

297-1001-820

DMS-100 Family

# Nonmenu Commands

Historical Reference Manual

RASL Through XPMLFP, Volume 4 of 4

Through BCS36 Standard 04.01 June 1999

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DMS-100 Family

## **Nonmenu Commands**

Historical Reference Manual-RASL Through XPMLFP

Volume 4 of 4

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# Publication history

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## About this document

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This historical reference manual describes all Nonmenu commands applicable through the BCS36 software load only. These commands are used at a maintenance and administration position (MAP) in a Nortel Networks DMS-100.

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### When to use this document

Nortel Networks software releases are referred to as batch change supplements (BCS) and are identified by a number, for example, BCS29. This document is written for DMS-100 Family offices that have BCS36 and up.

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

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

### How to identify the software in your office

The *Office Feature Record* (D190) identifies the current BCS level and the feature packages in your switch. You can list a specific feature package or patch on the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal by typing

```
>PATCHER;INFORM LIST identifier
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

identifier is the number of the feature package or patch ID

You can identify your current BCS level and print a list of all the feature packages and patches in your switch by performing the following steps. First, direct the terminal response to the desired printer by typing

**>SEND printer\_id**  
and pressing the Enter key.

*where*

printer\_id is the number of the printer where you want to print the data

Then, print the desired information by typing

**>PATCHER;INFORM LIST;LEAVE**  
and pressing the Enter key.

Finally, redirect the display back to the terminal by typing

**>SEND PREVIOUS**  
and pressing the Enter key.

## How commands reference documentation is organized

This reference manual is one of two commands reference manuals for all commands used at a MAP in a Nortel Networks DMS-100 switch. The two commands reference manuals are the following:

Number	Title
297-1001-820	<i>DMS-100 Nonmenu Commands Historical Reference Manual</i> describes all nonmenu commands used at a MAP in a Nortel Networks DMS-100 switch.
297-1001-821	<i>DMS-100 Menu Commands Historical Reference Manual</i> describes all menu commands used at a MAP in a Nortel Networks DMS-100 switch.

## What are menu and nonmenu commands

For the commands reference documents the commands used at a MAP terminal have been divided into two categories, menu and nonmenu:

- Menu commands are associated with a MAP display containing a numbered list or menu of commands and parameters when the level or sublevel from which the commands are entered has been accessed. Commands that can be executed from an accessed menu, but are not displayed, are called hidden commands. The level from which a menu command is entered is referred to as its menu or menu level.

**Note 1:** Menus may not always appear when a menu level or sublevel has been accessed, such as when displays have been suppressed with the command `mapci nodisp`.

**mapci nodisp.**↓

**Note 2:** Hidden commands may be seen when the menu level has been accessed by entering the `listst` command and printing the top directory.

**listst.**↓

**print dir.**↓

- Nonmenu commands are not associated with a MAP display, even when the level or sublevel from which they may be entered has been accessed. The level from which a nonmenu command is entered is referred to as its directory or directory level.

**Note:** Nonmenu commands can be seen when the directory level has been accessed by entering the `print` command with the name of the directory.

**print dir.**↓

## How this manual is organized

The organization of this manual is designed to provide rapid access to comprehensive commands information, in an easy-to-use and easy-to-understand format. The manual has a modular structure designed around chapters, which group commands according to the directory from which they are accessed. Special tables are provided to allow instant location of any command.

### How volumes are organized

The reference manual is divided into into 4 volumes. Each volume contains a publication history section, an about this document section, and the first chapter containing the reference tables. The front cover and title page of each volume indicates the range of command levels within that volume. Since directories are in alphabetical order, the volume containing the directory one wishes to reference is easily determined. Within volumes, page numbers begin with same letter of the alphabet as the directory.

### How the command reference tables chapter is organized

The first chapter, “Commands reference tables,” includes two tables which :

- directory description table-contains a list of all directories in alphabetical order and provides a brief description of each
- directory cross-reference table-lists all of the documented commands in alphabetical order and cross references them to the directory to which they pertain and the page where they are documented

## **How the directory chapters are organized**

Each chapter following the “Commands reference tables” documents one directory and all its commands. The names of the chapters are the same as the names of the directories which they document. The chapters are organized in alphabetical order.

## **Chapter organization**

Each directory chapter consists of an overview section, which introduces the directory level, followed by a separate section for each command.

### **How the overview section is organized**

The overview section of each chapter contains the following, in the order listed:

- a brief description of the directory
- instructions for accessing the directory level
- a directory commands table listing all the commands available from the directory cross-referenced to the page where they are described
- a common responses table, included only when all or most of the commands at a level have many of the same responses
- other tables of common information, included only when all or most of the commands at a level share the same information, such as alarms or status displays

### **How command sections are organized**

Each command section consists of the following elements in the order listed:

- a brief description of the use and function of the command
- a commands expansion table
- a qualifications section describing any special characteristics, exceptions, restrictions, limitations, cautions, or warnings
- an examples table
- a responses table

## **Commands convention**

The following is the description of the commands convention used in this manual.

### **How commands are represented**

The command convention is used for two distinct representations of commands. One representation includes all parameters, variables, and syntactic relationships and is called a command expansion. The other representation is of commands as they are actually entered and is called a command example.

## How the convention is used in command expansions

A special command table is used for a command expansion. It consists of two sections. The first section is the command expansion itself in which the following characteristics are represented.

- all parameters
- all variables
- hierarchy (the order in which elements must be entered)
- syntax (specific requirements of command strings)
- truncated and abbreviated forms when allowed
- defaults

The second section is a description of all the parameters and variables.

Command elements are represented exactly as they are to be entered in actual commands, except when italic font is used indicating the element is not entered as represented, such as for variable names and certain defaults.

*Note:* Italics always indicates an element that is not entered as part of a command in the form in which it is shown. It is either a variable that must be replaced with a value, a range or another element; or, it is a default condition which is not entered as part of a command.

## How command words are presented

The actual command word is represented in lowercase, boldface, except where uppercase is required by case sensitivity. The command appears to the left of all other elements in the command expansion (parameters and variables).

<b>bsy</b>	[ link	<i>ps_link</i>	<i>noforce</i>	[ <i>wait</i>
<b>b</b>	pm	<i>unit_no</i>	force	nowait ]
	unit			

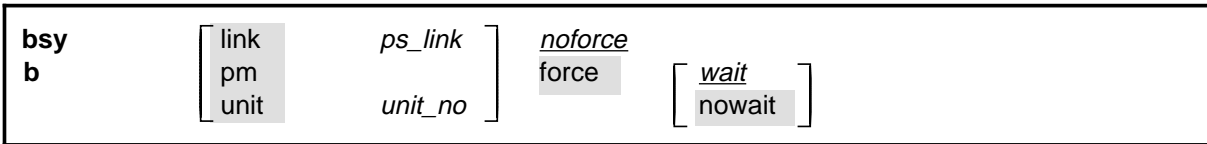
If a truncated or abbreviated form of a command is allowed, it will appear directly beneath the long form of the command.

<b>bsy</b>	[ link	<i>ps_link</i>	<i>noforce</i>	[ <i>wait</i>
<b>b</b>	pm	<i>unit_no</i>	force	nowait ]
	unit			

*Note:* The **b** command is not a true truncated form of the **bsy** command and is used merely for illustration.

### How parameters are presented

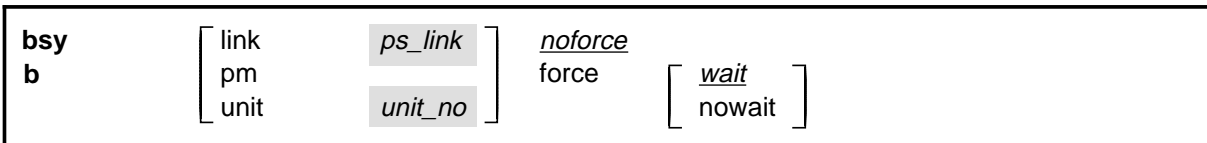
Parameters are lowercase, regular type (not boldface), except where uppercase is required by command case sensitivity.



### How variables are presented

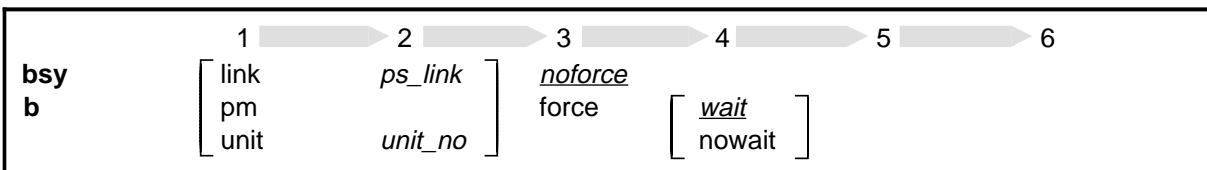
Variable names are in italics. Italics indicates that the variable is not entered as shown, but must be replaced with some other element, such as a value, range, number, or item from a list.

The numbers, values, ranges, and lists that represent the substitutions or actual entries for variable names are not represented in the expansion of the command. These are described in detail for each variable in the description section below the expansion.

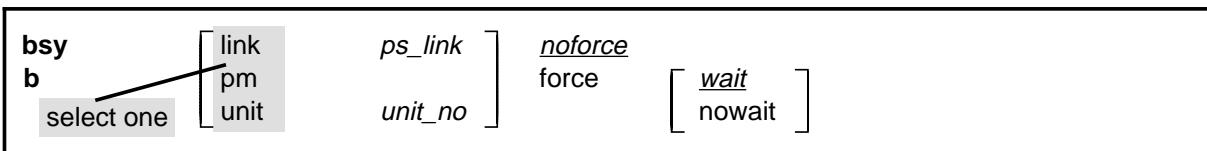


### How hierarchy is presented

The order in which elements must be entered is represented by their order of appearance from left to right.



When several elements appear in the same horizontal position (that is, in a vertical list), one of them must be selected for that position, except when there is a default.



### How long command expansions are presented

Some commands that have many parameters and variables with very long hierarchies require the expansion row to be continued. When this occurs, the horizontal lines of parameters and variables are numbered so that they

can be easily followed from one row to the next. Only numbered lines that are required to make syntax clear are in subsequent expansion rows (like row 2 in the third expansion continuation of the example).

<b>command</b>	parameter	[	<i>variable</i>	parameter	<i>variable</i>	parameter	<i>variable</i>	(1)
		]	parameter	<i>variable</i>	parameter	<i>variable</i>	parameter	(2)
<b>command</b> (continued)	(1)		parameter	<i>variable</i>	parameter	<i>variable</i>		(1)
	(2)		<i>variable</i>	parameter	<i>variable</i>	parameter		(2)
<b>command</b> (continued)	(2)		parameter	<i>variable</i>	parameter			(end)

### How defaults are indicated

A default parameter is underlined. In a vertical list, if an element is entered, but not required, the system must act as if some element were entered. The action the system takes when an element is not entered is called a default action and is usually an action indicated by one of the elements that can be selected. Occasionally, the default action is something other than a selectable action. These nonselectable defaults are represented by the word, “default,” or another word which indicates the action, and is in italics, to indicate that it cannot be entered. The default is fully described in the parameters and variables description section.

<b>bsy</b> <b>b</b>	[	link	<i>ps_link</i>	]	<u><i>noforce</i></u>	
		pm			force	[
		unit	<i>unit_no</i>	]		<u><i>wait</i></u>
						nowait

### How relationships between groups of elements are indicated

As a general rule of relationship, whenever an element is directly followed horizontally by another element; if the first element is selected, the second element is required.

<b>bsy</b> <b>b</b>	[	link	<i>ps_link</i>	]	<u><i>noforce</i></u>	
		pm			force	[
		unit	<i>unit_no</i>	]		<u><i>wait</i></u>
						nowait

Within a command expansion, elements or groups of elements (parameters or variables) sometimes relate to elements that precede or follow them, but not all the elements that precede or follow them. To distinguish which elements relate to which, brackets surround those elements that, as a group, pertain to other elements. Only those elements that horizontally directly precede or follow the brackets are related to the elements within the

brackets. When elements are not in brackets, only individual elements that directly precede or follow others are related.

<b>bsy</b> <b>b</b>	[ link	<i>ps_link</i>	<i>noforce</i>	
	pm		force	[ <i>wait</i>
	unit	<i>unit_no</i>		nowait ]

### How parameters and variables are described

The parameters and variables description contains a list of every parameter and variable that apply to the command, in alphabetical order. Each of these command elements is fully described, including replacement values and ranges for variables.

Following is an example of a command expansion table including the parameters and variables description.

bsy command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>bsy</b> <b>b</b>	[ link <i>ps_link</i> ] <i>noforce</i> force      [ <i>wait</i> unit <i>unit_no</i> ]      nowait ]
Parameters and variables	Description
force	This parameter overrides all other commands and states in effect on the specified units. If the whole peripheral module (PM) is to be taken out-of-service, confirmation (yes or no) is required.
link	This parameter busies one of the P-side links specified by <i>the ps_link</i> variable.
<i>noforce</i>	This default parameter indicates the condition when force parameter is not entered. Busy will not be forced.
nowait	This parameter enables the MAP to be used for other command entries before the <b>bsy force</b> command action is confirmed. The <i>nowait</i> parameter is used only with the force parameter.
pm	This parameter causes both units of the PM to be made busy.
<i>ps_link</i>	This variable specifies which of the P-side links is to be busied. The range is 0-3.
unit	This parameter causes the PM unit specified by the <i>unit_no</i> variable to be made busy.
-continued-	



<b>bsy command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>unit_no</i>	This variable specifies which unit of the PM is to be busied. The range is 0-1.
<i>wait</i>	This default parameter indicates the default condition when no parameter is entered. The user must wait until the bsy force command action is confirmed before additional commands can be entered at the MAP.
End	

### How the convention is used in command examples

Command examples use the same convention as a command expansion, except that all command elements are boldface. Commands can be entered exactly as they appear in examples except when an example does not use an actual variable entry, but a variable name shown in italics.

The following may be entered as shown.

**bsy link 2**↵

The variable *ps\_link* must be replaced by an actual value before it can be entered.

**bsy link *ps\_link***↵

### How other command conventions relate to the reference convention

The command convention used in this reference document is different from conventions used in some older Nortel Networks documents and from command information at a MAP terminal. This difference is intentional. The convention in this document is used to simplify explanations of command syntax and to eliminate possible confusion. For example, when the command information provided in a MAP help screen is unclear, reference to that command represented in a different convention, such as in this reference manual, should eliminate the ambiguity, whereas the same or a similar convention would merely repeat the confusion.

## How to compare conventions

To illustrate the benefits of the convention used in this book, a comparison of the convention used in this document with the most common convention used in MAP help screens is provided in Table 1.

<b>Table 1xxx Command conventions comparison</b>		
<b>Element</b>	<b>Commands reference manual</b>	<b>MAP screen</b>
Commands	lowercase or case sensitive specific: <b>bsy</b>	uppercase: BSY
Truncated commands or abbreviations.	shown directly below long form: <b>bsy</b> <b>b</b>	Abbreviated form all uppercase, rest of command lowercase: Bsy
Parameters	lowercase or case sensitive specific: link	uppercase: LINK
Variables	italic, lowercase: <i>ps_link</i>	in angled brackets: <ps_link> <b>note:</b> angle brackets also indicate the the variable is mandatory.
Hierarchy	horizontal order, left to right: l pdtc <i>pm_numbers</i> circuit	top to bottom: {L <PDTC> {PDTC} <PM_NUMBERS> {0 TO 255} [<CIRCUIT> {0 to 16}]
Defaults	underlined: <u>wait</u> nowait	no specific method established, but "optional" elements (meaning they do not have to be entered, implying defaults), are represented by square brackets: [<CIRCUIT> {0 to 16}]
Selectable elements	a vertical list: link pm unit	curly braces, separated by vertical bars: {link   pm   unit} or vertical list, separated by commas: {link, pm, unit}
Variable replacement values	defined under parameters and variables description	curly braces: {0 to 16}

## What precautionary messages mean

Danger, warning, and caution messages in this document indicate potential risks. These messages and their meanings are listed in the following chart.

Message	Significance
DANGER	Possibility of personal injury
WARNING	Possibility of equipment damage
CAUTION	Possibility of service interruption or degradation

Examples of the precautionary messages follow.



### **DANGER** **Risk of electrocution**

The inverter contains high voltage lines. Do not open the front panel of the inverter unless fuses F1, F2, and F3 have been removed first. Until these fuses are removed, the high voltage lines inside the inverter are active, and you risk being electrocuted.



### **WARNING** **Damage to backplane connector pins**

Use light thumb pressure to align the card with the connectors. Next, use the levers to seat the card into the connectors. Failure to align the card first may result in bending of the backplane connector pins.



### **CAUTION** **Loss of service**

Subscriber service will be lost if you accidentally remove a card from the active unit of the peripheral module (PM). Before continuing, confirm that you are removing the card from the inactive unit of the PM.



---

## Commands reference tables

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To assist the user in locating a description, two commands reference tables are provided in this chapter, the directory description table and the directory cross reference table.

### Directory descriptions

The directory description table provides a brief description of every directory documented in this manual.

Directory description table	
Directory	Description
<b>ABBT</b>	The ABBT directory accesses commands that are used to set up and run an automatic board-to-board test (ABBT).
<b>ACDMR</b>	The ACDMR directory works with the Meridian SL-100 Integrated Services Network to provide equal distribution of incoming calls to a predesignated group of telephone sets.
<b>ACDPOOLS</b>	The ACDPOOLS directory displays pool configurations and current status of Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) pools. These ACD commands partition ACD groups into data streams. This allows the down stream processor (DSP) to access data and receive call event messages for only the ACD groups within the selected data stream.
<b>ACDRTDIS</b>	The ACDRTDIS directory produces a simple management report for ACD groups. Statistics for the specified ACD groups are gathered and displayed at selected time intervals.
<b>ACDSHOW</b>	The ACDSHOW directory displays information about the current configuration of Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) groups and subgroups.
<b>AFTCI</b>	The AFTCI directory controls and monitors the automatic file transfer (AFT) system.
-continued-	

<b>Directory description table</b> (continued)	
<b>Directory</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>AMADUMP</b>	The AMADUMP directory displays or prints the contents of Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) files produced in local or centralized AMA offices using the following formats: (1) block-by-block hexadecimal dump of the contents of a file for a specified range of blocks, (2) record-by-record dump of AMA call entries, data entries, or header entries within an AMA file (with or without screening specified), and (3) statistical profile charts of call entries by call record type and call duration
