ds1** command to change the `Near-End CSU Type` field to `integrated`. Otherwise, physically remove the 120A1 CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter from the back of the port carrier. 2. Run the test again. The 402A or 403A E1 Synchronization Splitter is not expected: The 402A or 403A E1 Synchronization Splitter is physically connected to the UDS1 board on the back of the port carrier but the `E1 Sync-Splitter?` field on the **add ds1** form has not been administered as y. 1. If the 402A or 403A E1 Synchronization Splitter is to be used, use the **change ds1** command to change the `E1 Sync-Splitter?` field to y. Otherwise, physically remove the 402A or 403A E1 Synchronization Splitter from the back of the port carrier. 2. Run the test again.
1302	FAIL	Attempting to use the 120A1 CSU Module with a UDS1 circuit pack that is configured for 32-channel (2.048 Mbps) operation. The CSU Module only works with a DS1 board configured for 24-channel (1.544 Mbps) operation in the United States of America. 1. If the 120A1 CSU Module is to be used, physically remove the UDS1 circuit pack and reconfigure for 24-channel (1.544 Mbps) operation. 2. Reinsert the circuit pack and run the test again.

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Table 6-581. TEST #138 Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1303	FAIL	The DS1 circuit pack Suffix is incorrect for CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter or E1 Sync Splitter administration. The DS1 circuit pack Suffix is incorrect for CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter administration. The `Near-End CSU Type` field on the **add ds1** form has been administered as `integrated` but the DS1 circuit pack is not a TN464F or later suffix UDS1 board. 1. If the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is to be used, and the `Near-End CSU Type` field is set to `integrated` to allow for CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter administration, remove the circuit pack and replace it with a TN464F or later suffix board. Otherwise use the **change ds1** command to change the `Near-End CSU Type` field to `other`. The DS1 circuit pack Suffix is incorrect for E1 Sync Splitter administration. The `E1 Sync-Splitter?` field on the **add ds1** form has been administered as y but the DS1 circuit pack is not a TN464F or later suffix UDS1 board. 1. If the E1 Sync Splitter is to be used, and the `E1 Sync-Splitter?` field is set to y to allow for E1SS administration, remove the circuit pack and replace it with a TN464F or later suffix board. Otherwise use the **change ds1** command to change the `E1 Sync-Splitter?` field to n.
1310	FAIL	The DS1 Board Loopback (BLB) demand test (#1209) failed. 1. Repeat the test using the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command. 2. If the BLB test continues to fail, then replace the UDS1-BD circuit pack. 3. Run this test again.

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Table 6-581. TEST #138 Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1311	FAIL	The Integrated CSU (I-CSU) Module Equipment Loopback (ELB) test (#1210) failed. This test is executed by the I-CSU during I-CSU power-up/reset (i.e., the UDS1 board is physically inserted and a CSU Module or a Sync Splitter is already installed) or when the CSU Module/Sync Splitter is plugged on to an already initialized DS1 board. The ELB test is also executed as part of the command **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** for the CSU Module and T1 Sync Splitter. 1. Execute the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command. 2. If the ELB test continues to fail, then either the UDS1 board, the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter, or the I/O cable between the backplane and the CSU module/T1 Sync Splitter (or any combination thereof) has failed. Attempt to isolate the problem to one of these areas. Begin by replacing the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter and running the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command again. 3. If the ELB test continues to fail, then replace the UDS1 board and run the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command again. 4. If the ELB test continues to fail, the problem could be in the I/O cable between the backplane and the CSU module/T1 Sync Splitter.
1312	FAIL	The Integrated CSU (I-CSU) Module Repeater Loopback (RLB) test (#1211) failed. This test is executed during I-CSU/Sync Splitter power-up/reset (i.e., the UDS1 board is physically inserted and the CSU Module or the Sync Splitter is already installed) or when the CSU Module/Sync Splitter is plugged on to an already initialized DS1 board. The RLB test is also executed as part of the command ***test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests*** for the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter. 1. Execute the ***test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests*** command. 2. If the RLB test continues to fail, then replace the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter. 3. Run this test again.

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Table 6-581. TEST #138 Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1313	FAIL	The UDS1 circuit pack could not deactivate a CPE Loopback Jack loopback. 1. Execute the ***test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test*** command. 2. If the attempt to deactivate the CPE Loopback Jack is not successful, check the cabling and investigate the problem at the CPE Loopback Jack. 3. Run the test again.
1314	FAIL	The UDS1 circuit pack could not deactivate a far-end CSU loopback. 1. Execute the ***test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test*** command.
1320	FAIL	A CSU Module/Sync Splitter hardware failure, or an ICSU/Sync Splitter serial interface audit failure was detected by the UDS1 circuit pack. 1. Replace the CSU module/Sync Splitter, and then run the test again. 2. If the test continues to fail with this error code, replace the UDS1-BD circuit pack and run the test again. 3. If the test continues to fail with this error code, then the problem could be in the I/O cable between the backplane and the CSU module/Sync Splitter.
1321	FAIL	DTE LOS (loss of signal) was detected between the UDS1 board and the CSU Module or the Sync Splitter. Either the UDS1 board, the CSU Module/Sync Splitter, or the I/O cable between the backplane and the CSU module/Sync Splitter (or any combination thereof) has failed. Attempt to isolate the problem to one of these areas. 1. Replace the CSU Module/Sync Splitter and run the test again. 2. If the test continues to fail with this error code, then replace the UDS1-BD board and run the test again. 3. If the test continues to fail with this error code, the problem could be in the I/O cable between the backplane and the CSU module/Sync Splitter.

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Table 6-581. TEST #138 Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1322	FAIL	No 5 volts power detected from the UDS1 circuit pack to the CSU Module or the Sync Splitter. Problem is probably due to an open fuse on the DS1 board or a faulty ICSU/Sync Splitter. **NOTE:** Do not immediately swap DS1 boards as this may blow the fuse on the new board. 1. If the test continues to fail with this error code, then replace the CSU Module/Sync Splitter and run the test again. 2. Remove the UDS1 from the system and reinsert. 3. Run the test again once the board has finished its reset. 4. If the test continues to fail with this error code, then replace the UDS1-BD board and run the test again. 5. If the test continues to fail with this error code, the problem could be in the I/O cable between the backplane and the CSU module/Sync Splitter.
1323	FAIL	A service-affecting CSU Module/Sync Splitter audit failure was detected by the UDS1 circuit pack. All administered ports on the UDS1 circuit pack are affected and maintenance software will place the ports into the out-of-service state. 1. Replace the CSU Module or the Sync Splitter.
1324	FAIL	A non-service-affecting CSU Module/Sync Splitter audit failure was detected by the UDS1 circuit pack. No ports should be affected. No immediate action is required. These errors indicate that the CSU Module/Sync Splitter hardware may have a problem, and that it should be replaced when practical to avoid further deterioration.
1400	FAIL	Echo Canceller Function failed, this could be a hardware problem on the TN464GP/TN2464BP: 1. Issue the **busyout board** command. 2. Issue the **test board long** command. 3. Issue the **release board** command. 4. If Test 1420 still fails, replace the TN464GP/TN2464BP.

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Table 6-581. TEST #138 Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1401	FAIL	Echo Canceller Function failed, this could be a hardware problem on the TN464GP/TN2464BP: 1. Issue the **busyout board** command. 2. Issue the **reset board** command. 3. Issue the **test board long** command. 4. Issue the **release busy board** command. 5. If the test still fails replace the TN464GP/TN2464BP.
	PASS	DS1 signal is present and the physical link is healthy. In addition, no Integrated CSU/Sync Splitter errors or echo cancellation errors are detected.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Blue Alarm Inquiry Test (#139)

The Blue Alarm is a signal sent by the remote DS1 endpoint when it is out-of-service. The Blue Alarm Inquiry Test checks the blue alarm status of the remote DS1 endpoint.

When the UDS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Blue Alarm signal from the remote DS1 endpoint, the circuit pack transmits a Yellow alarm to the remote DS1 endpoint and sends a BLUE ALARM message to the maintenance software. When the Blue alarm is confirmed, the maintenance software places all trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. The inquiry test runs every 10 minutes until the Blue alarm is cleared.

The UDS1 Interface circuit pack takes one second to recognize and report a Blue alarm and 16 seconds to recognize and report the resolution of a Blue alarm. When the Blue alarm is cleared, the UDS1 Interface circuit pack stops transmitting the Yellow alarm and places the trunks or ports back into the service state before the Blue alarm occurs.

Line Loopback Alarm

The Line Loopback (LLB) is used by the remote DS1 endpoint to put the ICSU or DS1 board into a loopback mode. When the ICSU or DS1 board is in the LLB mode, the arriving bit pattern is regenerated and sent back. The Line Loopback (LLB) Alarm activates when the in-band activate LLB bit pattern arrives continuously for 5 seconds on the DS1 line. The LLB deactivates when the in-band deactivate LLB bit pattern arrives continuously for 5 seconds on the DS1 line.

Since LLB is a maintenance condition rendering all DS0 channels unavailable for signaling or bearer traffic, maintenance software treats this the same as a Blue Alarm.

Payload Loopback Alarm

The Payload Loopback (PLB) is used by the remote DS1 endpoint to put the switch DS1 into a loopback mode. The PLB Alarm activates when a network protocol activate bit pattern arrives over the 4Kbps ESF data link on the DS1 line. The PLB deactivates when a network protocol deactivate bit pattern arrives over the 4Kbps ESF data link on the DS1 line.

Since PLB is a maintenance condition rendering all DS0 channels unavailable for signaling or bearer traffic, maintenance software treats this the same as a Blue Alarm

Table 6-582. TEST #139 Blue Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-582. TEST #139 Blue Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	The remote DS1 endpoint is out-of-service.
1 1794	FAIL	The UDS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Line Loopback Alarm (LLB). If the UDS1 interface circuit pack connects to a T1 facility, call the vendor of the T1 carrier to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. If the UDS1 interface circuit pack connects directly to a switch, call the system technician of the remote switch to diagnose the DS1 endpoint. If the UDS1 interface circuit pack connects directly to a line-side terminating device (for example, a PRI terminal adapter), call the vendor of the terminating device to diagnose the equipment.

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Table 6-582. TEST #139 Blue Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1795	FAIL	The UDS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Payload Loopback Alarm (PLB). If the UDS1 Interface circuit pack connects to a leased T1 facility, call the vendor of the T1 carrier to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. If the UDS1 Interface circuit pack connects directly to another DS1 board, call the system technician of the remote switch to diagnose the DS1 endpoint. If the UDS1 Interface circuit pack connects directly to a line-side terminating device such as a PRI terminal adapter contact the vendor of the terminating device to diagnose the equipment.
	PASS	Remote DS1 endpoint is in-service. Neither a Blue alarm nor a Line Loopback alarm nor a Payload Loopback Alarm is detected by the UDS1 Interface circuit pack.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Red Alarm Inquiry Test (#140)

A UDS1 Interface circuit pack raises a Red alarm when the framing pattern of the incoming DS1 bit stream has been lost. The Red Alarm Inquiry Test checks the framing status of a UDS1 Interface circuit pack. A UDS1 Interface circuit pack takes 3 seconds to recognize and report a Red alarm and 10 seconds to recognize and report the resolution of a Red alarm.

When the UDS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Red alarm, the circuit pack transmits a Yellow alarm to the remote DS1 endpoint and sends a RED ALARM message to the maintenance software. After the Red alarm is confirmed, the maintenance software places all trunks or ports of the circuit pack into the out-of-service state. The inquiry test runs every 10 minutes until the Red alarm is cleared.

When the Red alarm is cleared, the UDS1 Interface circuit pack stops transmitting the Yellow alarm to the remote DS1 endpoint. The maintenance software restores all trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack to the service state before the Red alarm occurs.

Loss of Multiframe Alarm

If the UDS1 Interface circuit pack is administered using DMI-BOS signaling, the UDS1 Interface circuit pack raises a Loss of Multiframe Alarm (LMA) when it cannot interpret the incoming signaling bits to synchronize to the multiframe pattern received in the 24th channel. Once the UDS1 Interface circuit pack detects an LMA, the circuit pack transmits a Remote Multiframe Alarm (RMA) to the remote DS1 endpoint. Maintenance software handles both Red alarm and LMA alarm(s) using the same mechanism.

Table 6-583. TEST #140 Red Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.

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Table 6-583. TEST #140 Red Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	The UDS1 interface circuit pack detected a red alarm. An out of frame condition occurred on the UDS1 interface circuit pack. The UDS1 interface circuit pack will transmit a yellow alarm to the remote UDS1 endpoint until the red alarm is retired. If the UDS1 connects to a T1 network facility or to another switch, do the following. 1. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 2. Contact T1 Network Service or a technician at the far-end switch to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. 3. Check the physical connectivity of the UDS1 packs and of the cable. 4. Replace the local UDS1 interface circuit pack, and repeat the test. If the UDS1 connects to a line-side terminating device (for example, a PRI terminal adapter), do the following. 1. Verify that the switch DS1 and the line-side terminating device are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 2. Investigate the maintenance status of the line-side terminating device. Refer to the ’Line-Side Terminating Device Operating Manual’ for information. 3. Contact the vendor of the line-side terminating device to diagnose the equipment. 4. Check the physical connection of the UDS1 interface circuit pack to the terminating device, and check the premise distribution system (or the intra-premise wiring) for physical connection failures. 5. Replace the local UDS1 interface circuit pack and repeat the test.

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Table 6-583. TEST #140 Red Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	FAIL	The test failed. The UDS1 interface circuit pack detected a loss of multiframe alarm (LMA). An out of frame condition occurred on the UDS1 interface circuit pack. The UDS1 interface circuit pack will transmit a remote multiframe alarm (RMA) to the remote UDS1 endpoint until the LMA is retired. If the UDS1 connects to a T1 network facility or to another switch, do the following: 1. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 2. Contact T1 Network Service or a technician at the far-end switch to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. 3. Check the physical connectivity of the UDS1 packs and of the cable. 4. Replace the local UDS1 interface circuit pack, and repeat the test. If the UDS1 connects to a line-side terminating device (for example, a PRI terminal adapter), do the following. 1. Verify that the switch DS1 and the line-side terminating device are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 2. Investigate the maintenance status of the line-side terminating device. Refer to the 'Line-Side Terminating Device Operating Manual' for information. 3. Contact the vendor of the line-side terminating device to diagnose the equipment. 4. Check the physical connection of the UDS1 interface circuit pack to the terminating device, and check the premise distribution system (or the intra-premise wiring) for physical connection failures. 5. Replace the local UDS1 interface circuit pack and repeat the test.

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Table 6-583. TEST #140 Red Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	No Red alarm is detected on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test (#141)

Receiving a Yellow alarm from a remote DS1 endpoint indicates that the remote DS1 endpoint has an out-of-frame condition. The Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test is used to determine whether the remote DS1 endpoint is transmitting a Yellow alarm. The UDS1 Interface circuit pack takes 500 msec to recognize and report a Yellow alarm and 500 msec to recognize and report that a Yellow alarm condition is cleared.

When the UDS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Yellow alarm from the remote DS1 endpoint, it sends a YELLOW-ALARM uplink message to the maintenance software. After the maintenance software receives the YELLOW-ALARM message, the Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test is run to confirm the Yellow alarm. Once the Yellow alarm is confirmed, the maintenance software places all trunks or ports on the circuit pack into the out-of-service state. The Inquiry Test runs every 10 minutes until the Yellow alarm is cleared.

When the Yellow alarm is cleared, the maintenance software restores all trunks or ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack back to their previous service state before the Yellow alarm was raised.

This Yellow alarm corresponds to the yellow F2 state documented in CCITT Recommendation I.431.

Remote Multiframe Alarm

Remote Multiframe Alarm (RMA) indicates that the remote DS1 endpoint is in a Loss of Multiframe Alarm condition while the UDS1 Interface circuit pack is administered using the DMI-BOS common channel signaling. The RMA is handled as a Yellow alarm.

Yellow F5 Fault Alarm

For 32-channel E1 operation with CRC4 on, the F5 fault state is defined as a fault in the user-network interface, specifically in the direction from the user (PBX) to the network. Refer to CCITT recommendation I.431.

Table 6-584. TEST #141 Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.

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Table 6-584. TEST #141 Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	The UDS1 interface circuit pack detected a yellow alarm sent by the remote DS1 endpoint. An out of frame condition occurred at the DS1 endpoint. If the UDS1 connects to a T1 network facility or to another switch, do the following: 1. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 2. Contact T1 Network Service or a technician at the far-end switch to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. 3. Check the physical connectivity of the UDS1 packs and of the cable. 4. Replace the local UDS1 interface circuit pack, and repeat the test. If the UDS1 connects to a line-side terminating device (for example, a PRI terminal adapter), do the following: 1. Verify that the switch DS1 and the line-side terminating device are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 2. Investigate the maintenance status of the line-side terminating device. Refer to the 'Line-Side Terminating Device Operating Manual' for information. 3. Contact the vendor of the line-side terminating device to diagnose the equipment. 4. Check the physical connection of the UDS1 interface circuit pack to the terminating device, and check the premise distribution system (or the intra-premise wiring) for physical connection failures. 5. Replace the local UDS1 interface circuit pack and repeat the test.

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Table 6-584. TEST #141 Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1	FAIL	The UDS1 interface circuit pack detected a remote multiframe alarm (RMA) sent by the remote DS1 endpoint. An out of frame condition occurred at the DS1 endpoint. If the UDS1 connects to a T1 network facility or to another switch, do the following: 1. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 2. Contact T1 Network Service or a technician at the far-end switch to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. 3. Check the physical connectivity of the UDS1 packs and of the cable. 4. Replace the local UDS1 interface circuit pack, and repeat the test. If the UDS1 connects to a line-side terminating device (for example, a PRI terminal adapter), do the following: 1. Verify that the switch DS1 and the line-side terminating device are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 2. Investigate the maintenance status of the line-side terminating device. Refer to the 'Line-Side Terminating Device Operating Manual' for information. 3. Contact the vendor of the line-side terminating device to diagnose the equipment. 4. Check the physical connection of the UDS1 interface circuit pack to the terminating device, and check the premise distribution system (or the intra-premise wiring) for physical connection failures. 5. Replace the local UDS1 interface circuit pack and repeat the test.

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Table 6-584. TEST #141 Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2	FAIL	The UDS1 interface circuit pack is reporting a Yellow F5 fault alarm. There is a fault in the User-Network interface from the user (PBX) to the network. An out-of-frame condition occurs on the remote DS1 endpoint. If the UDS1 connects to a T1 network facility: 1. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 2. Contact T1 Network Service to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. 3. Check the physical connectivity of the DS1 Interface circuit packs and cable. 4. Replace the local UDS1 Interface circuit pack and repeat the test. If the UDS1 connects to a line-side terminating device such as a PRI terminal adapter: 1. Verify that the switch DS1 and the line-side terminating device are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 2. Investigate the maintenance status of the line-side terminating device. Refer to the ’Line-Side Terminating Device Operating Manual’ for information. 3. Contact the vendor of the line-side terminating device to diagnose the equipment. 4. Check the physical connection of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack to the terminating device. Check premise distribution system (or intra-premise wiring) for physical connection failures. 5. Replace the local UDS1 Interface circuit pack and repeat the test.

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Table 6-584. TEST #141 Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	Neither a Yellow alarm nor a Remote Multiframe Alarm nor a F5 state alarm is being received from the remote DS1 endpoint.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Major Alarm Inquiry Test (#142)

The Major alarm raised by a UDS1 Interface circuit pack indicates that the average bit error rate on the DS1 facility is greater than 1/1000. The Major Alarm Inquiry Test is used to determine that the received DS1 bit error rate is greater than 1/1000. The UDS1 Interface circuit pack takes 10 seconds to recognize and report a Major alarm and 10 seconds to recognize and report that a Major alarm condition is cleared.

When the UDS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Major alarm, it sends a MAJOR-ALARM message to the maintenance software. (32-channel interfaces send a YELLOW alarm to the far end). After the maintenance software receives a MAJOR-ALARM message, the Major Alarm Inquiry Test is initiated to confirm the Major alarm on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack. The Inquiry Test runs every 10 minutes until the Major alarm is cleared. The maintenance software places all trunks or ports on the circuit pack in the out-of-service state if the Major alarm persists for more than 20 minutes.

When the Major alarm is cleared, the maintenance software restores all trunks or ports on the circuit pack to their previous service state before a Major alarm occurs.

Table 6-585. TEST #142 Major Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-585. TEST #142 Major Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	If the UDS1 connects to a T1 network facility or to another switch, do the following: 1. The performance of the DS1 link between the UDS1 interface circuit pack and the remote DS1 endpoint is very poor. Enter the **list measurement ds1-log UUCSS** command to read the error seconds measurement. 2. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 3. Contact T1 Network Service or the technician at the remote switch to diagnose the equipment. 4. Check the physical connectivity of the UDS1 interface circuit packs and the cable. 5. Replace the local UDS1 interface circuit pack, and repeat the test.
	FAIL *(cont'd.)*	If the UDS1 connects to a line-side terminating device (for example, a PRI terminal adapter), do the following: 1. The performance of the DS1 link between the UDS1 interface circuit pack and the line-side terminating device is very poor. Enter the **list measurement ds1-log UUCSS** command to read the error seconds measurement. 2. Verify that the switch DS1 and the line-side terminating device are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 3. Investigate the maintenance status of the line-side terminating device. Refer to the 'Line-Side Terminating Device Operating Manual' for information. 4. Contact the vendor of the line-side terminating device to diagnose the equipment. 5. Check the physical connection of the UDS1 interface circuit pack to the terminating device, and check the premise distribution system (or the intra-premise wiring) for physical connection failures. 6. Replace the local UDS1 interface circuit pack and repeat the test.

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Table 6-585. TEST #142 Major Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	No Major alarm is detected in the UDS1 Interface circuit pack.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Minor Alarm Inquiry Test (#143)

The Minor alarm raised by a UDS1 Interface circuit pack indicates that the average bit error rate on the DS1 facility is greater than 1/1,000,000, but less than 1/1000. The Minor Alarm Inquiry Test is used to determine that the received DS1 bit error rate is greater than 1/1,000,000 and less than 1/1000. When D4 framing mode is selected, the UDS1 Interface circuit pack takes 41-minutes to recognize and report a Minor alarm and 41-minutes to recognize and report that a Minor alarm condition has cleared. If ESF framing mode is selected, the UDS1 Interface circuit pack takes 10 minutes to recognize and report a Minor alarm and 10 minutes to recognize and report that a Minor alarm condition has cleared.

When the UDS1 Interface circuit pack detects a Minor alarm condition, it sends a MINOR-ALARM message to the maintenance software. After the maintenance software receives a MINOR-ALARM message, the Minor Alarm Inquiry Test is initiated to confirm the Minor alarm. All trunks or ports on the circuit pack are kept in the in-service state after the Minor alarm is confirmed. The Minor Alarm Inquiry Test runs every 10 minutes until the Minor alarm is cleared.

