

Transient Conditions

This chapter gives a description, entity, Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) number, and trap for each commonly encountered transient condition.

Alarms can occur even in those cards that are not explicitly mentioned in the Alarm sections. When an alarm is raised, refer to its clearing procedure.

- Transients Indexed By Alphabetical Entry, on page 1
- Trouble Notifications, on page 3
- Transient Conditions, on page 4

Transients Indexed By Alphabetical Entry

alphabetically lists all transient conditions and their entity, SNMP number, and SNMP trap.

Note The Cisco Transport Controller (CTC) default alarm profile might contain conditions that are not currently implemented but are reserved for future use.

Table 1: Transient Condition Alphabetical Index

Transient Condition	Entity	SNMP Number	SNMP Trap
ADMIN-DISABLE, on page 4	NE	5270	disableInactiveUser
ADMIN-DISABLE-CLR, on page 4	NE	5280	disableInactiveClear
ADMIN-LOCKOUT, on page 4	NE	5040	adminLockoutOfUser
ADMIN-LOCKOUT-CLR, on page 4	NE	5050	adminLockoutClear
ADMIN-LOGOUT, on page 4	NE	5020	adminLogoutOfUser
ADMIN-SUSPEND , on page 4	NE	5340	suspendUser
ADMIN-SUSPEND-CLR, on page 5	NE	5350	suspendUserClear
AUD-ARCHIVE-FAIL, on page 5	EQPT	6350	archiveOfAuditLogFailed
AUTOWDMANS , on page 5	NE	5690	automaticWdmAnsFinished

Transient Condition	Entity	SNMP Number	SNMP Trap
BLSR-RESYNC, on page 5	OCN	2100	blsrMultiNodeTableUpdateCompleted
DBBACKUP-FAIL, on page 5	EQPT	3724	databaseBackupFailed
DBRESTORE-FAIL, on page 5	EQPT	3726	databaseRestoreFailed
EXERCISING-RING , on page 6	OCN	3400	exercisingRingSuccessfully
EXERCISING-SPAN, on page 6	OCN	3410	exercisingSpanSuccessfully
FIREWALL-DIS, on page 6	NE	5230	firewallHasBeenDisabled
FRCDWKSWBK-NO-TRFSW, on page 7	OCN	5560	forceSwitchBackToWorkingResultedInNoTrafficSwitch
FRCDWKSWPR-NO-TRFSW, on page 7	OCN	5550	forceSwitchToProtectResultedInNoTrafficSwitch
INTRUSION , on page 7	NE	5250	securityIntrusionDetUser
INTRUSION-PSWD, on page 7	NE	5240	securityIntrusionDetPwd
IOSCFG-COPY-FAIL, on page 7	—	3660	iosConfigCopyFailed
LOGIN-FAIL-LOCKOUT, on page 8	NE	5080	securityInvalidLoginLockedOutSeeAuditLog
LOGIN-FAIL-ONALRDY, on page 8	NE	5090	securityInvalidLoginAlreadyLoggedOnSeeAuditLog
LOGIN-FAIL-ACL-FAIL, on page 8	NE	10320	securityInvalidLoginAcl
LOGIN-FAILURE-PSWD, on page 8	NE	5070	securityInvalidLoginPasswordSeeAuditLog
LOGIN-FAILURE-USERID, on page 8	NE	3722	securityInvalidLoginUsernameSeeAuditLog
LOGOUT-IDLE-USER, on page 8	—	5110	automaticLogoutOfIdleUser
MASTERKEY-SUCCESS, on page 8	OTU	10045	masterkeySuccess
MANWKSWBK-NO-TRFSW , on page 9	OCN	5540	manualSwitchBackToWorkingResultedInNoTrafficSwitch
MANWKSWPR-NO-TRFSW, on page 9	OCN	5530	manualSwitchToProtectResultedInNoTrafficSwitch
MSSP-RESYNC, on page 9	STMN	4340	msspMultiNodeTableUpdateCompleted
OTDR-HYBRID-SCAN-IN-PROGRESS-RX	PPM	9075	otdrHybridScanInProgressRx
OTDR-HYBRID-SCAN-IN-PROGRESS-TX	PPM	9070	otdrHybridScanInProgressTx
PM-TCA, on page 9	—	2120	performanceMonitorThresholdCrossingAlert
PS, on page 9	EQPT	2130	protectionSwitch
RMON-ALARM, on page 10	—	2720	rmonThresholdCrossingAlarm
RMON-RESET , on page 10	—	2710	rmonHistoriesAndAlarmsResetReboot
SESSION-TIME-LIMIT, on page 10	NE	6270	sessionTimeLimitExpired
SFTWDOWN-FAIL, on page 11	EQPT	3480	softwareDownloadFailed