<b>AMREPCI</b>	The AMREPCI directory queries and changes the central processing unit (CPU) occupancy threshold. In addition, the AMREPCI directory amreped command produces the maintenance manager's morning report (A.M. report).
<b>AUTOPATCH</b>	The AUTOPATCH directory controls automatic application of patches.
<b>AUTOTABAUDIT</b>	The AUTOTABAUDIT directory checks table data integrity without external guidance. The AUTOTABAUDIT directory is accessed from the TABAUDIT directory, not the CI level.
<b>BCSMON</b>	The BCSMON directory dumps batch change supplement monitoring data.
<b>BCSUPDATE</b>	The BCSUPDATE directory accesses batch change supplement process driver commands.
<b>C7MON</b>	The C7MON (Common Channel Signaling No. 7 monitor) directory traces CCS7 messages passing through a Message Switch Buffer No. 7 (MSB7) or Link Interface Unit No. 7 (LIU7). When you enter search criteria, a template is created and stored in a match table. The system searches the message table to locate messages that match the template. If a match is found, a message dump is directed to either the MAP, logs, or to a specified disk file.
<b>C7TU</b>	The C7TU directory accesses commands that monitor CCS7 messages or links on both MSB7 and LIU7. The C7TU directory commands can be used on the Service Switching Point (SSP), Signal Transfer Point (STP), and Service Control Point (SCP) of the Digital Multiplex System (DMS) product line.
<b>C7TUDTC</b>	The C7TUDTC (CCS7 test utility digital trunk controller) directory accesses the digital trunk controller (DTC) test environment.
-continued-	

<b>Directory description table</b> (continued)	
<b>Directory</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>C7TULINK</b>	The C7TULINK directory accesses commands for monitoring CCS7 messages. Links can be monitored as well. There are two versions of the C7TULINK environment. The basic C7TULINK environment (C7TULINK_PMT7) allows you to access commands that monitor messages only; building, sending, or intercepting messages is not allowed unless you provided a valid password when accessing the C7TU MAP level. The password-protected C7TULINK environment (C7TULINK_ILPT7) allows you to access the same basic commands as well as commands used for building, sending, or intercepting messages.
<b>C7TURFC</b>	The C7TURFC (CCS7 test utility traffic simulation test environment) directory accesses the traffic command environment.
<b>CLOG</b>	The CLOG directory accesses the switch-based Incoming Callers List which provides the subscriber with information pertaining to a limit of thirty-one of their incoming calls.
<b>CPSTATUS</b>	The CPSTATUS directory accesses the CPSTATUS tool to measure all CPU occupancies including call processing occupancy, to measure additional CPU time available for call processing work, and to indicate overload and switch performance with respect to the switch's engineering.
<b>CUTOVER</b>	The CUTOVER directory controls the cut-over mode for DTC, carriers, and CICs that have been swung over from the old switch to the DMS.
<b>DASIM</b>	The DASIM directory sets up parameters to control the simulator and monitor the messages between traffic operator position systems call processing and the simulator.
<b>DBUT</b>	The DBUT directory backs up and restores databases.
<b>DCTTOOL</b>	The DCTTOOL directory access the data call tester (DCT) tool commands.
<b>DISKADM</b>	The DISKADM directory initializes, configures, and administers the image files of several processors of the enhanced core switch called the system load module (SLM).
<b>DISKUT</b>	The DISKUT directory performs regular operations on the system load module (SLM), the volumes and files on the SLM disk, and the associated tape cartridge. In addition, the DISKUT directory stores image files on processors such as the message switch (MS) or the computing module (CM).
-continued-	

<b>Directory description table</b> (continued)	
<b>Directory</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>DRAM</b>	The DRAM directory informs the system of the pre-recorded phrases in programmable read-only memory (PROM) and records phrases in random access memory (RAM) and erasable read-only memory (EEPROM).
<b>DSINWT</b>	The DSINWT directory controls the direct signaling inward wide-area telephone service (INWATS) increment.
<b>DSKALLOC</b>	The DSKALLOC directory allocates the storage space on the disk before a disk drive unit (DDU) is put in service.
<b>DSKUT</b>	The DSKUT directory displays or modifies information on files and volumes on input/output controller (IOC) disks.
<b>DSMCCS</b>	The DSMCCS directory displays management controls.
<b>DSMTP</b>	The DSMTP directory performs tests on the routing of direct signaling (DS) messages.
<b>EDIT</b>	The EDIT directory modifies store files.
<b>EICERT</b>	The EICERT directory enters the enhanced network integrity certification environment.
<b>EICTS</b>	The EICTS directory supports the enhanced network (ENET) version of the integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS).
<b>ENETFAB</b>	The ENETFAB directory (enhanced network fabric environment) manually controls ENETFAB testing for the SuperNode.
<b>ENRETRO</b>	The ENRETRO directory supports installation of an ENET in an existing DMS SuperNode office.
<b>ESATOOLS</b>	The ESATOOLS directory provides Emergency Stand-Alone (ESA) trunking information. ESA information includes data regarding the presence or lack of trunking capability during ESA, trunk data for a specific remote cluster controller (RCC) during ESA translations, and routing data used for a particular call during ESA.
<b>FM</b>	The FM directory accesses force management system (FM) commands for query management system (QMS) operators.
<b>FOOTPRT</b>	The FOOTPRT directory queries the information captured when a restart occurs. The fdbuf command can display all the events in the event buffer and the snapshot associated with each restart. The FOOTPRT directory commands can also reset the footprint event buffer on the active central control (CC) or central processing unit (CPU) or set the buffer to overwrite old events with new ones if it becomes full.
-continued-	



<b>Directory description table</b> (continued)	
<b>Directory</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>ICTS</b>	The ICTS directory identifies available user-specified links to set up integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS) connections.
<b>LDRCI</b>	The LDRCI directory accesses the logical dump/restore increment.
<b>LMCUT</b>	The LMCUT directory (Line Maintenance Cutover facility) is used by the ABBT commissioning feature to transfer or cutover in-service lines from an existing switch to a DMS switch. This feature also provides message recording of all command executions in a progress file.
<b>LNKUTIL</b>	The LNKUTIL directory accesses commands that allow basic maintenance and manipulation of the datalinks used to transfer ACD statistics to a downstream processor.
<b>LOADMGMT</b>	The LOADMGMT directory tailors the ACD data configuration to prevent a loss of calls or alleviate the work load of a specific ACD group. The LOADMGMT directory enables senior ACD personnel to adjust the data configuration quickly.
<b>LOGUTIL</b>	The LOGUTIL directory manipulates the way logs are produced.
<b>MAKERES</b>	The MAKERES directory converts plain ordinary telephone systems (POTS) lines to Residential Enhanced Services (RES) lines over a specified range of line equipment numbers (LENs). The LENs to be converted are stored in Table LENLINES. Upon successful conversion, the LENs are moved to Table IBNLINES.
<b>MASSTC</b>	The MASSTC directory modifies rating information without affecting call processing or consuming large quantities of real time. A duplicate set of rating tables are created, the desired changes are made to the duplicate tables, and the table are tested. When the changes are complete, MASSTC directory commands are used to exchange the original set of tables with the duplicate set. The tables that originally were active and in use are taken offline and made inactive. Simultaneously, the tables that were changed and tested offline are made active.
<b>MTXTRACK</b>	The MTXTRACK directory activates tracking for several mobile telephone sets at a time. The MTXTRACK directory provides commands to flag events, tag mobiles, save the results in a file, display the data on the MAP, measure a mobile's RSSI while in call for hand-off boundary verification, and display the latest available data regarding the location of a mobile at the home switch.
-continued-	

<b>Directory description table</b> (continued)	
<b>Directory</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>NETFAB</b>	The NETFAB directory (network fabric environment) manually controls NETFAB testing network for the NT-40.
<b>NMP</b>	The NMP directory uses the strategic Focused Trunk Maintenance feature for DMS-250 TRK logs.
<b>OCCTS</b>	The OCCTS directory accesses the Equal Access Traffic Separation Measurement System (TSMS) operational measurement (OM) data.
<b>PATCHER</b>	The PATCHER directory performs manual and source level patching. (The directory reached with the patcher command is PTCHDIR.) The patch file contains the administrative section, load files, and the actual code that is applied to the DMS software. The file can be a change or a feature.
<b>PROG</b>	The PROG directory contains the command program listing for the command interpreter (CI) level of the map. The PROG directory is a read-only (R/O) directory which resides permanently on your Symbol Table (ST). It contains the command program listing for the CI system. All new command programs added to the DMS switch appear in this directory.
<b>PT</b>	The PT directory coordinates centralized MAP capability (CMAP) PassThru sessions. This directory provides commands to establish and quit either a CMAP PassThru session or a window between PassThru sessions.
<b>PTCH</b>	(See PATCHER directory description.)
<b>QCALL</b>	The QCALL directory details the refinement and call queue assignment of one particular call having a unique set of characteristics.
<b>QVIEW</b>	The QVIEW directory details the refinement and call queue assignment of a whole set of calls with all of their possible characteristics.
<b>RASL</b>	The robust application and session layer (RASL) directory manipulates network connections. The RASL parameters are set up in Table RASLAPPL and the office parameter RASL_PROTOCOL must be set in order for these commands to be available. The RASL directory provides commands that terminate a network connection, re-enable a network connection, disable a network connection for datafill changes, and summarize operational network connections.
-continued-	

Directory description table (continued)	
Directory	Description
<b>REG</b>	The REG directory reads and resets the registers associated with lines and facilities including message rate (1MR), INWATS (INW), INW virtual facility groups (VFG), overflow hunt group (OFS), and two-way wide area telephone service (2WW).
<b>SCPCDB</b>	The SCPCDB directory creates a master database (the update processing instance database) during the installation of an SCP service.
<b>SCPDBREQ</b>	The SCPDBREQ directory is used by system designers to establish a working environment to update and retrieve a local master database. The commands in this directory are available in the lab environment only.
<b>SCPEDDCI</b>	The SCPEDDCI directory performs an external database dump for an SCP device. Records are retrieved from the update processor (UP) online local master database and written to the output device that you specify.
<b>SCPEHPET</b>	The SCPEHPET directory is used by system designers to enter valid and invalid updates for testing the Service Control Point II (SCP II) 800 Plus Enhanced (800+E) database. The commands in this directory are available in the lab environment only.
<b>SERVORD</b>	<p>The SERVORD directory accesses Service Order system (SERVORD) commands. Some commands may not appear in all software loads due to absent feature packages or office parameter settings. The SERVORD commands are categorized the function for which they are used: adding, changing, removing, echoing, establishing lines and services, and suspending and restoring. In addition, six miscellaneous commands are provided.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The system identifies the SERVORD system as the SO directory. All references in the documentation to the SO directory pertain to the SERVORD system.</p>
<b>SHADOWUT</b>	The SHADOWUT directory is used to administer shadowsets on the file processor (FP). Shadowing is the ability to group a set of physical disks into one logical disk that maintains multiple copies of the data.
<b>SIGMON</b>	The SIGMON directory performs signalling monitoring for up to four multifrequency compelled (MFC) trunks.
<b>SIGRTU</b>	The SIGRTU directory performs signalling route utilization (SIGRTU) functions.
-continued-	

<b>Directory description table</b> (continued)	
<b>Directory</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>SLU</b>	The SLU directory performs tasks related to the subscriber line usage (SLU) input tables.
<b>SMDILNK</b>	The SMDILNK directory queries the status of the Simplified Message Desk Interface (SMDI) application I/O and related datalinks.
<b>SMDRLNK</b>	The Station Message Detail Recording (SMDR) link directory queries routing information for SMDR call records, routes SMDR call records to a datalink pool, and deletes routing information for SMDR call records to a specified datalink pool.
<b>SNIPINGCI</b>	The SNIPINGCI directory sends a Supernode internet control message protocol (ICMP) echo packet to an internet protocol (IP) address. The destination host address, number of echo packets, size of packets, delay time between multiple packets, and data display control can be controlled using this directory. If the data display control is active, a report on the sequence number and round-trip time displays as each echo packet is received. When a series of pings completes, the packet loss percentage and the minimum, average, and maximum data displays.
<b>SPMS</b>	The SPMS directory displays results generated by the Switch Performance Monitoring System (SPMS). The SPMS directory commands are used to select the branches of the indexing hierarchy for which index results are to be reported, the extent to which each branch is to be reported, the number of characters per output line, and the ASCII as opposed to EBCDIC formfeed characters. (The SPMS operates automatically when SPMS Customer Option Feature Package NTX738AA is present in the switch.)
<b>SRAMCI</b>	The SRAMCI directory reconfigures the program contents of high-speed static RAM (SRAM) without requiring a system restart. The purpose of this function is to provide capacity gain.
<b>SSAC</b>	The SSAC directory generates station-specific authorization codes (SSACs) and to initiate automatic datafill of the appropriate tables for a specified range of directory numbers (DNs) within a designated customer group. In addition, the view command displays SSAC assignments.
<b>SWACTCI</b>	The SWACTCI directory performs warm switch activity (SWACT) functions.
-continued-	

<b>Directory description table</b> (continued)	
<b>Directory</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>SYS</b>	The SYS directory accesses all the CI system commands related to system operation and common to all DMS switch types. The system directory is a R/O directory which resides permanently in the ST. The contents of this directory can be viewed using the print sysdir command string.
<b>TAB</b>	The TAB directory performs table editor (TE) functions for any tuple in a table.
<b>TABAUDIT</b>	The TABAUDIT directory checks table data integrity without external guidance. Reports are produced for generic table checks, syntax checks, and table-specific data checks.
<b>TFAN</b>	The TFAN directory evaluates and processes traffic separation data.
<b>VIP</b>	The VIP directory enables and disables VIP service for local exchange codes (LECs) or queries the current status of VIP service.
<b>XBERT</b>	The XBERT directory detects bit errors in the transmission of high speed data in the external peripheral module (XPM) and line concentrating module/Integrated Services Line Module (LCM/ISLM) circuit packs. The XPM bit error rate test (XBERT) diagnostic supports six separate tests which test different hardware components in the peripheral speech and data paths. Several XPM peripheral side (P-side) ports or LCM bus interface cards (BIC) can be tested sequentially. XBERT is designed to be a fault detection and isolation tool. The XBERT command can be used by only one user at a time.
<b>XPMLFP</b>	The XPMLFP directory accesses the XPM loadfile utility. This level is used to start, stop, list, and obtain information about the status of loadfile patches.
<b>End</b>	

## Directory cross-reference

The directory cross reference table provides a complete alphabetical list of every command and indicates its associated directory and the number of the page in this manual where the description of that command is located.

<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b>		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
8chol	SCPEHPET	S-69
8cnpa	SCPEHPET	S-71
8num	SCPEHPET	S-73
8nxx	SCPEHPET	S-75
8ocr	SCPEHPET	S-77
8odr	SCPEHPET	S-79
8pots	SCPEHPET	S-81
8serv	SCPEHPET	S-83
8servdel	SCPEHPET	S-85
8servsort	SCPEHPET	S-87
8shol	SCPEHPET	S-89
8ssp	SCPEHPET	S-91
8stat	SCPEHPET	S-93
8time	SCPEHPET	S-95
8toddow	SCPEHPET	S-97
abbt	PROG	P-97
abnn	SERVORD	S-135
abort	TAB	T-5
abort	XPMLFP	X-37
abortswact	SWACTCI	S-529
accsver	PROG	P-99
acddns	ACDSHOW	A-127
acdgrps	ACDPOOL	A-79
acdmr	PROG	P-103
-continued-		

<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
acdpoos	PROG	P-105
acdrtis	PROG	P-107
acdshow	PROG	P-109
activate	MASSTC	M-29
ada	SERVORD	S-139
add	DSKALLOC	D-333
add	LOADMGMT	L-141
add	SERVORD	S-145
add	SRAMCI	S-491
add	TAB	T-7
addclass	LOGUTIL	L-199
addmember	SHADOWUT	S-309
ado	SERVORD	S-149
addrep	LOGUTIL	L-201
admingroup	ACDSHOW	A-131
aftci	PROG	P-111
agtpos	ACDSHOW	A-137
alloc	TQMIST	T-153
almstat	NMP	N-23
alter	C7TULINK	C-89
amadump	PROG	P-113
amadumpb	PROG	P-117
amrepci	PROG	P-119
amreped	AMREPCI	A-309
ann	DASIM	D-3
annsdebug	DRAM	D-273
apply	PATCHER	P-5
-continued-		

<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
assess	BCSMON	B-3
assign	DRAM	D-275
assign	TAB	T-13
assigndump	DRAM	D-279
attach	SYS	S-571
audiogroup	ACDSHOW	A-145
auto	QCALL	Q-3
auto	TABAUDIT	T-91
autodump	PROG	P-121
autopatch	PROG	P-129
back	LOGUTIL	L-205
backup	DISKUT	D-203
backup	LOGUTIL	L-207
backupdb	DBUT	D-79
backuplog	DBUT	D-93
bcsmon	PROG	P-131
bcsupdate	PROG	P-133
bicrelay	PROG	P-135
bottom	TAB	T-15
broadcast	FM	F-3
buff	FOOTPRT	F-19
buffer	FM	F-5
build	C7TULINK	C-95
bulk	SERVORD	S-153
bundle	PATCHER	P-11
c7mon	PROG	P-141
c7tu	PROG	P-143
-continued-		



<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
c7tudtc	C7TU	C-37
c7tulink	C7TU	C-39
c7tuprt	C7TU	C-41
c7turec	C7TU	C-45
c7turf	C7TU	C-49
calldump	PROG	P-145
cancel	AUTOPATCH	A-325
cancel	C7TUTRFC	C-159
cancel	DBUT	D-105
car	QCALL	Q-5
ccannopt	DASIM	D-7
ccbiltype	DASIM	D-9
ccpoolid	DASIM	D-11
cdn	SERVORD	S-159
cdcsetup	PROG	P-149
change	EDIT	E-3
change	LOADMGMT	L-145
change	TAB	T-17
chdn	SERVORD	S-163
check	PATCHER	P-13
checkcm	MAKERES	M-3
checkrel	PROG	P-151
checktab	PROG	P-155
chf	SERVORD	S-167
chg	SERVORD	S-171
chl	SERVORD	S-181
cicp	SERVORD	S-187
-continued-		

<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
ciprompt	SYS	S-575
ckln	SERVORD	S-191
clas	QCALL	Q-9
class	LOGUTIL	L-209
cld	QCALL	Q-13
clear	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-353
clear	DASIM	D-13
clear	LOGUTIL	L-213
clear	MTXTRACK	M-63
clear	TABAUDIT	T-93
clearboot	DSKUT	D-361
clearbootfl	DISKUT	D-211
clearst	SYS	S-579
clearvol	DISKUT	D-217
cln	SERVORD	S-195
clog	PROG	P-163
clr	TQMIST	T-155
clrbuf	NMP	N-25
clrinvreg	REG	R-19
clrroute	ACDSHOW	A-147
cltg	SERVORD	S-199
cnamdcag	PROG	P-165
co	QCALL	Q-17
command	SYS	S-581
compress	PROG	P-167
connect	DRAM	D-281
context	LOGUTIL	L-215
-continued-		

<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
continue	ABBT	A-15
convert	MAKERES	M-5
copy	MAKERES	M-9
copy	PROG	P-171
copyaft	AFTCI	A-235
copyfile	SYS	S-585
count	TAB	T-21
counts	ACDSHOW	A-149
cpstat	PROG	P-175
cpstatus	PROG	P-177
create	MTXTRACK	M-65
createvol	DISKADM	D-167
ct4q	QCALL	Q-21
ctype	PROG	P-179
cutmode	LMCUT	L-13
cutoff	LMCUT	L-17
cutover	LMCUT	L-23
cutover	PROG	P-181