Table 6-586. TEST #143 Minor Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-586. TEST #143 Minor Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	Minor alarms are often accompanied by slip and misframe alarms against the board. Trunk alarms and hardware error logs may occur on the associated trunks. If the UDS1 connects to a T1 network facility or to another switch, do the following: 1. The performance of the DS1 link between the UDS1 interface circuit pack and the remote DS1 endpoint is poor. Enter the **list measurement ds1-log UUCSS** command to read the error seconds measurement. 2. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 3. Contact T1 Network Service or the technician at the remote switch to diagnose the equipment. 4. Check the physical connectivity of the UDS1 interface circuit packs and the cable. 5. Replace the local UDS1 interface circuit pack, and repeat the test.

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Table 6-586. TEST #143 Minor Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL *(cont'd.)*	If the UDS1 connects to a line-side terminating device (for example, a PRI terminal adapter), do the following: 1. The performance of the DS1 link between the UDS1 interface circuit pack and the line-side terminating device is very poor. Enter the **list measurement ds1-log UUCSS** command to read the error seconds measurement. 2. Verify that the switch DS1 and the line-side terminating device are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 3. Investigate the maintenance status of the line-side terminating device. Obtain the error seconds measurement on the terminating device (if possible). Refer to the 'Line-Side Terminating Device Operating Manual' for information. 4. Contact the vendor of the line-side terminating device to diagnose the equipment. 5. Check the physical connection of the UDS1 interface circuit pack to the terminating device, and check the premise distribution system (or the intra-premise wiring) for physical connection failures. 6. Replace the local UDS1 interface circuit pack and repeat the test.
	PASS	No Minor alarm is detected in the UDS1 Interface circuit pack.

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Table 6-586. TEST #143 Minor Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Slip Alarm Inquiry Test (#144)

Slips occur when transmitter and receiver are not running at precisely the same clock rate. The UDS1 Interface circuit pack can detect both positive and negative slips on the DS1 facility. The Slip Alarm Inquiry Test is used to acquire the total number of slips that have occurred on a DS1 link.

When the UDS1 Interface circuit pack detects a slip condition, the circuit pack increments the on-board slip counter by one. A SLIP-COUNT message is spontaneously sent to the system software after the counter reaches a threshold (for example, 88). When the maintenance software receives the SLIP-COUNT message, the Slip Alarm Inquiry Test is initiated to query the slip counters on a UDS1 Interface circuit pack and total the slip counts in the maintenance software.

If the count of slips is over the threshold, a Minor alarm is raised against the UDS1 Interface circuit pack. All trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack remain in the in-service state. If the UDS1 Interface circuit pack is used to supply the system synchronization source, the MINOR alarm will initiate a synchronization source switch. See “TDM-BUS” and ‘‘SYNC (Synchronization)’’ for details.

Table 6-587. TEST #144 Slip Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-587. TEST #144 Slip Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1 to 88	FAIL	The test failed because the UDS1 interface circuit pack and the remote DS1 endpoint are not synchronized to the same clock rate. The UDS1 interface circuit pack detected a slip alarm. The error code equals the number of slips detected by the UDS1 interface circuit pack since the last slip alarm inquiry test. If the UDS1 connects to a T1 network facility or to another switch, do the following: 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the DS1 interface circuit pack is a TN464C, enter the **list measurement ds1-log UUCSS** command to read the error seconds measurement. 3. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 4. Check the active alarm and error logs for recent alarms and errors against the synchronization (SYNC). Follow the suggested repair procedure for these errors. 5. Contact T1 Network Service or the technician at the remote switch to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. 6. Check the physical connectivity of the UDS1 interface circuit packs and the cable. 7. Replace the local UDS1 interface circuit pack, and repeat the test.

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Table 6-587. TEST #144 Slip Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1 to 88 *(cont.)*	FAIL *(cont'd.)*	If the UDS1 connects to a line-side terminating device (for example, a PRI terminal adapter), do the following: 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times. 2. Enter the **list measurement ds1-log UUCSS** command to read the error seconds measurement. 3. Verify that the switch DS1 and the line-side terminating device are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 4. Investigate the maintenance status of the line-side terminating device. Refer to the 'Line-Side Terminating Device Operating Manual' for information. 5. Contact the vendor of the line-side terminating device to diagnose the equipment. 6. Check the physical connection of the UDS1 interface circuit pack to the terminating device, and check the premise distribution system (or the intra-premise wiring) for physical connection failures. 7) Replace the local UDS1 interface circuit pack and repeat the test.
	PASS	No Slip alarm is detected on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack.

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Table 6-587. TEST #144 Slip Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test (#145)

Misframe Alarm indicates that framing bits observed on a UDS1 Interface circuit pack are in error. The Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test queries the total number of misframes that have occurred on a DS1 Interface circuit pack since the last inquiry.

When the DS1 Interface circuit pack detects a misframe error, it increments its misframe counter by one. If the counter reaches a specified threshold (i.e., 17), a MISFRAME-COUNT message is automatically sent to the switch maintenance software. After the maintenance software receives the MISFRAME-COUNT message, the Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test is initiated to collect the misframe counts from the UDS1 Interface circuit pack.

When the threshold of misframes is reached, if the UDS1 Interface circuit pack is supplying the system synchronization source, then a switching synchronization source message is sent to the TDM Bus Clock. See TDM-BUS (TDM Bus) Maintenance documentation for details. A Minor alarm against the UDS1 Interface circuit pack is raised, but all trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack remain in the in-service state.

Table 6-588. TEST #145 Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-588. TEST #145 Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1 to 17	FAIL	The test failed because the UDS1 interface circuit pack detected errors in the received framing bits pattern. The error code equals the number of misframes detected by the UDS1 interface circuit pack since the last misframe alarm inquiry test. Major bit and minor bit error rate (error types 2561 and 2817) error logs often accompany misframe alarms. Clearing the cause of these error logs may clear the misframes which are occurring. If the UDS1 connects to a T1 network facility or to another switch, do the following: 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the DS1 interface circuit pack is a TN464C, enter the **list measurement ds1-log UUCSS** command to read the error seconds measurement. 3. Verify that both endpoints of the DS1 link are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 4. Check the active alarm and error logs for recent alarms and errors against the synchronization (SYNC). Follow the suggested repair procedure for these errors. 5. Contact T1 Network Service or the technician at the remote switch to diagnose the remote DS1 endpoint. 6. Check the physical connectivity of the UDS1 interface circuit packs and the cable. 7. Replace the local UDS1 interface circuit pack, and repeat the test. *More information continues on the next page.*

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Table 6-588. TEST #145 Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1 to 17 *(cont.)*	FAIL *(cont'd.)*	If the UDS1 connects to a line-side terminating device such as a PRI terminal adapter: 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times. 2. Enter the **list measurement ds1-log UUCSS** command to read the error seconds measurement. 3. Verify that the switch DS1 and the line-side terminating device are administered using the same signaling mode, framing mode, and line coding. 4. Investigate the maintenance status of the line-side terminating device. Refer to the 'Line-Side Terminating Device Operating Manual' for information. 5. Contact the vendor of the line-side terminating device to diagnose the equipment. 6. Check the physical connection of the UDS1 interface circuit pack to the terminating device, and check the premise distribution system (or the intra-premise wiring) for physical connection failures. 7. Replace the local UDS1 interface circuit pack and repeat the test.
	PASS	No Misframe alarm is detected on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Translation Update Test (#146)

The Translation Update Test sends the circuit-pack-level information specified by System Administration to the UDS1 Interface circuit pack. Translation includes the following data administered for a UDS1 Interface circuit pack (see output of **display ds1 UUCSS** command): DS1 Link Length between two DS1 endpoints, Synchronization Source Control, All Zero Suppression, Framing Mode, Signaling Mode, Time Slot Number of 697-Hz Tone, Time Slot Number of 700-Hz Tone, etc.

In G3V3, if a TN464F or later UDS1 circuit pack is combined with a Avaya 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter to form an Integrated CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter, this test will also send the administration for this Integrated CSU to the circuit pack to assure the board’s translations are correct. The administration of the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter is done using the **DS1 Circuit Pack** administration form. Translation for the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter includes the following data: Transmit LBO, Receive ALBO, Supply CPE Loopback Jack Power?, etc.

Table 6-589. TEST #146 Translation Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute interval s a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system software error. 1. Enter the **display ds1 UUCSS** command to verify the UDS1 Interface circuit pack translation.
	PASS	Translation data has been downloaded to the UDS1 Interface circuit pack successfully.

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Table 6-589. TEST #146 Translation Update Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

DS1 Board Loopback Test (#1209)

This test is destructive.

The DS1 Board Loopback (BLB) Test causes a loopback at the DS1 board edge and tests DS1 board internal circuitry.

The test is destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician demanded **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command.

All trunks or ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out using the system technician **busyout board** command before running the BLB Test.

When the BLB Test is initiated, maintenance software sends an appropriate message to the UDS1 Interface circuit pack to start the test. The board sets up the BLB loopback, transmits a test pattern, and verifies that the pattern is received unaltered through the loopback. If the transmitted and received pattern is different, the test fails.

When the test is complete, all trunks or ports on the TN464GP/TN2464BPTN UDS1 Interface circuit pack are restored to the in-service state after the **release board** command is entered.

Table 6-590. TEST #1209 DS1 Board Loopback Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	DS1 Board Loopback Test cannot be executed in the current configuration. To run this, the TN464F or later suffix UDS1 must be administered for 24-channel operation. The "Bit Rate" field on the DS1 circuit pack administration form must be set to "1.544" for 24-channel operation.
1015	ABORT	Ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.

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Table 6-590. TEST #1209 DS1 Board Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1039	ABORT	The UDS1 Interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system. Executing this test could cause major system disruption. If the UDS1 Interface circuit pack needs to be tested, set the synchronization reference to another DS1 Interface circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack via the following command sequence: 1. Issue the **disable synchronization-switch** command. 2. Next, issue the **set synchronization UUCSS** command. 3. Lastly, issue the **enable synchronization-switch** command.
1950	ABORT	Another loopback/span test is already executing on the DS1 board or the board is in a network requested loopback mode (Line loopback or Payload loopback). The hardware error log will indicate whether a Customer Loopback Jack Test, Far CSU Loopback Test, or the One-Way Span Test is executing or if the board is in line loopback or payload loopback mode. Only one long-duration loopback/span test can be active at a given time. Thus, if a loopback/span test is already active, that test must be terminated via the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command in order to execute this test.

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Table 6-590. TEST #1209 DS1 Board Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	UDS1 Interface circuit pack failed the DS1 Board Loopback Test. 1. Retry the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command. 2. If the BLB test continues to fail, then replace the UDS1 circuit pack.

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Table 6-590. TEST #1209 DS1 Board Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	The BLB test executed successfully. The test pattern was transmitted and received successfully up to the DS1 board edge.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

CSU Equipment Loopback Test (#1210)

This test is destructive.

The CSU Equipment Loopback (ELB) Test causes a loopback at the near-edge of the local Avaya 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter and tests the connection from the DS1 board to the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter (DS1 board edge interconnecting cable, and CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter edge). This test is only performed if the Avaya 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter is present, administered, and connected to a 1.544 Mbps DS1 circuit pack on the back of the port carrier.

The test is destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician demanded **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command.

All trunks or ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out using the system technician **busyout board** command before running the ELB Test.

When the ELB Test is initiated, maintenance software sends an appropriate message to the UDS1 Interface circuit pack to start the test. The board sets up the ELB loopback, transmits a test pattern, and verifies that the pattern is received unaltered through the loopback. If the transmitted and received pattern is different, the test fails.

When the test is complete, all trunks or ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack are restored to the in-service state after the **release board** command is entered.

Table 6-591. TEST #1210 CSU Equipment Loopback Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-591. TEST #1210 CSU Equipment Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1005	ABORT	CSU Equipment Loopback Test cannot be executed in the current configuration. To run this test, the *Near-End CSU Type* field on the DS1circuit pack administration form must be set to *integrated* and the "Bit Rate" field on the DS1 circuit pack administration form must be set to "1.544" (24-channel configuration). 1. Use the **change ds1 UUCSS** command to set the *Near-End CSU Type* field on the DS1 circuit pack administration form to *integrated*, and/or change the "Bit Rate" field to "1.544" if the board is to be used in 24-channel configuration. 2. Retry the ***test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests*** command.
1015	ABORT	Ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.
1039	ABORT	The UDS1 Interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system. Executing this test could cause major system disruption. If the UDS1 Interface circuit pack needs to be tested, set the synchronization reference to another DS1 Interface circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack via the following command sequence: 1. Issue the **disable synchronization-switch** command. 2. Next, issue the **set synchronization UUCSS** command. 3. Lastly, issue the **enable synchronization-switch** command.
1950	ABORT	Another loopback/span test is already executing on the DS1 board or the board is in a network requested loopback mode (Line loopback or Payload loopback). The hardware error log will indicate whether a Customer Loopback Jack Test, Far CSU Loopback Test, or the One-Way Span Test is executing or if the board is in line loopback or payload loopback mode. Only one long-duration loopback/span test can be active at a given time. Thus, if a loopback/span test is already active, that test must be terminated using the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command in order to execute this test.

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Table 6-591. TEST #1210 CSU Equipment Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1951	ABORT	The CSU Equipment Loopback Test could not be executed because the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter was not physically installed. Physically connect the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter to the UDS1-BD board on the back of the port carrier.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-591. TEST #1210 CSU Equipment Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	UDS1 Interface circuit pack failed the CSU Equipment Loopback Test. 1. Retry the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command. 2. If the ELB test continues to fail, then either the UDS1-BD board, the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter, or the I/O cable between the backplane and the CSU module/T1 Sync Splitter (or any combination thereof) has failed. Attempt to isolate the problem to one of these areas. Begin by replacing the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter and running the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command again. 3. If the ELB test continues to fail, then replace the UDS1-BD board and run the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command again. 4. If the ELB test continues to fail, the problem could be in the I/O cable between the backplane and the CSU module/T1 Sync Splitter.
	PASS	The ELB test executed successfully. The test pattern was transmitted and received successfully over the connection from the DS1 board to the near-edge of the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter.

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Table 6-591. TEST #1210 CSU Equipment Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

CSU Repeater Loopback Test (#1211)

This test is destructive.

The CSU Repeater Loopback (RLB) Test causes a loopback at the far-edge of the local Avaya 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter and tests the connection from the DS1 board to and including the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter circuitry. This test is only performed if the Avaya 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter is present, administered, and connected to a 1.544 Mbps DS1 circuit pack on the back of the port carrier.

The test is destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician demanded **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command.

All trunks or ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out using the system technician **busyout board** command before running the RLB Test.

When the RLB Test is initiated, maintenance software sends an appropriate message to the UDS1 Interface circuit pack to start the test. The board sets up the RLB loopback, transmits a test pattern, and verifies that the pattern is received unaltered through the loopback. If the transmitted and received pattern is different, the test fails.

When the test is complete, all trunks or ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack are restored to the in-service state after the **release board** command is entered.

Table 6-592. TEST #1211 CSU Repeater Loopback Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	CSU Repeater Loopback Test cannot be executed in the current configuration. To run this test, the `Near-End CSU Type` field on the **DS1Circuit Pack** administration form must be set to `integrated` and the `Bit Rate` field on the **DS1 Circuit Pack** administration form must be set to `1.544` (24-channel configuration). 1. Use the **change ds1 UUCSS** command to set the `Near-End CSU Type` field on the **DS1 Circuit Pack** administration form to `integrated`, and/or change the `Bit Rate` field to `1.544` if the board is to be used in 24-channel configuration. 2. Retry the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command.

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Table 6-592. TEST #1211 CSU Repeater Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1015	ABORT	Ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.
1039	ABORT	The UDS1 Interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system. Executing this test could cause major system disruption. If the UDS1 Interface circuit pack needs to be tested, set the synchronization reference to another DS1 Interface circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack via the following command sequence: 1. Issue the **disable synchronization-switch** command. 2. Next, issue the **set synchronization UUCSS** command. 3. Lastly, issue the **enable synchronization-switch** command.
1950	ABORT	Another loopback/span test is already executing on the DS1 board or the board is in a network requested loopback mode (Line loopback or Payload loopback). The hardware error log will indicate whether a Customer Loopback Jack Test, Far CSU Loopback Test, or the One-Way Span Test is executing or if the board is in line loopback or payload loopback mode. Only one long-duration loopback/span tests can be active at a given time. Thus, if a loopback/span test is already active, that test must be terminated using the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command in order to execute this test.
1951	ABORT	The CSU Repeater Loopback Test could not be executed because the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter was not physically installed. Physically connect the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter to the UDS1 board on the back of the port carrier.

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Table 6-592. TEST #1211 CSU Repeater Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. NOTE: When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	UDS1 Interface circuit pack failed the CSU Repeater Loopback Test. 1. Retry the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command. 2. If the RLB test continues to fail, and the CSU Equipment Loopback Test (#1210) passed, then replace the CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter.

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Table 6-592. TEST #1211 CSU Repeater Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	The RLB test executed successfully. The test pattern was transmitted and received successfully over the connection from the UDS1 board to the far-edge of the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

CPE Loopback Jack Test (#1212)

This test is destructive.

The CPE Loopback Jack (CLJ-LB) Test causes a loopback at the CPE Loopback Jack and tests the building wiring connection between the UDS1-BD DS1 board and the CPE Loopback Jack.

The test is highly destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician demanded ***test ds1-loop UUCSS cpe-loopback-jack-test-begin [number-of-bits bit-pattern]*** command. The System technician has the choice of entering a loopback activation code on the command line or using the default code *0x47F*.

All trunks or ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out using the system technician **busyout board** command before running the CPE Loopback Jack Test.

The CPE Loopback Jack Test has the UDS1 Interface circuit pack transmit a loopback activation code to the CPE Loopback Jack, waits up to 10 seconds for return of the code to verify the loopback has been established, transmits a framed 3-in-24 test pattern, begins counting bit errors in the received test pattern, and returns a PASS result to indicate that the pattern was successfully sent. If the loopback is not established within the 10 seconds, the test returns FAIL or abort.

The status of the CPE Loopback Jack test is available in the hardware error log via Error Type 3900. Several distinct Aux values give the user information on the status of the test.

The **list measurements ds1 summary** command will display the length of time the test has been running (`Test Duration` field) and number of bit errors detected (`Loopback/Span Test Bit-Error Count` field). If the test pattern is being passed through the loopback cleanly, the number of bit errors should be very low. The command will also display the type of Loopback/Span test executing (`Test` field), the type of pattern generated for the Loopback/Span test (`Pattern` field), and whether the pattern (i.e. 3-in-24 Pattern) is synchronized (`Synchronized` field).

To terminate the test, enter the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command or the **release board** command. Using the **release board** command will restore all trunks or ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack to the in-service state.

Table 6-593. TEST #1212 CPE Loopback Jack Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the **test ds1-loop UUCSS cpe-loopback-jack-test-begin** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	CPE Loopback Jack Test cannot be executed in the current configuration. To run this test, the TN464F or later suffix UDS1 must be administered for 24-channel operation. The "Bit Rate" field on the DS1 circuit pack administration form must be set to "1.544" for 24-channel operation.
1015	ABORT	Ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.
1039	ABORT	The UDS1 Interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system. Executing this test could cause major system disruption. If the UDS1 Interface circuit pack needs to be tested, set the synchronization reference to another DS1 Interface circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack via the following command sequence: 1. Issue the **disable synchronization-switch** command. 2. Next, issue the **set synchronization UUCSS** command. 3. Lastly, issue the **enable synchronization-switch** command.
1950	ABORT	Another loopback/span test is already executing on the DS1 board or the board is in a network requested loopback mode (Line loopback or Payload loopback). The hardware error log will indicate whether a Customer Loopback Jack Test, Far CSU Loopback Test, or the One-Way Span Test is executing or if the board is in line loopback or payload loopback mode. Only one long-duration loopback/span test can be active at a given time. Thus, if a loopback/span test is already active, that test must be terminated using the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command in order to execute this test.

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Table 6-593. TEST #1212 CPE Loopback Jack Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-593. TEST #1212 CPE Loopback Jack Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2	FAIL	The CLJ-LB test failed because it was not set up properly. The UDS1 interface pack could not successfully put the CPE loopback jack into loopback mode. 1. Rerun the **test ds1-loop UUCSS cpe-loopback-jack-test-begin** command. 2. If the test continues to fail, the problem could be with the UDS1-BD board, the CPE loopback jack equipment, or somewhere between. Run the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command to determine if the loopback tests that are closer to the UDS1-BD board are successful. If any of these tests fail, follow the maintenance strategy that is associated with the test that fails.
3	FAIL	The CPE Loopback Jack Test was not set up properly. The framed 3-in-24 test pattern, generated by the UDS1 Interface circuit pack and looped back through the CPE Loopback Jack, could not be detected properly by the UDS1 circuit pack. 1. Retry the **test ds1-loop UUCSS cpe-loopback-jack-test-begin** command. 2. If the CPE Loopback Jack test continues to fail, the problem could be with the UDS1-BD board, the CPE Loopback Jack equipment, or somewhere in between. Run the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command to see if the loopback tests closer to the UDS1-BD board are successful. If any of those loopback tests fail, follow the maintenance strategy associated with those loopbacks.
	PASS	The CPE Loopback Jack test has successfully began executing. The test will continue to run until the system technician enters the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command or the **release board UUCSS** command.

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Table 6-593. TEST #1212 CPE Loopback Jack Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Far CSU Loopback Test (#1213)

This test is destructive.

The Far CSU Loopback (R-LLB) Test causes a loopback at the far-end CSU and tests all circuitry and facilities from the local DS1 board to the far-end CSU.

The test is destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician demanded **test ds1-loop UUCSS far-csu-loopback-test-begin** command.

All trunks or ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out using the system technician **busyout board** command before running the Far CSU Loopback Test.

If the far-end CSU is not a Avaya 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter, and the DS1 is administered for ami-zcs line coding, density protection must be disabled on the CSU/T1SS during the test due to the large number of zero's in the 3-in-24 test pattern.

The Far CSU Loopback Test has the UDS1 Interface circuit pack transmit a loopback activation code to the remote CSU, waits up to 15 seconds for return of the code to verify the loopback has been established, transmits a framed 3-in-24 test pattern, begins counting bit errors in the received test pattern, and returns a PASS result. If the loopback is not established within the 15 seconds, the test fails.

The status of the Far CSU Loopback test is available in the hardware error log via Error Type 3901. Several distinct Aux values give the user information of the status of the test.