Transient Condition	Entity	SNMP Number	SNMP Trap
SPAN-NOT-MEASURED, on page 11	OTS	6440	spanMeasurementCannotBePerformed
SWFTDOWNFAIL, on page 11	EQPT	3480	softwareDownloadFailed
USER-LOCKOUT, on page 11	NE	5030	userLockedOut
USER-LOGIN, on page 11	NE	5100	loginOfUser
USER-LOGOUT, on page 11	NE	5120	logoutOfUser
RESTORE-IN-PROG, on page 10	OCH-TERM	7975	restorationInProg
WKSWBK, on page 11	EQPT, OCN	2640	switchedBackToWorking
WKSWPR, on page 12	2R, TRUNK, EQPT, ESCON, FC, GE, ISC, OCN, STSMON, VT-MON	2650	switchedToProtection
WRMRESTART , on page 12	NE	2660	warmRestart
WTR-SPAN, on page 12	—	3420	spanIsInWaitToRestoreState

Trouble Notifications

The system reports trouble by using standard condition characteristics that follow the rules in Telcordia GR-253 and graphical user interface (GUI) state indicators.

The system uses standard Telcordia categories to characterize levels of trouble. The system reports trouble notifications as alarms and reports status or descriptive notifications (if configured to do so) as conditions in the CTC Alarms window. Alarms typically signify a problem that you need to remedy, such as a loss of signal. Conditions do not necessarily require troubleshooting.

Condition Characteristics

Conditions include any problem detected on a shelf. They can include standing or transient notifications. You can retrieve a snapshot of all currently raised conditions on the network, node, or card in the CTC Conditions window or by using the RTRV-COND commands in Transaction Language One (TL1).

Note Some cleared conditions are found on the History tab.

Condition States

The History tab state (ST) column indicates the disposition of the condition, as follows:

- A raised (R) event is active.
- A cleared (C) event is no longer active.
- A transient (T) event is automatically raised and cleared in CTC during system changes such as user login, log out, and loss of connection to node view. Transient events do not require user action.

Transient Conditions

This section lists in alphabetical order all the transient conditions encountered in Software Release 9.1. The description, entity, SNMP number, and SNMP trap accompany each condition.

ADMIN-DISABLE

The Disable Inactive User (ADMIN-DISABLE) condition occurs when a user account is disabled by the administrator or remains inactive for a specified period.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

ADMIN-DISABLE-CLR

The Disable Inactive Clear (ADMIN-DISABLE-CLR) condition occurs when the administrator clears the disable flag on a user account.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

ADMIN-LOCKOUT

The Admin Lockout of User (ADMIN-LOCKOUT) condition occurs when the administrator locks a user account.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

ADMIN-LOCKOUT-CLR

The Admin Lockout Clear (ADMIN-LOCKOUT-CLR) condition occurs when the administrator unlocks a user account or when the lockout time expires.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

ADMIN-LOGOUT

The Admin Logout of User (ADMIN-LOGOUT) condition occurs when the administrator logs off a user session.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

ADMIN-SUSPEND

The Suspend User (ADMIN-SUSPEND) condition occurs when the password for a user account expires.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

ADMIN-SUSPEND-CLR

The Suspend User Clear (ADMIN-SUSPEND-CLR) condition occurs when the user or administrator changes the password.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

AUD-ARCHIVE-FAIL

The Archive of Audit Log Failed (AUD-ARCHIVE-FAIL) condition occurs when the software fails to archive the audit log. The condition normally occurs when the user refers to an FTP server that does not exist, or uses an invalid login while trying to archive. The user must log in again with correct user name, password, and FTP server details.