cutreport	LMCUT	L-29
dasim	PROG	P-183
data	DASIM	D-15
datadump	BCSUPDATE	B-55
date	SYS	S-589
dblocks	BCSMON	B-7
dbnn	SERVORD	S-203
dbstatus	DBUT	D-109
dbut	PROG	P-185
-continued-		

<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
dcttool	PROG	P-187
dea	SERVORD	S-207
debug	DRAM	D-285
define	ABBT	A-17
defineset	SHADOWUT	S-311
del	SIGRTU	S-367
del	SERVORD	S-211
delaft	AFTCI	A-241
delay	AUTOPATCH	A-327
delcf	SERVORD	S-215
delclass	LOGUTIL	L-219
deldevice	LOGUTIL	L-221
delete	C7MON	C-3
delete	DCTTOOL	D-133
delete	DSKALLOC	D-335
delete	EDIT	E-7
delete	LOADMGMT	L-175
delete	TAB	T-25
deletefl	DISKUT	D-221
deletevol	DISKADM	D-175
delmember	SHADOWUT	S-313
delnode	SCPEHPET	S-99
delopt	MAKERES	M-15
delorigin	SCPEHPET	S-101
delrep	LOGUTIL	L-223
delset	SHADOWUT	S-315
demount	SYS	S-591
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
deo	SERVORD	S-219
deq	CLOG	C-187
describe	SPMS	S-467
detach	SYS	S-593
devcon	LNKUTIL	L-111
devdisc	LNKUTIL	L-115
device	BCSUPDATE	B-59
devstart	LNKUTIL	L-119
devstop	LNKUTIL	L-123
dgtables	PROG	P-189
diradd	DSKALLOC	D-337
dirdel	DSKALLOC	D-339
directory	SYS	S-595
dirpcopy	PROG	P-193
dirppfmt	PROG	P-197
disable	CUTOVER	C-221
disconnect	DRAM	D-289
disctrl	DSMCCS	D-389
disctrl	DSMTP	D-401
diskadm	PROG	P-201
diskut	PROG	P-205
dispall	NMP	N-27
dispbuf	NMP	N-31
display	C7MON	C-5
display	C7TULINK	C-103
display	DCTTOOL	D-141
display	DRAM	D-291
-continued-		

<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
display	DSKALLOC	D-341
display	FOOTPRT	F-21
display	MTXTRACK	M-67
display	PATCHER	P-19
display	SIGMON	S-341
display	SPMS	S-469
display	SWACTCI	S-531
display	TAB	T-29
display	XBERT	X-5
displaydisk	DISKADM	D-179
displayset	SHADOWUT	S-317
displayvols	DISKADM	D-183
dlcheck	PATCHER	P-25
dmopro	PROG	P-207
dncutoff	LMCUT	L-39
dncutover	LMCUT	L-47
dnlpcdmo	PROG	P-211
dnnobtst	LMCUT	L-55
dnpicdmo	PROG	P-215
dnpiclist	PROG	P-219
down	EDIT	E-11
down	TAB	T-31
dpc	C7TU	C-51
dramrec	PROG	P-229
ds30test	ENRETRO	E-155
ds512test	ENRETRO	E-159
dsinwt	PROG	P-233
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
dskalloc	DSKALLOC	D-343
dskalloc	PROG	P-235
dskut	PROG	P-239
dsmccs	PROG	P-241
dsmtp	PROG	P-243
dsp	SERVORD	S-223
dump	AMADUMP	A-283
dump	C7TULINK	C-105
dump	DASIM	D-19
dump	FOOTPRT	F-25
dump	PROG	P-245
dump	SIGRTU	S-369
dump	TQMIST	T-157
dumpall	BCSMON	B-9
dumplogs	LOGUTIL	L-227
duplicate	DISKUT	D-225
duplicate	MASSTC	M-33
eadasfmt	PROG	P-249
eadaskey	PROG	P-255
echo	SERVORD	S-231
eddcancel	SCPEDDI	S-43
edddelete	SCPEDDI	S-45
edddump	SCPEDDI	S-49
eddresume	SCPEDDI	S-53
eddstatus	SCPEDDI	S-57
edit	EDIT	E-15
edit	PROG	P-259
-continued-		

<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
eicert	EICTS	E-79
eicts	PROG	P-263
ejecttape	DISKUT	D-229
emulate	CUTOVER	C-223
enable	MASSTC	M-37
end	EDIT	E-19
endpof	TAB	T-33
enretro	PROG	P-265
enretroswct	ENRETRO	E-163
enretrover	ENRETRO	E-167
eqpcounts	BCSMON	B-11
erase	DRAM	D-293
erase	FM	F-7
erase	SYS	S-597
erasefl	DSKUT	D-363
erasesf	SYS	S-599
esatools	PROG	P-267
esatraver	ESATOOLS	E-199
esatrunk	ESATOOLS	E-203
esgoff	PROG	P-269
esp	PROG	P-271
est	SERVORD	S-235
event	MTXTRACK	M-69
event	TQMIST	T-161
eventlist	MTXTRACK	M-73
exception	SPMS	S-473
exclude	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-355
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
exclude	TABAUDIT	T-95
execute	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-357
execute	TABAUDIT	T-97
expand	PROG	P-275
explain	QCALL	Q-25
failcnt	NMP	N-35
failmessage	SYS	S-601
fiaudgrp	ACDSHOW	A-151
file	EDIT	E-21
file	MTXTRACK	M-75
filter	AMADUMP	A-291
find	DRAM	D-295
find	EDIT	E-23
find	LDRCI	L-3
first	LOGUTIL	L-231
first	TAB	T-35
flash	CUTOVER	C-225
fm	PROG	P-281
foaudgrp	ACDSHOW	A-155
footprt	PROG	P-283
forceout	SYS	S-603
forceswact	SWACTCI	S-533
format	LOGUTIL	L-233
format	TAB	T-37
formatdisk	DISKADM	D-185
forward	LOGUTIL	L-235
fpbuf	FOOTPRT	F-29
-continued-		

<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
fromtable	QVIEW	Q-69
gen	SSAC	S-513
getmate	FOOTPRT	F-35
getpat	PROG	P-285
gfntest	PROG	P-289
groupinfo	ACDSHOW	A-159
groupname	ACDSHOW	A-169
grpnumon	PROG	P-291
grpsetup	PROG	P-293
gwxref	PROG	P-299
heading	TAB	T-41
help	ABBT	A-35
help	ACDMR	A-55
help	ACDPOOL	A-83
help	ACDRDIS	A-103
help	ACDSHOW	A-173
help	AFTCI	A-247
help	AMADUMP	A-301
help	AMREPCI	A-313
help	AUTOPATCH	A-329
help	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-361
help	BCSMON	B-15
help	BCSUPDATE	B-61
help	C7TU	C-55
help	C7TUDTC	C-67
help	C7TULINK	C-109
help	C7TUTRFC	C-161
-continued-		

<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
help	CLOG	C-191
help	CUTOVER	C-227
help	DASIM	D-21
help	DBUT	D-113
help	DCTTOOL	D-149
help	DISKADM	D-191
help	DISKUT	D-231
help	DRAM	D-297
help	DSINWT	D-319
help	DSKALLOC	D-347
help	DSKUT	D-367
help	DSMCCS	D-391
help	DSMTP	D-403
help	EICERT	E-55
help	EICTS	E-83
help	ENETFAB	E-135
help	ENRETRO	E-169
help	ESATOOLS	E-205
help	FM	F-9
help	FOOTPRT	F-41
help	ICTS	I-3
help	LDRCI	L-5
help	LMCUT	L-63
help	LNKUTIL	L-125
help	LOADMGMT	L-179
help	LOGUTIL	L-239
help	MAKERES	M-19
-continued-		

<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
help	MASSTC	M-39
help	NETFAB	N-3
help	NMP	N-37
help	OCCTS	O-3
help	PROG	P-303
help	PT	P-891
help	PATCHER	P-29
help	QCALL	Q-27
help	QVIEW	Q-73
help	RASL	R-3
help	REG	R-21
help	SCPCBD	S-3
help	SCPDBREQ	S-15
help	SCPEDDI	S-59
help	SCPEHPET	S-103
help	SHADOWUT	S-321
help	SIGMON	S-345
help	SIGRTU	S-371
help	SLU_CIDIR	S-383
help	SMDILNK	S-423
help	SMDRLNK	S-435
help	SNPINGCI	S-449
help	SERVORD	S-241
help	SPMS	S-475
help	SRAMCI	S-493
help	SSAC	S-517
help	SWACTCI	S-535
-continued-		

<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
help	TABAUDIT	T-101
help	TFAN	T-123
help	TQMIST	T-163
help	VIP	V-3
help	XBERT	X-7
highcpocc	BCSMON	B-17
highlogs	BCSMON	B-19
highparms	BCSMON	B-21
hlrquery	PROG	P-305
hx	SYS	S-607
ibnpiclist	PROG	P-313
icert	EICERT	E-57
iclear	EICTS	E-85
iclear	ICTS	I-5
iconfig	EICTS	E-87
iconfig	ICTS	I-9
icts	PROG	P-321
if	SYS	S-611
iinstruct	EICERT	E-65
include	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-365
include	TABAUDIT	T-105
info	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-367
info	TABAUDIT	T-107
info	TQMIST	T-165
inform	PATCHER	P-31
inform	TAB	T-43
inhibit	AUTOPATCH	A-331
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
init	ACDMR	A-57
initiate	XBERT	X-11
initupd	SCPEHPET	S-105
input	EDIT	E-25
inserttape	DISKUT	D-233
insinw	DSINWT	D-321
insmcc	DSMCCS	D-393
insmtp	DSMTP	D-405
insnode	SCPEHPET	S-107
intdn	DASIM	D-23
intercept	C7TUDTC	C-69
intercept	C7TULINK	C-113
ioption	EICTS	E-97
ioption	ICTS	I-19
iquery	EICTS	E-107
iquery	ICTS	I-29
irefresh	EICTS	E-115
irefresh	ICTS	I-39
isetup	EICTS	E-119
isetup	ICTS	I-43
italk	SERVORD	S-245
iterminate	EICERT	E-69
itrnsl	EICTS	E-125
itrnsl	ICTS	I-49
jffreeze	PROG	P-323
ktreport	PROG	P-327
lang	DASIM	D-25
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
lang	QCALL	Q-31
last	LOGUTIL	L-241
last	TAB	T-45
lastct4q	QCALL	Q-33
ldmate	PROG	P-339
ldrci	PROG	P-345
leave	DASIM	D-27
leave	ICTS	I-53
leave	MASSTC	M-43
leave	SYS	S-615
lindex	SYS	S-619
line	EDIT	E-29
linestr	EDIT	E-33
list	PROG	P-347
list	SYS	S-621
list	TAB	T-47
listab	PROG	P-349
listbootfl	DISKUT	D-237
listdevs	LOGUTIL	L-243
listfl	DISKUT	D-241
listing	DASIM	D-29
listlogs	LOGUTIL	L-245
listnodes	LOGUTIL	L-247
listreps	LOGUTIL	L-249
listroute	LOGUTIL	L-253
listst	SYS	S-627
listtime	LOGUTIL	L-257
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
listvips	VIP	V-5
listvol	DSKUT	D-369
listvols	DISKUT	D-245
lmcut	PROG	P-351
lnkstat	LNKUTIL	L-127
lnkutil	PROG	P-353
load	PROG	P-355
loadmgmt	ACDSHOW	A-177
locate	MTXTRACK	M-77
locate	TAB	T-53
logbuffer	BCSMON	B-23
logcheck	BCSUPDATE	B-63
logcount	BCSMON	B-27
logdtl	DASIM	D-35
logformat	PROG	P-359
login	SYS	S-629
loginid	ACDSHOW	A-179
logout	SYS	S-633
logtrace	LOGUTIL	L-259
logutil	PROG	P-367
loop	C7TUDTC	C-71
lpiclist	PROG	P-369
makeres	PROG	P-377
mapci	PROG	P-379
masstc	PROG	P-383
match	PATCHER	P-45
matchall	PATCHER	P-49
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
matelink	PROG	P-385
mdbcreate	SCPCBD	S-5
memattr	PROG	P-395
memory	BCSMON	B-29
modcheck	SWACTCI	S-537
mode	ACDSHOW	A-185
mode	LOGUTIL	L-261
modify	C7TUTRFC	C-163
mon	SIGRTU	S-373
monitor	C7MON	C-13
monitor	C7TUDTC	C-73
monitor	C7TULINK	C-129
mount	PROG	P-397
mount	SYS	S-637
movebcs	PROG	P-399
mrstat	ACDMR	A-59
msg	SYS	S-641
msgcode	C7TU	C-57
mtcchk	PROG	P-403
mtxalm	PROG	P-405
mtxtrack	PROG	P-409
ncsci	PROG	P-411
netfab	ICTS	I-55
new	SERVORD	S-247
newacd	SERVORD	S-251
newdn	SERVORD	S-257
newpatch	BCSMON	B-31
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
next	TAB	T-55
nmp	PROG	P-415
nmreloc	ENRETRO	E-171
nmtest	ENRETRO	E-173
nobtst	LMCUT	L-65
nodeset	PATCHER	P-51
norestartswact	SWACTCI	S-545
nsaudgrp	ACDSHOW	A-187
nsroute	ACDSHOW	A-189
occquerycarr	OCCTS	O-5
occquerycli	OCCTS	O-7
occqueryint	OCCTS	O-11
occqueryreg	OCCTS	O-15
occqueryts	OCCTS	O-17
occts	PROG	P-417
occtsreg	OCCTS	O-19
occtsreptsno	OCCTS	O-23
omdump	PROG	P-419
ommaster	PROG	P-423
oms	BCSMON	B-33
omshow	PROG	P-429
open	LOGUTIL	L-263
opensecret	LOGUTIL	L-265
opr	BCSMON	B-35
oprco	LMCUT	L-73
oprthold	LMCUT	L-81
order	QCALL	Q-35
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
order	QVIEW	Q-77
origclg	QCALL	Q-37
origtrnk	QCALL	Q-41
out	SERVORD	S-263
outdn	SERVORD	S-267
override	BCSUPDATE	B-65
override	TAB	T-57
ovflroute	ACDSHOW	A-191
owner	SYS	S-643
package	PROG	P-437
parmcals	PROG	P-441
password	ACDSHOW	A-193
password	FM	F-11
patchedit	PROG	P-445
patcher	PROG	P-449
patchlist	XPMLFP	X-39
perm	MASSTC	M-45
permit	SYS	S-645
pfx	QCALL	Q-43
phmerge	PROG	P-451
phmerge	SYS	S-653
piclist	PROG	P-453
ping	SNPINGCI	S-453
pingdef	SNPINGCI	S-459
playback	DRAM	D-299
plp	SERVORD	S-271
pmaudit	BCSUPDATE	B-67
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
pmconfig	BCSMON	B-39
pmloader	PROG	P-461
pmloads	BCSMON	B-43
pmmoveinv	ENRETRO	E-177
pmtrns1	ENRETRO	E-181
pof	TAB	T-59
poolid	DASIM	D-37
pools	ACDPOOL	A-85
poolstart	LNKUTIL	L-129
poolstop	LNKUTIL	L-133
pops	PROG	P-467
portinfo	XBERT	X-21
position	DRAM	D-301
position	TAB	T-61
posrsn	DASIM	D-39
postswact	BCSUPDATE	B-69
precheck	BCSUPDATE	B-71
preswact	BCSUPDATE	B-75
prev	TAB	T-63
previous	XBERT	X-23
print	SYS	S-657
printmap	PROG	P-471
printtrack	MTXTRACK	M-79
privclas	PROG	P-473
profile	SYS	S-659
prompt	LOADMGMT	L-183
promptme	QCALL	Q-45
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
pt	PROG	P-477
pt	PT	P-893
pte	TAB	T-65
ptquit	PT	P-895
pttime	PT	P-899
putpof	TAB	T-67
pvnacg	PROG	P-479
q	ACDSHOW	A-197
q	C7MON	C-21
q	DASIM	D-41
q	MTXTRACK	M-91
q	PATCHER	P-55
q	SCPEDDI	S-61
qbb	PROG	P-481
qbclid	PROG	P-485
qbert	PROG	P-489
qbnv	PROG	P-497
qcall	PROG	P-511
qcm	PROG	P-513
qcopyaft	PROG	P-519
qcounts	PROG	P-521
qcpugno	PROG	P-527
qcust	PROG	P-529
qc7mon	C7MON	C-23
qdch	PROG	P-535
qdn	PROG	P-549
qdna	PROG	P-553
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
qdnsu	PROG	P-557
qdnwrk	PROG	P-561
qgrp	PROG	P-569
qha	PROG	P-581
qhasu	PROG	P-587
qhold	LMCUT	L-87
qhu	PROG	P-593
qit	PROG	P-599
qlen	PROG	P-607
qlenwrk	PROG	P-615
qload	PROG	P-621
qloop	PROG	P-627
qit	PROG	P-629
qmadn	PROG	P-633
qncos	PROG	P-637
qphf	PROG	P-641
qphi	PROG	P-653
qprio	PROG	P-657
qscmp	PROG	P-661
qsconn	PROG	P-665
qscugno	PROG	P-669
qsl	PROG	P-671
qsrdp	PROG	P-679
qsrdbxfr	PROG	P-683
qtopspos	PROG	P-685
query	AUTOPATCH	A-335
query	CUTOVER	C-229
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
query	FOOTPRT	F-43
query	PROG	P-689
query ports	XBERT	X-25
queryaft	AFTCI	A-251
querycli	TFAN	T-125
querycputhresh	AMREPCI	A-315
queryint	TFAN	T-129
querypld	PROG	P-711
queryrcc	ESATOOLS	E-207
queryrdt	PROG	P-713
queryreg	TFAN	T-133
queryts	TFAN	T-135
queryxfer	PROG	P-715
queue	CLOG	C-195
quit	C7TUTRFC	C-165
quit	ABBT	A-37
quit	ACDMR	A-63
quit	ACDPOOL	A-91
quit	ACDRDIS	A-105
quit	ACDSHOW	A-199
quit	AFTCI	A-257
quit	AMADUMP	A-303
quit	AMREPCI	A-317
quit	AUTOPATCH	A-337
quit	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-371
quit	BCSMON	B-45
quit	BCSUPDATE	B-79
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
quit	C7MON	C-25
quit	C7TU	C-61
quit	C7TUDTC	C-75
quit	C7TULINK	C-141
quit	C7TUTRFC	C-167
quit	CLOG	C-203
quit	CPSTATUS	C-215
quit	CUTOVER	C-231
quit	DBUT	D-115
quit	DCTTOOL	D-151
quit	DISKADM	D-193
quit	DISKUT	D-249
quit	DRAM	D-305
quit	DSINWT	D-323
quit	DSKALLOC	D-349
quit	DSKUT	D-371
quit	DSMCCS	D-395
quit	DSMTP	D-407
quit	EDIT	E-35
quit	EICERT	E-71
quit	EICTS	E-129
quit	ENETFAB	E-139
quit	ENRETRO	E-183
quit	ESATOOLS	E-209
quit	FM	F-13
quit	FOOTPRT	F-45
quit	LDRCI	L-7
quit	LMCUT	L-93
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
quit	LNKUTIL	L-135
quit	LOADMGMT	L-185
quit	LOGUTIL	L-267
quit	MAKERES	M-23
quit	MASSTC	M-47
quit	MTXTRACK	M-93
quit	NETFAB	N-5
quit	NMP	N-39
quit	OCCTS	O-27
quit	PATCHER	P-57
quit	PT	P-901
quit	QCALL	Q-49
quit	QVIEW	Q-79
quit	RASL	R-5
quit	REG	R-23
quit	SCPCBD	S-9
quit	SCPDBREQ	S-17
quit	SCPEDDI	S-63
quit	SCPEHPET	S-109
quit	SHADOWUT	S-323
quit	SIGMON	S-347
quit	SIGRTU	S-377
quit	SLU_CIDIR	S-385
quit	SMDILNK	S-427
quit	SMDRLNK	S-437
quit	SNPINGCI	S-461
quit	SERVORD	S-275
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
quit	SPMS	S-477
quit	SRAMCI	S-495
quit	SSAC	S-519
quit	SWACTCI	S-547
quit	TAB	T-69
quit	TABAUDIT	T-111
quit	TFAN	T-139
quit	TQMIST	T-167
quit	VIP	V-7
quit	XBERT	X-27
quit	XPMLFP	X-41
quote	SYS	S-661
qvcp	PROG	P-717
qview	PROG	P-721
qwucr	PROG	P-723
range	TAB	T-73
rasl	PROG	P-727
raslclose	RASL	R-9
raslstart	RASL	R-11
raslstop	RASL	R-13
rculen	PROG	P-729
read	REG	R-27
read	SYS	S-663
readpx	REG	R-31
readreset	REG	R-33
readresetpx	REG	R-37
readresetvfg	REG	R-41
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
readvfg	REG	R-43
reassign	LOADMGMT	L-189
reclaim	PATCHER	P-61
record	DRAM	D-309
reg	PROG	P-731
reinit	DSKALLOC	D-353
reinitvol	DISKADM	D-197
relocate	SRAMCI	S-499
remlogin	PROG	P-733
remlogout	PROG	P-739
remove	C7TUDTC	C-79
remove	C7TULINK	C-143
remove	PATCHER	P-65
remove	SRAMCI	S-501
renamefl	DISKUT	D-253
renamefl	DSKUT	D-375
renumber	LOGUTIL	L-271
repack	SRAMCI	S-503
repeat	SYS	S-665
replace	TAB	T-75
report	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-375
report	C7TUTRFC	C-171
report	FOOTPRT	F-49
report	TABAUDIT	T-115
reqdn	DASIM	D-43
reroute	LOGUTIL	L-273
res	SERVORD	S-279
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
reset	BCSMON	B-49
reset	BCSUPDATE	B-83
reset	C7TUTRFC	C-173
reset	CLOG	C-207
reset	FOOTPRT	F-53
reset	LOGUTIL	L-275
reset	SIGMON	S-351
reset	XBERT	X-31
resetovr	AFTCI	A-261
resetpft	AFTCI	A-265
resetroute	LOGUTIL	L-277
resgrp	SERVORD	S-283
rest	QCALL	Q-53
restab	PROG	P-741
restart	SYS	S-667
restartbase	SYS	S-669
restartinfo	BCSMON	B-51
restartswact	SWACTCI	S-551
restore	C7TUDTC	C-81
restore	C7TULINK	C-145
restore	DISKUT	D-259
restore	VIP	V-11
restoredb	DBUT	D-119
restoreexecs	SWACTCI	S-557
restrict	VIP	V-15
resume	ENETFAB	E-143
resume	LOGUTIL	L-279
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
resume	NETFAB	N-9
resumedev	LOGUTIL	L-281
resumepm	SWACTCI	S-559
retrieve	SCPEHPET	S-113
retroinit	ENRETRO	E-187
return	TAB	T-79
revive	PROG	P-743
rextest	PROG	P-751
rfmap	MTXTRACK	M-97
rfmtdisp	PROG	P-755
rfpdata	DASIM	D-45
rindex	SYS	S-671
rlsco	LMCUT	L-97
rlshold	LMCUT	L-103
rst	DASIM	D-49
rst	TQMIST	T-171
rtdstat	ACDRTDIS	A-109
runstep	BCSUPDATE	B-85
save	EDIT	E-39
save	MASSTC	M-51
savemap	PROG	P-757
scencci	DASIM	D-51
scenibm	DASIM	D-59
schedule	AUTOPATCH	A-341
scpcdb	PROG	P-759
scpclose	SCPDBREQ	S-21
scpdbreq	PROG	P-761
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
scpeddci	PROG	P-763
scpehpet	PROG	P-765
scpget	SCPDBREQ	S-23
scpopen	SCPDBREQ	S-25
scpput	SCPDBREQ	S-27
scpread	SCPDBREQ	S-29
scpreqid	SCPDBREQ	S-31
scpresp	SCPDBREQ	S-33
scpset	SCPDBREQ	S-35
scpsmrreq	SCPDBREQ	S-37
scpsmureq	SCPDBREQ	S-39
scrap	MASSTC	M-55
sdna	SERVORD	S-287
seiquery	PROG	P-767
sel	TQMIST	T-173
select	C7TULINK	C-147
select	SIGMON	S-353
send	ACDMR	A-67
send	ACDRDIS	A-113
send	C7TULINK	C-151
send	SYS	S-673
sendsmdr	SMDRLNK	S-441
servnum	DASIM	D-65
servord	PROG	P-771
set	PATCHER	P-71
set	SPMS	S-481
setaft	AFTCI	A-269
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
setbanner	PROG	P-773
setboot	DSKUT	D-377
setbootfl	DISKUT	D-267
setdate	SYS	S-677
setencp	ENRETRO	E-189
setlink	DASIM	D-69
setnode	DBUT	D-129
setnode	SHADOWUT	S-327
setovr	AFTCI	A-273
setrcc	ESATOOLS	E-213
setrep	SPMS	S-485
settime	SYS	S-679
setup	C7TUTRFC	C-175
shadowut	PROG	P-777
shadowut	SHADOWUT	S-329
sherlock	PROG	P-779
show	ABBT	A-41
show	QCALL	Q-57
show	QVIEW	Q-83
show	SYS	S-681
show	TQMIST	T-177
showboot	DSKUT	D-379
showfl	DSKUT	D-383
shownode	SCPEHPET	S-115
showrasl	RASL	R-15
showrec	SCPEHPET	S-117
showret	SCPEHPET	S-119
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
showvol	DSKUT	D-385
sigmon	PROG	P-791
sigtu	PROG	P-793
sim	DASIM	D-71
sitload	DRAM	D-313
sleep	SYS	S-683
slu	PROG	P-795
sluadd	SLU_CIDIR	S-389
slu_deinstall	SLU_CIDIR	S-393
sludel	SLU_CIDIR	S-395
sludump	SLU_CIDIR	S-399
slufindi	SLU_CIDIR	S-401
slufindo	SLU_CIDIR	S-405
slu_install	SLU_CIDIR	S-409
slu_linstall	SLU_CIDIR	S-413
sluset	SLU_CIDIR	S-417
slu_table_status	SLU_CIDIR	S-419
smdidisp	PROG	P-797
smdistat	SMDILNK	S-431
smdilnk	PROG	P-801
smdrlnk	PROG	P-803
smdrstat	SMDRLNK	S-443
snpingci	PROG	P-805
sortnode	SCPEHPET	S-121
sortorigin	SCPEHPET	S-123
spms	PROG	P-807
sramci	PROG	P-809
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
srdbreq	PROG	P-811
srdbupd	PROG	P-819
ssac	PROG	P-823
start	ABBT	A-47
start	AUTOPATCH	A-345
start	C7MON	C-29
start	C7TUTRFC	C-177
start	ENETFAB	E-145
start	LOGUTIL	L-285
start	MTXTRACK	M-101
start	NETFAB	N-11
start	QCALL	Q-59
start	QVIEW	Q-85
start	SIGMON	S-357
start	XPMLFP	X-45
startaft	AFTCI	A-277
startdev	LOGUTIL	L-287
startmember	SHADOWUT	S-331
startshadow	SHADOWUT	S-333
status	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-379
status	ACDPOOL	A-95
status	ACDSHOW	A-203
status	BCSUPDATE	B-87
status	C7TUDTC	C-83
status	C7TULINK	C-155
status	C7TUTRFC	C-179
status	CLOG	C-209
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
status	ENETFAB	E-147
status	ENRETRO	E-193
status	MASSTC	M-57
status	MTXTRACK	M-103
status	NETFAB	N-13
status	PATCHER	P-75
status	SIGMON	S-361
status	SRAMCI	S-507
status	SWACTCI	S-561
status	TABAUDIT	T-119
status	VIP	V-17
status	XPMLFP	X-47
statuscheck	SWACTCI	S-563
stop	ABBT	A-51
stop	ACDMR	A-73
stop	C7MON	C-33
stop	C7TUTRFC	C-181
stop	ENETFAB	E-149
stop	LOGUTIL	L-291
stop	MTXTRACK	M-105
stop	NETFAB	N-17
stop	SIGMON	S-363
stop	XBERT	X-33
stopaft	AFTCI	A-279
stopdev	LOGUTIL	L-293
stopdump	PROG	P-825
stopecho	SERVORD	S-293
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
stopmember	SHADOWUT	S-335
stopshadow	SHADOWUT	S-337
stopsmdr	SMDRLNK	S-445
store	PROG	P-827
subpools	ACDPOOL	A-97
subtable	TAB	T-81
sum	PROG	P-845
summary	QVIEW	Q-89
supervisor	ACDSHOW	A-207
suppress	LOGUTIL	L-297
sus	SERVORD	S-295
susgrp	SERVORD	S-299
suspend	ENETFAB	E-151
suspend	NETFAB	N-19
swactci	BCSUPDATE	B-91
swap	SERVORD	S-303
swnode	PROG	P-849
tabaudit	PROG	P-853
tabentry	ACDSHOW	A-215
table	PROG	P-855
tape	SYS	S-685
tapeconfirm	SYS	S-693
tcmmon	PROG	P-857
terminate	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-383
testbook	DCTTOOL	D-155
testoff	CUTOVER	C-235
teston	CUTOVER	C-237
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
tfan	PROG	P-865
threshold	ACDSHOW	A-219
threshold	LOGUTIL	L-299
throure	ACDSHOW	A-223
time	QCALL	Q-61
time	SYS	S-695
timeframe	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-385
timereset	LOGUTIL	L-301
top	EDIT	E-41
top	TAB	T-83
topspw	PROG	P-867
totable	QVIEW	Q-91
tqmist	PROG	P-869
trace	DASIM	D-73
trace	TQMIST	T-179
traceco	QVIEW	Q-95
tracect4q	QVIEW	Q-99
track	MTXTRACK	M-107
translate	DSINWT	D-327
trnsl	FOOTPRT	F-55
tsndmp	PROG	P-871
tsrepreq	TFAN	T-143
tsreptsno	TFAN	T-147
tsstrnsl	DSMTP	D-411
type	EDIT	E-43
type	LOGUTIL	L-303
unlock	FOOTPRT	F-63
-continued-		

<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
unpermit	SYS	S-697
unsel	TQMIST	T-181
unset	PATCHER	P-81
up	EDIT	E-47
up	TAB	T-85
update	DSKALLOC	D-355
use	QCALL	Q-65
use	QVIEW	Q-103
validaudio	ACDSHOW	A-225
validroutes	ACDSHOW	A-229
vendor	DASIM	D-75
verbose	C7TUTRFC	C-183
verify	EDIT	E-51
verify	TAB	T-87
view	SSAC	S-523
vip	PROG	P-875
wideband	PROG	P-877
xbert	PROG	P-881
xplist	PATCHER	P-85
xpmlfp	PROG	P-887
<b>End</b>		



---

## RASL level commands

---

Use the RASL (robust application and session layer) level of the MAP to manipulate network connections. The RASL parameters are datafilled in Table RASLAPPL.

The RASL directory provides commands to perform the following:

- terminate a network connection
- re-enable a network connection
- disable a network connection for datafill changes
- summarize operational network connections

*Note:* The office parameter RASL\_PROTOCOL must be set in order for these commands to be available.

### Accessing the RASL level

To access the RASL level, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
rasl ↵
```