The **list measurements ds1 summary** command will display the length of time the test has been running (`Test Duration` field) and number of bit errors detected (`Loopback/Span Test Bit-Error Count` field). If the test pattern is being passed through the loopback cleanly, the number of bit errors should be very low. The command will also display the type of Loopback/Span test executing (`Test` field), the type of pattern generated for the type of Loopback/Span test (`Pattern` field), and whether the pattern (i.e. 3-in-24 Pattern) is synchronized (`Synchronized` field).

To terminate the test, enter the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command or the **release board** command. Using the **release board** command will restore all trunks or ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack to the in-service state.

Table 6-594. TEST #1213 Far CSU Loopback Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the **test ds1-loop UUCSS far-csu-loopback-test-begin** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	Far CSU Loopback Test cannot be executed in the current configuration. To run this, the TN464F or later suffix UDS1 must be administered for 24-channel operation. The "Bit Rate" field on the DS1 circuit pack administration form must be set to "1.544" for 24-channel operation.
1015	ABORT	Ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.
1039	ABORT	The UDS1 Interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system. Executing this test could cause major system disruption. If the UDS1 Interface circuit pack needs to be tested, set the synchronization reference to another DS1 Interface circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack via the following command sequence: 1. Issue the **disable synchronization-switch** command. 2. Next, issue the **set synchronization UUCSS** command. 3. Lastly, issue the **enable synchronization-switch** command.
1950	ABORT	Another loopback/span test is already executing on the DS1 board or the board is in a network requested loopback mode (Line loopback or Payload loopback). The hardware error log will indicate whether a Customer Loopback Jack Test, Far CSU Loopback Test, or the One-Way Span Test is executing or if the board is in line loopback or payload loopback mode. Only one long-duration loopback/span test can be active at a given time. Thus, if a loopback/span test is already active, that test must be terminated using the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command in order to execute this test.

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Table 6-594. TEST #1213 Far CSU Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-594. TEST #1213 Far CSU Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2	FAIL	The test failed because it was not set up properly. The UDS1 pack could not successfully put the far-end CSU into loopback mode. 1. Rerun the **test ds1-loop UUCSS far-csu-loopback-test-begin** command. 2. If the test continues to fail, the problem could be with the UDS1-BD board, the CPE loopback jack equipment, or somewhere between. Run the **test ds1-loop UUCSS cpe-loopback-jack-test-begin** command to determine if the CPE loopback jack loopback test is successful. If a CPE loopback jack device is not being used, issue the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command instead. If the closer loopback test fails, follow the maintenance strategy associated with that test.
3	FAIL	The Far CSU Loopback Test was not set up properly. The framed 3-in-24 test pattern, generated by the UDS1 Interface circuit pack and looped back through the far-end CSU, could not be detected properly by the UDS1 circuit pack. 1. Retry the **test ds1-loop UUCSS far-csu-loopback-test-begin** command. 2. If the Far CSU Loopback test continues to fail with this error code, the problem could be with the UDS1-BD board, the far-end CSU equipment, or somewhere in between. Run the **test ds1-loop UUCSS cpe-loopback-jack-test-begin** command to see if the CPE Loopback Jack test which is closer to the UDS1-BD board is successful. (If a CPE Loopback Jack device is not being used, then run the **test ds1-loop UUCSS ds1/csu-loopback-tests** command to see if these even closer loopback tests succeed). If the closer loopback test fails, follow the maintenance strategy associated with that loopback.
	PASS	The Far CSU Loopback test has successfully began executing. The test will continue to run until the system technician enters the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command or the **release board UUCSS** command.

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Table 6-594. TEST #1213 Far CSU Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

One-Way Span Test (#1214)

This test is destructive.

The One-Way Span Test allows one-way span testing to and from remote test equipment or another DEFINITY communications system. This tests all circuitry and facilities from the local DS1 board to the remote test equipment or other DEFINITY communications system.

The test is destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician demanded **test ds1-loop UUCSS one-way-span-test-begin** command.

All trunks or ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out using the system technician **busyout board** command before running the One-Way Span Test.

The One-Way Span Test has the UDS1 Interface circuit pack transmit a framed 3-in-24 test pattern and attempt to receive and verify the pattern. If the UDS1-BD board receives a framed 3-in-24 test pattern sent from another DEFINITY G3V3 or test equipment at the far-end of the DS1, it begins counting bit errors within the received pattern.

The status of the One-Way Span test is available in the hardware error log via Error Type 3902. Several distinct Aux values give the user information of the status of the test.

The **list measurements ds1 summary** command will display the length of time the test has been running (`Test Duration` field) and number of bit errors detected (`Loopback/Span Test Bit-Error Count` field). If the test pattern is being sent cleanly over the span from the far-end, the number of bit errors should be very low. The `Test Duration` field will show `0` until the test pattern is received from the far-end. Upon receiving the test pattern, the board will begin calculating the test duration and number of bit errors. The command will also display the Loopback/Span test executing (`Test` field), the type of pattern generated for the Loopback/Span test (`Pattern` field), and whether the pattern (i.e. 3-in-24 Pattern) is synchronized (`Synchronized` field).

To terminate the test, enter the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command or the **release board** command. Using the **release board** command will restore all trunks or ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack to the in-service state.

Table 6-595. TEST #1214 One-Way Span Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the **test ds1-loop UUCSS one-way-span-test-begin** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	One-Way Span Test cannot be executed in the current configuration. To run this, the TN464F or later suffix UDS1 must be administered for 24-channel operation. The "Bit Rate" field on the DS1 circuit pack administration form must be set to "1.544" for 24-channel operation.
1015	ABORT	Ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.
1039	ABORT	The UDS1 Interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system. Executing this test could cause major system disruption. If the UDS1 Interface circuit pack needs to be tested, set the synchronization reference to another DS1 Interface circuit pack or to the Tone-Clock circuit pack via the following command sequence: 1. Issue the **disable synchronization-switch** command. 2. Next, issue the **set synchronization UUCSS** command. 3. Lastly, issue the **enable synchronization-switch** command.
1950	ABORT	Another loopback/span test is already executing on the DS1 board or the board is in a network requested loopback mode (Line loopback or Payload loopback). The hardware error log will indicate whether a Customer Loopback Jack Test, Far CSU Loopback Test, or the One-Way Span Test is executing or if the board is in line loopback or payload loopback mode. Only one long-duration loopback/span test can be active at a given time. Thus, if a loopback/span test is already active, that test must be terminated using the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command in order to execute this test.

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Table 6-595. TEST #1214 One-Way Span Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The One-Way Span test has successfully began transmitting a framed 3-in-24 test pattern. The test will continue to run until the system technician enters the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command or the **release board UUCSS** command.

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Table 6-595. TEST #1214 One-Way Span Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Inject Single Bit Error Test (#1215). This test is destructive.

The Inject Single Bit Error Test causes a single bit error to be sent within an active framed 3-in-24 test pattern.

The test is highly destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician demanded **test ds1-loop UUCSS inject-single-bit-error** command. An attempt to use this command will be rejected if none of the three long-duration DS1 loopback/span tests (CPE Loopback Jack Test, Far CSU Loopback Test, One-Way Span Test) are active on a UDS1-BD circuit pack.

All trunks or ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out using the system technician **busyout board** command before running the Inject Single Bit Error Test.

The **list measurements ds1 summary** command displays the number of bit errors detected (`Loopback/Span Test Bit-Error Count` field). Injecting this single bit error should increment the bit error count of the loopback/span test by one.

Table 6-596. TEST #1215 Inject Single Bit Error Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the **test ds1-loop UUCSS inject-single-bit-error** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1015	ABORT	Ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. NOTE: When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.

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Table 6-596. TEST #1215 Inject Single Bit Error Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	A single bit error has been successfully injected into an active framed 3-in-24 test pattern.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

End Loopback/Span Test (#1216)

This test is destructive.

The End Loopback/Span Test terminates an active loopback or span test on a UDS1 circuit pack. Bit error counting against the received test pattern stream is terminated and sending of the framed 3-in-24 test pattern is halted. If either the CPE Loopback Jack or the far-end CSU is looped, the appropriate loopback deactivate code is sent. If the loopback cannot be deactivated, then the test returns FAIL, and a MINOR alarm is noted in the alarm log until the loopback is cleared.

The test is highly destructive and can only be initiated by a system technician demanded **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command. Since only one of these three different long-duration loopback/span tests can be active at a time, the UDS1-BD circuit pack knows which loopback/span test to terminate.

All trunks or ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack must be busied out using the system technician **busyout board** command before running this End Loopback/Span Test.

The **list measurements ds1 summary** command will display the length of time the test ran (`Test Duration` field) and number of bit errors detected (`Loopback/Span Test Bit-Error Count` field).

To restore the trunks or ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack to the in-service state, execute the **release board** command.

Table 6-597. TEST #1216 End Loopback/Span Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	End Loopback/Span Test cannot be executed in the current configuration. To run this test, the TN464F or later suffix DS1 board must be administered for 24-channel operation. The "Bit Rate" field on the DS1 circuit pack administration form must be set to "1.544" for 24-channel operation.

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Table 6-597. TEST #1216 End Loopback/Span Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1015	ABORT	Ports on the UDS1 Interface circuit pack have not been busied out to out-of-service. 1. Enter the **busyout board UUCSS** command to put all trunks or ports of the UDS1 Interface circuit pack into the out-of-service state. 2. Retry the command.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. **NOTE:** When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-597. TEST #1216 End Loopback/Span Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1313	FAIL	The UDS1 circuit pack could not deactivate the loopback through the Customer Loopback Jack. 1. Retry the **test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test** command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
1314	FAIL	The UDS1 circuit pack could not deactivate the loopback through the far-end CSU. 1. Make sure that the far-end DS1 is installed if the far-end CSU is a 120A1 Avaya CSU Module/T1 Sync Splitter. 2. Retry the ***test ds1-loop UUCSS end-loopback/span-test*** command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The active long-duration loopback or span test on the UDS1-BD circuit pack was successfully terminated.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

ICSU Status LEDs Test (#1227)

The UDS1 circuit pack has four status LEDs on the faceplate in addition to the three standard faceplate LEDs. These four status LEDs are associated with the 120A1 Channel Service Unit (CSU) Module that can be connected to the UDS1-BD board through the I/O connector panel on the back of the port carrier. The UDS1-BD circuit pack, combined with the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter, forms an Integrated CSU (I-CSU).

This test is a visual test. It lights the four status LEDs red for 5 seconds, then lights them green for 5 seconds, then lights them yellow for 5 seconds, then turns the LEDs off and returns control of the status LEDs to the circuit pack.

This test is only be executed on TN464F or later suffix UDS1 circuit packs administered for 24-channel operation (1.544 bit rate).

If the 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter is not physically installed, the status LEDs are always off and this test aborts.

Table 6-598. TEST #1227 ICSU Status LEDs Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	The ICSU Status LEDs test can not be executed for the current configuration. The test applies only to TN464F or later UDS1 circuit packs administered for 24-channel operation (1.544 bit rate). 1. If the circuit pack is a TN464F or later suffix UDS1 circuit pack, then retry the command.
1951	ABORT	The ICSU Status LEDs Test can not be executed because a 120A1 or later suffix CSU Module or a 401A or later suffix T1 Sync Splitter is not physically installed. If using a 120A1 CSU Module or the 401A T1 Sync Splitter, physically connect it to the UDS1-BD board on the back of the port carrier. Otherwise, ignore this abort.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-598. TEST #1227 ICSU Status LEDs Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command.
	PASS	The ICSU Status LEDs test executed successfully. A PASS result, however, does not necessarily mean that the status LEDs behaved properly. It only means that the software successfully attempted to light the status LEDs. This is a visual test. The service technician must visually exam the behavior of the LEDs while the test is running. The LEDs are functioning properly if the four status LEDs are lit red for 5 seconds, then lit green for 5 seconds, then lit yellow for 5 seconds. If the LEDs behave differently, the board should be replaced at the customer’s convenience.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

Echo Canceller Test (#1420)

This test is destructive.

NOTE:
This test is executed only for TN464GP/TN2464BP circuit packs that have been administered on the DS1 circuit pack form to provide echo cancellation. The TN464GP/TN2464BP must be busied out before this demand test is run.

This test is for the TN464GP and TN2464BP circuit packs. The test originates from a manually initiated **test board long** demand test of a TN464GP/TN2464BP circuit pack. The test instructs firmware to test the echo cancellation circuity. The TN464GP/TN2464BP firmware tests echo cancellation on a subset of channels. If any channel fails twice, or if any two channels fail once, the test fails, and echo cancellation is bypassed on all channels of the board. Otherwise the test passes, and echo cancellation is configured to the administered parameters.

Table 6-599. TEST #1420 Echo Canceller Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1015	ABORT	The board is not busied out. This test will abort if the UDS1 circuit pack under test is in service.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received within the allowable time period. This may be due to hyperactivity. Error Type 1538 in the error log indicates hyperactivity. The hyperactive circuit pack is out of service and one or more of the following symptoms may be exhibited. 1. The UDS1-BD tests (such as Test #138 and Test #139) are aborting with error code 2000. 2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning a no board result. 3. A **busyout** or a **release** command has no affect on the test results. 4. A **list config** command shows that the circuit pack and the ports are properly installed. When hyperactivity occurs, the circuit pack is isolated from the system, and all of the trunks for this circuit pack are placed into the out of service state. The system will try to restore the circuit pack within 15 minutes. When no faults are detected for 15 minutes, the UDS1 interface circuit pack is restored to normal operation. All of the trunks for the UDS1 interface circuit pack are then returned to the in service state. Hyperactivity is often caused by the associated facility. In such a case, faults (such as slips, misframes, or blue alarms) would be entered in the error log. In addition, many hardware errors would be logged against the associated trunk circuits. If the facility is OK and the error occurs again after 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-599. TEST #1420 Echo Canceller Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1400, 1401	FAIL	The Echo Cancellation Test has failed: ■ Error 1400 - Echo canceller function failed. The Echo Canceller Function Test, which is executed by firmware, failed. ■ Error 1401 - Echo canceller memory failed. The Echo Canceller Memory Test, which is executed by firmware, failed. Echo Cancellation is no longer being supplied by the board. Clear the alarm using the following commands: **busyout board UUCSS**, **test board UUCSS long**, **release board UUCSS**. If the test still fails, replace the circuit pack. **NOTE:** When this test fails, echo cancellation will be bypassed on all channels on the board. The circuit pack can still be used for a T1/E1 line interface without echo cancellation. This capability provides limited service for the customer until the circuit pack can be changed out.
	PASS	The Echo Cancellation feature is functioning properly.
0	NO BOARD	The test could not relate the internal ID to the port (no board). This could be due to incorrect translations, no board is inserted, an incorrect board is inserted, or an insane board is inserted. 1. Ensure that the board translations are correct. Execute the **add ds1 UUCSS** command to administer the UDS1 interface if it is not already administered. 2. If the board was already administered correctly, check the error log to determine whether the board is hyperactive. If this is the case, the board is shut down. Reseating the board will re-initialize the board. 3. If the board was found to be correctly inserted in step 1, then issue the **busyout board** command. 4. Issue the **reset board** command. 5. Issue the **release busy board** command. 6. Issue the **test board long** command. This should re-establish the linkage between the internal ID and the port.

VAL-BD (Voice Announcements over LAN Circuit Pack)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
VAL-BD	MINOR	**test board UUCSS long**	Voice Announcements over the LAN Circuit Pack
VAL-BD	WARNING	**test board UUCSS short**	Voice Announcements over the LAN Circuit Pack

1. UU is the universal cabinet number (1 for PPN, for port cabinet). C is the carrier designation (A or B). SS is the number of the slot in which the circuit pack resides (01 to 10).

Voice Announcements over the LAN Circuit Pack

The Voice Announcements over the LAN (VAL) board (TN2501AP) provides per-pack announcement storage time of up to one hour, up to 31 playback ports, and allows for announcement file portability over a LAN. The VAL circuit pack also allows for LAN backup and restore of announcement files and the use of user-provided (.WAV) files. The circuit pack also provides the ability to download new versions of the firmware to itself. This port circuit pack requires R9.5 software and is not backward compatible with earlier software releases.

VAL congestion controls

The switch activates congestion controls on VAL when it detects buffers exceeding the threshold. The switch releases the congestion controls when the VAL reports that its buffer level has returned to normal levels.

If congestion:	Then the switch:
Persists for a 14-minute interval,	Raises MINOR alarm.
Exhausts buffers,	Raises MINOR alarm.
Ceases for 12 minutes,	Retires MINOR alarm.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-600. VAL-BD Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1(a)	0	Sanity	MINOR	ON	
18 (b)	0		WARNING	OFF	release board UUCSS
217 (c)	0	None	WARNING	ON	
257	65535	Control Channel Loop Test (#52)	MINOR	ON	test board UUCSS l r 20
257 (d)					
513 (e)	4352-4357		MINOR	ON	
769 (f)	4358				
1281, 1290 to 1295 (g)	Any		MINOR	ON	reset board UUCSS
1537, 1796(h)	Any		MINOR	ON	
1794(i)			MINOR	ON	
1798 (j)					
2049 (k)		Packet Interface Test (#598)	MINOR	ON	test board UUCSS l r 3
2305 2306 (l)					
2561 to 2668 (m)	Any				
2817 2819 (n)		Congestion Query Test (#600)	MINOR	ON	test board UUCSS s r 3
3073 (o)		Link Status Test (#601)	MINOR	ON	test board UUCSS s
3330 (p)			MINOR	ON	reset board UUCSS
3586 (q)					
3999 (q)	Any	None			
3840 (r)	4096-4102				

Continued on next page

Table 6-600. VAL-BD Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
3841, 3843 (s)					
3842 (t)		Receive FIFO Overflow Error Counter Test (#596)			
3844 (u)	Any				
3845 (v)	Any				
3846 (w)	Any				
3848 (x)	Any				
3851 (y)	Any				
3852 (z)	Any				
3853 (aa)	Any				
3854 (ab)	Any				
3855 (ac)	Any				
3856 (ad)	Any				

Notes:

a. **Error Type 1**: Circuit pack stopped functioning or is not physically present.
   1. Verify that the circuit pack is present.
   2. If circuit pack is present, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**).
   3. If the error persists, replace the circuit pack.

b. **Error Type 18**: The VAL circuit pack is busied out.

c. **Error Type 217**: applies to 10 circuit packs:
   1. Remove the circuit pack(s) against which the error is logged.

d. **Error Type 257**: Transient communication problem between switch and circuit pack; does not affect service and can be ignored.

   1. Ignore this error, unless the Control Channel Loop Test (#52) fails.
   2. If Test #52 fails, replace the circuit pack.

   Repetitive failures of the Control Channel Loop Test indicate circuit pack hardware failure.

e. **Error Type 513**: Circuit pack detected and reported hardware failure.

   1. Reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**).

      Aux Data:

4352	External RAM error
4353	Internal RAM error
4355	ROM Checksum error
4356	Angel Message Corruption error
4357	Instruction set error

f. **Error Type 769**: Logic error. By itself this error can be ignored, but it can result in other error types being reported.

g. **Error Type 1281,1290-1295**: Critical hardware or firmware error.

If the switch detects:	Then the switch:
1 error,	Resets circuit pack.
3 errors in 15 minutes,	Raises MINOR alarm.

   Error Type descriptions are as follows:

1290	Global HDLC error
1291	Main RAM/ROM error
1292	CPU error
1293	Insane onboard processor
1294	Onboard translation RAM error
1295	(Aux 3) RSCL link down
	(Aux 0) RSCL keep alive failure

   1. Attempt to clear the alarm (**reset board UUCSS**).
   2. If alarm persists, replace circuit pack.

h. **Error Type 1537, 1796**: A hyperactive VAL circuit pack that has exceeded the error threshold has been removed from service.
   1. Attempt to clear the alarm (**reset board UUCSS**).
   2. If the error recurs within 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.

i. **Error Type 1794**: Packet bus transmit buffers have overflowed.
   1. Attempt to clear the alarm (**reset board UUCSS**).
   2. If the error recurs within 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.

j. **Error Type 1798**: Unable to write translation RAM.
   1. Attempt to clear alarm (**reset board UUCSS**).
   2. If alarm recurs within 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.

k. **Error Type 2049**: Packet Interface Test (#598) failed.
   1. Attempt to clear the alarm (**test board UUCSS l r 3**).
   2. If alarm does not clear, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**).
   3. If circuit pack resets, execute Packet Interface Test (#598) several times.
   4. If Packet Interface Test (#598) continues to fail, replace the circuit pack.

l. **Error Type 2305-2306**: Error in received frame from packet bus.

Error Type:	Description
2305	Received invalid LAPD frame.
2306	Detected parity error on received frame.

Most likely cause—packet bus problem.
Other cause—circuit pack fault.

Invalid LAPD frame errors occur when the frame

- contains a bad Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)
- is greater than the maximum length
- violates the link level protocol

1. Retry the command (**test board UUCSS**) and see if the condition clears.
2. If condition persists, execute PPE/LANBIC Receive Parity Error Counter Test (# 597) and determine if the condition clears.
3. If condition persists, execute Packet Interface Test (# 598) to verify circuit pack integrity.
4. If Packet Interface Test (# 598) fails, consult repair procedure for the packet bus.

m. **Error Type 2561-2668:** System software received an indication that the socket was closed due to an error. Errors are reported as log only. Errors logged here are for the sockets that had *no* processor channels associated with them, for example, sockets to read SNMP data. The counter base is offset by the application type of the application associated with this socket that is down. The Aux Data field of the log entry contains this application's number, for example, a SNMP application would have its application number in the Aux Data field.

NOTE:
2561 - 2668 is a range of reserved numbers for future applications. 2570 currently represents an SNMP socket failure.

n. **Error Type 2817-2819**: Congestion Query Test (#600) failed.

The Error Types correspond to the descriptions:

2817 All buffers exhausted.

2819 Utilized buffers exceed threshold.

If:	Then:
Active buffers exceed threshold,	VAL enters congested state.

1. Refer to Congestion Query Test (# 600) for Abort and Fail 3601s.

o. **Error Type 3073**: Remote Socket Control Link (RSCL) or Link Status Test (#601) failed. This failure can be due to:

- This circuit pack
- The packet bus
- The packet interface circuit pack.

If:	Then:
RSCL disconnects at link level	Link fails
Link cannot be reconnected quickly	Switch raises MINOR alarm

p. **Error Type 3330**: Critical failure in Packet Bus interface.

Below, Error Types correspond to descriptions.

If the switch detects:	Then it:
1 error,	Resets circuit pack.
2 errors in 15 minutes,	Raises MINOR alarm.

