



Transient Conditions

This chapter gives a description, entity, Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) number, and trap for each commonly encountered Cisco ONS 15600 SDH transient condition.

3.1 Transients Indexed By Alphabetical Entry

Table 3-1 alphabetically lists all ONS 15600 SDH 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 3-1 ONS 15600 SDH Transient Condition Alphabetical Index

Transient Condition	Entity	SNMP Number	SNMP Trap
3.3.1 ADMIN-DISABLE, page 3-3	NE	5270	disableInactiveUser
3.3.2 ADMIN-DISABLE-CLR, page 3-3	NE	5280	disableInactiveClear
3.3.3 ADMIN-LOCKOUT, page 3-3	NE	5040	adminLockoutOfUser
3.3.4 ADMIN-LOCKOUT-CLR, page 3-4	NE	5050	adminLockoutClear
3.3.5 ADMIN-LOGOUT, page 3-4	NE	5020	adminLogoutOfUser
3.3.6 ADMIN-SUSPEND, page 3-4	NE	5340	suspendUser
3.3.7 ADMIN-SUSPEND-CLR, page 3-4	NE	5350	suspendUserClear
3.3.8 AUTH-FAIL, page 3-4	NE	6310	remoteAuthenticationFailSeeAuditLog
3.3.9 DBBACKUP-FAIL, page 3-4	EQPT	3724	databaseBackupFailed
3.3.10 DBRESTORE-FAIL, page 3-4	EQPT	3726	databaseRestoreFailed
3.3.11 ETHERNET-PORT-SWITCH, page 3-5	NE	7195	etherPortSwitch
3.3.12 EXERCISING-RING, page 3-5	OCN	3400	exercisingRingSuccessfully
3.3.13 FIREWALL-DIS, page 3-5	NE	5230	firewallHasBeenDisabled
3.3.14 INTRUSION, page 3-5	NE	5250	securityIntrusionDetUser

Table 3-1 ONS 15600 SDH Transient Condition Alphabetical Index (continued)

Transient Condition	Entity	SNMP Number	SNMP Trap
3.3.15 LOGIN-FAIL-LOCKOUT, page 3-5	NE	5080	securityInvalidLoginLockedOutSeeAuditLog
3.3.16 LOGIN-FAIL-ONALRDY, page 3-5	NE	5090	securityInvalidLoginAlreadyLoggedOnSeeAuditLog
3.3.17 LOGIN-FAILURE-PSWD, page 3-6	NE	5070	securityInvalidLoginPasswordSeeAuditLog
3.3.18 LOGOUT-IDLE-USER, page 3-6	—	5110	automaticLogoutOfIdleUser
3.3.19 MSSP-RESYNC, page 3-6	STMN	4340	msspMultiNodeTableUpdateCompleted
3.3.20 PM-TCA, page 3-6	—	2120	performanceMonitorThresholdCrossingAlert
3.3.21 PSWD-CHG-REQUIRED, page 3-6	NE	6280	userPasswordChangeRequired
3.3.22 SESSION-TIME-LIMIT, page 3-6	NE	6270	sessionTimeLimitExpired
3.3.23 SWFTDOWNFAIL, page 3-6	EQPT	3480	softwareDownloadFailed
3.3.24 USER-LOCKOUT, page 3-7	NE	5030	userLockedOut
3.3.25 USER-LOGIN, page 3-7	NE	5100	loginOfUser
3.3.26 USER-LOGOUT, page 3-7	NE	5120	logoutOfUser
3.3.27 WKSWBK, page 3-7	EQPT, OCN	2640	switchedBackToWorking
3.3.28 WKSWPR, page 3-7	2R, TRUNK, EQPT, ESCON, FC, GE, ISC, STMN, VCMON- HP, VCMON- LP	2650	switchedToProtection

3.2 Trouble Notifications

The ONS 15600 SDH reports trouble by using standard condition characteristics that follow the rules in ITU-T G.784 and graphical user interface (GUI) state indicators.