### RASL commands

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

RASL commands	
Command	Page
help	R-3
quit	R-5
raslclose	R-9
raslstart	R-11
-continued-	

**R-2** RASL level commands

---

<b>RASL commands</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
raslstop	R-13
showrasl	R-15
<b>End</b>	



---

**help**

---

**Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the RASL directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>command_nam</i> rasl
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid RASL directory command. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.
rasl	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the RASL directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help rasl ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> RASLCLOSE - manually close a network connection. RASLSTOP - disable a network connection. RASLSTART - re-enable a network connection. SHOWRASL - display a summary OF all ncs.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

## help (end)

---

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**quit**

**Function**

Use the quit command to exit the RASL directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>                      all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

<b>Examples of the quit command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



**raslclose****Function**

Use the `raslclose` command to terminate a network connection when problems are occurring. The system automatically attempts to re-open the network connection for AFT sessions. For MFT sessions, the system does not attempt to re-open the connection.

raslclose command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>raslclose</code>	<code>net_conn</code>
Parameters and variables	Description
<code>net_conn</code>	This variable specifies the network connection name as listed in table RASLAPPL.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the `raslclose` command.

Example of the <code>raslclose</code> command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>raslclose netcon3</code> ↵ <i>where</i>	
<code>netcon3</code>	specifies a network connection
	<p><b>Task:</b> Terminate a network connection.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Warning netcon will be closed Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", "N"): &gt;n Close aborted</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command terminates a network connection. In this example, the negative response to the activity confirmation prompt aborted the command.</p>

## raslclose (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the raslclose command.

Responses for the raslclose command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Next par is: <NETCONN: > STRING Enter: <NETCONN: >	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the raslclose command without specifying a network connection.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a valid network connection.</p>
Unknown network connection.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an invalid network connection.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a valid network connection.</p>



**raslstart****Function**

Use the raslstart command to re-enable a network connection. If a tuple is changed in Table RASLAPPL, this command must be executed. If it is not executed, the link remains suspended and no operations can be performed on that connection.

raslstart command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
raslstart	<i>net_conn</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>net_conn</i>	This variable specifies the network connection name as listed in Table RASLAPPL.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the raslstart command.

Example of the raslstart command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>raslstart netcon3 ↵ where</pre>	<pre>netcon3    specifies a network connection</pre> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Re-enable the specified network connection.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Warning netcon will be enabled for datafill change Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", "N"): &gt;n Enable aborted</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command re-enables the specified network connection. In this example, the negative response to the activity confirmation prompt aborted the command.</p>

## raslstart (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the raslstart command.

Responses for the raslstart command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Next par is: <NETCONN: > STRING Enter: <NETCONN: >	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered the raslclose command without specifying a network connection. <b>Action:</b> Enter a valid network connection.
Unknown network connection.	<b>Meaning:</b> You specified an invalid network connection. <b>Action:</b> Enter a valid network connection.

**raslstop****Function**

Use the raslstop command to disable a network connection.

raslstop command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
raslstop	<i>net_conn</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>net_conn</i>	This variable specifies the network connection name as listed in table RASLAPPL.

**Qualifications**

This command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- This command must be executed before a tuple is changed or deleted from Table RASLAPPL.
- While the connection is suspended, no operations may be performed on that connection.
- Table RASLAPPL datafill can be changed at this time. The raslstart command must be performed after the changes have been made.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the raslstop command.

---

**raslstop (end)**


---

Example of the raslstop command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>raslstop netcon3</b> ↓ <i>where</i>	
netcon3	specifies a network connection
	<hr/> <b>Task:</b> Disable the specified network connections.
	<b>Response:</b> Warning netcon will be disabled for datafill change Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", "N"): >n Disable aborted
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command disables the specified network connection. In this example, the negative response to the activity confirmation prompt aborted the command.

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the raslstop command.

Responses for the raslstop command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Next par is: <NETCONN: > STRING Enter: <NETCONN: >	<hr/> <b>Meaning:</b> You entered the raslclose command without specifying a network connection.  <b>Action:</b> Enter a valid network connection.
Unknown network connection.	<hr/> <b>Meaning:</b> You specified an invalid network connection.  <b>Action:</b> Enter a valid network connection.

**showrasl****Function**

Use the showrasl command to display an operational summary of all network connections datafilled in Table RASLAPPL.

**showrasl command parameters and variables**

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the showrasl command.

**Example of the showrasl command**

Example	Task, response, and explanation
showrasl ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display an operational summary of all network connections datafilled in Table RASLAPPL.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> netconn appl acsinfo status enabled -----</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example displays the field format although no network connections have been datafilled in Table RASLAPPL.</p>

## showrasl (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the showrasl command.

Response for the showrasl command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OPEN	INDICATES AN ACTIVE SESSION.
CLOSED	INDICATES A TERMINATED SESSION.
ENABLED 'Y'	INDICATES THAT A SESSION HAS BEEN ENABLED BY A RASLSTART COMMAND.
ENABLED 'N'	INDICATES THAT A SESSION HAS BEEN DISABLED BY A RASLSTOP COMMAND.
<b>Meaning:</b> This display defines the states of the network connection.	
<b>Action:</b> None	

---

## REG level commands

---

Use the REG (register) level of the MAP to read and reset the registers associated with the following types of lines and facilities:

- message rate (1MR)
- INWATS (INW)
- INW virtual facility groups (VFG)
- overflow hunt group (OFS)
- two-way wide area telephone service (2WW)

*Note:* The resister call information is kept intact on warm and cold restarts. The registers are initialized back to zero on reload.