1. Attempt to clear the alarm (**reset board UUCSS**).
2. If alarm persists, replace circuit pack.

q. **Error Type 3586 and 3999**: Switch removed hyperactive circuit pack that reported threshold number of errors. One or more of the following symptoms can be present:

- Circuit pack port tests return NO BOARD.
- List configuration command shows circuit pack and ports are installed properly

If Error Type 3999:	And traffic volume is:	Then:
Does not accompany Error Type 3586,	Heavy	Circuit pack is in service, but sent at least half hyperactive threshold. With heavy traffic, this is normal.
Does not accompany Error Type 3586,	Light	Circuit pack is in service, but sent at least half hyperactive threshold. With light traffic, this error indicates a problem with the circuit pack, its links, or the equipment attached to the links.
Accompanies Error Type 3586,	Either Light or Heavy	Switch removed hyperactive circuit pack.

1. Busyout (**busyout board UUCSS**) and release (**release board UUCSS**) the circuit pack.
2. Allow 30 minutes for condition to clear itself.
3. To re-establish circuit pack into service manually, busyout (**busyout board UUCSS**), reset (**reset board UUCSS**), and release (**release board UUCSS**) the circuit pack.
4. If error recurs within 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack.
5. If the same error occurs on a different circuit pack, follow normal escalation procedures.

r. **Error Type 3840**: Circuit pack received bad control channel message from switch.

   Aux Data:

4096	Bad major heading
4097	Bad port number
4098	Bad data
4099	Bad sub-qualifier
4100	State inconsistency
4101	Bad logical link
4102	Bad application identifier

s. **Error Type 3841, 3843**: errors do not affect service.

   Below, Error Types correspond to descriptions.

3841	Internal firmware error.
3843	Bad translation RAM. Call uses another translation location.

   These errors do not affect service, however, they can cause reports of other errors that do affect service.

   If Error Type 3843 begins to affect service, it escalates to Error Type 1294 (See Note g).

t. **Error Type 3842**: Packet interface receive buffers overflowed.

   If this error occurs frequently, the overflow can be congesting the circuit pack.

   1. Refer to Receive FIFO Overflow Error Counter Test (#596).

u. **Error Type 3844**: LAPD frame contains LAPD Protocol Error.

   By themselves, these errors do not affect service.

v. **Error Type 3845**: Angel interprocessor error.

   By themselves, these errors do not affect service.

w. **Error Type 3846**: Main interprocessor error.

   By themselves, these errors do not affect service.

x. **Error Type 3848**: Main internal channel error.

   By themselves, these errors do not affect service.

y. **Error Type 3851**: Unable to write LAN translation RAM error.

   By themselves, these errors do not affect service.

z. **Error Type 3852:** LAN external RAM error.

By themselves, these errors do not affect service.

aa. **Error Type 3853**: Interprocessor LAPD frame error.

By themselves, these errors do not affect service.

ab. **Error Type 3854**: Interprocessor LAPD protocol error.

By themselves, these errors do not affect service.

ac. **Error Type 3855**: Memory allocation error.

By themselves, these errors do not affect service.

ad. **Error Type 3856**: High CPU occupancy error.

By themselves, these errors do not affect service.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Investigate errors in the order they appear in the table below.

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Control Channel Loop-Around Test #52	X	X	ND
Circuit Pack Restart Test #594			D
Invalid LAPD Frame Error Counter Test #597		X	ND
PPE/LANBIC Receive Parity Error Counter Test #595		X	ND
Receive FIFO Overflow Error Counter Test #596		X	ND
Packet Interface Test #598	X	X	ND
Congestion Query Test #600	X	X	ND
Link Status Test #601	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Control Channel Loop-Around Test (#52)

This non-destructive test fails if the circuit pack does not return to a sane state after being reset. This test queries the circuit pack for its code and vintage, and verifies its records.

Table 6-601. TEST #52 Control Channel Loop-Around Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None 2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to return the code or vintage. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Reset the board (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If reset aborts with error code 1115, busyout (**busyout board UUCSS**), reset (**reset board UUCSS**), and release board (**release board UUCSS**). 4. If test continues to fail, replace the circuit pack. 5. Escalate the problem if failures continue.
	PASS	Test successful.

Circuit Pack Restart Test (#594)

NOTE:
This test is destructive.

Execute this test (not part of either short or long demand test sequence) to reset the circuit pack only if there are PPCPU errors. This test fails if the circuit pack does not return to a sane state after being reset. The circuit pack resets through the SAKI Sanity Test (#53).

Table 6-602. Test #594 Circuit Pack Restart Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
None	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
1015	ABORT	Port is not out-of-service. 1. Busyout the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**). 2. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 3. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
1966	ABORT	The board is in the process of running the autosave command to save announcements. 1. Retry the command again later.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
1, 2	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to reset. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, pull out and reseat the circuit pack. 3. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The circuit pack initialized correctly.

PPE/LANBIC Receive Parity Error Counter Test (#595)

This test is non-destructive. When the VAL circuit pack detects a parity error with a received frame, it increments the PPE/LANBIC Receive Parity error counter. This test reads and clears the counter, and can verify repair of the problem.

Errors can indicate a problem with:

- This circuit pack
- A packet bus
- Another circuit pack on the bus

Table 6-603. TEST #595 PPE/LANBIC Receive Parity Error Counter Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
1-10	FAIL	Circuit pack detects parity errors. The Error Code indicates the value of the on-board error counter. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, execute the Packet Interface Test (#598) (**test board UUCSS**). 3. If Packet Interface Test (#598) fails, see repair procedures for Test (#598).
	PASS	Circuit pack detects no errors.

Receive FIFO Overflow Error Counter Test (#596)

This test is non-destructive. When the VAL circuit pack detects packet bus buffer overflow, it increments the error on the FIFO Overflow error counter. This test reads and clears the counter.

If errors are:	Then they can be due to:
Occasional	Statistical buffer sizing

Table 6-604. TEST #596 Receive FIFO Overflow Error Counter Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
1-10	FAIL	Circuit pack detects overflow errors. The error code indicates the value of the on-board error counter. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, execute the Packet Interface Test (#598) (**test board UUCSS**). 3. If Packet Interface Test (#598) fails, see repair procedures for Test (#598).
	PASS	Circuit pack detects no errors.

Invalid LAPD Frame Error Counter Test (#597)

This test is non-destructive.

The VAL circuit pack detects invalid frames when it receives

- a frame with a CRC error
- an unrecognizable frame
- a recognizable frame in an unexpected state

When the VAL circuit pack detects an invalid LAPD frame, it increments the Invalid LAPD Frame error counter. This test reads and clears the counter, and verifies the repair of the problem.

Errors can indicate a

- circuit pack problem
- packet bus problem
- problem with another circuit pack on the bus

Table 6-605. TEST #597 Invalid LAPD Frame Error Counter Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
2500	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
1-10	FAIL	The circuit pack detects LAPD frame errors. The error code indicates the value of the on-board error counter. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, execute the Packet Interface Test (#598) (**test board UUCSS long**). 3. If Packet Interface Test (#598) fails, see repair procedures for Test (#598).
	PASS	Circuit pack detects no errors.

Packet Interface Test (#598)

This non-destructive test checks the packet bus interface circuitry on the VAL circuit pack. Test failure indicates faulty circuit pack.

Table 6-606. TEST #598 Packet Interface Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test.
2100	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
	FAIL	Circuit pack has detected a failure of the Packet Interface Test (#598). 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If the test continues to fail, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The Packet Interface Test (#598) passed.

Congestion Query Test (#600)

This non-destructive test queries the number of used buffers to determine if the VAL circuit pack is congested.

If:	Then:
Used buffers are, or are nearly, exhausted,	The test fails.
The test fails,	The switch alarms, and announcements can fail.

Normal call handling resumes when the VAL circuit pack has recovered from congestion.

Table 6-607. TEST #600 Congestion Query Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test.
2100	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.
1	FAIL	The buffer level is nearly exhausted.
2	FAIL	The VAL is congested, and no buffers are available. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If command continues to fail, examine the VAL port measurements to determine which ports are heavily utilized and the processor occupancy of the circuit pack. *A Low processor occupancy* when VAL is congested indicates circuit pack failure. 1. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 2. If congestion recurs, replace the circuit pack. *High processor occupancy* indicates the VAL is congested due to traffic load. 1. To relieve congestion in the short term, selectively busyout ports (**busyout port UUCSSpp**) on the VAL circuit pack. 2. To achieve a more permanent resolution, it could be necessary reassign announcements to other integrated announcement circuit packs. 3. Consider replacing affected VAL ports with new ports.
3	FAIL	The VAL circuit pack is not operating normally and is congested.

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Table 6-607. TEST #600 Congestion Query Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	Hardware setting and attached cable type match VAL circuit pack administration. The circuit pack detects no errors.

Link Status Test (#601)

This non-destructive test determines the state of the call control signaling link for VALs. If the signaling link is physically connected, the test sends a test frame over the link and checks for a response. The test passes only if both the signaling link is connected and the test frame is successfully transmitted.

A failure can indicate a problem with:

- this circuit pack.
- the packet bus.
- the packet interface circuit pack.

Table 6-608. TEST #601 Link Status Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1125	ABORT	RSCL link or VAL board not in service. 1. Release the board. 2. Repeat the test. 3. Escalate if the problem persists.
2012	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
2100	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, escalate the problem.

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Table 6-608. TEST #601 Link Status Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
2	FAIL	The RSCL control link disconnected. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the test continues to fail, execute the Packet Interface Test (#598) (**test board UUCSS**) to determine if the problem is due to the circuit pack. 3. If the Packet Interface Test (#598) fails, refer to Packet Interface Test repair procedures. 4. If the Packet Interface Test (#598) passes, refer to Packet Control Circuit Pack and Packet Bus repair procedures.
3	FAIL	Received no response to RSCL control link test frame. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**reset board UUCSS**). 3. If test continues to fail, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	RSCL control link connected.

VAL-PT (Voice Announcements over LAN Packet/Port)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
VAL-PT	MAJOR	**test port UUCSSpp long**	VAL Port Maintenance
VAL-PT	MINOR	**test port UUCSSpp long**	VAL Port Maintenance
VAL-PT	WARNING	**test port UUCSSpp**	VAL Port Maintenance

1. *UU* is the universal cabinet number 01. *C* is the carrier designation (A or B). *SS* is the number of the slot in which the circuit pack resides (01 to 10). *pp* is the two digit port number (01, 02, ...).

A remote socket control link (RSCL) links the VAL and the SPE to pass call control and other management information. Since one link serves all the ports on the circuit pack, maintenance of the RSCL is part of the VAL circuit pack maintenance.

VAL Congestion Controls

The switch activates congestion controls on VAL when it detects buffers exceeding the threshold. The switch releases the congestion controls when the VAL reports that its buffer level has returned to normal levels.

If congestion:	Then the switch:
Persists for a 14-minute interval	Raises MINOR alarm
Exhausts buffers	Raises MINOR alarm
Ceases for 12 minutes	Retires MINOR alarm

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Value

Table 6-609. VAL-PT Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	**test port UUCSSpp l**
1 (a)	0	SCOTCH Sync Looparound Test (#1275)	MINOR	ON	**test port UUCSSpp l r 3**
257 (b)	0		WARNING	OFF	
3585 (c)	0-1	TDM Looparound Test (#1285)	MAJOR	ON	**test port UUCSSpp l r 3**

1. There is no short test sequence for this MO. All tests are available in the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. **Error Type 001**: SCOTCH Synchronous Looparound Test (#1275) failed.
   1. Test the port (**test port UUCSSpp long**).
   2. Refer to SCOTCH Synchronous Looparound Test (#1275) repair procedures.

b. **Error Type 257**: VAL port detected overrun or underrun condition that can indicate a hardware problem.
   1. Test for hardware problem (**test port UUCSSpp long**).
   2. Refer to SCOTCH Synchronous Looparound Test (#1275) repair procedures to verify repair.
   3. Clear the alarm (**test port UUCSSpp long clear**).

c. **Error Type 3585**: TDM Port Looparound Test (#1285) failed.
   1. Test the port (**test port UUCsspp long**).
   2. Refer to TDM Looparound Test (#1285) repair procedure.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Investigate errors in the order they appear in the table below.

Table 6-610. System Technician-Demanded Tests: VAL-PT

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
TDM Looparound Test (#1285)		X	D
SCOTCH Synchronous Looparound Test (#1275)		X	D

1. D = Destructive, ND = Non-destructive

TDM Test (#1285)

This test is destructive.

This test verifies whether the VAL port can send and receive data on the TDM bus. This test has a tone generator send tones on a timeslot, and it has a tone receiver receive tones on another timeslot. The tones are looped through the record/playback port.

If the received tones:	Then:
Match the tones sent	The test passes.
Do not match the tones sent	The test fails.

Test failure indicates failure of one or more of the following components:

- VAL (TN2501) circuit pack
- TDM Bus
- Tone generator / tone receiver circuit pack

Table 6-611. TEST #1285 TDM Looparound Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	The port is in use. 1. Retry the command when the port is idle. You can force the port to the idle state with the **busyout port UUCSS** command. 2. Escalate if the problem persists. NOTE: This command is destructive, tearing down all calls and links using the port.
1002	ABORT	No TDM bus timeslots available for the test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
1003	ABORT	No more tone receivers idle for use in this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. If this problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**, **reset board UUCSS**, and **release board UUCSS**). 2. Repeat the test. 3. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.

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Table 6-611. TEST #1285 TDM Looparound Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	Received tones do not match transmitted tones. 1. Retry command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. If the problem persists, refer to TDM-BUS, Tone Generator, and Tone Receiver repair procedures. 3. If the problem persists, reset the board (**busyout board UUCSS**, **reset board UUCSS**, and **release board UUCSS**). Repeat the test. 4. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	Port connections across the TDM bus function properly.

SCOTCH Synchronous Looparound Test (#1275)

This test is destructive.

This test verifies the circuit in the data path of a VAL announcement port call. This test fails if the data transmitted on the port does not match the data received in the looparound mode. Failure of this test indicates a port hardware fault on the circuit pack.

This test aborts if calls are using the port, or if the VAL link associated with the port is connected. To avoid this, at the SAT type **busyout port UUCSSpp**, which tears down all calls and links using the port.

Table 6-612. TEST #1275 SCOTCH Synchronous Looparound Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000	ABORT	The port is in use. 1. Retry the command when the port is idle. You can force the port to the idle state with the **busyout port UUCSS** command. **NOTE:** This command is destructive, tearing down all calls and links using the port.

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Table 6-612. TEST #1275 SCOTCH Synchronous Looparound Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1002	ABORT	No TDM bus timeslots available for the test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
1963	ABORT	The port is in use. 1. Retry the command when the port is idle. You can force the port to the idle state with the **busyout port UUCSS** command. NOTE: This command is destructive, tearing down all calls and links using the port.
2000	ABORT	Did not receive circuit pack test response within the allowable time period. 1. If this problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**, **reset board UUCSS**, and **release board UUCSS**). 2. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 3 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals, up to 5 times. 2. Escalate if the problem persists.
	FAIL	VAL circuit pack detected test failure. 1. If the problem persists, reset the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**, **reset board UUCSS**, and **release board UUCSS**). 2. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	Port circuitry functioning properly.

VC-BD

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
VC-BD	MAJOR	test board PCSS l r#	Voice Conditioner Circuit Pack
VC-BD	MINOR	test board PCSS l r#	Voice Conditioner Circuit Pack
VC-BD	WARNING[2]	test board PCSS s r#	Voice Conditioner Circuit Pack

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN and 2 or 3 for EPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, C, or D); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ...).
2. Refer to ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368.

CAUTION:
If the TN788 Voice Conditioner Circuit Pack (VC-BD) is not Vintage 2 or later, it must be replaced.

The TN788 Voice Conditioner Circuit Pack (VC-BD) is a service circuit pack that provides conditioning for the audio signals from multimedia equipment based on the CCITT H.221 standard. The TN788 transcodes, gain adjusts, and bridges the audio bit streams demultiplexed by the TN787 (MMI) circuit pack and transmits encoded, exclusive audio conference sums onto the TDM bus so that the MMI can multiplex the audio, video, and data streams for the H.221 endpoints.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-613. VC-BD Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test board PCSS sh r 1
1 (a)	Any	None	MIN	ON	
18 (b)	0	busyout board PCSS	WNG	OFF	release board PCSS
257 (c)	Any	Control Channel Loop Test (#52)	MIN	ON	test board PCSS r 20

Continued on next page

Table 6-613. VC-BD Error Log Entries — *Continued*

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
513 (d)	4352 to 4357				
769 (e)	4358				
1025 (f)	4363	NPE Audit Test (#50)			
1281 (g)	Any	SAKI Sanity Test (#53)	MAJ	ON	
1293 to 1294 (h)	46088 to 46096	SAKI Sanity Test (#53)	MIN	ON	See note (g)
1538 (i)	46082		MIN	ON	

1. Run the short test sequence first. If all tests pass, run the long test sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. The circuit pack stopped functioning or it was removed from the system. This alarm is logged approximately 11 minutes after the circuit pack is removed and/or the SAKI Sanity Test (#53) fails.

   To resolve this error, insert a circuit pack in the same slot as the error indicates, if the circuit pack is not already in the system. Or, if the circuit pack is in the system and the red LED is on, then follow instructions for Red alarms.

   CAUTION:
   If the TN788 Voice Conditioner Circuit Pack (VC-BD) is not Vintage 2 or later, it must be replaced.

b. This circuit pack is busied out by the **busyout board PCSS** command on page 5-6.

c. Transient communication problems exist between the switch and this circuit pack. Execute the **test board PCSS** command on page 5-253 and refer to the repair procedures for the Control Channel Loop Around Test (#52).

d. The circuit pack detected an on-board hardware failure. The reported aux data values correspond to the following detected errors:

Error	Description
4352	External RAM error
4353	Internal RAM error
4355	ROM Checksum error
4357	Instruction set error

Reset the circuit pack by executing the **busyout board PCSS** on page 5-6, **reset board PCSS** on page 5-168, and **release board PCSS** on page 5-155 commands. When it is reset, the circuit pack executes a set of tests to detect the presence of any of the above faults. The detection of one these errors during initialization causes the circuit pack to lock-up and appear insane to the system. See the repair procedures in footnote (a) for error type 1.

e. The circuit pack detects a program logic error. While no action is required, this error may lead to errors of other types being reported against this circuit pack.

f. The circuit pack cannot update NPE memory and read it back. This error type can be ignored, but it may lead to other error types being reported against this circuit pack.

g. A critical hardware failure has been detected on the circuit pack. Use **busyout board PCSS** on page 5-6, **reset board PCSS** on page 5-168, followed by **release board PCSS** on page 5-155. If test #53 passes, the on-board circuitry is healthy. Use **test board PCSS long clear** on page 5-253 to retire the alarm. If test #53 fails, replace the circuit pack.

h. The circuit pack detected a critical hardware failure. Reset the circuit pack by issuing **busyout board PCSS** on page 5-6, **reset board PCSS** on page 5-168, and **release board PCSS** on page 5-155. If the Circuit Pack Restart Test (#594) passes, then the on-board circuitry is healthy. Retire the alarm by issuing the **test board PCSS long clear** command on page 5-253. If the Circuit Pack Restart Rest (#594) fails, replace the circuit pack.

The reported error types correspond to the following detected errors:

Error	Description
1293	On-board auxiliary processor insane
1294	Internal memory access error

i. The circuit pack is hyperactive — it is flooding the switch with messages sent over the control channel. The circuit pack is taken out of service when a threshold number of these errors is reported to the switch. Clear the alarm by using **busyout board PCSS** on page 5-6, **reset board PCSS** on page 5-168, **test board PCSS long clear** on page 5-253, and **release board PCSS** on page 5-155. If the error recurs within 10 minutes, then replace the circuit pack.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Code

Table 6-614. VC-BD System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
Control Channel Loop-Around Test (#52) (a)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

CAUTION:
If the TN788 Voice Conditioner Circuit Pack (VC-BD) is not Vintage 2 or later, it must be replaced.

Note:

a. Refer to the repair procedure described in the ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 for a description of this test.

Control Channel Loop Around Test (#52)

Refer to the repair procedure described in the ''XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1368 as Control Channel Loop Around Test (#52).

VC-DSPPT

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
VC-DSPPT	MAJOR	test port PCSSpp l r#	Voice Conditioner DSP Port
VC-DSPPT	MINOR	test port PCSSpp l r#	Voice Conditioner DSP Port
VC-DSPPT	WARNING	test port PCSSpp l r#	Voice Conditioner DSP Port

1. Where P is the port network number (1 for PPN and 2 or 3 for EPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, C, or D); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ...).

Each Voice Conditioner Circuit Pack (VC-BD) provides two types of resources:

1. Transcoder Resources used for encoding and decoding audio formats
2. Summer Resources used for summing audio from different sources

The eight Voice Conditioner DSP ports are the transcoder resources on the VC-BD.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-615. VC-DSPPT Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/ Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
18 (a)	0	busyout port PCSSpp	WNG	OFF	release port PCSSpp
257 (b)	Any	NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MIN	ON	test port PCSSpp 1 r 3
513 (c)	Any	VC DSP Port Local TDM Loopback Test (#1104)	MIN	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 3
778 to 781 (d)	Any	VC Port Reset DSP Test (#1106)	MAJ	ON	See note (d)
1025 (e)			WNG	ON	
1281 (f)	Any	VC DSP Port DSP Loopback Test #(1105)	MIN	ON	test port PCSSpp sh r 3
3840 (g)					

1. Run the short test sequence first. If all test pass, run the long test sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. This port has been busied out by the **busyout mis PCSSpp** command on page 5-12.

b. The VC DSP Port NPE Crosstalk Test(#1103) failed.

c. The VC DSP Port Local TDM Loopback Test(#1104) failed. Run the Long Test Sequence.

d. A critical hardware failure has been detected on the circuit pack. Reset the port by the **busyout mis PCSSpp** and **reset port PCSSpp** commands. If the VC Reset DSP Test (#1106) passes, then the on-board circuitry is healthy. Retire the alarm with the **test port PCSSpp long clear** command on page 5-284.

e. The VC DSP port reported loss of framing on the Service Channel between the VC and MMI circuit packs.

f. The VC DSP Port DSP Loopback Test (#1105) failed.

g. The DSP corresponding to this port on the VC circuit pack reported a firmware error. No action is required.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below. By clearing error codes associated with the DSP NPE Crosstalk Test, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-616. VC-DSPPT System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
DSP NPE Crosstalk Test (#1103)		X	D
TDM Loopback Test (#1104)	X	X	D
DSP Loopback Test (#1105)	X	X	D

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

VC DSP Port NPE Crosstalk Test (#1103)

This test is destructive.

The NPE controls port connectivity and gain and provides conferencing functions. The NPE Crosstalk test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is part of the port's long test sequence and takes approximately 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-617. TEST #1103 VC DSP Port NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000 1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
0-3	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was transmitting in error. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Replace circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. 1. To be sure that this is not an intermittent problem, repeat this test a maximum of 10 times to make sure that it continues to pass. 2. If complaints still persist, examine the station, connections, and wiring.