The ONS 15600 SDH uses standard ITU 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.

3.2.1 Condition Characteristics

Conditions include any problem detected on an ONS 15600 SDH 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.

For a comprehensive list of conditions, refer to the *Cisco ONS 15454 and Cisco ONS 15600 SDH TLI Command Guide*.

3.2.2 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, logout, and loss of connection to node view. Transient events do not require user action.

3.3 Transient Conditions

This section lists in alphabetical order all the transient conditions encountered in Software Release 8.0. The description, entity, SNMP number, and SNMP trap accompany each condition.

3.3.1 ADMIN-DISABLE

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

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

3.3.2 ADMIN-DISABLE-CLR

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

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

3.3.3 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.

3.3.4 ADMIN-LOCKOUT-CLR

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

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

3.3.5 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.

3.3.6 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.

3.3.7 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.

3.3.8 AUTH-FAIL

The Remote Authentication Fail - See Audit Log (AUTH-FAIL) condition indicates that an attempt to validate a login remotely has failed.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

3.3.9 DBBACKUP-FAIL

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

This condition can occur when the server is not able to handle the backup operation due to network or server issues. Repeat the same operation again and check to see if it is successful. If the backup fails, it could be due to a network issue or software program failure. Contact the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (Cisco TAC) for assistance; see the [“Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request”](#) section on page xxxii as needed.

3.3.10 DBRESTORE-FAIL

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

This condition can be due to server issues, network issues, or human error (pointing to a file that does not exist, wrong file name, etc.). Retrying the database restore with the correct file will usually succeed. If the network issue persists, you must contact network lab support. If the condition is caused by a network element (NE) failure, contact Cisco TAC for assistance. See the [“Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request”](#) section on page xxxii as needed.

3.3.11 ETHERNET-PORT-SWITCH

The TSC Switched to Alternate Ethernet Port (ETHERNET-PORT-SWITCH) condition occurs when an alternate Ethernet port becomes active. If it occurs after startup, it means that the backplane Ethernet connection that was active is not active anymore. Onsite technical support must check the connection between the ONS 15600 SDH and the router or switch.

3.3.12 EXERCISING-RING

The Exercising Ring Successfully (EXERCISING-RING) condition occurs whenever you issue an Exercise-Ring command from CTC or Transaction Language 1 (TL1). This condition indicates that a command is being executed. You must issue another command to clear the exercise and the condition.

3.3.13 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.

3.3.14 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.

3.3.15 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.

3.3.16 LOGIN-FAIL-ONALRDY

The Security: Invalid Login–Already Logged On (LOGIN-FAIL-ONALRDY) condition occurs when you attempt to log into a node where you already have an existing session and a Single-User-Per-Node (SUPN) policy exists.

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

3.3.17 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.

3.3.18 LOGOUT-IDLE-USER

The Automatic Logout of Idle User (LOGOUT-IDLE-USER) condition occurs when a user session is idle for too long (the idle timeout expires) and the session terminates as a result. You must log in again to restart your session.

3.3.19 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.

3.3.20 PM-TCA

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

3.3.21 PSWD-CHG-REQUIRED

The User Password Change Required (PSWD-CHG-REQUIRED) condition occurs when you are denied login for a shell function such as Telnet or FTP because you did not change the login password. You can change the password through CTC or TL1.

3.3.22 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.

3.3.23 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 Cisco TAC. See the [“Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request”](#) section on page xxxii for details.

3.3.24 USER-LOCKOUT

The User Locked Out (USER-LOCKOUT) condition occurs when the system locks an account because of a failed login attempt. To proceed, the administrator must unlock the account or the lockout time must expire.

3.3.25 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.

3.3.26 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.

3.3.27 WKSWBK

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

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

3.3.28 WKSWPR

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

This transient condition does not result in a standing condition.