### Accessing the REG level

To access the REG level, enter the following command from the CI level:

**register ↵**

### REG commands

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

REG commands	
Command	Page
clrinvreg	R-19
help	R-21
quit	R-23
read	R-27
readpx	R-31
readreset	R-33
-continued-	

**R-18** REG level commands

---

<b>REG commands</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
readresetpx	R-37
readresetvfg	R-41
readvfg	R-43
<b>End</b>	



**clrinvreg****Function**

Use the clrinvreg command to clear invalid INW register readings after a restart.

clrinvreg command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
clrinvreg	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualification**

Use this command before attempting to read or reset INW registers after a restart.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the clrinvreg command.

Example of the clrinvreg command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
clrinvreg ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Clear invalid INW register readings after a restart.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> REG :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command clears invalid INW register readings after a restart.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the clrinvreg command.

Response for the clrinvreg command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
REG :	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system returns to the REG MAP level after clearing invalid INW register readings after a restart.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



---

**help**

---

**Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the REG directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> <i>command_nam</i> register
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid REG directory command name. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.
register	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the REG directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

## help (end)

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>help readpx ↵ where</pre>	<p>readpx specifies the REG directory command for which documentation is requested</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>READPX DN NXXXXXX : QUERY PX BY DN READPX ALL ATTRIB : QUERY ALL PX TRUNKS OF                     TYPE 'ATTRIBUTES' READPX CLLI XXXXXXX : QUERY PX BY CLLI Parms: &lt;ALL OR DN OR CLLI&gt;         { DN &lt;PX BILLING NUMBER&gt; STRING,           ALL &lt;INW OR 2WW&gt; {INW                            2WW} ,           CLLI&lt;TRUNK NAME&gt; STRING}</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the REG directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>  all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>





**read****Function**

Use the read command to query register content for specified lines and display the information.

read command parameters and variables						
Command	Parameters and variables					
<b>read</b>	all	[ 1mr 2ww inw ofs ]				
	dn	<i>dn</i>				
	len	<i>site</i>	<i>frame</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>drawer</i>	<i>circuit</i>
	nxx	<i>office_code</i>	[ all 1mr 2ww inw ofs ]			
Parameters and variables	Description					
1mr	This parameter reads the registers for all lines with the 1MR service.					
2ww	This parameter reads the registers for all lines with the 2WW service.					
all	This parameter reads the registers for all lines with the specified service type when used in the "read all <i>service_type</i> " command string. This parameter reads the registers for all lines with the specified office code and all services when used in the "read nxx <i>office_code</i> all" command string.					
dn	This parameter identifies a line by its directory number (DN).					
<i>dn</i>	This variable specifies the DN entered as a string of seven or ten digits.					
<i>circuit</i>	This variable specifies the line equipment number (LEN) circuit number. The valid entry range is 0-99.					
<i>drawer</i>	This variable specifies the LEN drawer number. The valid entry range is 0-31.					
<i>frame</i>	This variable specifies the LEN frame number. The valid entry range is 0-511.					
inw	This parameter reads the registers for all lines with the INW service.					
-continued-						

**read (continued)**

<b>read command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>len</i>	This parameter identifies a line by its LEN.
<i>nxx</i>	This parameter reads the registers for all lines with the designated office code and service.
<i>office_code</i>	This variable specifies the office code. The valid entry range is 0-999.
<i>ofs</i>	This parameter reads the registers for all lines with the OFS service.
<i>site</i>	This variable specifies the LEN site. The valid entry value is a string.
<i>unit</i>	This variable specifies the LEN unit number. The valid entry range is 0-9.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualification**

The type of response for each REG directory command depends on the type of line queried.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the read command.

<b>Examples of the read command</b>	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>read all 1mr</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the registers for all the lines with the 1MR service.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> 613 621 1092 1MR: 22 613 621 1236 1MR: 8 </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the registers for all the lines with the 1MR service.</p>
<b>-continued-</b>	



## read (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the read command.

Response for the read command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
XXXXXXXX : NO REGISTER	<b>Meaning:</b> The system located the DN, but no WATS is assigned. <b>Action:</b> None

**readpx****Function**

Use the `readpx` command to query INW registers associated with the INW option and 2WW option for private exchange (PX) trunks and display that data.

readpx command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>readpx</code>	all $\left[ \begin{array}{l} 2ww \\ inw \end{array} \right]$ clli <i>clli</i> dn <i>px_bill_no</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<code>2ww</code>	This parameter sorts all PX trunks with the 2WW service.
<code>all</code>	This parameter reads registers for all PX trunks with the designated option.
<code>clli</code>	This parameter identifies a PX trunk by its CLLI.
<i>clli</i>	This variable specifies the PX trunk CLLI.
<code>dn</code>	This parameter identifies a PX trunk by a PX billing number.
<code>inw</code>	This parameter sorts all PX trunks with the INW service.
<i>px_bill_no</i>	This variable specifies the PX billing number. This entry is the group DN for the PX trunk group as specified in Table TRKGRP. The valid entry value is a string of seven digits.

**Qualifications**

The `readpx` command is qualified by the following restrictions, exceptions, and limitations:

- When the service is applied to a PX trunk, this field no longer can be considered to be a line class code (LCC).
- The overflow calls register is not used by the PX trunks. It can be derived from subtracting calls attempted from calls completed.

## readpx (end)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the readpx command.

Example of the readpx command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>readpx all inw ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Query all WATS information on the PX (PBX) trunks with INW service.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>6211220 INW : 5 4 0:06:31 PXDLADP2W 6711735 INW : 1 1 0:01:43 PXDGS DPO 7318581 INW : 50 39 1:21:01 PXTDTDP2W 7477042 INW : 23 23 0:59:16 PXDDPOG</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example displays register information for all PX trunks with INW options assigned to them.</p>

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the response to the readpx command.

Responses for the readpx command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<code>&lt;dn&gt; : NO REGISTER</code>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The DN has been found in the PX CLLI data, but no WATS is assigned.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<code>NO REGISTER FOR THIS DN</code>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The DN has not been found in the PX trunks. The registers are reset to zero.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**readreset****Function**

Use the readreset command to query register content for specified lines, display the information, and reset the registers to zero.

readreset command parameters and variables						
Command	Parameters and variables					
<b>readreset</b>	all	[ 1mr 2ww inw ofs ]				
	dn	<i>dn</i>				
	len	<i>site</i>	<i>frame</i>	<i>unit</i>	<i>drawer</i>	<i>circuit</i>
	nxx	<i>office_code</i>	[ all 1mr 2ww inw ofs ]			
Parameters and variables	Description					
1mr	This parameter reads the registers for all lines with the 1MR service.					
2ww	This parameter reads the registers for all lines with the 2WW service.					
all	This parameter reads the registers for all lines with the specified service type when used in the "read all <i>service_type</i> " command string. This parameter reads the registers for all lines with the specified office code and all services when used in the "read nxx <i>office_code</i> all" command string.					
dn	This parameter identifies a line by its directory number (DN).					
<i>dn</i>	This variable specifies the DN entered as a string of seven or ten digits.					
<i>circuit</i>	This variable specifies the line equipment number (LEN) circuit number. The valid entry range is 0-99.					
<i>drawer</i>	This variable specifies the LEN drawer number. The valid entry range is 0-31.					
<i>frame</i>	This variable specifies the LEN frame number. The valid entry range is 0-511.					
inw	This parameter reads the registers for all lines with the INW service.					
-continued-						

## readreset (continued)

readreset command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>len</i>	This parameter identifies a line by its LEN.
<i>nxx</i>	This parameter reads the registers for all lines with the designated office code and service.
<i>office_code</i>	This variable specifies the office code. The valid entry range is 0-999.
<i>ofs</i>	This parameter reads the registers for all lines with the OFS service.
<i>site</i>	This variable specifies the LEN site. The valid entry value is a string.
<i>unit</i>	This variable specifies the LEN unit number. The valid entry range is 0-9.
End	

### Qualification

The type of response for each REG directory command depends on the type of line queried.

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the readreset command.

Examples of the readreset command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>readreset all 1mr ↵</b>	<p><b>Task:</b> Display and reset to zero the registers for all the lines with the specified service.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> 819 622 1424 1MR: 1 NOW = 0 819 622 1422 1MR: 0 NOW = 0</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays and resets to zero the registers for all lines with the 1MR service.</p>
-continued-	



**readreset (end)**

Examples of the readreset command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>readreset nxx 781 2ww ↵</b> <i>where</i>	
781	specifies the office code
<b>Task:</b>	Display and reset to zero the registers for all lines with the designated office code and service.
<b>Response:</b>	819 781 6760 2WW : 3 NOW = 0 819 781 6761 2WW : 2 NOW = 0
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command displays and resets to zero the registers for all lines with the 781 office code and 2WW service.
<b>End</b>	

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the readreset command.

Response for the readreset command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
WARNING - ALL SPECIFIED COUNTERS WILL BE RESET TO ZERO. PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"). >yes	
<b>Meaning:</b>	When the readreset command string is entered, the system warns that the counters will be reset to zero and produces an activity confirmation prompt. If the response is yes, register information displays and the registers are reset back to zero. If no is entered, the command aborts.
<b>Action:</b>	Enter yes to continue or no to abort the command.



**readresetpx****Function**

Use the readresetpx command to query and reset INW registers associated with the INW and 2WW services for private exchange (PX) trunks and display the information.

readresetpx command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
readresetpx	all $\left[ \begin{array}{l} 2ww \\ inw \end{array} \right]$ cli <i>cli</i> dn <i>px_bill_no</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
2ww	This parameter reads and resets the registers for all PX trunks with the 2WW service.
all	This parameter reads and resets the registers for all PX trunks with the designated service.
cli	This parameter identifies a PX trunk by its CLLI.
dn	This parameter identifies a PX trunk by a PX billing number.
inw	This parameter reads and resets the registers for all PX trunks with the INW service.
<i>px_bill_no</i>	This variable specifies the PX billing number. This entry is the group DN for the PX trunk group as specified in table TRKGRP. The valid entry value is a string of seven digits.
<i>trunk_name</i>	This variable specifies the PX trunk CLLI.

**Qualification**

After displaying the register information, the register is initialized back to 0:00:00.

## readresetpx (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the readresetpx command.

Example of the readresetpx command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>readresetpx cli pxddtmfic ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>pxddtmfic</pre>	<p>specifies the trunk name</p>
	<p><b>Task:</b> Read and reset the registers for a specified trunk with INW service.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> 6211234 INW : 05 04 0:06:31 PXDDTMFIC</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example shows the register information for DN 6211234. Five calls were attempted and four calls were completed with a total connect time of 6:31. After the register information displays, the register is initialized back to 0:00:00.</p>

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the readresetpx command.

Responses for the readresetpx command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<dn> : NO REGISTER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The DN has been found in the PX CLLI data, but no WATS is assigned.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
NO REGISTER FOR THIS DN	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The DN has not been found in the PX trunks. The registers are reset back to zero.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

---

**readresetpx (end)**

---

**Responses for the readresetpx command** (continued)**MAP output    Meaning and action**

WARNING - ALL SPECIFIED COUNTERS WILL BE RESET TO ZERO. PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO").

**Meaning:** When the readresetpx command string is entered, the system warns that the counters will be reset to zero and produces an activity confirmation prompt. If the response is yes, register information displays and the registers are reset back to zero. If no is entered, the command aborts.

**Action:** Enter yes to continue or no to abort the command.

**End**



**readresetvfg****Function**

Use the readresetvfg command to query registers for specified VFGs, display the information, and reset the registers back to zero.

readresetvfg command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
readresetvfg	all dn <i>bill_no</i> key <i>vfg_name</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter displays registers for all VFGs assigned in Table VIRTGRPS.
<i>bill_no</i>	This variable specifies the billing number in Table VIRTGRPS. The valid entry range is 1-10 digits.
dn	This parameter displays a VFG identified by its billing number in Table VIRTGRPS.
key	This parameter displays a VFG identified by the VFG name datafilled in Table VIRTGRPS.
<i>vfg_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the VFG datafilled in Table VIRTGRPS. The valid entry range is a string of 1-6 characters.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the readresetvfg command.

**readresetvfg (end)**

Example of the readresetvfg command				
Example	Task, response, and explanation			
<b>readresetvfg all</b> ↵				
<b>Task:</b>	Query all VFGs and reset the registers to zero.			
<b>Response:</b>	VFGNAME	BILLING NUMBER	INWATS ATTEMPTS	INWATS OVERFLOW
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	INWAT1		25	6
	INWAT2	8100093201	525	89
	INWAT3	7777901147	376	0
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command queries and resets to zero all the registers associated with VFGs.			

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the readresetvfg command.

Response for the readresetvfg command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
WARNING - ALL SPECIFIED COUNTERS WILL BE RESET TO ZERO. PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"). no	
	<b>Meaning:</b> When the readresetvfg command string is entered, the system warns that the counters will be reset to zero and produces an activity confirmation prompt. If the response is yes, VFG information displays and the registers are reset back to zero. If no is entered, the command aborts.
	<b>Action:</b> Enter yes to continue or no to abort the command.



**readvfg****Function**

Use the readvfg command to query registers for specified VFGs and display the information.

readvfg command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
readvfg	all dn <i>bill_no</i> key <i>vfg_name</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter displays registers for all VFGs assigned in Table VIRTGRPS.
<i>bill_no</i>	This variable specifies the billing number in Table VIRTGRPS. The valid entry range is 1-10 digits.
dn	This parameter displays registers for a VFG identified by its billing number in Table VIRTGRPS.
key	This parameter displays registers for a VFG identified by the VFG name datafilled in Table VIRTGRPS.
<i>vfg_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the VFG datafilled in Table VIRTGRPS. The valid entry range is a string of 1-6 characters.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the readvfg command.

## readvfg (end)

Examples of the readvfg command					
Example	Task, response, and explanation				
<b>readvfg all</b> ↓					
	<b>Task:</b> Query all VFGs assigned in Table VIRTGRPS.				
	<b>Response:</b>	VFGNAME	BILLING NUMBER	INWATS ATTEMPTS	INWATS OVERFLOW
		-----	-----	-----	-----
		INWAT2		525	89
		INWAT9		978	47
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command queries the INWAT2 VFG register.				
<b>readvfg dn 9195551212</b> ↓					
<i>where</i>					
9195551212	specifies the billing number				
	<b>Task:</b> Query a VFG by a specified billing number.				
	<b>Response:</b>	VFGNAME	BILLING NUMBER	INWATS ATTEMPTS	INWATS OVERFLOW
		-----	-----	-----	-----
		INWAT9	9195551212	978	47
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command queries a VFG by a specified billing number.				

## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the readvfg command.

Response for the readvfg command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
XXXXXXXX : NO REGISTER	
	<b>Meaning:</b> The system located the DN, but no WATS is assigned.
	<b>Action:</b> None

---

## SCPCBD level commands

---

Use the SCPCBD level of the MAP to create a master database (the update processing instance database) during the installation of a service control point (SCP) service.