VC DSP Port Local TDM Loopback Test (#1104)

This test is destructive.

This test verifies the connectivity of a VC DSP Port across the TDM bus. It aborts if calls associated with the port are in progress. Failure of this test indicates an on-board fault associated with the port hardware on the circuit pack. The Loopback Test runs the following tests:

1. A Looparound test across the TDM bus.
2. A conference Circuit Test.

The tests are run in the above order; if one test fails, an error code is returned and the remaining tests in the sequence are not executed.

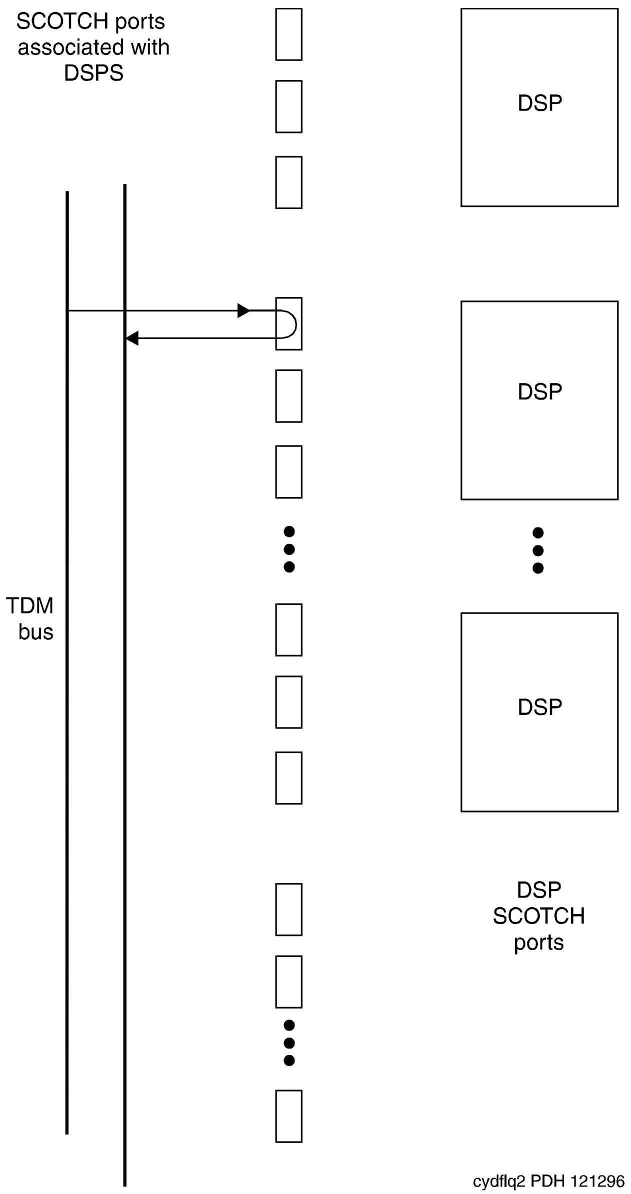

Figure 6-52. VC Circuit Pack DSP Port Local TDM Loopback Test

Table 6-618. TEST #1104 VC DSPPT Local TDM Loopback Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1000 1001	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available, or the port is busy with a valid call. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The traffic load on the system is very high, or time slots may be out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose TDM Bus errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a Tone Detector for the test. The system is oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present, or some Tone Detectors are out-of-service. 1. Resolve any "TTR-LEV" errors. Refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Resolve any "TONE-PT" errors. Refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals.
1004	ABORT	The port is seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **status station** command on page 5-228 for the station associated with this port and determine if the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the VC-BD circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If this result occurs repeatedly, attempt to reset the port by using the **busyout mis PCSSpp** command on page 5-12 and **reset port PCSSpp** command. 2. If this result occurs again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2103	ABORT	The system could not make the conference connection for the test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-618. TEST #1104 VC DSPPT Local TDM Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
0-3	FAIL	The TDM Loop Around Test failed. 1. Replace circuit pack.
4-7	FAIL	The Conference Circuit Test failed. 1. Replace circuit pack.
	PASS	The VC DSP Port Local TDM Loop Around Test passed.

VC-DSP Port DSP Loopback Test (#1105)

This test is destructive.

This test verifies the connectivity of a VC-DSPPT across the TDM bus. It aborts if calls associated with the port are in progress. Failure of this test indicates an on-board fault associated with the port hardware on the circuit pack.

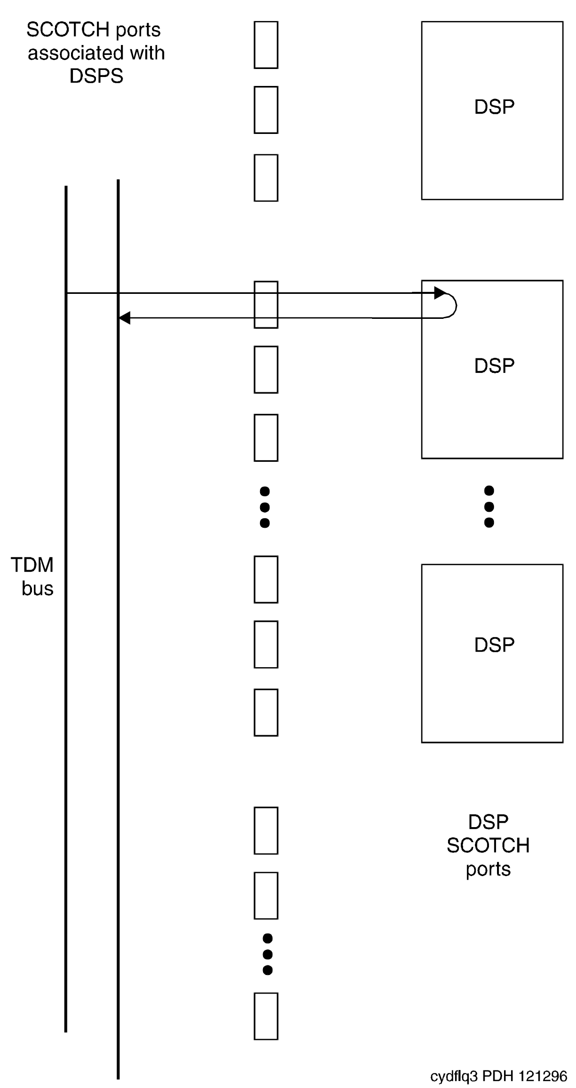

Figure 6-53. VC Circuit pack DSP Port DSP Looparound Test

Table 6-619. TEST #1105 VC-DSP Port DSP Loopback Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available, or the port is busy with a valid call. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test, the traffic load on the system is very high, or time slots are out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose TDM Bus errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a Tone Detector for the test, the system is oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present, or some Tone Detectors are out-of-service. 1. Resolve any “TTR-LEV” errors. Refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Resolve any “TONE-PT” errors. Refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use the status station command on page 5-228 for the station associated with this port and determine if the port is available for testing 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received from the VC-BD circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If this result occurs repeatedly, reset the circuit pack if the other ports are not in use by using the **busyout mis PCSSpp** command on page 5-12 and **reset port PCSSpp** command. 2. If this result occurs again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Rerun the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-619. TEST #1105 VC-DSP Port DSP Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
0, 1	FAIL	The VC-DSPPT DSP Loopback Test failed. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The VC DSPPT DSP Loopback Test passed

VC Port Reset DSP Test (#1106)

This test is destructive.

This test resets the VC-DSPPT and the DSP associated with it. As part of the reset procedure, the VC-DSPPT will execute a series of self- tests on the hardware. If these self- tests fail, the test will fail; otherwise the test will pass.

Before executing the test, the VC-DSPPT must be busied out by executing the **busyout mis PCSSpp** command on page 5-12. After the completion of the test, the VC-DSPPT must be released by executing the **release port PCSSpp** command on page 5-161.

Table 6-620. TEST #1106 VC Port Reset DSP Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available, or the port may be busy with a call. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1015	ABORT	The VC-DSPPT is not busied out. 1. Busy out the VC-DSPPT by executing the **busyout mis PCSSpp** command and then retry the test.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test was not received from the VC-DSPPT within the allowable time period. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If this result occurs again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-620. TEST #1106 VC Port Reset DSP Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary resources for this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The reset of the VC-DSPPT was unsuccessful. 1. Replace circuit pack.
	PASS	The VC-DSPPT was successfully reset. 1. Release the VC-DSPPT by executing the **reset port PCSSpp** command.

VC-LEV (Voice Conditioner DSP Port Level)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
VC-LEV	MAJOR	See ''Resolving VC-LEV Errors/Alarms''	VC-LEV

Enable the MMCH feature on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form before changing the fields.

The Voice Conditioner (VC) Port Level MO monitors VC efficiency by tracking the number of VC ports that are in-service, and then comparing that number with the value entered in the VC field on the System-Parameters Maintenance form. This VCs field is located under the Minimum Maintenance Thresholds section. The VCs field contains the minimum number of VC ports needed for the Multimedia Call Handling (MMCH) feature, and is an administrable field. The VCs field must contain a number between 0 and 126, and is entered by the system administrator. The MMCH feature must be enabled on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form before the VCs field can be changed to a number greater than 0. For example, administering 8 in that field means 1 circuit pack. The algorithm for determining that a low level of VC resources exists uses the number entered in the VCs field, and the number of VCs that are in-service in the system.

Each VC circuit pack contains 16 physical ports: 8 ports are reserved for VC-DSPPT ports, and the remaining 8 ports are designated as VC-SUMPT ports. The 8 DSP ports are made up of 4 encoder and 4 decoder resources that encode and decode audio formats. Thus, *one VC circuit pack is required for every 8 ports of MMCH port capacity*. If the number of in-service VC ports falls below the MMCH port capacity (value entered on the System-Parameters Maintenance form under the Minimum Maintenance Thresholds section and in the VCs field), a VEC-LEV error is logged. If this outage continues for 15 minutes a MAJOR alarm is raised.

Resolving VC-LEV Errors/Alarms

VC ports are a key part of the MMCH feature, any loss in the number of ports available for use degrades the MMCH customer defined service level.

If a VC circuit pack or port is busied out using the busyout board command on page 5-6 or busyout mis command on page 5-12, these out-of-service ports are not included in the VC level calculation, thus allowing a technician to busy out a VC circuit pack for maintenance reasons without causing a MAJOR alarm to be raised.

NOTE:
When diagnosing a VC-LEV problem, resolve any alarms raised against VC-BD or VC-DSPPT maintenance objects. Clearing VC-BD or VC-DSPPT alarms may clear the VC-LEV alarm.

The VC circuit pack is maintained by the software similarly to the Tone Detector circuit pack. Tone Detector circuit packs may be removed and reinserted in any port board slot without administration. The same rule applies to VC circuit packs. If a VC circuit pack is removed from service logically (by failing the Archangel sanity scan test) or is removed from service physically (by physically removing the circuit pack from the carrier), no error/alarm is raised against VC-BD or VC-DSPPT maintenance objects. Therefore, if a VC-LEV error/alarm exists, and none has been raised against VC-BD or VC-DSPPT maintenance objects, a VC circuit pack may have been removed from service causing the VC-LEV error/alarm. To resolve a VC-LEV MAJOR alarm, restore the number of VC ports available for service to be equal to or more than the calculated port capacity (value entered in the `VCs` field).

To determine how many VC circuit packs are needed for the MMCH feature:

1. Display the System-Parameters Maintenance form by executing the **display system-parameters maintenance** command on page 5-78.
2. Locate the number listed in the Minimum Maintenance Threshold (`VCs`) field. The MMCH feature requires one VC circuit pack for each four ports listed in the Minimum Maintenance Threshold (`VCs`) field.
3. Divide the Minimum Maintenance Threshold value by 8 to determine the number of VC circuit packs needed. For example, a port capacity of 12 listed in the Minimum Maintenance Threshold (`VCs`) field would require 2 VC circuit packs.
4. Use the **list configuration** command on page 5-90 to verify that the number of VC circuit packs listed agrees with the required number of VC circuit packs (determined in step 3). If the number of VC circuit packs listed in the step 3 differs from the calculated number, restore the number of VC circuit packs to the correct value, in order to resolve the VC-LEV alarm.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-621. VC-LEV Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/ Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1 (a)	Any	None	MAJOR	OFF	

Notes:

a. The number of VC resources in the system that are in service has fallen below the calculated minimum value. If the number of in-service VC ports falls below the MMCH port capacity (value entered in the Minimum Maintenance Threshold VCs field on the system parameters maintenance form), a VEC-LEV error is logged. If this outage continues for 15 minutes a MAJOR alarm is raised. To resolve this alarm, correct the out-of-service problem by following the procedures below:

1. See ''VC-DSPPT'' on page 6-1341 and ''VC-BD'' on page 6-1337 and resolve any associated alarms.
2. If a VC-LEV error/alarm exist and none has been raised against VC-BD or VC-DSPPT maintenance objects, a VC circuit pack may have been removed from service causing the VC-LEV error/alarm. To resolve a VC-LEV MAJOR alarm, restore the number of VC ports available for service to be equal to or more than the calculated port capacity. See ''Resolving VC-LEV Errors/Alarms'' on page 6-1352 for details.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Code

There are no System Technician-Demanded test for VC-LEV.

VC-SUMPT

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
VC-SUMPT	MAJ	test port PCSS l r#	Voice Conditioner Summer Port
VC-SUMPT	MIN	test port PCSS l r#	Voice Conditioner Summer Port
VC-SUMPT	WNG	test port PCSS s r#	Voice Conditioner Summer Port

1. Where UU is the universal cabinet number (1 for PPN and 2-44 for EPN); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, C, D, or E); SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02, ...); and pp is the two digit port number (01, 02, 03, ...).

Each Voice Conditioner Circuit Pack (VC-BD) provides two types of resources:

1. Transcoder Resources that are used for encoding and decoding audio formats
2. Summer Resources that are used for summing audio formats from different sources.

The Voice Conditioner Summer ports (VC-SUMPT) are the summer resources on the VC-BD. There are 8 such ports on a VC-BD.

Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-622. VC-SUMPT Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test port PCSSpp sh r 1
18 (a)	0	busyout port PCSS	WNG	OFF	release port PCSSpp
130 (b)			WNG	ON	test port PCSSpp sh
257 (c)	Any	Control Channel Loop Test (#52)	MIN	ON	test board PCSSpp 1 r 3
513 (d)	Any	VC Summer Port Local Loopback Test #(1100)	MIN	ON	test board PCSSpp sh r 3

1. Run the short test sequence first. If all test pass, run the long test sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. This port has been busied out with the **busyout mis PCSSpp** command.

b. The circuit pack has been removed or has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, replace or reinsert the circuit pack.

c. The NPE Crosstalk Test(#1103) failed.

d. The VC Summer Port Local TDM Loopback Test(#1100) failed.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below. By clearing error codes associated with the Voice and Control Channel Local Loop Around Test, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-623. VC-SUMPT System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6) (a)		X	D
TDM Loopback Test (#1100)	X	X	D

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

This test is destructive.

The NPE Crosstalk test verifies that this port's NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is part of the port's long test sequence and takes approximately 20 to 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-624. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be busy with a valid call. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was transmitting in error, causing noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. 1. To be sure that this is not an intermittent problem, repeat this test a maximum of 10 times. 2. If complaints still persist, examine the station, connections, and wiring.

VC Summer Port Local TDM Loopback Test (#1100)

This test is destructive.

This test verifies the connectivity of a VC Summer Port across the TDM bus. It aborts if calls associated with the port are in progress. Failure of this test indicates an on-board fault associated with the port hardware on the circuit pack. The Loopback Test runs the following tests:

- A Looparound test across the TDM bus.
- A conference circuit test.

The tests are run in the above order. If the first test fails, the switch returns an error code, and the second test is not executed.

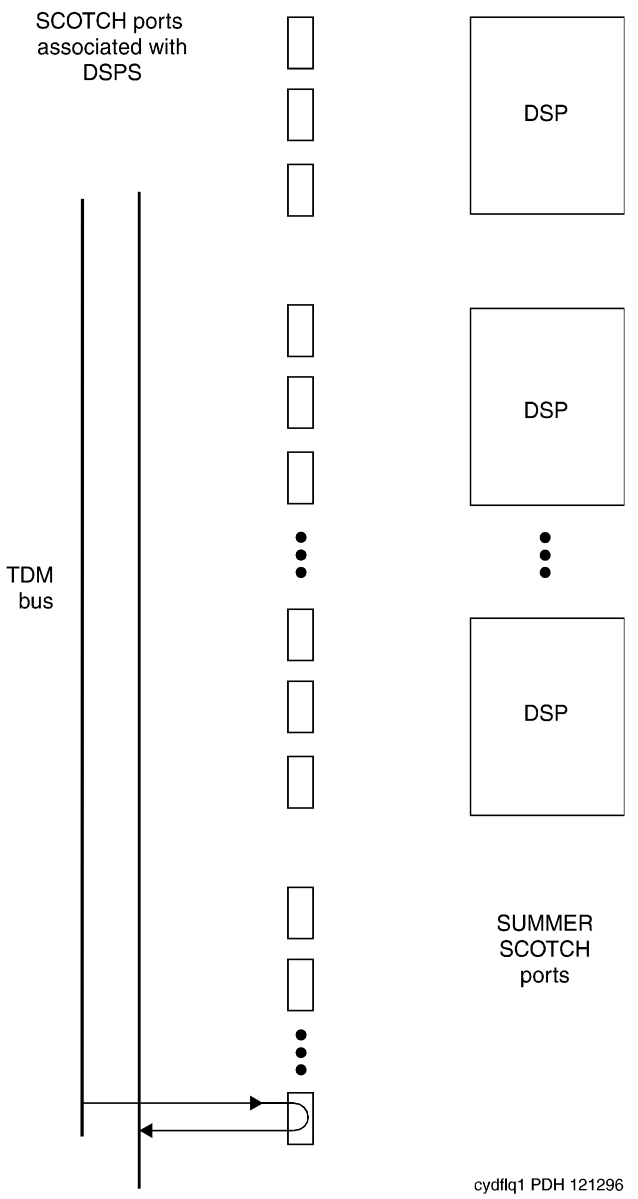

Figure 6-54. VC Circuit Pack Summer Port Loopback Test

Table 6-625. TEST #1100 VC Summer Port Local TDM Loopback Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available, or the port may be busy with a valid call. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The traffic load on the system is very high or time slots are out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM Bus errors. 1. If the system has no TDM-BUS errors and is not handling heavy traffic, repeat the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a Tone Detector for the test, the system is oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present, or some Tone Detectors are out-of-service. 1. Resolve any "TTR-LEV" errors. Refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Resolve any "TONE-PT" errors. Refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use the status station command on page 5-228 for the station associated with this port to determine whether the port is available for testing. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received from the VC-BD circuit pack within the allowable time period. 1. If this result occurs repeatedly, reset the circuit pack if the other ports are not in use. Reset the circuit pack by issuing the **busyout board PCSS** command on page 5-6 and the **reset board PCSS** command on page 5-168. 2. If this result occurs again, replace the circuit pack.
2012	ABORT	Internal system error
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
2103	ABORT	The system could not make the conference connection for the test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

Continued on next page

Table 6-625. TEST #1100 VC Summer Port Local TDM Loopback Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/Recommendation
0	FAIL	The TDM Loop Around Test failed.
1	FAIL	The Conference Circuit Test failed. 1. Replace circuit pack.
	PASS	The VC Summer Port Local TDM Loopback Test passed.

WAE-PORT (Wideband Access Endpoint Port)

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run	Full Name of MO
WAE-PORT[1]	MINOR	test access-endpoint <extension> l	Wideband Access Endpoint Port
WAE-PORT	WARNING	test access-endpoint <extension>	Wideband Access Endpoint Port

1. For additional repair information, see also ''UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)'' on page 6-1198.

The Wideband Switching capability supports end-to-end connectivity between customer endpoints at data rates from 128 to 1536 kbps over T1 facilities and to 1984 kbps over E1 facilities. DEFINITY switching capabilities are extended to support wideband calls comprised of multiple DS0s that are switched end-to-end as a single entity.

The Wideband Switching capability extends the Administered Connections feature to include non-signaling Wideband Access Endpoints. Endpoint application equipment with direct T1 or E1 interfaces may connect directly to the switch's line-side facilities. Application equipment without T1 or E1 interfaces requires a Terminal Adapter, such as a DSU/CSU. The terminal adapter or endpoint application equipment is connected to the Universal DS1 circuit pack (TN464C). These endpoints are administered as Access Endpoints, and they have no signaling interface to the switch. Instead, they simply transmit and receive data. (Some applications detect and respond to the presence or absence of data.) Calls are initiated from these endpoints using the Administered Connections feature.

Multiple Access Endpoints on one line-side UDS1 circuit pack (TN464C) facility are separate and distinct within the facility, and the endpoint application equipment must be administered to send and receive the correct data rate over the correct DS0s. All Administered Connections originating from Access Endpoints use the entire bandwidth administered for the Access Endpoint. An incoming call of a different data rate then that administered for the Access Endpoint cannot be routed to the Access Endpoint.

Although Wideband Access Endpoints are used primarily for line-side facilities, these endpoints can also be administered on network DS1 facilities to connect DEFINITY to non-switched network services, such as the AT&T fractional T-1 service. An example of this is the AT&T Static Integrated Network Access, where a trunk group to AT&T 4ESS Switched Services shares an access T-1 facility with a Wideband Access Endpoint. In this case, the Wideband Access Endpoint is connected to the AT&T fractional T-1 service, and it does not terminate on local endpoint equipment but is connected to a far-end CPE (for example, another DEFINITY PBX) via the dedicated fractional T-1. All Wideband Access Endpoint functionality and operation is identical on both line-side and network facilities. However, because maintenance capabilities are limited to the Wideband Access Endpoint interface, and because faults can occur end-to-end, troubleshooting procedures based on an end-to-end view of the network is required.

Wideband Access Endpoint Port maintenance provides a strategy for maintaining a Wideband Access Endpoint Port via a port on the Universal DS1 interface circuit pack hardware. The maintenance strategy involves logging Wideband Access Endpoint Port hardware errors, running tests for port initialization, periodic and scheduled maintenance, system technician-demanded tests, and alarm escalation and resolution. Two different port service states are specified in the Wideband Access Endpoint Port maintenance. These states include *out-of-service*, where the port is in a deactivated state and cannot be used for calls, and *in-service*, where the port is in an activated state and can be used for calls. If the Universal DS1 Interface circuit pack (TN464C) is out-of-service, all ports on the Universal DS1 Interface circuit pack (TN464C) are placed into the out-of-service state.