This transient condition does not lead to a standing condition.

AUTOWDMANS

The Automatic WDM ANS Finish (AUTOWDMANS) condition indicates that an automatic node setup (ANS) command has been initiated. It normally occurs when you replace dense wavelength division multiplexing (DWDM) cards; the condition is an indication that the system has regulated the card.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

BLSR-RESYNC

The BLSR Multinode Table Update Completed (BLSR-RESYNC) condition might occur when you create or delete circuits on a bidirectional line switched ring (BLSR) or multiplex section-shared protection ring (MS-SPRing), change a ring topology (for example, add or delete a BLSR/MS-SPRing node), or change the BLSR/MS-SPRing circuit state and ring ID.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

DBBACKUP-FAIL

The Database Backup Failed (DBBACKUP-FAIL) condition occurs when the system fails to back up the database after initiating the backup command.

This condition can occur due to network or server issues. Repeat the operation and check if it succeeds. If it fails again, contact the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) (1 800 553-2447).

DBRESTORE-FAIL

The Database Restore Failed (DBRESTORE-FAIL) condition occurs when the system fails to restore the backed up database after initiating the restore command.

This condition can be due to server or network issues. If the condition is caused by a network element (NE) failure, contact the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) (1 800 553-2447) for assistance.

EXERCISING-RING

The Exercising Ring Successfully (EXERCISING-RING) condition occurs whenever you issue an Exercise Ring command from CTC or TL1. This condition indicates that a command is being executed.

EXERCISING-SPAN

The Exercising Span Successfully (EXERCISING-SPAN) condition occurs whenever you issue an Exercise Span command from CTC or TL1. This condition indicates that a command is being executed.

FIREWALL-DIS

The Firewall Has Been Disabled (FIREWALL-DIS) condition occurs when you provision the firewall to Disabled.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

FIRMWARE-DOWNLOAD

The Firmware Download (FIRMWARE-DOWNLOAD) condition occurs when the firmware is being downloaded during the firmware upgrade. The firmware upgrade initiates when the download is complete.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

FIRMWARE-UPG

The Firmware Upgrade (FIRMWARE-UPG) condition occurs when the firmware is being upgraded. This condition reflects the upgrade status.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

FIRMWARE-UPG-COMPLETE

The Firmware Upgrade Complete (FIRMWARE-UPG-COMPLETE) condition occurs when the firmware upgrade is successfully completed.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

FIRMWARE-UPG-FAIL

The Firmware Upgrade Fail (FIRMWARE-UPG-FAIL) condition occurs when the firmware upgrade fails. The user must start the firmware upgrade again.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

FRCDWKSWBK-NO-TRFSW

The Forced Switch Back to Working Resulted in No Traffic Switch (FRCDWKSWBK-NO-TRFSW) condition occurs when you perform a Force Switch to the working port or card and the working port or card is already active.

This transient condition might result in a Force Switch (Ring or Span) standing condition for a BLSR or MS-SPRing.

FRCDWKSWPR-NO-TRFSW

The Forced Switch to Protection Resulted in No Traffic Switch (FRCDWKSWPR-NO-TRFSW) condition occurs when you perform a Force Switch to the protect port or card, and the protect port or card is already active.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

INC-BOOTCODE

The INC-BOOTCODE (Incompatible Boot Code) condition occurs on the Cisco NCS 2015 chassis:

- When the line card with older boot code is inserted on slots 15 and 16
- When the line card with old boot code is inserted into a slot and the slot generates the same IP address of an existing working card
- When the line cards with old boot code are inserted in the adjacent slots.
- When the two line cards are simultaenously inserted in duplicate IP slots.