### Accessing the SCPCBD level

To access the SCPCBD level, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
scpdcreate ↵
```

### SCPCBD commands

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

SCPCBD commands	
Command	Page
help	S-3
mdbcreate	S-5
quit	S-9



**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the SCPCBD directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> <i>command_nam</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid SCPCBD directory command. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

Not currently available

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**mdbcreate****Function**

Use the mdbcreate command to create a master database.

mdbcreate command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>mdbcreate</b>	<i>service</i> <i>master</i> <i>db_num</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>db_num</i>	This variable specifies the database instance number. The valid entry range is 0-63.
<i>master</i>	This parameter indicates that the database type is master.
<i>service</i>	This variable specifies an SCP service name (database name).

**Qualification**

The database name you specify must be datafilled in Table SCPDB.

**Examples**

Not currently available

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the mdbcreate command.

Responses for the mdbcreate command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
APPLICATION CACHE/FILE CREATION FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command failed while creating a file or cache. The command aborted.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reinitialize the database volume, restart the file processor (FP), and reissue the command. If the same error occurs, contact the next level of support.</p>
-continued-	

**mdbcreate (continued)**

<b>Responses for the mdbcreate command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CHECK-POINT FILE CREATION FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command failed while trying to create the check-point file. The command aborted.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reinitialize the database volume, restart the FP, and reissue the command. If the same error occurs, contact the next level of support.</p>
DATABASE CREATION FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command failed while trying to create the TRMS database record. The command aborted.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reinitialize the database volume, restart the FP, and reissue the command. If the same error occurs, contact the next level of support.</p>
DATABASE HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY BUILT	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command completed without error.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the “y” character to cancel the dump or enter the “n” character to terminate the cancel command.</p>
FAILED TO GET ACB	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The utility could not access the applications control block. The command aborted.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the FP devices are in the in-service state, wait a few minutes, and reissue the command. If the same error occurs, contact the next level of support.</p>
FAILED TO GET APPLICATION ASPECT	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command failed while trying to access the application aspect. The command aborted.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reload and restart the FP and reissue the command. If the same error occurs, contact the next level of support.</p>
-continued-	



**mdbcreate (end)**

<b>Responses for the mdbcreate command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
LOG FILE CREATION FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The database already exists. The command failed while trying to create the log file. The command aborted.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reinitialize the database volume, restart the FP, and reissue the command. If the same error occurs, contact the next level of support.</p>
TARGET NODE NOT ACCESSIBLE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The datafilled node for the database is not accessible. The command aborted.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify that the FP, links, and message switch (MS) are in the in-service state and reissue the command. If the same error occurs, contact the next level of support.</p>
UNABLE TO ALLOCATE STORE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The store could not be allocated. The command aborted.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait a few minutes and reissue the command. If the same error occurs, contact the next level of support.</p>
UNABLE TO READ SCPDB DATAFILL	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The tuple in Table SCPDB could not be read. The command aborted.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the datafill in Table SCPDB, check the logs for the FP, and reissue the command. If the same error occurs, contact the next level of support.</p>
<b>End</b>	



**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the SCPCBD directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<pre>[ 1 level   all   name   n_levels ]</pre>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



---

## SCPDBREQ level commands

---

The SCPDBREQ level of the MAP is used by system designers to establish a working environment to update and retrieve a local master database.

### Accessing the SCPDBREQ level

To access the SCPDBREQ level, enter the following command from the CI level:

**scpdbreq** ↵

### SCPDBREQ commands

The commands available at the SCPDBREQ MAP level are described in this chapter and arranged in alphabetical order. The page number for each command is listed in the following table. These commands are listed for reference only. The SCPDBREQ commands are laboratory test commands and are not intended for general field use.

SCPDBREQ commands	
Command	Page
help	S-15
quit	S-17
scpclose	S-21
scpget	S-23
scpopen	S-25
scpput	S-27
scpread	S-29
scpreqid	S-31
scpresp	S-33
scpset	S-35
scpsmrreq	S-37
scpsmureq	S-39

## Common response

The following table provides an explanation of the common response to the SCPDBREQ commands. This response will be produced by all commands under the SCPDBREQ level. This table will be referred to from the individual command descriptions to which it pertains.

Common response for the SCPDBREQ commands	
MAP output	Meaning and action
UNDEFINED COMMAND <command>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message indicates that the specified SCPDBREQ directory command is available in the lab environment only.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Quit this directory and return to the CI level.</p>



**help**

**Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the SCPDBREQ directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> <i>command_nam</i> scpdbreq
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid SCPDBREQ directory command name. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.
scpdbreq	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the SCPDBREQ directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help scpdbreq ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**quit**

**Function**

Use the quit command to exit the SCPDBREQ directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>                      all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



---

**scpclose**

---

**Function**

The scpclose command is used to close a specified file.

**Qualification**

The scpclose command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-14 for an explanation of the response to the scpclose command.





---

**scpget**

---

**Function**

The scpget command is used to retrieve an update from the specified update batch file, update the response file, or retrieve the response file and put this update into the application update buffer.

**Qualification**

The scpget command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-14 for an explanation of the response to the scpget command.



---

**scpopen**

---

**Function**

The scpopen command is used to open an update batch file.

**Qualification**

The scpopen command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-14 for an explanation of the response to the scpopen command.



---

**scpput**

---

**Function**

The scpput command is used to save an update stored in the application update buffer into the currently-opened update batch file.

**Qualification**

The scpput command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-14 for an explanation of the response to the scpput command.



---

**spread**

---

**Function**

The spread command is used to display an update from the specified update file, update a response file, or retrieve a response file and put this update in the temporary buffer instead of the application update buffer.

**Qualification**

The spread command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-14 for an explanation of the response to the spread command.





---

**scpreqid**

---

**Function**

The scpreqid command is used to display the request ID from the database.

**Qualification**

The scpreqid command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-14 for an explanation of the response to the scpreqid command.



---

**scpresp**

---

**Function**

The scpresp command is used to check the response for an update request or a retrieve request.

**Qualification**

The scpresp command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-14 for an explanation of the response to the scpresp command.



---

**scpset**

---

**Function**

The scpset command is used to initialize a system parameter at one time.

**Qualification**

The scpset command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-14 for an explanation of the response to the scpset command.



---

**scpsmrreq**

---

**Function**

The scpsmrreq command is used to submit a retrieve request to the database request handler.

**Qualification**

The scpsmrreq command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-14 for an explanation of the response to the scpsmrreq command.





---

**scpsmureq**

---

**Function**

The scpsmureq command is used to submit an update request to the local master database request handler.

**Qualification**

The scpsmureq command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-14 for an explanation of the response to the scpsmureq command.



---

## SCPEDDI level commands

---

Use the SCPEDDI level of the MAP to perform an external database dump for a service control point (SCP) device. Records are retrieved from the update processor (UP) online local master database and written to the output device that you specify.

### Accessing the SCPEDDI level

To access the SCPEDDI level, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
scpeddi ↵
```

### SCPEDDI commands

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

SCPEDDI commands	
Command	Page
eddcancel	S-43
eddelete	S-45
edddump	S-49
eddresume	S-53
eddstatus	S-57
help	S-59
q	S-61
quit	S-63



**eddcancel**

**Function**

Use the eddcancel command to cancel a dump that is in progress. When the command executes, the system remains at the SCPEDDCI MAP level until another command is entered.

<b>eddcancel command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>eddcancel</b>	<i>serv_nam</i> <i>upi</i> <i>comp_inst</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>comp_inst</i>	This variable specifies the alphanumeric update processing instance (UPI) value, also known as the component instance value. Valid UPIs are stored in Table SCPCOMP. The valid entry range is 0-30.
<i>serv_nam</i>	This variable specifies the dump service name.
<i>upi</i>	This parameter precedes the UPI value.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the eddcancel command. The system prompts for a response prior to executing this command.

## eddcancel (end)

Example of the eddcancel command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>eddcancel 800plus upi 0 .</code> <i>where</i>	
800plus 0	specifies the service name specifies the UPI
	<p><b>Task:</b> Cancel a dump.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CANCEL DUMP (Y/N) &gt;y CANCEL DUMP: 800PLUS UPI 0</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command cancels an in-progress dump. If nothing is specified in response to the activity confirmation prompt, the system defaults to not cancelling the dump.</p>

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the eddcancel command.

Responses for the eddcancel command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT CANCEL -- NO DUMP IN PROGRESS: 800PLUS UPI 0	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Only in-progress dumps can be cancelled.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the eddstatus command to see ongoing dump numbers and reissue the command again.</p>
INSTANCE NO DATA FILLED: 800PLUS UPI 0	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The UPI is not configured on the SCP.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Refer to Table SCPCOMP for valid UPIs. Reissue the command using a valid UPI.</p>

**eddelete**


**Function**

Use the eddelete command to remove a dump entry from the status table. If the dump entry in the status table indicates that the dump was to a UP disk, the dump output also is deleted from the UP disk. Online dump entries that are not ongoing (cancelled, abnormal, or completed) can be deleted. However, if all table entries in the status table are occupied by ongoing dumps, a new dump process cannot be initiated until an entry is removed.

eddelete command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>eddelete</b>	<i>serv_nam</i> <i>upi</i> <i>comp_inst</i> <i>index_value</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>comp_inst</i>	This variable specifies the alphanumeric update processing instance (UPI) value, also known as the component instance value. Valid UPIs are stored in Table SCPCOMP. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>index_value</i>	This variable specifies the numeric value that is used as an index into the status table. The valid entry range is 0-24.
<i>serv_nam</i>	This variable specifies the dump service name.
<i>upi</i>	This parameter indicates that the UPI will follow.

**Qualification**

The dump files on the UP disk for the dump ID are deleted from the disk before the status table entry is cleared.

	<p><b>WARNING</b>  <b>Dump occurs before the status table entry is cleared.</b>                      The dump files on the UP disk for the dump ID are deleted from the disk before the status table entry is cleared.</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the eddelete command. The system prompts for an activity confirmation response prior to executing this command.

## eddddelete (continued)

Example of the eddddelete command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>eddddelete 800plus upi 0 0 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>800plus 0 0</pre>	<pre>specifies the service name specifies the UPI value specifies the index value</pre>
<b>Task:</b>	Cancel a dump.
<b>Response:</b>	<pre>DELETE DUMP (Y/N) &gt;y DELETE DUMP: 800PLUS UPI 0 0</pre>
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command deletes a specified dump. The entry in the status table is removed and, if the dump was to a UP disk, the dump file on the UP disk also is deleted.

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the eddddelete command.

Responses for the eddddelete command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DUMP IS RUNNING, CANNOT DELETE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Only dumps that are not ongoing can be cancelled.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the eddstatus command to see ongoing dump numbers. Cancel the ongoing dump using the eddcancel command and reissue the edddump command.</p>
INSTANCE NO DATA FILLED: 800PLUS UPI 0 0	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The component ID is not configured on the SCP.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Refer to Table SCPCOMP for valid UPIs. Reissue the command using a valid UPI.</p>
-continued-	



**eddelete (end)**

<b>Responses for the eddelete command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
UNKNOWN DUMP ID: 800PLUS UPI 0 0	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The dump ID does not exist.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the edstatus command to determine valid dump IDs. Reissue the command using a valid dump ID.</p>
<b>End</b>	



**edddump**

**Function**

Use the edddump command to initiate a dump.

edddump command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>edddump</b>	<i>serv_name</i> <i>upi</i> <i>comp_inst</i> <i>telco_id</i> [ <i>dat</i> <i>tape_id</i> ] [ <i>default</i> ] [ <i>path_name</i> ] [ <i>file_name</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using "eddservice_name.date.time" as the file name.
<i>comp_inst</i>	This variable specifies the alphanumeric update processing instance (UPI) value, also known as the component instance value. Valid UPIs are stored in Table SCPCOMP. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>dat</i>	This parameter indicates that the dump will be to a DAT output device.
<i>file_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the file used to store the file output. The maximum file length for a UP or a DAT is 32 characters. The maximum file length for IOC is 17 characters.
<i>path_name</i>	This variable specifies the directory for dump output if you are dumping to a UP.
<i>serv_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the service to dump.
<i>tape_id</i>	This variable specifies the DAT tape for dump output when dumping to a DAT.
<i>telco_id</i>	This variable specifies the telephone company whose service records will be dumped. The valid entry range is 0-63.
<i>upi</i>	This parameter indicates that the UPI will follow.

**Qualifications**

The edddump command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- Before entering the edddump command, verify that there is enough space on the output device for the resulting output.
- Only one external dump session is allowed at a time for each service.
- If the DAT output device already is in service, it cannot be used.

## edddump (continued)

- If all table entries in the status table are occupied by ongoing dumps, a new dump process cannot be initiated.
- To ensure a consistent dump, update processing for the service must be suspended.

### Example

The following table provides an example of the edddump command.

Example of the edddump command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>edddump 800plus upi 1 2 12 scdir ↵</b>	
<i>where</i>	
800plus	specifies the service name
1	specifies the UPI value
12	specifies the telephone company ID
scdir	specifies the directory for dump output
<hr/>	
<b>Task:</b>	Initiate a dump.
<b>Response:</b>	EXTERNAL DATABASE DUMP STARTED EXTERNAL DATABASE DUMP COMPLETED
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command string executes a dump.

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the edddump command.

Responses for the edddump command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DUMP IS RUNNING, CAN'T DELETE	
<hr/>	
<b>Meaning:</b>	A dump cannot be deleted while it is running.
<b>Action:</b>	Use the eddstatus command to see ongoing dump numbers. Enter the command again using a completed dump number, or use the eddcancel command to stop the dump.
<hr/>	
-continued-	

**edddump (continued)**

<b>Responses for the edddump command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
EDD DUMP FOR SERVICE ALREADY IN PROGRESS	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Only one dump is allowed for each service at one time.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the command again when the current dump is finished.</p>
EXTERNAL DATABASE DUMP ABNORMAL TERMINATION <reason for termination>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The dump terminated abnormally due to the reason indicated in the message. Typically, a read or write fault occurred on the DAT or UP.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
FILE NAME ALREADY EXISTS	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified file name already exists.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the command again using another file name.</p>
FILE NAME TOO LONG	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified file name is too long.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the command again using a valid file name length.</p>
INVALID PATH NAME	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified path name does not exist on the UP.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the path name again using another path name.</p>
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DUMPS IN PROGRESS	<p><b>Meaning:</b> All the status table entries are occupied by ongoing dumps.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the eddcancel command to cancel an ongoing dump or enter the edddump command again later.</p>
NO MORE STORAGE SPACE ON OUTPUT MEDIUM	<p><b>Meaning:</b> There is not enough room for the dump data on the specified DAT or the UP.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use an output device with adequate space.</p>
-continued-	

## edddump (end)

---

<b>Responses for the edddump command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
SELECTED DAT DEVICE ALREADY IN USE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified DAT device already is in use.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the command again using a different DAT device or free the specified device.</p>
SERVICE NOT FOUND	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified service is not configured on the SCP.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the command again using a valid SCP service.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**eddrresume**

**Function**

Use the eddrresume command to recover data from a UP disk dump that terminated abnormally as the result of an I/O error. This command recovers records processed before the I/O error occurred. The EDD then continues to process the UP disk dump starting from the last recoverable record that was dumped.

eddrresume command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>eddrresume</b>	<i>serv_nam</i> <i>upi</i> <i>comp_inst</i> <i>index_value</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>comp_inst</i>	This variable specifies the alphanumeric update processing instance (UPI) value, also known as the component instance value. Valid UPIs are stored in Table SCPCOMP. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>index_value</i>	This variable specifies the numeric value that is used as an index into the status table. The valid entry range is 0-24.
<i>serv_nam</i>	This variable specifies the dump service name.
<i>upi</i>	This parameter precedes the UPI value.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the eddrresume command. The system prompts for an activity confirmation response prior to executing this command.

## eddr resume (continued)

Example of the eddr resume command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>eddr resume 800plus upi 1 2 ↵</b> <i>where</i>	
800plus	specifies the service name
1	specifies the UPI value
2	specifies the index value
<hr/> <b>Task:</b> Resume a dump.	
<b>Response:</b> RESUME DUMP (Y/N) >y DUMP RESUMED: 800PLUS UPI 0 0	
<b>Explanation:</b> This command resumes dumping to the UP disk.	

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the eddr resume command.

Responses for the eddr resume command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT RESUME A DUMP TO DAT TAPE	<hr/> <b>Meaning:</b> Dumps to a DAT that terminate abnormally cannot be recovered. Because of the sequential access nature of this output device, identifying a physical point of recovery on the tape is not possible.  <b>Action:</b> You can initiate a new dump to a DAT, use another SCPEDDI directory command, or exit this MAP level.
DUMP IS RUNNING, CANNOT DELETE	<hr/> <b>Meaning:</b> Only dumps that are not ongoing can be cancelled.  <b>Action:</b> Use the eddstatus command to see ongoing dump numbers. Cancel the ongoing dump using the eddcancel command and reissue the edddump command.
-continued-	



**eddr resume (end)**

<b>Responses for the eddr resume command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
INSTANCE NO DATA FILLED: 800PLUS UPI 1 2	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The UPI is not configured on the SCP.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Refer to Table SCPCOMP for valid UPIs. Reissue the command using a valid UPI.</p>
UNKNOWN DUMP ID: 800PLUS UPI 1 2	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The dump ID does not exist.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the eddstatus command to determine valid dump IDs. Reissue the command using a valid dump ID.</p>
<b>End</b>	



**eddstatus**

**Function**

Use the eddstatus command to receive a report of the dump progress. The progress reports are organized by dump start time and date and include the following:

- dump ID number comprised of the service name, component instance, and index value
- ID of the user that initiated the dump
- dump start time and end time
- telephone company ID
- number of records dumped
- output file name
- output device
- status of the dump (running, completed, abnormal, cancelled)

By default, the status output is sent to the MAP terminal. Using the log parameter sends the status output to the log system as well.

<b>eddstatus command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>eddstatus</b>	<u>map</u> log [ <i>serv_nam</i> upi <i>comp_inst</i> <i>index_value</i> ]
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>comp_inst</i>	This variable specifies the alphanumeric update processing instance (UPI) value, also known as the component instance value. Valid UPIs are stored in Table SCPCOMP. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>index_value</i>	This variable specifies the numeric value that is used as an index into the status table. The valid entry range is 0-24.
log	This parameter indicates that the status data not only will be sent to the MAP, but also will be sent to the log system.
<u>map</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to sending status data to the MAP only.
<i>serv_nam</i>	This variable specifies the dump service name.
upi	This parameter precedes the UPI value.

## eddstatus (end)

### Qualification

If all status table entries are full, an entry must be deleted before entering the eddstatus command.

### Example

The following table provides an example of the eddstatus command.

Example of the eddstatus command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>eddstatus 800plus upi 1 2 ↵</b> <i>where</i>	
800plus	specifies the service name
1	specifies the component instance value
2	specifies the index value
<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Receive a dump progress report.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Instance not datafilled: 800PLUS UPI 1</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command requests a dump progress report. By default, the status data is sent to the MAP only. For this example, the UPI value is not configured on the SCP and this error response displays.</p>	

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the eddstatus command.

Response for the eddstatus command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
UNRECOGNIZED PARAMETER - EXPECTING LOG	
<hr/> <p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified parameter is invalid.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command using a valid parameter.</p>	

**help**

**Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the SCPEDDI directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>command_nam</i> scpeddi
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid SCPEDDI command name. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, the system displays online documentation for this directory.
scpeddi	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the SCPEDDI directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Examples of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help scpeddi ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> External Database Dump commands are:            EDDDUMP - Command to initiate a dump.            EDDRESUME - Resume a dump to UP disk.            EDDCANCEL - Cancel a dump in progress.            EDDSTATUS - Display the status table.            EDDDELETE - Delete a dump table entry.            HELP - Gives this menu.            QUIT</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

## Function

Use the q command to receive online documentation for the SCPEDDI directory.

q command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
q	<i>command_nam</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>command_nam</i>	When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.

## Qualifications

None

## Examples

The following table provides examples of the q command.

Examples of the q command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
q eddcancel ↵ where	eddcancel specifies a valid SCPEDDI directory command
	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Cancel a dump in progress            Parms: &lt;service name&gt; STRING            &lt;UPI&gt; {UPI}            &lt;UPI instance&gt; {0 TO 30}</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>
-continued-	

**q (end)**

Examples of the q command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>q edddelete</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>edddelete</p>	<p>specifies a valid SCPEDDI directory command</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Delete a dump table entry            Parms: &lt;service name&gt; STRING                      &lt;UPI&gt; {UPI}                      &lt;UPI instance&gt; {0 TO 31}                      &lt;index_value&gt; {0 TO 24}</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>
End	

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the q command.

Response for the q command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**quit**

**Function**

Use the quit command to exit the SCPEDDI directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>                      all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



---

## SCPEHPET level commands

---

The SCPEHPET level of the MAP is used by system designers to enter valid and invalid updates for testing the Service Control Point II (SCPII) 800 Plus Enhanced (800+E) database.