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-626. Wideband Access Endpoint Maintenance Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test access-endpoint <extension> sh r 1
18 (a)	0	busyout access-endpoint	WARNING	OFF	release access-endpoint <extension>
130 (b)		None	WARNING	ON	test access-endpoint <extension>
1281 (c)		Conference Circuit (Test #7)	MINOR	ON	test access-endpoint <extension> l r 4
1537 (d)		NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	MINOR	ON	test access-endpoint <extension> l r 3
1793 (e)		None			test board PCSS long
3840 (f)	Any	Port Audit and Update (Test #36)			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. The wideband access endpoint has been busied out by a **busyout access-endpoint <extension>** command. No calls can be made to this extension.

b. The circuit pack has been removed, or it has been insane for more than 11 minutes. To clear the error, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.

c. The Conference Circuit Test (#7) failed on this port. See Test #7 for repair procedures.

d. The NPE Crosstalk Test (#6) failed on this port. See Test #6 for repair procedures.

e. There was a failure of the TN464C UDS1 Interface circuit pack. See UDS1-BD Maintenance documentation for details.

f. The Port Audit and Update Test (#36) failed due to an internal system error. Enter the **status access-endpoint <extension>** command and verify the status of the port. If the wideband access endpoint is out-of-service, enter the **release access-endpoint <extension>** command to put it back to in-service. Retry the test command. If the test continues to fail, escalate the problem.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in the table below when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *NPE Crosstalk Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-627. Wideband Access Endpoint System Technician-Demanded Tests

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	D/ND[1]
NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)		X	ND
Conference Circuit Test (#7)		X	ND
Port Audit and Update Test (#36)	X	X	ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)

One or more Network Processing Elements (NPEs) reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. (The TN464C UDS1 circuit pack has one SCOTCH-NPE chip instead of several NPE chips). The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and it provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The NPE Crosstalk Test verifies that this port’s NPE channel talks on the selected time slot and that it never crosses over to time slots reserved for other connections. If the NPE is not working correctly, one-way and noisy connections may be observed. This test is usually only part of a port’s Long Test Sequence, and it takes between 20 and 30 seconds to complete.

Table 6-628. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. Use the **status access-endpoint <extension>** command to determine when the port is available for testing. (Refer to ''status station'' on page 5-228 for a description of all possible states.) 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1001	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1002	ABORT	The system could not allocate time slots for the test. The system may be under heavy traffic conditions, or it may have time slots that are out-of-service due to TDM-BUS errors. The **status health** command can be used to determine if the system is experiencing heavy traffic. Refer to ''TDM-BUS (TDM Bus)'' on page 6-1093 to diagnose any active TDM-BUS errors. 1. If system has no TDM-BUS errors, and if it is not handling heavy traffic, repeat the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1003	ABORT	The system could not allocate a tone receiver for the test. The system may be oversized for the number of Tone Detectors present, or some Tone Detectors may be out-of-service. The **list measurement tone-receiver** command displays information on the system's tone receivers. 1. Look for TTR-LEV errors in the Error Log. If errors are present, refer to ''TTR-LEV (TTR Level)'' on page 6-1194. 2. Look for TONE-PT errors in the Error Log. If errors are present, refer to ''TONE-PT (Tone Generator)'' on page 6-1175. 3. If neither condition exists, retry the test at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **status access-endpoint <extension>** command to determine when the port is available for testing. The port is available when it is in the **in-service/idle** state. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-628. TEST #6 NPE Crosstalk Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due either to a previously existing error on the specific port or to a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine the Error Log for existing errors against this port or the circuit pack, and attempt to diagnose the already existing error.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port was found to be transmitting in error. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port is correctly using its allocated time slots. 1. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests and by examining the terminal adapter or the external wiring.

Conference Circuit Test (#7)

One or more Network Processing Elements (NPEs) reside on each circuit pack with a TDM Bus interface. (The TN464C UDS1 circuit pack has one SCOTCH-NPE chip instead of several NPE chips). The NPE controls port connectivity and gain, and it provides conferencing functions on a per-port basis. The Conference Circuit Test verifies that the NPE channel for the port being tested can correctly perform the conferencing function. The NPE is instructed to listen to several different tones and to conference the tones together. The resulting signal is then measured by a Tone Detector port. If the level of the tone is within a certain range, the test passes.

Table 6-629. TEST #7 Conference Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1000	ABORT	System resources required to run this test are not available. The port may be in use on a valid call. Use the **status access-endpoint <extension>** command to determine when the port is available for testing.
1004	ABORT	The port has been seized by a user for a valid call. Use the **status access-endpoint <extension>** command to determine when the port is available for testing. The port is available when it is in the **in-service/idle** state. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1020	ABORT	The test did not run due either to a previously existing error on the specific port or to a more general circuit pack error. 1. Examine the Error Log for existing errors against this port or circuit pack, and attempt to diagnose the previously existing error.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The NPE of the tested port did not conference the tones correctly. This causes noisy and unreliable connections. Although wideband calls do not use the conferencing feature on the NPE, this failure indicates problems with the circuit pack hardware. 1. Replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The port can correctly conference multiple connections. 1. User-reported troubles on this port should be investigated by using other port tests and by examining the terminal adapter or the external wiring.

Port Audit and Update Test (#36)

This test sends port level translation data from switch processor to the UDS1 Interface circuit pack to ensure that the wideband access endpoint port's translation is correct.

Table 6-630. TEST #36 Audit and Update Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	ABORT	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1006	ABORT	The port is out-of-service. If the port is busied out: 1. Issue **release access-endpoint <extension>** command to put the port back into in-service. 2. Retry the test command. If the port is not busied out: 1. Check the error and alarm logs for WAE-PORT and UDS1-BD errors and alarms. Follow the recommended repair procedures.
2000	ABORT	Response to the test request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	Internal system error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	Port translation has been updated successfully.

XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack)

The Common Port Circuit Pack Maintenance is a set of common tests used by all the circuit packs with the generic hardware that interfaces with the TDM bus. Circuit packs included in this category are listed on the following pages.

MO Name (in Alarm Log)	Alarm Level	Initial Command to Run[1]	Full Name of MO
XXX-BD[2]	MAJOR	test board PCSS	Common Port Circuit Pack Maintenance
XXX-BD[2]	MINOR	test board PCSS	Common Port Circuit Pack Maintenance
XXX-BD[2]	WARNIN G	test board PCSS	Common Port Circuit Pack Maintenance

1. Where P is the port network number (1); C is the carrier designation (for example, A, B, or C); and SS is the address of the slot in the carrier where the circuit pack is located (for example, 01, 02,...etc.)
2. Refer to the appropriate circuit pack documentation to get the correct MO name displayed in this field. It usually ends with BD.

Notes:

a. All circuit pack suffixes (B,C, D, etc.) are also supported by the XXX-BD (Common Port Circuit Pack) Maintenance documentation.

b. The XXX-BD designation is also used in the SAT display in the case where a **reset board command** is issued to a circuit pack type which is in conflict to the actual circuit pack type administered for that slot or when a **reset board** command is issued to an empty circuit pack slot.

When any of the Common Port Circuit Packs (except the TN754 Digital Line and TN758 Pooled Modem circuit packs) are physically removed from the backplane, no alarm is logged for approximately 11 minutes. In the case of the Digital Line and Pooled Modem circuit packs, approximately 21 minutes elapse before an alarm is logged. When a circuit pack that has been removed is alarmed, the alarm type is minor and is classified as an on-board alarm. The time delay permits maintenance activity to be performed without triggering an additional alarm. **An alarm is logged only against a Common Port Circuit Pack on which ports have been administered.** See the next Note.

NOTE:
In a heavily loaded system, the interval between the removal of a Common Port Circuit Pack and the logging of the alarm may be several minutes longer.

XXX-BD Common Circuit Packs

The following list of circuit packs are listed by apparatus code, including circuit packs used in non-United States installations.

Table 6-631. XXX-BD Common Circuit Packs

Apparatus Code	Name	Type
(TN566) (TN567)	DEFINITY AUDIX R3 System	Port Assembly
(TN2208)	Call Visor ASAI over the DEFINITY (LAN) Gateway R1	Port Assembly
TN417	Auxiliary Trunk	Port
TN429	Direct Inward/Outward Dialing (DIOD) Trunk	Port
TN433	Speech Synthesizer	Service
TN436B	Direct Inward Dialing Trunk	Port
TN437	Tie Trunk	Port
TN438B	Central Office Trunk	Port
TN439	Tie Trunk	Port
TN447	Central Office Trunk	Port
TN457	Speech Synthesizer	Service
TN458	Tie Trunk	Port
TN459B	Direct Inward Dialing Trunk	Port
TN464C/ D/E/ F	DS1/E1 Interface - T1, 24 Channel - E1, 32 Channel	Port
TN465/B/C	Central Office Trunk	Port
TN467	Analog Line	Port
TN468B	Analog Line	Port
TN479	Analog Line	Port
TN497	Tie Trunk	Port
TN722B	Digital Signal Level 1 Tie Trunk	Port
TN725B	Speech Synthesizer	Service
TN726/B	Data Line	Port
TN735	MET Line	Port
TN742	Analog Line	Port
TN744/B/C	Call Classifier - Detector	Service

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Table 6-631. XXX-BD Common Circuit Packs — *Continued*

Apparatus Code	Name	Type
TN744D	Call Classifier - Detector - Multi-Country	Service
TN746/B	Analog Line	Port
TN747B	Central Office Trunk	Port
TN750/B/C	Announcement	Service
TN753	Direct Inward Dialing Trunk	Port
TN754/B	Digital Line 4-Wire DCP	Port
TN758	Pooled Modem	Port
TN760B/C/D	Tie Trunk	Port
TN762B	Hybrid Line	Port
TN763B/C/D	Auxiliary Trunk	Port
TN767B/C/D/E	DS1 Interface - T1, 24 Channel	Port
TN769	Analog Line	Port
TN2314	Processor	Control
TN2135	Analog Line	Port
TN2136	Digital Line 2-Wire DCP	Port
TN2138	Central Office Trunk	Port
TN2139	Direct Inward Dialing Trunk	Port
TN2140/B	Tie Trunk	Port
TN2144	Analog Line	Port
TN2146	Direct Inward Dialing Trunk	Port
TN2147/C	Central Office Trunk	Port
TN2149	Analog Line	Port
TN2180	Analog Line	Port
TN2181	Digital Line 2-wire DCP	Port
TN2182/B	Tone-Clock - Tone Detector and Call Classifier	Control
TN2183	Analog Line	Port
TN2184	DIOD Trunk	Port
TN2199	Central Office Trunk	Port
TN2224	Digital Line, 24-Port, 2-Wire DCP	Control

Hardware Error Log Entries and Test to Clear Values

Table 6-632. Common Port Circuit Pack Maintenance Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
0[1]	0	Any	Any	Any	test board PCSS sh r 1
1(a)	0	Circuit pack removed or SAKI Sanity Test (#53)	MINOR	ON	
18(b)	0	busyout board PCSS	WARNING	OFF	release board PCSS
23(c)	0	None	WARNING	OFF	
125 (d)		None	MINOR	ON	
257	65535	Control Channel Test (#52)	MINOR	ON	test board PCSS sh r 20
257 (e)	Any	None			
267 (d)	0	None	WARNING	ON	
513 (f)	Any	None	MINOR	ON	test board PCSS sh
769 (g)	4358	None			
1025 (h)	4363	NPE Audit Test (#50)			test board PCSS l r 20
1281 (i)		Ringing Application Test (#51)	MINOR	ON	test board PCSS r 2
1538 (j)	Any	None	WARNING/ MINOR	ON	
1793 (k)		Neon Test (#220)	MINOR	ON	test board PCSS r 2
3840 (l)	Any	None			
3999 (m)	Any	None			

1. Run the Short Test Sequence first. If all tests pass, run the Long Test Sequence. Refer to the appropriate test description and follow the recommended procedures.

Notes:

a. This error indicates the circuit pack totally stopped functioning or it was physically removed from the system. This error type is not applicable to ANN-BD, DETR-BD, S-SYN-BD, M/T-BD, or CLSFY-BD.

   NOTE:
   The alarm is logged approximately 11 minutes after the circuit pack has been removed and/or SAKI Sanity Test (#53) fails.

   If the circuit pack is not in the system, insert a circuit pack (in the same slot as the error indicates) to resolve this error. Or, if the circuit pack is in the system and the red LED is on, follow the instructions for "Red (alarm)" in the ''Circuit pack status LEDs'' section in Chapter 1, ''Maintenance Concepts for DEFINITY ONE''

b. This error indicates the circuit pack has been busied out. Release the circuit pack via **release board PCSS**.

c. The circuit pack has been logically administered but not physically installed. The alarm should clear when the circuit pact is installed.

   If the circuit pack is already installed:

   1. Run **test board PCSS long** and look at any test failures or error codes generated.
   2. If the test does not clear error 23, then execute **reset board PCSS** and run the long test again.
   3. If the reset/test does not clear error 23, replace the circuit pack.

d. A wrong circuit pack is inserted in the slot where this circuit pack is logically administered. To resolve this problem, either remove the wrong circuit pack and insert the logically administered circuit pack OR use the **change circuit-pack** command to readminister this slot to match the circuit pack inserted.

e. This error indicates transient communication problems with this circuit pack. This error is not service-affecting and no action is required.

f. This error, when reported with Aux data in the range of 4352 to 4358, indicates that the circuit pack has reported an on-board hardware failure. The circuit pack continuously tests the hardware and report the results approximately every 10 minutes. If the hardware problem is resolved, the "leaky bucket" strategy should clear the alarm in approximately 30 minutes. However, if the alarm does NOT clear in 30 minutes, the circuit pack should be replaced.

g. This error can be ignored, but look for other errors on this circuit pack.

h. This error is not service-affecting and no action is required.

i. This error indicates that no ringing current is detected. Run Test #51, Ringing Application Test, and follow the procedures for Test #51. This error is only applicable to Analog Line circuit packs.

j. The hyperactive circuit pack is out-of-service and may exhibit one or more of the following symptoms:

   1. The common circuit pack level tests such as Test #51 and/or Test #220 are aborting with error code 2000.
   2. The tests run on the ports of this circuit pack are returning with a NO-BOARD.
   3. A busyout/release of the circuit pack has no affect on test results.
   4. A **list configuration** command shows that the circuit pack and ports are properly installed.

   If the XXX-BD is not a TN754 Digital Line Circuit Pack (DIG-BD), and if this error happens again within 15 minutes, replace the circuit pack. If the XXX-BD is a TN754 Digital Line Circuit Pack (DIG-BD), check the alarm level. If the alarm level is a WARNING, this indicates that users are probably causing the hyperactivity by playing with their digital stations. If the circuit pack is really hyperactive, this alarm is upgraded to a MINOR alarm within one hour. If the alarm level is a MINOR alarm, replace the circuit pack.

k. This error indicates that no neon current is detected. Run Test #220, Neon Test, and follow the procedures for Test #220. This error is applicable only to TN769 and TN746 Analog Line circuit packs.

l. This error is not service-affecting and no action is required.

m. Error type 3999 indicates that the circuit pack sent a large number of control channel messages to the switch within a short period of time. If error type 1538 is also present, then the circuit pack was taken out-of-service due to hyperactivity. If error type 1538 is not present, then the circuit pack has not been taken out-of-service, but it has generated 50% of the messages necessary to be considered hyperactive. This may be completely normal during heavy traffic periods. However, if this error type is logged when the circuit pack is being lightly used, it may indicate a problem with the circuit pack or the equipment attached to it.

System Technician-Demanded Tests: Descriptions and Error Codes

Always investigate tests in the order presented in Table 6-633 when inspecting errors in the system. By clearing error codes associated with the *Control Channel Loop Around Test*, for example, you may also clear errors generated from other tests in the testing sequence.

Table 6-633. System Technician-Demanded Tests: XXX-BD

Order of Investigation	Short Test Sequence	Long Test Sequence	Reset Board Sequence	D/ND[1]
NPE Audit Test (#50)		X		ND
Ringing Application Test (#51) (a)	X	X		ND
Control Channel Loop Around Test (#52)	X	X		ND
SAKI Sanity Test (#53)		X		D
Neon Test (#220) (b)	X	X		ND

1. D = Destructive; ND = Nondestructive

Notes:

a. Only applicable to Analog Line circuit packs.

b. Only applicable to TN746 and TN769 Analog Line circuit packs.

NPE Audit Test (#50)

The system sends a message to the on-board microprocessor to update the network connectivity translation for all the Network Processing Elements (NPEs) on the circuit pack.

Table 6-634. TEST #50 NPE Audit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
none or 2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available.
1019	ABORT	Test already in progress.
	FAIL	Internal System Error. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	PASS	The circuit pack’s NPEs have been updated with their translation.
	EXTRA BD	Certain circuit packs have limitations on how many circuit packs can be in the system such as the Call Classifier (TN744). The Call Classifier allow only 10 circuit packs in each system. All additional circuit packs return EXTRA-BD and should be removed.
any	NO BOARD	This is normal if the test is being done when (a) the circuit pack is not physically in the system or (b) the system is booting up. Otherwise, there is some inconsistency between the physical configuration and the data kept in the system. 1. Verify that the circuit pack is physically in the system. 2. Verify that the system is not in a stage of booting up. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

Ringing Application Test (#51)

This test checks the ringing application circuitry common to all ports on an Analog Line circuit pack.

Table 6-635. TEST #51 Ringing Application Circuit Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1000 or 2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test.
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run test. The circuit pack is not installed. Internal System Error.
2000	ABORT	There was no response from the board. 1. If error type 1538 (hyperactivity) is present in the error log, follow the maintenance strategy that is recommended for this error type. 2. Run the **busyout board**, **reset board**, and **release busy board** commands, and then retest. 3. If the test still aborts, dispatch with the circuit pack. 4. Check the off-board wiring and the terminal, and, if there are no problems found, replace the circuit pack.
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.

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Table 6-635. TEST #51 Ringing Application Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1008	ABORT	Could not allocate a ringing circuit for one of the following reasons: all the ringing circuits are in use; the ringing generator is defective; ringing generator is not wired correctly. 1. If the test continues to abort, look for RING-GEN error in Error Log. a. If there are RING-GEN errors, refer to "RING-GEN (Analog Ring Generator)" on page 6-1011 and try to resolve any problem(s). Go to Step 2. b. If there are no RING-GEN errors, and the test continues to abort, issue the **test board PCSS** command on other TN742, TN769, or TN746 Analog circuit packs. If an ABORT with error code 1008 occurs for this test on other circuit packs as well, the ringing generator may be defective or may not be wired properly. Refer to RING-GEN Maintenance documentation for details. If an ABORT with error code 1008 does NOT occur on the other ports, then all four ring generators are in use. Exit from this documentation. 2. Retry the command.
	FAIL	No ringing current is detected. The ringing application circuitry on this circuit pack probably is not healthy. 1. Retry the command again. 2. If the test continues to fail, look for RING-GEN error in Error Log. a. If there are RING-GEN errors, refer to the "RING-GEN (Analog Ring Generator)" on page 6-1011 and try to resolve any problem(s). b. If there are no RING-GEN errors, replace the circuit pack. 3. Retry the command again.

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Table 6-635. TEST #51 Ringing Application Circuit Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	PASS	Ringing current is detected or this vintage of the Analog Line circuit pack does not support the Ringing Application Circuit Test. Analog Line circuit packs that DO NOT support Test #51 include TN742 Vintage 3 and earlier.
any	NO BOARD	This is normal if the test is being done when (a) the circuit pack is not physically in the system or (b) the system is booting up. Otherwise, there is some inconsistency between the physical configuration and the data kept in the system. 1. Verify that the circuit pack is physically in the system. Verify that the system is not in a stage of booting up. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

Control Channel Loop Around Test (#52)

This test queries the circuit pack for its circuit pack code and vintage and verifies its records.

Table 6-636. TEST #52 Control Channel Loop Around Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
none or 2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
	FAIL	The test failed because the circuit pack failed to return the circuit pack code or vintage. 1. Retry the command for a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test still fails, issue the **busyout board**, **reset board**, and **release busy board** commands, and then retest. 3. If the problem continues, replace the circuit pack. 4. Run the test again.
	PASS	Communication with this circuit pack is successful.
any	NO BOARD	This is normal if the test is being done when (a) the circuit pack is not physically in the system or (b) the system is booting up. Otherwise, there is some inconsistency between the physical configuration and the data kept in the system. 1. Verify that the circuit pack is physically in the system. 2. Verify that the system is not in a stage of booting up. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

SAKI Sanity Test (#53)

This test is destructive.

This test resets the circuit pack and is executed as part of the long test sequence only for the Tone-Clock circuit pack and DS1 interface circuit packs. All other common circuit packs can be reset with the **reset board PCSS** command.

Table 6-637. TEST #53 SAKI Sanity Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
none	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1005	ABORT	Wrong circuit pack configuration to run this test. This error applies only to DS1 interface circuit packs. It means the DS1 interface circuit pack is providing timing for the system and, therefore, it cannot be reset without major system disruptions. 1. If the circuit pack needs to be reset, set synchronization to another DS1 interface circuit pack or the Tone-Clock circuit pack and try again. Refer to ''SYNC (Synchronization)'' on page 6-1039.
1015	ABORT	Port is not out-of-service. 1. Busy out the circuit pack. 2. Execute command again.
2100	ABORT	System resources required for this test are not available. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to reset.
2	FAIL	The circuit pack failed to restart. 1. Execute command again. 2. If the problem persists, replace the circuit pack.
	PASS	The circuit pack initializes correctly. 1. Run the Short Test Sequence.

Continued on next page

Table 6-637. TEST #53 SAKI Sanity Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
any	NO BOARD	This is normal if the test is being done when (a) the circuit pack is not physically in the system or (b) the system is booting up. Otherwise, there is some inconsistency between the physical configuration and the data kept in the system. 1. Verify that the circuit pack is physically in the system. 2. Verify that the system is not in a stage of booting up. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

Neon Test (#220)

This test checks the voltage required to light the neon lamp on an analog terminal. A relay connects a 120V DC source from the backplane of the circuit pack onto the voltage bus, and another relay connects a 2K shunt from the bus to ground. Current in the line is then monitored to determine if the voltage is present.

The neon test runs only for TN746 and TN769 Analog circuit packs. If the circuit pack is not a TN746 or TN769, the test returns PASS, but there is no testing done to the circuit pack.

Table 6-638. TEST #220 Neon Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1004	ABORT	The port was seized by a valid call during the test. The test has been aborted. Use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension. Use the **status station** command to determine the service state of the port. If the service state indicates that the port is in use, then the port is unavailable for certain tests. You must wait until the port is idle before retesting. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times.
1008	ABORT	Could not allocate a ringing circuit. Either all the ringing circuits are in use, or the ringing generator is defective or is not wired correctly. 1. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 2. If the test continues to abort, look for RING-GEN errors in the Error Log. If an ABORT 1008 occurs for this test on other circuit packs as well, then the ringing generator may be defective or is not wired correctly. If it doesn’t occur on port test 48 for ANL-16-L, then all four ring phases are in use.