Insert the line cards with old boot code in any slot between two and seven to update boot codes. This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

INTRUSION

The Invalid Login Username (INTRUSION) condition occurs when you attempt to log in with an invalid user ID.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

INTRUSION-PSWD

The Security Intrusion Attempt Detected (INTRUSION -PSWD) condition occurs when you attempt to log in with an invalid password.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

IOSCFG-COPY-FAIL

The Cisco IOS Config Copy Failed (IOSCFG-COPY-FAIL) condition occurs on ML-Series Ethernet cards when the software fails to upload or download the Cisco IOS startup configuration file to or from an ML-Series

card. This condition is similar to the SFTWDOWN-FAIL, on page 11, but the IOSCFG-COPY-FAIL condition applies to ML-Series Ethernet cards rather than the control card.

LOGIN-FAIL-LOCKOUT

The Invalid Login Locked Out (LOGIN-FAIL-LOCKOUT) condition occurs when you attempt to log into a locked account.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

LOGIN-FAIL-ONALRDY

The Invalid Login Already Logged On (LOGIN-FAIL-ONALRDY) condition occurs when a user attempts to log in to a node where the user already has an existing session and a Single-User-Per-Node (SUPN) policy exists.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

LOGIN-FAIL-ACL-FAIL

The Invalid Log in ACL (LOGIN-FAIL-ACL-FAIL) condition occurs when you attempt to log into an ACL-enabled node with a host IP address that is not part of the allowed IP addresses.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

LOGIN-FAILURE-PSWD

The Invalid Login Password (LOGIN-FAILURE-PSWD) condition occurs when you attempt to log in with an invalid password.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

LOGIN-FAILURE-USERID

The Invalid Login Username (LOGIN-FAILURE-USERID) condition occurs when you attempt to log in with an invalid username. To log in, use a valid username.

This transient condition is equivalent to a security warning. You must check the security log (audit log) for other security-related actions that have occurred.

LOGOUT-IDLE-USER

The Automatic Logout of Idle User (LOGOUT-IDLE-USER) condition occurs when a user session remains inactive for a certain period of time. When the idle timeout expires, the user session ends and requires the user to log in again.

MASTERKEY-SUCCESS

The Master Key Exchange Success condition occurs when the primary key is successfully reset and the Threshold Crossing Alert (TCA) has provisioned.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

MANWKSWBK-NO-TRFSW

The Manual Switch Back To Working Resulted in No Traffic Switch (MANWKSWBK-NO-TRFSW) condition occurs when you perform a Manual switch to the working port or card and the working port or card is already active.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

MANWKSWPR-NO-TRFSW

The Manual Switch to Protect Resulted in No Traffic Switch (MANWKSWPR-NO-TRFSW) condition occurs when you perform a Manual switch to the protect port or card and the protect port or card is already active.

This transient condition results in a BLSR or MSSP Manual Switch (Span or Ring) standing condition.

MCAST-MAC-ALIASING

This condition is raised when there are multiple L3 addresses that map to the same L2 address in a VLAN.

MSSP-RESYNC

The MS-SPRing Multi-Node Table Update Completed (MSSP-RESYNC) condition occurs when a node receives all relevant information such as payload, path state, Routing Information Protocol (RIP), cross-connect tables, and cross-connect VT tables from the other nodes in the ring. This condition is raised on all nodes in the ring while a node is added or a circuit is provisioned. This transient condition will not be cleared and is seen in the History tab of CTC.

You must check this condition on all the nodes and then remove the Forced Ring Switch commands.

PM-TCA

The Performance Monitoring Threshold Crossing Alert (PM-TCA) condition occurs when network collisions cross the rising threshold for the first time.

PS

The Protection Switch (PS) condition occurs when traffic switches from a working/active card to a protect/standby card.

REP-PRI-EDGE-ELECTED

The REP-PRI-EDGE-ELECTED condition occurs in GE_XP and 10GE_XP cards when the primary edge port is elected in a segment. The condition is raised on the primary REP port.)

REP-SEC-EDGE-ELECTED

The REP-SEC-EDGE-ELECTED condition occurs in GE_XP and 10GE_XP cards when the secondary edge port is elected in a segment. The condition is raised on the primary REP port.