### Accessing the SCPEHPET level

To access the SCPEHPET level, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
schpehpet ↵
```

### SCPEHPET commands

The commands available at the SCPEHPET MAP level are described in this chapter and arranged in alphabetical order. The page number for each command is listed in the following table. These commands are listed for reference only. The SCPEHPET commands are laboratory test commands and are not intended for general field use.

SCPEHPET commands	
Command	Page
8chol	S-69
8cnpa	S-71
8num	S-73
8nxx	S-75
8ocr	S-77
8odr	S-79
8pots	S-81
8serv	S-83
8servdel	S-85
8servsort	S-87
-continued-	

SCPEHPET commands (continued)	
Command	Page
8shol	S-89
8ssp	S-91
8stat	S-93
8time	S-95
8toddow	S-97
delnode	S-99
delorigin	S-101
help	S-103
initupd	S-105
insnode	S-107
quit	S-109
retrieve	S-113
shownode	S-115
showrec	S-117
showret	S-119
sortnode	S-121
sortorigin	S-123
End	

### Common response

The following table provides an explanation of the common response to the SCPEHPET commands. This response will be produced by many of the commands under the SCPEHPET level. This table will be referred to from the individual command descriptions to which it pertains.

Common response for the SCPEHPET commands	
MAP output	Meaning and action
UNDEFINED COMMAND <command>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message indicates that the specified SCPDBREQ directory command is available in the lab environment only.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Quit this directory and return to the CI level.</p>

**8chol**

---

**Function**

The 8chol command is used to enter customer holiday node information.

**Qualification**

The 8chol command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the 8chol command.





**8cnpa**

---

**Function**

The 8cnpa command is used to retrieve the Canadian numbering plan area (NPA) information from the user.

**Qualification**

The 8cnpa command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the 8cnpa command.



---

**8num**

---

**Function**

The 8num command is used to retrieve the 800 number information from the user.

**Qualification**

The 8num command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the 8num command.



**8nxx**

---

**Function**

The 8nxx command is used to retrieve from the user the three-digit exchange number (Nxx) and its carrier ID.

**Qualification**

The 8nxx command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the 8nxx command.



**8ocr**

---

**Function**

The 8ocr command is used to enter overflow call routing node information.

**Qualification**

The 8ocr command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the 8ocr command.





---

**8odr**

---

**Function**

The 8odr command is used to enter the origin-dependent routing node information.

**Qualification**

The 8odr command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the 8odr command.



---

**8pots**

---

**Function**

The 8pots command is used to enter the plain ordinary telephone service (POTS) terminating node information.

**Qualification**

The 8pots command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the 8pots command.



---

**8serv**

---

**Function**

The 8serv command is used to retrieve the serving area information from the user.

**Qualification**

The 8serv command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the 8serv command.



## **8servdel**

---

### **Function**

The 8servdel command is used to delete a numbering plan area (NPA) three-digit exchange number (Nxx) from a serving area update.

### **Qualification**

The 8servdel command is available in the lab environment only.

### **Example**

None

### **Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the 8servdel command.





## **8servsort**

---

### **Function**

The 8servsort command is used to sort the numbering plan area (NPA) three-digit exchange number (Nxx) information into ascending order in the serving area record.

### **Qualification**

The 8servsort command is available in the lab environment only.

### **Example**

None

### **Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the 8servsort command.



---

**8shol**

---

**Function**

The 8shol command is used to enter the statutory holiday node information.

**Qualification**

The 8shol command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the 8shol command.



**Function**

The 8ssp command is used to retrieve service switching point (SSP) information from the user.

**Qualification**

The 8ssp command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the 8ssp command.



**Function**

The 8stat command is used to retrieve the statutory holiday information from the user.

**Qualification**

The 8stat command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the 8stat command.





---

**8time**

---

**Function**

The 8time command is used to retrieve the time region information from the use.

**Qualification**

The 8time command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the 8time command.



---

**8toddow**

---

**Function**

The 8toddow command is used to enter the time of the day and the day of the week node information.

**Qualification**

The 8toddow command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the 8toddow command.



**delnode**

---

**Function**

The delnode command is used to search the node list for the specified node number.

**Qualification**

The delnode command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the delnode command.



**delorigin**

---

**Function**

The delorigin command is used to remove the specified origin from the origin list.

**Qualification**

The delorigin command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the delorigin command.





**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the SCPEHPET directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> <i>command_nam</i> scpehpet
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid SCPEHPET directory command name. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.
scpehpet	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the SCPEHPET directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

---

**initupd**

---

**Function**

The initupd command is used to initialize an update.

**Qualification**

The initupd command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the initupd command.



---

**insnode**

---

**Function**

The insnode command is used to insert a node into a particular position in the sequence of the current list.

**Qualification**

The insnode command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the insnode command.



**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the SCPEHPET directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>  all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.



**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



**retrieve**

---

**Function**

The retrieve command is used to retrieve a record type and key range from the database for a retrieve operation.

**Qualification**

The retrieve command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the retrieve command.



---

**shownode**

---

**Function**

The shownode command is used to search the node list for a specified node number and display that node.

**Qualification**

The shownode command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the shownode command.



---

**showrec**

---

**Function**

The showrec command is used to display the current contents of the application portion of the buffer.

**Qualification**

The showrec command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the showrec command.





---

**showret**

---

**Function**

The showret command is used to display the current parameters of a retrieve request.

**Qualification**

The showret command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the showret command.



---

**sortnode**

---

**Function**

The sortnode command is used to sort the node list into descending order by node number.

**Qualification**

The sortnode command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the sortnode command.



## **sortorigin**

---

### **Function**

The sortorigin command is used to sort the numbering plan area (NPA) or serving area origin list into ascending order.

### **Qualification**

The sortorigin command is available in the lab environment only.

### **Example**

None

### **Response**

Refer to page S-68 for an explanation of the response to the sortorigin command.



---

## SERVORD level commands

---

Use the SERVORD level of the MAP to access Service Order (SERVORD) system commands. The service order commands are used to change, add, or delete options and services for subscribers' lines.

*Note:* The system uses the acronym SO for the Service Order system level rather than SERVORD. The increment is the same whether it is referenced as SO or SERVORD.

### Using SO level commands

There are 30 basic SERVORD directory commands. In addition, six miscellaneous commands are provided. These commands are categorized by the purpose for which they are used in the following function summary list.

The SERVORD “add” commands include the following:

- abnn            add a bridged night number (BNN)
- ada            add an authorization code
- add            add a line to an existing hunt group
- ado            add an option to a line

The SERVORD “change” commands include the following:

- cdn            change directory number (DN)
- chdn          change hunt DN
- chf            change feature information for pre-existing feature
- chg            change translation/routing information
- chl            change DNs of a screening list
- cicp          change intercept
- ckln          change keyset line equipment number (LEN)
- cln            change LEN
- cltg          change line treatment group (LTG)

The SERVORD “delete” commands include the following:

- dbnn          delete bridged night number (BNN)

- dea delete an authorization code
- del delete line from a hunt group
- delcf delete casual option (International)
- deo delete option
- out remove service
- outdn delete assignment of a block of DNs or a remote station to which calls are forwarded

The SERVORD “echo” commands include the following:

- echo turn on echo
- stoecho turn off echo

The SERVORD “new” commands include the following:

- est establish a hunt or call pickup group
- new establish new line service
- newacd establish a new Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) set
- newdn assign a block of DNs unassociated with line equipment or a station unassociated with a LEN as a remote station to which calls are forwarded

The SERVORD “suspend and restore” commands include the following:

- res restore service from suspension or plug-up to a Remote Call Forwarding (RCF) DN
- resgrp restore service for a group of lines
- sus suspend service
- susgrp suspend service for a group of lines

The SERVORD “miscellaneous” commands include the following:

- bulk verify or update from a service order batch input in bulk
- dsp display translation/routing information
- italk specify BCS for appropriate command syntax
- plp plug-up (place on trouble intercept)
- sdna set up DN attributes
- swap exchange of DNs for up to 32 LENs

*Note:* Some commands may not appear in all software loads due to absent feature packages or office parameter settings.

### Query commands

The query commands often are used in conjunction with SERVORD directory commands to determine the status, working or unassigned, of DNs or LENs



associated with lines. Query commands are not described in the SO directory documentation because these commands are accessed directly at the CI level. The query commands qbert, qcm, qcounts, qcpugno, qcust, qdn, qdna, qdnsu, qdnwrk, qgrp, qha, qhasu, qhu, qlen, qlenwrk, qload, qmadn, qncos, qphf, qprio, qtopspos, and qwucr are documented in the PROG directory documentation.

### **Prompt and no-prompt entry modes**

Most SERVORD directory commands can be issued either in no-prompt entry mode or in prompt entry mode. However, some command only can be issued in a single mode. These exceptions are documented in the Qualifications heading for each command.

All of the parameters entered in no-prompt entry mode must be entered on the same line, must be separated by a space, and must be followed by pressing the ENTER key. When using no-prompt entry mode, the \$ parameter is used to accept system defaults and to signal the end of an options list or a series of feature data entries.

In prompt entry mode, the system prompts you to enter the first parameter. Each entry must be followed by pressing the ENTER key. If the parameter is valid, the system prompts for the next parameter, until all required parameters have been entered. If you enter an invalid parameter, the system prompts you with a syntax display. If you enter another invalid entry, the system displays valid entry ranges or values in addition to the syntax.

When using prompt entry mode, the system default value is activated by pressing the ENTER key. The \$ parameter is used to signal the end of an options list or a series of feature data entries.

*Note:* The prompts you see onscreen might not duplicate those presented in this document. The system prompts tend to differ from feature to feature. Prompt differences also might occur due to the type of feature package with which you are working, office options, enhanced software versions, BCS load, whether office parameters are turned off or on, and so forth.

### **Service order processing**

Service orders can be tagged for immediate processing or for future processing. Service orders entered with the current day's date are processed immediately. Immediate processing is activated by using the default value (the current date) or entering the current date.

Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date rather than the current date are held for processing until the future date you specified. Service orders entered with a valid number and a future processing date are either pending or bulk service orders.

The procedure for creating pending service orders is identical to immediate service orders except that you must enter a future time and a future date on which you want the pending service orders to be activated. Pending service orders are stored in the pending order subsystem of the DMS switch.

The procedure for creating bulk service orders is identical to the procedure for creating pending service orders, although batches of service orders are entered instead of a single order. Bulk service orders can be entered on a local or remote DMS Input Output Device (IOD).

Bulk service orders can be created in the store file system, and system file can be copied to a magnetic tape or disk drive device. Files on the tape or disk can be transferred to the DMS at a later time. (Refer to the SO directory bulk command beginning on page S-153 for more information.)

### Journal files

When the journal file is active, service orders set for immediate activation are recorded. Those in a batch or set for pending will be recorded on the day they are activated. The journal file can be used to reenter your service order if a switch failure occurs.



#### **WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

### Error messages

You may receive a variety of error messages while entering service orders. The DMS switch provides error messages while entering a service order sequence and when confirming a service order.

When using the prompt mode, you will receive an error message if your response is not a valid parameter. Additional information describing the parameter is provided, and the system waits for your corrected entry. If you enter a second invalid response, the system prompts you with the entry syntax of the parameter.

When attempting to confirm a service order using the edit function, you might receive an error message. You also might encounter error messages which do not offer you the option of rejecting or editing the service order. If you get this type of message, query the data associated with that set and examine it closely. Usually all or part of your service order has not been accepted and you should respond to the prompt by entering N to abort the service order.

### **Error correction**

If you realize you made an error while your cursor still is on the same line, backspace to the error, overwrite the remaining characters in the entry, and press the ENTER key.

Entering the abort command will end a service order in mid-entry. Your previous entry for that service order or command sequence will be disregarded.

### **Accessing the SERVORD level**

To access the SERVORD level, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
servord ↵
```

### **SERVORD commands**

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

<b>SERVORD commands</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
abnn	S-135
ada	S-139
add	S-145
ado	S-149
bulk	S-153
cdn	S-159
chdn	S-163
chf	S-167
chg	S-171
-continued-	

<b>SERVORD commands</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
chl	S-181
cicp	S-187
ckln	S-191
cln	S-195
cltg	S-199
dbnn	S-203
dea	S-207
del	S-211
delcf	S-215
deo	S-219
dsp	S-223
echo	S-231
est	S-235
help	S-241
italk	S-245
new	S-247
newacd	S-251
newdn	S-257
out	S-263
outdn	S-267
plp	S-271
quit	S-275
res	S-279
resgrp	S-283
sdna	S-287
stopecho	S-293
sus	S-295
-continued-	

<b>SERVORD commands</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
susgrp	S-299
swap	S-303
<b>End</b>	

## Common responses

The following table provides explanations of the common error responses to the SERVORD commands. These responses will be produced by many of the commands under the SERVORD level. This table will be referred to from the individual command descriptions to which it pertains.

Common responses for the SERVORD commands	
MAP output	Meaning and action
1993/01/08 10:49:02.751 THU. JOURNAL FILE RECORD ID 259	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered a valid service order and the journal file is active. When the journal file is active, service orders set for immediate activation are recorded. (Those service orders in a batch or set for pending will be recorded on the day they are activated.) The journal file can be used to reenter your service order if a switch failure occurs.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
COMMAND AS ENTERED: ABNN NOW 92 8 2PM MLH HOST 17 0 6 5 6213413 \$\$ ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >Y	<p><b>Meaning:</b> When a service order is complete, the command string you entered displays for your review.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Respond to the prompt. Enter Y if the data appears to be correct. (When you enter Y, the DMS verifies the entry. If an error is detected, the service order is rejected and the reason for the rejection displays.) Enter N if your entry is incorrect and must be aborted. Enter E to redisplay the entire entry in prompt entry mode format. Each prompt displays with the data as entered in order for you to correct the error or errors in the service order.</p>
*** ERROR *** TYPE OF ALTLSC IS LSC_FLAG_COMBINATION_NUMBER PLEASE ENTER: ALTLSC:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter. The system produces a display of the valid entry syntax and prompts you for a valid entry.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a correct value as prompted.</p>
-continued-	

**Common responses for the SERVORD commands** (continued)**MAP output    Meaning and action**

```

*** ERROR ***
TYPE OF ALTLSC IS LSC_FLAG_COMBINATION_NUMBERTYPE IS
LSC_FLAG_COMBINATION_NUMBER {0 TO 255}
PLEASE ENTER:
ALTLSC:

```

**Meaning:** If you enter a second invalid response, the system produces a display of valid entry ranges or values for the entry and prompts you for a valid entry.

**Action:** Enter a correct value as prompted.

```

JOURNAL FILE IS INACTIVE, SERVICE ORDERS NOT ALLOWED
SHOULD ORDER BE ALLOWED ANYWAY? (Y OR N)
>N

```

**Meaning:** The journal file is inactive.

**Action:** If you choose not to continue, enter N as illustrated above. If you choose to continue, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. Then, enter Y and continue entering the service orders. (Be aware that if a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.)

End





**abnn****Function**

Use the abnn command to add a bridged night number (BNN) to a directory number hunt (DNH) or multiline hunt (MLH) group member without forming a BNN hunt group.

abnn command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>abnn</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">           ↵            \$  <i>current_date</i>  <i>future_date</i> </div> <div> <i>host_hunt_type</i>   <i>link_len</i>   <i>bnn</i> </div> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>bnn</i>	<p>This variable specifies the alternate DN that is to be assigned to a hunt line for night service.</p>
-continued-	

## abnn (continued)

<b>abnn command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>future_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)</p>
<i>host_hunt_type</i>	<p>This variable specifies the type of hunt group on which a BNN hunt group is established. Valid entry values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ au (indicates no hunt)</li> <li>▪ bnn (indicates bridged night number )</li> <li>▪ cpu (indicates call pick-up )</li> <li>▪ dlh (indicates distributed line hunt)</li> <li>▪ dnh (indicates directory number hunt)</li> <li>▪ mlh (indicates multiline hunt)</li> </ul>
<i>link_len</i>	<p>This variable specifies the LEN of a member of an existing DLH or MLH hunt group to which additional members are to be linked.</p>
End	

## Qualifications

The abnn command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:



### **WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

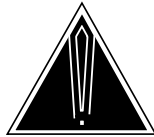
If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

---

**abnn (continued)**

---

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the abnn command.

**abnn (end)**

Example of the abnn command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>abnn \$ mlh 17 0 6 5 6213413 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>mlh          specifies the type of hunt group on which a BNN hunt group is established 17 0 6 5    specifies the LEN of a member of an existing MLH hunt group to which              additional members are to be linked 6213413     specifies the BNN</pre>	
	<p><b>Task:</b> Add a BNN to a hunt group using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> <pre>COMMAND AS ENTERED: ABNN NOW 92 8 2PM MLH HOST 17 0 6 5 6213413 \$ ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y</pre> </p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string adds the BNN 621-3413 to a line that is a member of an MLH group and terminates on LEN 17 0 6 5.</p>

**Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

**ada****Function**

Use the *ada* command to add an authorization code to the data base in Table AUTHCDE. The authorization code is a specific set of two to twelve digits assigned to and used by station users. Authorization codes are used to provide cost control, to control the access to certain networks, and to raise or lower a call's network class of service (NCOS).