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Table 6-638. TEST #220 Neon Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
1018	ABORT	There are not any translated ports on the circuit pack, or if there are ports, then none are administered to have "neon." 1. Verify that there are ports administered on the circuit pack. If no ports are administered, no further action is required. 2. Verify that you have neon sets connected (Avaya sets that may be neon sets are 500 and 2500 series, also some non-Avaya may also be neon sets). If no neon sets are connected to the circuit pack, the test continues to abort, but no further action is required. 3. If there are no neon sets connected to the circuit pack, at least one port needs to be translated with neon. To check if a port is translated with neon, use the **display port PCSSpp** command to determine the station extension of any station on this circuit pack. Use the **display station <extension>** to determine if the port is administered with neon. The field "Message Waiting Indicator:" must be set to "neon" for at least one of the administered ports. If this field is not administered to "neon" the test continues to abort. This is acceptable because not all stations have neon lamps on their analog terminals. If none of the terminals have neon lamps, the test continues to abort, but no further action is required. 4. Retry the command again. 5. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals a maximum of 5 times. 6. If the test continues to abort, look for RING-GEN errors in the Error Log. If an ABORT 1008 occurs for this test on other circuit packs as well, then the ringing generator may be defective. If it does not occur on port test 48 for ANL-16-L, all four ring phases are in use. 7. Retry the command again.
2000	ABORT	Response to the request was not received within the allowable time period.
2100	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test.
	ABORT	Could not allocate the necessary system resources to run this test. Internal System Error. 1. If Error Type 1538 is present in the Error Log, follow the recommended maintenance strategy.

Continued on next page

Table 6-638. TEST #220 Neon Test — *Continued*

Error Code	Test Result	Description/ Recommendation
	FAIL	The test failed because no neon current was detected. 1. Look for the failure of test 220. If test 220 fails, replace the 650A power supply. 2. Retry the command again.
	PASS	This circuit pack is a TN746 or TN769 Analog Line circuit pack and the neon current is detected. This test also returns PASS for circuit packs that are not TN746 or TN769 circuit packs, but the test is not run on the circuit pack and the results of this test can be ignored.
any	NO BOARD	This is normal if the test is being done when (a) the circuit pack is not physically in the system or (b) the system is booting up. Otherwise, there is some inconsistency between the physical configuration and the data kept in the system. 1. Verify that the circuit pack is physically in the system. 2. Verify that the system is not in a stage of booting up. 3. Retry the command at 1-minute intervals for a maximum of 5 times.

DEFINITY ONE Windows 2000 Log Events and Alarms

7

Introduction

Alarms and Windows 2000 log events generated by the DEFINITY ONE system software are stored in the Application Log. This chapter describes the alarms that can be generated by the co-resident services running on the TN2314 Processor circuit pack, along with advice on how to resolve the alarms.

See ‘‘Resolving alarms’’ on page 2-5 for information about how to view and respond to alarms that occur.

Co-Resident Services

This section describes the co-resident services.

Table 7-1. Co-Resident Services

Acronym	Description
GAM	The *global alarm module* (GAM) coordinates alarm reporting for the DEFINITY ONEsystem. Its primary functions are to: ■ Accept and forward alarms from other applications. ■ Generate alarms for Windows Windows 2000. ■ Manage communication links to the Operations Support System (OSS). See Table 7-2 on page 7-3.

Continued on next page

Table 7-1. Co-Resident Services — *Continued*

Acronym	Description
GAS	The *global administration subsystem* (GAS) provides ■ Command line access to administration and maintenance functions. ■ Administration support for parameters in the DEFINITY ONE system that are not provided elsewhere. See Table 7-3 on page 7-3.
GSK	The *global sanity keeper* (GSK) ensures that all authorized Avaya applications are executing on a DEFINITY ONE server. Its major component is the Watchdog process. See Table 7-4 on page 7-6.
LAC	The *Lucent access control* software module (LAC) governs maintenance access to the Avaya application software. See Table 7-5 on page 7-11.
LIC	The *license server* (LIC) governs permission to execute software applications. See Table 7-6 on page 7-12.
VFM	The *virtual fabric manager* (VFM) translates DEFINITY ECS protocols into DEFINITY ONE methods and messages. See Table 7-7 on page 7-12.

Alarms for DEFINITY ONE Co-Resident Services

All Co-Resident Services alarms reside in the Application Log (except for one in the GSK, see that section). All alarms are listed by their Event Source.

Table 7-2. GAM Events

Event ID	Alarm Severity	Description	Resolution
2	Minor	Modem failure. Either the modem is not working or is not connected.	1. Verify modem is connected. 2. run prmaint add link to command test # 3. If problem persists, escalate.

Table 7-3. GAS Events

Event ID	Alarm severity	Description	Displayed error message	Resolution	Next Step
2	Minor	During backup, command cannot write to the destination add link in the PCMCIA card, or to a network disk.	Cannot write to *destination*	For PCMCIA: Check that PCMCIA card is plugged in and sane. Check permissions on PCMCIA (e: drive) For network disk: Check that f: is mapped to network. Check permissions on mapped network drive (f: drive).	

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Table 7-3. GAS Events — *Continued*

Event ID	Alarm severity	Description	Displayed error message	Resolution	Next Step
3	Minor	Archive command failed"gasp" under d1 backup.	Archive command failed.	Escalate. Possible causes: internal software error, software version mismatch, possible disk corruption.	
12	Minor	"gasp" under d1backup command cannot write to destination.	Cannot write to destination.	For PCMCIA: Check that PCMCIA card is plugged in and sane. Check permissions on PCMCIA (e: drive) For network disk: Check that f:drive is mapped to network. Check permissions on mapped network drive (f: drive).	
13	None	cp command under d1restore attempted to restore nonexistent file. The file: contrybackup/ backup_ident on destination is missing.	*Filename* does not exist	locate correct file and reexecute command.	

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Table 7-3. GAS Events — *Continued*

Event ID	Alarm severity	Description	Displayed error message	Resolution	Next Step
15	none	D1 Restore command failed (caused by either gzip, cp permissions access contention, or hard drive space). Otherwise, one of the archive files in destination/contrybackup directory is corrupted.	Restore failed (*reason code*)	Escalate	
21	None	Bad or missing installation file	Bad or missing installation file	Re-install DEFINITY ONE. If problem persists, escalate to INADS to acquire new license file.	Install new license file. add link
22	None	Bad password file	Bad password file.	Re-install DEFINITY ONE. If problem persists, escalate to INADS to acquire new password file.	Install new password file. add link
23	None	Failed to add or delete a user in the system	Failed to add or delete a user in the system	Login ID does not have permission to perform operation.	
24	Major	Password file expired	Password file expired	Informed customer escalate to INADS	Escalate to INADS for new installation file.

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Table 7-3. GAS Events — *Continued*

Event ID	Alarm severity	Description	Displayed error message	Resolution	Next Step
25	Minor	Failed to retrieve serial number from firmware.	Failed to retrieve serial number from firmware.	Re-install DEFINITY ONE. If problem persists, escalate.	Replace firmware. (link TBA)

Table 7-4. GSK Events

Event ID	Alarm Severity	Description	Resolution	Next Steps
1	None	Watchog started (Both System and Application logs)		N/A
2	None	Application *application_ name* started		N/A
3	None	Application failed unexpectedly and has restarted. Application *application_ name* terminated. Executing recovery script (if any) and restarting. Retry Count = *nn*. Could not start application *application_ name*. Retrying (retry count = *nn*).		Examine log files for failure reasons. Escalate to Tier 4 or report to development.
4	Major	Watchdog Initiated Reboot. Sanity Timeout to Firmware. System will reboot.	Escalate	Record external activity prior to reboot. Provide system log files to development.

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Table 7-4. GSK Events — *Continued*

Event ID	Alarm Severity	Description	Resolution	Next Steps
5	Major	Application Total Failure 1. Application *application_name* totally failed. 2. Executable *filename* of application *application_name* not found	Restart DEFINITY ONE. If problem persists, escalate.	1. Restart application with "start" command. Examine log files for failure reason. Report to development. 2. Restart application using correct executable.
6	Minor	Cannot open log file *watchdog_log_file_ name*.	Escalate	1. Copy corrupted watchdog log file to another location, then remove it from the original location. When the system is restarted, a new log file will be created. 2. Provide copy of corrupt log file to development.
7	Minor	Internal Software Error 1. Internal Software Error. Clean Shutdown not possible for application *application_name*. 2. Internal Software Error. Orderly System Shutdowns Affected 3. Cannot access registry. No protection against continuous reboots.	Restart DEFINITY ONE at a convenient time. If problem persists, escalate.	1. Provide log files to development. Arrange a planned system restart at a time when system is the least busy. 2. Provide log files to development.

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Table 7-4. GSK Events — *Continued*

Event ID	Alarm Severity	Description	Resolution	Next Steps
8	Major	Watchdog Failure: 1. Watchdog initialization failed. Internal Software Error. Applications will not start. 2. Watchdog initialization failed. Cannot read configuration file *filename.* Applications will not start. 3. Watchdog failed. Internal Software Error. System may reboot.	Escalate	1. Contact development. Provide watchdog log file. 2. Replace watchdog configuration file. 3. Contact development. Provide log files.
9	None	Watchdog Request: 1. Addproc request received for application *application_name.* 2. Addwatch (registration) request received for application *application_name*. 3. Delwatch (un-registration) request received for application *application_name*.		Information event only. No action required.
10	None	Process *process_name* missed a heart beat.		Examine log files for failure reasons. Escalate to Tier 4 or report to development.

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Table 7-4. GSK Events — *Continued*

Event ID	Alarm Severity	Description	Resolution	Next Steps
11	Minor	Recovery script not found 1. Recovery script *filename* for application *application_name* not found 2. Fail script *filename* for application *application_name* not found	Escalate	1. Arrange a planned application or system restart at a time when system is the least busy. 2. Ensure correct script name is used on restart.
12	None	Watchdog cannot start. Another watchdog may be running or another application has opened watchdog log file. Cannot rename file from *old_filename* to *new_ filename*.		If another watchdog is running, do not attempt to start watchdog without first shutting it down in an orderly manner (fro example, via the **shutdownproc** command.) If the watchdog log file is open (for example, is being viewed), close it and then attempt to start watchdog again. Otherwise, contact development and provide watchdog log file.
13	None	Application *application_ name* has been shut down		N/A
14	Major	System continuously rebooting Exceeded the maximum allowable number of system reboots. Watchdog exited	Escalate	Contact development. Provide log files.

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Table 7-4. GSK Events — *Continued*

Event ID	Alarm Severity	Description	Resolution	Next Steps
15	None	All applications have been shut down		N/A
50	Major	Firmware download failure	Firmware download program could not talk to watchdog. Applications will not start.	Contact development. Provide Avaya log file.
51	Minor	Firmware download failure (Bad boot)	Downloadable boot firmware is invalid. Firmware is running in permanent boot code because all previous attempts to download application firmware using downloadable boot firmware failed.	Contact development. Provide Avaya log file.

Table 7-5. LAC Events

Event ID	Alarm Severity	Displayed Error Message	Resolution
1	None	*User* attempting login	Informational
2	None	*User* has been locked out	Informational
5	None	Unable to open lac file or invalid lac file	Reinstall license file using loadlicense
6	None	Lac Login file not available	Reinstall license file using loadlicense
7	None	Password file expired	Reinstall license file using loadlicense
8	Minor	Failed to get firmware serial number	Replace TN2314 Processor Board. **WARNING:** *When the disk is replaced on the TN2314, a new license file must be downloaded to the system before the system will become operational. Refer to "Obtaining a License File" in Chapter 3 of DEFINITY ONE™ Communications System Release 10 Installation and Upgrades (555-233-XXX). Retry the command and if the test fails, replace the circuit pack.*
9	None	Sanity event not opened	Informational - escalate
10	Major	Invalid login	Reinstall license file using loadlicense
11	None	Error cannot connect to DEFINITY	escalate
12	None	Error cannot connect to AUDIX	escalate

Table 7-6. LIC Events

Event ID	Alarm Severity	Description	Resolution	Next Step
1	Major	Corrupted or missing license file	Re-install DEFINITY ONE. If problem persists, escalate.	Copy in a valid license file.
2	Major	License file expired.	Escalate	Replace licence file.
3	Major	Failed to retrieve serial number from firmware	Escalate	Check firmware
5	None	License denied	Check serial number. Add link	

Table 7-7. VFM Events

Event ID	Alarm Severity	Description	Resolution	Next Step
1	Minor	Unable to start timer The system will still operate with this alarm. Scheduled maintenance will not run	Restart DEFINITY ONE at your convenience. If step one does not resolve the problem, see step 2 link to procedure for restarting.	1. Restart VFM add link to procedure). 2. Restart system
3	Minor	VFM unable to open configuration file	The system will operate with the following restrictions: ■ AUDIX is down ■ ISDN cards are down Re-install DEFINITY ONE at your convenience. If problem persists, see add link.	1. Check config file in C:\LucentSoftware\Definity\vfm.cfg. 2. Verify config file entries are correct. 3. Restart VFM. 4. Restart system.

Windows 2000 Generated Alarm Information

All Windows 2000 Generated alarms reside in the System Log.

Table 7-8. Windows 2000 Alarms

Event Source	Event ID	Alarm Severity	Description	Resolution	Next Steps
Srv	2001	Major	The server was unable to perform an operation due to a shortage of available resources.	Escalate	Look for a vagrant application in task manager. The page file has reached the maximum page file size and there are no more pages available, either in main memory or in the page file. This generally indicates a memory leak in a another process.
Srv	2002	Major	The server could not create its device. The server could not be started.	Escalate	The server was started on a computer that does not have any memory free.
Srv	2003	Major	The server could not create a process. The server could not be started.	Escalate	The server was started on a computer that does not have any memory free.
Srv	2004	Major	The server could not create a startup thread. The server could not be started.	Escalate	The server was started on a computer that does not have any memory free.

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Table 7-8. Windows 2000 Alarms — *Continued*

Event Source	Event ID	Alarm Severity	Description	Resolution	Next Steps
Srv	2010	Major	The server could not start the scavenger thread. The server could not be started.	Escalate	The server was started on a computer that does not have any memory free.
Srv	2012	Major	The server has encountered a network error.	Escalate	If you see many errors of this type in the event log in Event Viewer, they indicate a network hardware or software problem.
Srv	2020	Major	The server was unable to allocate from the system paged pool because the pool was empty.	Escalate	The page file has reached the maximum page file size and there are no more pages available, either in main memory or in the page file. This generally indicates a memory leak in a another process.
Srv	2013	Major	The *disk_name* disk is at or near capacity.	Escalate	You may need to delete some files. Look for oversized log files. Look for unusually large AUDIX mailboxes (If necessary send broadcasters delete messages)
Srv	2501	Minor	The server's Registry key %1 was not present. The server could not start.	Escalate	The Registry is corrupted.

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Table 7-8. Windows 2000 Alarms — *Continued*

Event Source	Event ID	Alarm Severity	Description	Resolution	Next Steps
Srv	2502	Minor	The server's Registry key *key_name* was not present and could not be created. The server could not start.	Escalate	The Registry is corrupted.
ndis	5000	Minor	*Driver_name*: Has encountered a conflict in resources and could not load.	Escalate	The network driver failed to initialize due to an apparent conflict between the adapter card and some other hardware.
ndis	5006	Minor	*Driver*: The version number is incorrect for this driver.	Escalate	The network driver version number is incompatible with this operating system.
Qic117	151	Minor	The driver could not allocate memory for data transfer buffers. Try restarting the system. If this error persists, more system RAM may be required. From device: *device_ name.*	Escalate	

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Table 7-8. Windows 2000 Alarms — *Continued*

Event Source	Event ID	Alarm Severity	Description	Resolution	Next Steps
RAS PPTP	1	Minor	Unable to open registry key path for the RAS PPTP driver.	Escalate	
serial	8	Minor	Not enough resources were available for the driver.	Escalate	
Various	41	Major	The file system structure on the disk is corrupt and unusable. Please run the chkdsk utility on the device *device_name* with label "*label*".	Escalate	

Summary of DEFINITY ONE Commands

A

This appendix provides brief descriptions for the commands you will encounter in using the DEFINITY ONE system.

This chapter is organized in alphabetical order by command name.

AUDIX and DEFINITY ONE Commands

These commands include INTUITY AUDIX and DEFINITY ONE.

NOTE:
Most of the commands listed in the Command column below are INTUITY AUDIX commands.

Command	Description
alogdump	Dumps contents of VM activity log in ASCII format DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX
assign	Assign a group number to a card/channel or service to channel DEFINITY ONE: NA
audit	Voice mail audits DEFINITY ONE: AUDIX screens: audit or Command line: Use runmp - i.e. runmp <AUD_NIGHTLY, AUD_WEEKLY> No platform audit

Command	Description
audit_nwdb	Runs audits on the networking databases DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX
busy_nwchan	Busy a networking channel DEFINITY ONE: Use Web page screens only
cat	DEFINITY ONE: Reads a file in sequence and writes it to standard output i.e. cat [filename] (Ctrl C to stop a long cat)
cleardb clean_sys, (M4)	Removes all data files from AUDIX filesystems. Must be done before installing the VM-dfltdb (voice mail default databases) DEFINITY ONE: Use/LucentSoftware/Audix/tools/postinstall.sh -Tt -d all **NOTE:** The “-d all option” says clear all AUDIX databases
crtindexed	Creates an empty indexed VM database file DEFINITY ONE: NA
clearlog	DEFINITY ONE: Used to clear the logs maint, res, alarm, & fax i.e. clearlog -i maint
cleargamalarm	DEFINITY ONE: Backup of DEFINITY, INTUITY and the registry Where dataset = deftran, vmnamtran, vmmsgtran, vmannounce, vmnammsgtran, registry the destination would be PCMCIA unless you have a mapped network drive d1backup [datasets] [destination_path] [-c][/c] [-?][/?][-v][/v] i.e. d1backup deftran registry pcmcia
d1restore	DEFINITY ONE: Restore of DEFINITY, INTUITY and the registry Where dataset = deftran, vmnamtran, vmmsgtran, vmannounce, vmnammsgtran, registry the destination would be PCMCIA unless you have a mapped network drive d1restore [source_path datasets] [-c][/c] [-?][/?][-v][/v] i.e. d1restore deftran registry pcmcia
dconstruct	Create/populate VM database file by reading an ASCII file and converting it into a binary database file DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX i.e. deconstruct -C -f syp < syp.out
delete	Removes a card/channel from a service group DEFINITY ONE: NA

Command	Description
dflt_annc	Checks /VM/audix/sd/sdata/annc.name for current permissions and corrects them if need be DEFINITY ONE: Use /LucentSoftware/Audix/tools/postinstall.sh -Tt
dformat	Converts a binary database file into ASCII readable form DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX i.e. dformat -f syp > syp.out
diagnose	Test a card while it is in service DEFINITY ONE: DEFINITY screen: test board 1A12
diskok	Checks to see if all hard disks are working properly DEFINITY ONE: diskok is not available on DEFINITY ONE. The Windows 2000 diskeeper command is available. From Windows 2000 start button -> programs -> executive software -> diskeeper
disp_nwstat	Display networking channel status DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX
display card	Displays information about given card(s) DEFINITY ONE: DEFINITY screen: list config all
display chan	Displays information about given channel(s) DEFINITY ONE: DEFINITY screen: display station
displog	Displays administration, maintenance, active/resolved alarms DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX
dx	Converts a decimal integer into it’s hexadecimal equivalent DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX
ftp	DEFINITY ONE: Use to transfer files to another machine on the LAN
hostname	DEFINITY ONE: Displays the name of the DEFINITY ONE machine
init_nwdb	Initializes the networking database DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX
ipconfig	DEFINITY ONE: Displays Windows 2000 IP Configuration
kill_vm	Sends a kill signal to all voice mail processes DEFINITY ONE: Do Not Use
ksh -o vi	DEFINITY ONE: Invokes k-shell so you don’t have re-type commands. After typing ksh -o vi press Esc key, then - key to find a previously used command. Commands are buffered so you step through the list by pressing the “-” key.