REP-STCN-GENERATED

The REP-STCN-GENERATED condition occurs in GE_XP and 10GE_XP cards on an edge port with STCN segment or port provisioning after a topology change in the REP segment. The condition is raised on the edge port of the segment.

REP-VLB-ACTIVATED

The REP-VLB-ACTIVATED condition occurs in GE_XP and 10GE_XP cards when VLB is already provisioned on the primary edge, and activation is triggered. The condition is raised on the primary edge port of the segment.

REP-VLB-TRIG-DELAY

The REP-VLB-TRIG-DELAY condition occurs in the GE_XP and 10GE_XP cards when the VLB trigger delay timer is started on the primary edge port. The condition is raised on the primary edge port of the segment.

RESTORE-IN-PROG

The Restoration in Progress (RESTORE-IN-PROG) condition occurs when the WSON initiates a path switch during a restoration of a GMPLS circuit. This condition demotes all outstanding alarms on the path across the entire network. The condition is cleared after a timeout of five minutes.

RMON-ALARM

The Remote Monitoring Threshold Crossing Alarm (RMON-ALARM) condition occurs when the remote monitoring (RMON) variable crosses the threshold.

RMON-RESET

The RMON Histories and Alarms Reset Reboot (RMON-RESET) condition occurs when the time-of-day settings on the control card are increased or decreased by more than five seconds. This invalidates all the history data, and RMON must restart. It can also occur when you reset a card.

SESSION-TIME-LIMIT

The Session Time Limit Expired (SESSION-TIME-LIMIT) condition occurs when a login session exceeds the time limit and you are logged out of the session. You must log in again.

SFTWDOWN-FAIL

The Software Download Failed (SFTDOWN-FAIL) condition occurs when the system fails to download the required software package.

An incorrect input that points to the wrong place or file, network issues, or a bad (corrupt) software package can cause this failure. If the software package is corrupt, contact the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) (1 800 553-2447) for assistance.

SPAN-NOT-MEASURED

The SPAN-NOT-MEASURED condition is raised when a node cannot perform the span loss verification as it cannot communicate with its peer at the other end of the span.

SWFTDOWNFAIL

The Software Download Failed (SFTDOWN-FAIL) condition occurs when the system fails to download the required software.

An incorrect input that points to the wrong place or file, network issues, or a bad (corrupt) package can cause this failure. Retrying the operation with the correct name/location will usually succeed. If network issues persist, you must contact the network lab support. If the package is corrupt, contact the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) (1 800 553-2447) for assistance.

USER-LOCKOUT

The User Locked Out (USER-LOCKOUT) condition occurs when an account is locked due to failed login attempts. The account can be unlocked by an administrator or when the lockout time expires.

USER-LOGIN

The Login of User (USER-LOGIN) occurs when you begin a new session by verifying your user ID and password.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

USER-LOGOUT

The Logout of User (USER-LOGOUT) condition occurs when you stop a login session by logging out of your account.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

WKSWBK

The Switched Back to Working (WKSWBK) condition occurs when traffic switches back to the working port or card in a nonrevertive protection group.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

WKSWPR

The Switched to Protection (WKSWPR) condition occurs when traffic switches to the protect port or card in a nonrevertive protection group.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

WRMRESTART

The Warm Restart (WRMRESTART) condition occurs when the node restarts while it is powered up. A restart can be caused by provisioning, such as a database restore or IP changes, or by software defects. A WRMRESTART is normally accompanied by MANRESET or AUTORESET to indicate whether the reset was initiated manually (MAN) or automatically (AUTO).

This is the first condition that appears after a control card is powered up. The condition changes to COLD-START if the control card is restarted from a physical reseat or a power loss.

WTR-SPAN

The Span is in Wait To Restore State (WTR-SPAN) condition occurs when a BLSR or MS-SPRing switches to another span due to a Signal Failure-Span command or a fiber is pulled from a four-fiber BLSR/MS-SPRing configuration. The condition is raised until the WaitToRestore (WTR) period expires.

This transient condition clears when the BLSR/MS-SPRing returns to a normal condition or the IDLE state.