Command	Description
less	DEFINITY ONE: A filter that displays the contents of a text file on the terminal, one screen at a time. Example: ps -ef | less
load_nwdb	Loads the networking databases from ASCII data files that were previously generated with the unload_nwdb command DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX Use load_nwdb -init to clear the networking database.
logsend	Generate event to be logged. This command is used to resolve active alarms by generating a resolved alarm event. Located in /mtce/tools/bin DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX Located in /LucentSoftware/CornerStone/bin
lucent help	DEFINITY ONE: Displays a list of commands that can be run from the lucent1 login
mkindexed	Will expand a flat file copy of an indexed file into an indexed file DEFINITY ONE: NA
midlands	Test for the presence of a symbolic link between /VM/audix/[nm/annc] and /voiceX/[nm/annc] DEFINITY ONE: Use /LucentSoftware/Audix/tools/postinstall.sh -Tt
mkindexed	Will expand a flat file copy of an indexed file into an indexed file DEFINITY ONE: NA
more	A filter that displays the contents of a text file on the terminal, one screen at a time DEFINITY ONE: No “more” command on DEFINITY ONE. See “less” command
net	DEFINITY ONE: To share a drive from the command line. net share CDR=D:\\LucentData\\CDR
netstat	DEFINITY ONE: Use to get general route information
ping	DEFINITY ONE: Use to test IP configuration
ps	DEFINITY ONE: Prints information about active processes. The most common use of this command is “ps -ef” to see a list if all active processes on the system ps -ef | grep audix/ to view all actively running AUDIX processes ps -ef | grep audixN/ to view all actively running Networking processes
pstat	Displays current status of voice port DEFINITY ONE: DEFINITY screen: status station

Command	Description
pulist	DEFINITY ONE: Process User list. Details all the processes running in the system and who is using the process
rel_nwchan	Release a networking channel DEFINITY ONE: Use Web screen
remove	Places card/channel in the manual-out-of-service (MANOOS) state DEFINITY ONE: DEFINITY Screen: busy board1A12 or busy station x
reset_nw	Resets the networking module in background by executing stop_nw and start_nw DEFINITY ONE: A two step operation: shutdown AudixNetw start AudixNetw
reset_nwbrd	Reset networking ACCX board DEFINITY ONE: NA
restore	Places a card/channel in-service (INSERV) state DEFINITY ONE: NA
rstfiles	Restores from backup tape the Datatype (e.g. System Data, Voice Names) and one or more pathnames to get a specific file(s); this is very useful when less than an entire Datatype is needed from the backup tape DEFINITY ONE: NA
rtname	Translates resource types to numeric resources and vice versa DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX
serial_diag	This command executes the Equinox diagnostic command /mtce/bin/megadiag DEFINITY ONE: NA
setip	display and change TCIP network properties DEFINITY ONE: setip with no arguments displays current network properties on the system. Valid datatypes are: name, cust, dns, wins, ras
softboot	Executes an init 6 reboot of the system after stopping VS DEFINITY ONE: reboot nice

Command	Description
ss	Displays system status. For each module (Maintenance, Platform, Voice Mail and Networking) a count of the number of processes and a list of all significant processes that are running DEFINITY ONE: d1stat gives the number of processes active For actual process names: AUDIX: ps -ef | grep audix/ AudixNetworking: ps -ef | grep AudixN
start_nw	Start networking DEFINITY ONE: start AudixNetw
start_vs	Start voice system up to a fully operational state DEFINITY ONE: start CornerStone | Audix | AudixNetw Start Cornerstone starts Cornerstone, AUDIX and AUDIX Networking Start AUDIX starts AUDIX and AUDIX Networking Start AUDIXNetw starts AUDIX Networking **NOTE:** To stop applications: shutdown AudixNetw | Audix | CornerStone
startvm	Starts up the voice mail application DEFINITY ONE: Start Audix
status	Displays the status line that appears on the AUDIX screens DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX
stop_nw	Stop networking DEFINITY ONE: stop AudixNetw
stop_vm	Shuts down the voice mail system in a 'synchronous' mode (same as vmshut -s)\ DEFINITY ONE: shutdown Audix
stop_vs	Stops the voice system software DEFINITY ONE: shutdown CornerStone
sys_software	Creates a list of installed software by doing a pkginfo -l, and puts the output into /mtce/text/soft_inst DEFINITY ONE: sw_version

Command	Description
sysmon	Displays system monitor which allows user to see incoming activity on voice channels dynamically DEFINITY ONE: From Windows 2000 Explorer: /LucentSoftware/CornerStone/mtce/sysmon/sysmon.exe (double click) From Command line: /LucentSoftware/CornerStone/mtce/sysmon/sysmon.exe
tail	DEFINITY ONE: Copies a file to standard output beginning at a designated place i.e. tail -f /vm/misc/tracelog.a **NOTE:** Don't leave the system with an active tail running Ctrl-c to quit the tail
telnet	DEFINITY ONE: Use to connect to another machine on the LAN
test_nwconn	Test remote machine connectivity on optionally specified channel DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX
test_nwloop	Run loop around test on a networking channel DEFINITY ONE: NA
toggle	Toggles the function keys on the AUDIX terminal DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX Example: term type: vt131 from command line: toggle f (to better position the function keys) useful keystrokes: ■ F1 enter F2 choices ctrl x cancel ctrl p prev page ctrl n next page ctrl l refresh ctrl c choices ctrl e enter
trace	Modifies trace levels of selected voice mail modules. The trace output is in /VM/misc/tracelog.a DEFINITY ONE: vm/bin/vmtrace

Command	Description
trace_nw	turn networking trace on/off and display current trace levels, initialize tracing, get list of valid trace levels DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX
unload_nwdb	Unloads networking database into ASCII readable files. By default the entire database is unloaded DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX
vdf	Displays the hours-of-speech information (purchased, used, potential) DEFINITY ONE: audix screen: list measurements load day
ve_backup	With no Datatype(s) given, an unattended backup (nightly - System-Data only) will be done, otherwise a restore of the given Datatypes will be done DEFINITY ONE: Use the DEFINITY ONE Web screens for Backup or d1backup (See d1backup)
ve_restore	With no Datatype(s) given, the whole set of Datatypes on the tape will be restored. Otherwise a restore of the given Datatypes will be done DEFINITY ONE: Use the DEFINITY ONE Web screens for Restore or d1restore
Vex	Displays the INTUITY AUDIX Administration Menu DEFINITY ONE: use Fc for Audix screens **NOTE:** Note CornerStone does not have any screens and the AUDIX Networking screens are web accessible.
vmrestart	Stops and starts the voice mail system DEFINITY ONE: A two step operation: shutdown Audix start Audix
vmshut	Graceful shutdown of the voice mail system in a camp-on manner. Use '-f' to force-busy the voice ports which will drop all current calls. (Recommend vmshut -f & to put into background) DEFINITY ONE: shutdown Audix campon To force a shutdown after the campon has been started: shutdown Audix

Command	Description
vprmdchk	Checks permissions of all /voiceX directories and corrects them as required DEFINITY ONE: Use /LucentSoftware/Audix/tools/postinstall.sh -Tt
vs_status	Displays voice system information DEFINITY ONE: d1stat
vscstat	Displays the number of VSC's (Voice Sessions Controller) running DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX
vsdisable	Disables the automatic restarting of the voice system after a reboot DEFINITY ONE: Manually edit the /LucentSoftware/ECSplatform/watchdog/watchd.ini file
vsenable	Enables the automatic restarting of the voice system after a reboot DEFINITY ONE: Manually edit the /LucentSoftware/ECSplatform/watchdog/watchd.ini file
who -b	Used to figure out when the INTUITY AUDIX last completed a restart DEFINITY ONE: restartcause
xd	Converts 32-bit hexadecimal number to it's decimal equivalent DEFINITY ONE: Same as INTUITY AUDIX
Sw, Hw, Fw Version	INTUITY AUDIX: Various ways DEFINITY ONE: Hardware and Firmware: fwversion Software: swversion

LAC GAS Commands

(Lucent Access Controller - Global Administration System)

Command Name	Description
alarmorig	Display the status of alarm origination to the OSS Enable/disable alarm origination
alarmstat	Display Alarm Status
AUDIX	Connect to INTUITY AUDIX SAT
autobackup	Display automatic backup status (enabled/disabled) Enable/Disable automatic backup
backupparms	Display time and destination for auto-backup Set time and destination for auto-backup
backupsource	Display data sets to be auto-backed up Set data sets to be auto-backed up
cleargam	Manually resolve GAM alarms
DEFINITY	Connect to SAT
downloadboot	Download firmware image
environment	Display TN2314 temperature Display TN2314 voltages Display power/fan input lead
fwversion	Display TN2314 firmware version
gamalarmstat	Display GAM alarms
help	GNU bash commands, these shell commands are defined internally. Type “help” to see this list Type “help name” to find out more about the function “name” Use “info bash” to find out more about the shell in general A star (*) next to a name means that the command is disabled
identbackup	Display identification information for an existing backup set
installconfig	Install configuration
logoff or exit	Logoff from the LAC
oss	Set or display OSS Parameters
productid	Set product IDs for DEFINITY, INTUITY AUDIX and DEFINITY ONE

Command Name	Description
reboot	Reboot the DEFINITY ONE. Options: reboot nice and reboot immediate
restartcause	Display DEFINITY ONE restart causes
serialnumber	Display serial number of the TN2314 board
start	Stop Applications gracefully. Options: shutdown Audixnetw, shutdown Audix, shutdown CornerStone, shutdown all
shutdown	Set passwords for Windows 2000 Administrator and Guest logins (Ntadmin, user)
siteconfig	Restart Applications. Options: start CornerStone, start Audix, start AudixNetw
swversion	Display product version numbers for DEFINITY, INTUITY AUDIX, CornerStone, DragonFly and DEFINITY ONE

Access Security Gateway

B

This appendix provides information on how to administer Access Security Gateway (ASG). ASG employs a challenge/response protocol to confirm the validity of a user and reduce the opportunity for unauthorized access. ASG authentication will be imposed for Avaya Services logins as indicated below.

- lucent1 — all types of access require ASG authentication
- lucent2 — all types of access require ASG authentication
- lucent3 — all types of access require ASG authentication

NOTE:
init, inads, and craft are NOT supported on this platform.

Using the ASG Mobile

1. On your desktop, double-click ASG Mobile V1.1.

   The ASG Mobile V1.1 window appears.

2. In the `Tech ID` field, type your login ID, which is the name of the attached file (without the.asg extension). Your login ID is the same as your Avaya login or an abbreviated part of it.

   NOTE:
   Your new password will be sent to you in a separate e-mail. The password is case sensitive.

3. Type the password twice.
4. Click **OK**.

   The ASG Mobile V1.1 window appears.

5. Use your communications package (for example, DSA, ProComm, or TerraNova), to dial the switch you need to contact.
6. In the communications package window, login as **lucent1** or **lucent2**.

   Instead of a password prompt, a 7-digit challenge numbers appears.

   NOTE:
   Internationally, the correct logins are **lucent2** or **lucent3**.

7. Move to the ASG Mobile V1.1 window.
8. In the `Equipment ID` field, type the 10-digit Product ID.

   The default ID is 10 zeros (0000000000).

9. In the `Equipment Login` field, type **lucent1**, **lucent2** or **lucent3**.
10. In the `Challenge` field, type the 7-digit challenge number from step 6. Do not use the “-” character.

    DEFINITY ECS verifies the response. If correct, DEFINITY logs you on.

11. If the response is incorrect, return to step 1.
12. If this is the third rejection, see the *DEFINITY Enterprise Communications Server Release 10 Maintenance for R10csi* (555-233-119).

Glossary

A

AAR

See Automatic Alternate Routing (AAR).

AC

1. Alternating current.
2. See analog.

Access Security Gateway (ASG)

A feature built into the Lucent Access Control (LAC) module that authenticates and protects logins to the LAC.

administer

To access and change parameters associated with the services or features of a system.

analog

The representation of information by continuously variable physical quantities such as amplitude, frequency, and phase. See also digital.

analog data

Data that is transmitted over a digital facility in analog (PCM) form. The data must pass through a modem either at both ends or at a modem pool at the distant end.

analog telephone

A telephone that receives acoustic voice signals and sends analog electrical signals along the telephone line. Analog telephones are usually served by a single wire pair (tip and ring). The model-2500 telephone set is a typical example of an analog telephone.

ARS

SeeAutomatic Route Selection (ARS).

ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)

The standard code for representing characters in digital form. Each character is represented by an 8-bit code (including parity bit).

Audio Information Exchange (AUDIX)

A fully integrated voice-mail system. Can be used with a variety of communications systems to provide call-history data, such as subscriber identification and reason for redirection.

AUDIX

See Audio Information Exchange (AUDIX).

Automatic Alternate Routing (AAR)

A feature that routes calls to other than the first-choice route when facilities are unavailable.

Automatic Route Selection (ARS)

A feature that allows the system to automatically choose the least-cost way to send a toll call.

B

Basic Rate Interface (BRI)
A standard ISDN frame format that specifies the protocol used between two or more communications systems. BRI runs at 192 Mbps and provides two 64-kbps B-channels (voice and data) and one 16-kbps D-channel (signaling). The D-channel connects, monitors, and disconnects all calls. It also can carry low-speed packet data at 9.6 kbps.

Bash (Bourne Again Shell)
Unix-like command line interpreter.

C

cabinet
Housing for racks, shelves, or carriers that hold electronic equipment.

cable
Physical connection between two pieces of equipment (for example, data terminal and modem) or between a piece of equipment and a termination field.

cable connector
A jack (female) or plug (male) on the end of a cable. A cable connector connects wires on a cable to specific leads on telephone or data equipment.

call accounting system (CAS)
This software feature provides recording, costing, and reporting of call detail records. Recording includes the capability to set record discard criteria that allow the customer to specify the data recorded. Costing uses tariff databases and user-defined parameters. Reporting produces both periodic reports for individual users, organizations, accounts, user-defined criteria, and demand statistics.

Call Detail Recording (CDR)
Textual representation of call traffic.

carrier
An enclosed shelf containing vertical slots that hold circuit packs.

CAS
See call accounting system (CAS)

central office (CO)
The location housing telephone switching equipment that provides local telephone service and access to toll facilities for long-distance calling.

central office (CO) codes
The first three digits of a 7-digit public-network telephone number in the United States.

central office (CO) trunk
A telecommunications channel that provides access from the system to the public network through the local CO.

circuit
1. An arrangement of electrical elements through which electric current flows.
2. A channel or transmission path between two or more points.

circuit pack
A card on which electrical circuits are printed, and IC chips and electrical components are installed. A circuit pack is installed in a switch carrier.

communications system
The software-controlled processor complex that interprets dialing pulses, tones, and keyboard characters and makes the proper connections both within the system and external to the system. The communications system itself consists of a digital computer, software, storage device, and carriers with special hardware to perform the connections. A communications system provides voice and data communications services, including access to public and private networks, for telephones and data terminals on a customer's premises. See also switch.

compact modular cabinet (CMC)
The chassis and shelf hardware used to support the DEFINITY ONE hardware platform, derived from (actually the same as) the DEFINITY ProLogix cabinet.

D

digital
The representation of information by discrete steps. See also analog.

digital trunk
A circuit that carries digital voice and/or digital data in a telecommunications channel.

E

E1
A digital transmission standard that carries traffic at 2.048 Mbps. The E1 facility is divided into 32 channels (DS0s) of 64 kbps information. Channel 0 is reserved for framing and synchronization information. A D-channel occupies channel 16.

F

FAC
Feature Access Code

FAS
Facility-associated signaling

G

GAS
See Global Administration Subsystem (GAS)

GEDI
Graphically Enhanced DEFINITY interface. It is an enhanced system access terminal (SAT) with a Windows look.

Global Administration Subsystem (GAS)
A module that provides command line access to certain administration and maintenance functions needed by services tools and provides administration support for parameters in the DEFINITY ONE system that are not otherwise provided by the DEFINITY ONE applications.

Global Alarm Module (GAM)

A Windows 2000 process that coordinates alarm reporting for the DEFINITY ONE platform. Its primary functions are to accept and forward alarms from the applications, generate alarms for Windows 2000, and manage the communication links to the Operations Support Systems (OSSs) via the Windows 2000 TAPI interface.

Global Sanity Keeper (GSK)

A module that ensures that all authorized Avaya applications are executing on a DEFINITY ONE server. It contains two major components, a watchdog process and a license server.

Glue Application/Module

A DEFINITY ONE application whose purpose is to integrate functionality for most or all other DEFINITY ONE applications. Examples include Watchdog, Lucent Access Control (LAC), Global Alarm Module (GAM), Global Administration Subsystem (GAS), and Backup/Restore.

Graphical User Interface (GUI)

The use of pictures rather than just words to represent the input and output of a program. A program with a GUI runs under some windowing system (for example, X Window System, Microsoft Windows, Acorn RISC OS, and NEXTSTEP). The program displays certain icons, buttons, dialog boxes etc., in its windows on the screen and the user controls it mainly by moving a pointer on the screen (typically controlled by a mouse) and selecting certain objects by pressing buttons on the mouse while the pointer is pointing at them.

I

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)

A public or private network that provides end-to-end digital communications for all services to which users have access by a limited set of standard multipurpose user-network interfaces defined by the CCITT. Through internationally accepted standard interfaces, ISDN provides digital circuit-switched or packet-switched communications within the network and links to other ISDNs to provide national and international digital communications. See also Integrated Services Digital Network Basic Rate Interface (ISDN-BRI) and Integrated Services Digital Network Primary Rate Interface (ISDN-PRI).

Integrated Services Digital Network Basic Rate Interface (ISDN-BRI)

The interface between a communications system and terminal that includes two 64-kbps B-channels for transmitting voice or data and one 16-kbps D-channel for transmitting associated B-channel call control and out-of-band signaling information. ISDN-BRI also includes 48 kbps for transmitting framing and D-channel contention information, for a total interface speed of 192 kbps. ISDN-BRI serves ISDN terminals and digital terminals fitted with ISDN terminal adapters. See also Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) and Integrated Services Digital Network Primary Rate Interface (ISDN-PRI).

Integrated Services Digital Network Primary Rate Interface (ISDN-PRI)

The interface between multiple communications systems that in North America includes 24 64-kbps channels, corresponding to the North American digital signal level-1 (DS1) standard rate of 1.544 Mbps. The most common arrangement of channels in ISDN-PRI is 23 64-kbps B-channels for transmitting voice and data and 1 64-kbps D-channel for transmitting associated B-channel call control and out-of-band signaling information. With nonfacility-associated signaling (NFAS), ISDN-PRI can include 24 B-channels and no D-channel. See also Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) and Integrated Services Digital Network Basic Rate Interface (ISDN-BRI).

INTUITY AUDIX

The INTUITY AUDIX application resides on DEFINITY ONE with the Cornerstone platform to provide subscriber messaging capabilities, including call answering and voice mailbox services.

INTUITY Message Manager
A Windows-based software product that allows INTUITY AUDIX users to receive, store, and send their voice/fax messages from a PC. The software also enables users to create and send multimedia messages that include voice, fax, text, and file attachment components.

ISDN
See Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN).

L

LAC
See Lucent Access Control (LAC)

LED
See light-emitting diode (LED).

License Server
A component of the Global Sanity Keeper (GSK) that looks for a special encrypted control file whose contents indicate which serial number of the TN2314 Processor card is permitted to execute on and which application are allowed to run. If the file is not present, no licenses are granted. If the file is present, the license information is read from the file.

light-emitting diode (LED)
A semiconductor device that produces light when voltage is applied. LEDs provide a visual indication of the operational status of hardware components, the results of maintenance tests, the alarm status of circuit packs, and the activation of telephone features.

local area network (LAN)
A networking arrangement designed for a limited geographical area. Generally, a LAN is limited in range to a maximum of 6.2 miles and provides high-speed carrier service with low error rates. Common configurations include daisy chain, star (including circuit-switched), ring, and bus.

Lucent Access Control (LAC)
A module that governs maintenance access to the Avaya application software.

M

maintenance
Activities involved in keeping a telecommunications system in proper working condition: the detection and isolation of software and hardware faults, and automatic and manual recovery from these faults.

major alarm
An indication of a failure that has caused critical degradation of service and requires immediate attention. Major alarms are automatically displayed on LEDs on the attendant console and maintenance or alarming circuit pack, logged to the alarm log, and reported to a remote maintenance facility, if applicable.

MAPD
Multiapplication platform for DEFINITY.

memory
A device into which information can be copied and held, and from which information can later be obtained.

minor alarm
An indication of a failure that could affect customer service. Minor alarms are automatically displayed on LEDs on the attendant console and maintenance or alarming circuit pack, sent to the alarm log, and reported to a remote maintenance facility, if applicable.

modem
A device that converts digital data signals to analog signals for transmission over telephone circuits. The analog signals are converted back to the original digital data signals by another modem at the other end of the circuit. (MOdulator-DEModulator)

multileg cable, also called an octopus cable or a splitter cable
Processor interface cable.

N

NFAS
See Nonfacility-associated signaling (NFAS).

node
A switching or control point for a network. Nodes are either tandem (they receive signals and pass them on) or terminal (they originate or terminate a transmission path).

Nonfacility-associated signaling (NFAS)
A method that allows multiple T1 and/or E1 facilities to share a single D-channel to form an ISDN-PRI. If D-channel backup is not used, one facility is configured with a D-channel, and the other facilities that share the D-channel are configured without D-channels. If D-channel backup is used, two facilities are configured to have D-channels (one D-channel on each facility), and the other facilities that share the D-channels are configured without D-channels.

Windows 2000 Operating System
The Windows 32-bit operating system engineered by Microsoft. Windows 2000 Servers provide centralized security, fault tolerance and additional connectivity while managing Windows 2000 Workstations over a network.

O

Oryx API (OAPI)
Terminates the Oryx calls from the DEFINITY application and converts them to Windows 2000 primitives. Provides information through optical calls (for example, time of day and RYON board serial number) and supports the DEFINITY SAT interface.

OSS
Operations Support System.

OSSI
Operational Support System Interface.

P

PCMCIA
Personal Computer Memory Card International Association.

port
A data- or voice-transmission access point on a device that is used for communicating with other devices.

port network (PN)
A cabinet containing a TDM bus and packet bus to which the following components are connected: port circuit packs, one or two tone-clock circuit packs, a maintenance circuit pack, service circuit packs, and (optionally) up to four expansion interface (EI) circuit packs in DEFINITY ECS. Each PN is controlled either locally or remotely by a switch processing element (SPE).

port-network connectivity
The interconnection of port networks (PNs), regardless of whether the configuration uses direct or switched connectivity.

Primary Rate Interface (PRI)
A standard ISDN frame format that specifies the protocol used between two or more communications systems. PRI runs at 1.544 Mbps and, as used in North America, provides 23 64-kbps B-channels (voice or data) and one 64-kbps D-channel (signaling). The D-channel is the 24th channel of the interface and contains multiplexed signaling information for the other 23 channels.

processor interface cable
Octopus cable, splitter cable, or multileg cable.

processor port network (PPN) control carrier
A carrier containing the maintenance circuit pack, tone/clock circuit pack, and SPE circuit packs for a processor port network (PPN) and, optionally, port circuit packs.

R

remote maintenance board (RMB)
A board provided in adjunct processors that intelligently monitors the system hardware for health status. These include environmental conditions, PC heartbeat, and sanity checks. The RMB functionality also allows modem access to the TN parent board.

RS-232C
A physical interface specified by the Electronic Industries Association (EIA). RS-232C transmits and receives asynchronous data at speeds of up to 19.2 kbps over cable distances of up to 50 feet.

S

Sanity Keeper
See *Global Sanity Keeper (GSK)*.

single-carrier cabinet
A combined cabinet and carrier unit that contains one carrier. See also multileg cable, also called an octopus cable or a splitter cable.

Station Message Detail Recording (SMDR)
This software feature transmits detailed information on all incoming and outgoing calls on specified trunk groups through an switch processing element (SPE) port to an external output device, that logs the data. SMDR is one facet of the more general Call Detail Recording (CDR) feature.

switch
Any kind of telephone switching system. See also communications system.

switch-processing element (SPE)
A complex of circuit packs (processor, memory, disk controller, and bus-interface cards) mounted in a PPN control carrier. The SPE serves as the control element for that PPN and, optionally, for one or more EPNs.

system administrator
The person who maintains overall customer responsibility for system administration. Generally, all administration functions are performed from the Management Terminal. The switch requires a special login, referred to as the system administrator login, to gain access to system-administration capabilities.

T

TCP/IP
Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

U

Update
A modification to a release of software, such as applying patches to a DEFINITY ONE Release 10 system.

Upgrade
Replacement of an existing system software release with a later release, such as upgrading from DEFINITY ONE Release 9 to Release 10.

V

Virtual Fabric Manager (VFM)
A module that allows the use of DEFINITY ECS code in a hardware environment that differs from the one for which it was designed. One side of the VFM talks to DEFINITY ECS in protocols it understands and changes these into methods and messages to perform needed operations in the DEFINITY ONE environment.

W

Watchdog
A component of the Global Sanity Keeper (GSK) that is responsible for starting up the DEFINITY ONE application software, including the downloading of the MPC860 application firmware. Watchdog is the first DEFINITY ONE process to run.

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