**Note:** The *dea* command deletes a specified authorization code from Table AUTHCDE.

<b>ada command parameters and variables</b>																	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>																
<b>ada</b>	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">↵</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">\$</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;"><i>current_date</i></div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;"><i>future_date</i></div> </div> </td> <td style="border: none; padding: 0 10px;"> <i>authpart</i>    <i>authcode</i> </td> <td style="border: none;"> <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">exempt</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">ibn</div> </div> </td> <td style="border: none; padding: 0 10px;"> <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">y</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">n</div> </div> </td> <td style="border: none; padding: 0 10px;"> <i>secdigs</i> </td> <td style="border: none; vertical-align: top;"> (1) (2) (3) (4) </td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>ada</b> (continued)</td> <td> (1) <i>authtype</i>    <i>option(s)</i> \$  (2)  (3)  (4) <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">(end)</div> </td> </tr> <tr> <th><b>Parameters and variables</b></th> <th><b>Description</b></th> </tr> <tr> <td>↵</td> <td> <p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">-continued-</td> </tr> </table>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">↵</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">\$</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;"><i>current_date</i></div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;"><i>future_date</i></div> </div>	<i>authpart</i> <i>authcode</i>	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">exempt</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">ibn</div> </div> </td> <td style="border: none; padding: 0 10px;"> <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">y</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">n</div> </div> </td> <td style="border: none; padding: 0 10px;"> <i>secdigs</i> </td> <td style="border: none; vertical-align: top;"> (1) (2) (3) (4) </td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">exempt</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">ibn</div> </div>	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">y</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">n</div> </div> </td> <td style="border: none; padding: 0 10px;"> <i>secdigs</i> </td> <td style="border: none; vertical-align: top;"> (1) (2) (3) (4) </td> </tr> </table>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">y</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">n</div> </div>	<i>secdigs</i>	(1) (2) (3) (4)	<b>ada</b> (continued)	(1) <i>authtype</i> <i>option(s)</i> \$ (2) (3) (4) <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">(end)</div>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>	↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>	-continued-	
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<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">exempt</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">ibn</div> </div>	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">y</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">n</div> </div> </td> <td style="border: none; padding: 0 10px;"> <i>secdigs</i> </td> <td style="border: none; vertical-align: top;"> (1) (2) (3) (4) </td> </tr> </table>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">y</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">n</div> </div>	<i>secdigs</i>	(1) (2) (3) (4)													
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<b>ada</b> (continued)	(1) <i>authtype</i> <i>option(s)</i> \$ (2) (3) (4) <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">(end)</div>																
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>																
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>																
-continued-																	

**ada (continued)**

<b>ada command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>authcode</i>	<p>This variable specifies the authorization code for the customer group. This authcode must contain the same number of digits as defined in the length field of Table AUTHPART. The valid entry range is 2-12 digits.</p>
<i>authpart</i>	<p>This variable specifies the authorization partition name assigned to the customer group. This name can be found in the partnm field of Table AUTHPART. This parameter only is required if there is more than one authcode partition. The valid entry range is 1-16 alphanumeric characters.</p>
<i>authtype</i>	<p>This variable specifies the type of authcode. The valid entry values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ asr (automatic set location)</li> <li>▪ ssac (station-specific)</li> <li>▪ supac (indicates super authcode)</li> <li>▪ sw (indicates system-wide)</li> </ul>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>exempt</i>	<p>This parameter indicates that the authcode assigned to the customer group is not usable.</p>
-continued-	

**ada (continued)**

<b>ada command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
ibn	This parameter indicates that the authcode assigned to the customer group is usable. You must specify the security code digits when you use this parameter.
n	This parameter indicates that an account code is not required.
<i>ncos</i>	This variable specifies the network class of service for IBN lines, trunks, or attendant consoles. The network class of service defines a set of capabilities or restrictions that allows or denies calls. The valid entry range is 0-255 digits.
<i>option(s)</i>	This variable specifies the options assigned to the IBN station. The valid entry value is alphanumeric.
<i>secdigs</i>	This variable specifies the security code digits and only is required when the format value is IBN. The valid entry range is 1-4 digits.
y	This parameter indicates that an account code is required.
End	

**Qualifications**

The ada command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**ada (continued)**



**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the ada command.

Example of the ada command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>ada \$ custa 33333 auth1 33333 ibn 4 n \$ ssac \$ ↵</pre> <p><i>where</i></p> <p>custa specifies the authorization partition name assigned to the customer group            33333 specifies the authorization code for the customer group            auth1 specifies the authorization partition name assigned to the customer group            33333 specifies the authorization code for the customer group            4 specifies the network class of service for IBN lines, trunks, or attendant consoles            ssac specifies the type of authcode</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Add an authcode of a specified authtype using no-prompt mode.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED:            \$ CUSTA 33333 AUTH1 33333 IBN 4 N \$ SSAC \$            ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT            &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string adds authcode 33333 with authtype SSAC to Table AUTHCODE.</p>



## **Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.



**add****Function**

Use the add command to add unassigned single-line and multiline telephone set directory numbers (DNs) to DNH/BNN groups, add unassigned single line set line equipment numbers (LENs) and multiline telephone set keys to DLN/MLH groups, and add assigned single-line and multiline telephone set DN to call pickup groups.

add command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>add</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">           ↵            \$  <i>current_date</i>  <i>future_date</i> </div> <div> <i>groupstype link_dn dn_len soption(s) \$ groupsize</i> </div> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**add (continued)**

<b>add command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>dn_len</i>	This variable specifies the DN for a member of a DNH group and its associated LEN.
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>groupsize</i>	This variable specifies the maximum expected size of the hunt group. The valid entry range is 0-1024.
<i>groupstype</i>	<p>This variable specifies the type of hunt group to be established, modified, or deleted. The valid entry values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ bnn (indicates bridged night number )</li> <li>▪ cpu (indicates call pick-up )</li> <li>▪ dlh (indicates distributed line hunt)</li> <li>▪ dnh (indicates directory number hunt)</li> <li>▪ mlh (indicates multi-line hunt)</li> <li>▪ prh (indicates preferential hunt)</li> </ul>
<i>link_dn</i>	This variable specifies the DN to which the <i>dn_len</i> variable value is to be linked to from a DNH group or a BNN hunt group. The valid entry length is seven digits.
<i>option(s)</i>	This variable specifies the option or options associated with a service to be established, modified, or deleted. A maximum of 20 options can be specified in any single SO directory add command.
<b>End</b>	

---

**add (continued)**

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**Qualifications**

The add command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the add command.

**add (end)**

Example of the add command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>add \$ dnh 6214142 12 0 19 3 2 \$ \$ 43 ↵</pre> <p><i>where</i></p> <pre>dnh           specifies the group type 6214142       specifies the line to be added 12 0 19 3 2   specifies the LEN of the line to be added 43           specifies the maximum expected size of the hunt group</pre>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Add a line.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED: \$ DNH 6214142 12 0 19 3 2 \$ \$ 43 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> In this example, the existing hunt group consists of numbers 621-5006 (pilot), 621-5007, and 621-5008. The added line is to be linked in the hunting sequence to 621-5008.</p>

**Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

**ado****Function**

Use the ado command to add options to assigned single-line and multi-line telephone sets, to add options to hunt group lines specified by LEN, and to add proprietary business set and data unit options to business keys. This command applies to individual lines, DNH/MLH/DLH group members, pilots of hunt groups, and business sets as well as data units.

<b>ado command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>ado</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> ↵ \$ current_date future_date </div> <div> <i>dn_or_len</i>    <i>options(s)</i>    <i>digits</i>    \$ </div> </div>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. Specifically for the ado command, the \$ parameter appears after the <i>digits</i> variable replacement entry.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**ado (continued)**

<b>ado command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)  The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.
<i>digits</i>	This variable specifies the digits associated with the FANI option. The valid entry value is two digits in the range of 00-99.
<i>dn_or_len</i>	This variable is the line's DN or LEN. When you specify an MDN line or MLH/DLH hunt members while using prompt entry mode, entering a DN causes the system to prompt for the LEN. If an LEN is entered, you are not prompted for the DN.
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>option(s)</i>	This variable specifies the option or options associated with a service to be established, modified, or deleted. A maximum of 20 options can be specified in any single SO directory ado command.
End	

**Qualifications**

The ado command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- If two ado orders derive from the same service order, a common SO number may be used, provided that an optional alphabetic suffix is added to SO number to distinguish between individual ado entries. Without the suffix, each new ado entry overwrites the previous one.
- When adding options to members of a hunt group, a separate ado service order is required for each hunt group member.



**ado (continued)****WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the ado command.

## ado (end)

Example of the ado command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>ado \$ 6215123 cli ndc eln tes fani 98 \$ ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>6215123            specifies the DN                      cli ndc eln tes fani    specifies the options                      98                    specifies the digits</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b>            Add options to an existing line.</p> <p><b>Response:</b>      COMAND AS ENTERED:                      ADO \$ 6215123 CLI NDC ELN TES FANI 98 \$                      ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT                      &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b>    In this example, the existing individual line, which is flat rate service, has no options and is associated with DN 621-5123. The options to be added are CLI, NDC, ELN, TES, and FANI.</p>

## Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

---

## Function

Use the bulk command to is used to verify or execute a series of service orders in sequence. These service orders are entered into a system store file or stored on tape. Any service order that can be entered in no-prompt entry mode can be entered in a bulk service order.

The Bulk Data Modification Order (DMO) Service Order System (Local/Remote) feature is present on switches equipped with feature package NTX128AA. This feature allows operating companies to create a system store file that contains a batch of service orders at remote or local terminals logged-on to the DMS.

As an alternative, an operating company can create a file containing a batch of service orders on tape and transfer this tape file to the DMS. Once the file is transferred, the file can be verified and, if you choose, the Line Database (LDB) updated.

### **Bulk service orders in a store file**

The DMS Store File system is used to create and store files (programs) in the core memory of the DMS. The store file in the DMS is treated as a device. The device name for the store file is SFDEV (store file device). The SFDEV file is manipulated for bulk service orders using a combination of DMS Store File system editor commands, CI level commands, and SO directory commands.

### **DMS Store File system commands**

The DMS Store File system commands edit, file, and input are used to work with the bulk service order data. These commands are described as follows:

- The edit command creates a new file or enters the DMS Store File system editor for an existing file. The valid entry value is a unique store file name of up to 16 alphanumeric characters.
- The file command makes permanent any editing that is performed in a given store file. (In effect, the system refiles the file with the updated information.) The valid entry value is the new store file name of up to 16 alphanumeric characters.
- The input command adds lines to a store file. The input command can be used when creating a store file for the first time or when adding lines to an existing file. There are no parameters or variables for this command. However, you must press the ENTER key twice to signal the system that no more lines are to be added.

## bulk (continued)

---

### CI level commands

There are four CI level commands that are used to work with the bulk service order data. These commands are described as follows:

- The listsf command lists SFDEV files and accesses the file containing the batch of service orders in SFDEV. This command is documented in the SYS CI level directory beginning on page S-625 in this manual.
- The read command is used to read the contents of a file into core and redirect the input from one source to another. This command is documented in the SYS CI level directory beginning on page S-663 in this manual.
- The leave command is used to exit from one level of the MAP to another. This command is documented in the SYS CI level directory beginning on page S-615 in this manual.
- The erasesf command is used to erase the store file that contains the batch of service orders after you finish. This command is documented in the SYS CI level directory beginning on page S-599 in this manual.

### SO directory command

The SO directory bulk command is used to verify or execute a series of service orders in sequence. Once a store file is created, you enter multiple service orders in the file using no-prompt entry format. Then, you access the SO directory bulk command.

The bulk command is followed by either the chk parameter or the upd parameter. The bulk chk command string sets the mode for verification of the bulk file only. The bulk upd command string sets the mode for verification of the bulk file, followed by an update of the LDB.

### Bulk service orders on tape

An alternative to consider is creating a file containing a batch of service orders on tape at a remote external offline terminal, then transferring this tape file to the DMS. Once the file is transferred, the file can be verified and the LDB updated from the logged-on terminal in the interactive mode.

The method for creating a batch of service orders on tape is the same as that used at terminals logged-on to the DMS, with the following exception: each line of the service order must be preceded by a transmit on (X-ON) character (ASCII code 002) and be followed by both pressing the ENTER key (ASCII code 013) and a transmit off (X-OFF) character (ASCII code 003).

To transfer the bulk file to the host DMS, the terminal must be online. Then, you login to the DMS and play back the file recorded on tape. The file then is transferred to the specified DMS device (SFDEV file, tape, or disk) in the last line of the file recorded on the tape and the bulk command is used.

**bulk (continued)**

<b>bulk command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>bulk</b>	chk upd
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
chk	This parameter sets the mode for verification of the bulk file only.
upd	This parameter sets the mode for verification of the bulk file, followed by an update of the LDB.

**Qualifications**

The bulk command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The Bulk DMO (Local/Remote) Service Order System feature is present on switches equipped with feature package NTX128AA.
- The system does not prompt you through the series of entries that are required to execute this command.
- The file that is used must not be named BULK.
- Each service order should be a complete command as would be used in the no-prompt entry mode within the SO directory.
- A space followed by a carriage return specifies the end of a list.
- After the edit prompt, the storage location of the file is entered.

**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**bulk (continued)**

**Example**

Authorized personnel with a knowledge of the DMS Store file system editor commands edit, file, and input as well as CI level commands listsf, read, leave, and erasesf can prepare a batch of sequential service orders. The entry sequence for executing bulk service orders is unusual. In order to provide an valid example of this command, each step in the entry sequence is provided rather than a single bulk command example. The following tables illustrate the entire entry sequence used for executing bulk service orders.

Example of the bulk command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
edit examplebulk ↵ where	
edit examplebulk	specifies that a specified file will be created specifies the name of the file
	<p><b>Task:</b> Begin bulk service order processing.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> NEWFILE EDIT: &gt;input INPUT &gt;new \$ 3625000 ibn mdc430 0 1 919 nillata 0 0 1 10 20 dgt 3wc rag prk \$ new \$ 3625002 ibn mdc430 0 2 919 nillata 0 0 1 10 21 dgt cxr ctall prk \$ ↵ ↵ EDIT: &gt;file sfdev &gt;listsf EXAMPLEBULK</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> In this example, the file named EXAMPLEBULK is created at the CI level. Two service orders establishing new IBN service are entered. Press the ENTER key twice to indicate to the system that there are no more entries. (This example illustrates this action by using two ↵ symbols.) At the edit prompt, the SFDEV file is saved with the file command. Then, list the file with the listsf command.</p>
-continued-	

**bulk (continued)****Example of the bulk command** (continued)**Example**      **Task, response, and explanation**

**servord** ↵  
*where*

servord      accesses the SO directory level

**Task:**            Continue bulk service order processing.

**Response:**      SO:  
 >bulk  
 S.O.BULK: VERIFICATION ONLY OR UPDATE  
 >chk  
 --S.O. BULK DMO IS NOW SET UP--  
 A FILE CONTAINING ALL SERVICE ORDERS MUST BE  
 PREPARED AHEAD OF TIME. THIS FILE MUST NOW RESIDE  
 IN A DEVICE ACCESSIBLE FROM THIS TERMINAL. TO  
 EXECUTE; READ <FILE NAME>  
 >read examplebulk  
 COMMAND AS ENTERED:  
 NEW NOW 90 07 2 PM 3625000 IBN MDC430 0 1 919  
 NILLATA 0 HOST 00 1 10 20(DGT)(3WC)(RAG)(PRK) \$  
 COMMAND AS ENTERED:  
 NEW NOW 90 07 2 PM 3625002 IBN MDC430 0 2 919  
 NILLATA 0 HOST 00 1 10 21(DGT)(CXR)(CTALL)(PRK) \$

**Explanation:**    This command accesses the SO directory. The bulk command is entered. The chk parameter is used to prepare the system to verify the file. The read examplebulk command string is used to verify the service orders contained in the file.

-continued-

## bulk (end)

Example of the bulk command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>bulk</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p>	
<p>bulk</p>	<p>specifies the SO directory bulk command</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Complete bulk service order processing.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> S.O.BULK: VERIFICATION ONLY OR UPDATE:            &gt;upd            ---S.O.BULK: DMO IS NOW SET UP---            A FILE CONTAINING ALL SERVICE ORDERS MUST BE PREPARED AHEAD OF TIME. THIS FILE MUST NOW RESIDE IN A DEVICE ACCESSIBLE FROM THIS TERMINAL. TO EXECUTE: READ &lt;FILE NAME&gt;            &gt;read examplebulk            COMMAND AS ENTERED:            NEW NOW 90 07 2 PM 3625000 IBN MDC430 0 1 919            NILLATA 0 HOST 00 1 10 20(DGT)(3WC)(RAG)(PRK) \$            JOURNAL FILE RECORD ID 01            COMMAND AS ENTERED:            NEW NOW 90 07 2 PM 3625002 IBN MDC430 0 2 919            NILLATA 0 HOST 00 1 10 21(DGT)(CXR)(CTALL)(PRK) \$            JOURNAL FILE RECORD ID 02            &gt;leave            CI:            &gt;erasesf examplebulk</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The bulk command and the upd parameter are used to prepare the system to both verify the file and update the LDB. The read examplebulk command string executes the bulk file. After the file executes, the SO directory is exited and the system returns to the CI level. The erasesf command erases the bulk file.</p>
End	

## Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.



## Function

Use the `cdn` command to change directory numbers (CDN) for individual lines, all DNs of a hunt group except the pilot DN, and Remote Call Forwarding (RCF).

cdn command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>cdn</code>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">           ↵            \$  <i>current_date</i>  <i>future_date</i> </div> <div> <i>old_dn</i>    <i>new_dn</i>    <i>intercept_name</i> </div> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**cdn (continued)**

<b>cdn command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>old_dn</i>	This variable specifies the DN that is to be replaced by a new DN in a CDN service order.
<i>new_dn</i>	The variable specifies the DN that replaces the DN changed by a CDN service order. The valid entry length is seven digits.
<i>intercept_name</i>	<p>This variable specifies the type of intercept desired. The valid entry values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ aint (attendant intercept for IBN lines only)</li> <li>▪ anct (machine intercept)</li> <li>▪ bldn (blank DN)</li> <li>▪ cann (customer announcement for IBN lines only)</li> <li>▪ opt (operator intercept)</li> <li>▪ undn (undefined DN)</li> </ul>
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The *cdn* command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The *cdn* command is permitted on primary DNs (PDNs), not secondary DNs (SDNs).
- The *cdn* command can be used to change the DN associated with a Directory Number Hunt (DNH) group member.
- The *cdn* command cannot be used for changing the pilot number of a hunt group. To change the pilot of a hunt group, the hunt group must be removed using *del* and *out* commands.

**cdn (continued)**

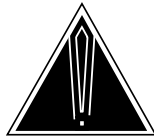
- The cdn command cannot be used for adding options, deleting options, changing LEN, changing LCC, changing LTG, or changing the ringing code.

**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the cdn command.

---

## cdn (end)

---

### Example of the cdn command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
---------	---------------------------------

cdn \$ 6215123 6214040 oprt ↵

where

6215123	specifies the old DN
6214040	specifies the new DN
oprt	specifies the intercept name

---

**Task:** Change a DN.

**Response:** COMMAND AS ENTERED:  
\$ 6215123 6214040 oprt  
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  
>y

**Explanation:** This command string changes the DN associated with an existing individual line from 621-5123 to 621-4040.

## Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

**chdn****Function**

Use the chdn command to change the DN of an MLH group member (not the pilot). In effect, the chdn command adds a unique DN to a member.

<b>chdn command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>chdn</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> ↵ \$ current_date future_date </div> <div> len_or_ltid dn </div> </div>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**chdn (continued)**

<b>chdn command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)  The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>len_or_ltid</i>	This variable specifies the line equipment number (LEN) or logical terminal identifier (LTID) of the DN to be changed.
<i>new_dn</i>	This variable specifies the DN that replaces the DN changed by a CHDN service order. The valid entry length is seven digits.
End	

**Qualifications**

The chdn command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The chdn command is available with feature package NTXJ82AA, Multi-Pilot Directory Numbers on Multi-Line Hunt Groups (feature number NC0056).
- The chdn command is incompatible with electronic business sets (EBS).
- The LEN specified in the chdn command cannot be that of a P-phone.

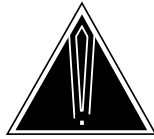
**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

**chdn (continued)**

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the chdn command.

Example of the chdn command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>chdn \$ 0 0 0 10 6210004 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>0 0 0 10 6210004</pre>	<pre>specifies the LEN or LTID specifies the DN</pre>
<b>Task:</b>	Change the DN of an MLH group.
<b>Response:</b>	<pre>COMMAND AS ENTERED: CHDN NOW 92 8 2PM 0 0 0 10 6210004 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y</pre>
<b>Explanation:</b>	This example changes (essentially adds) DN 621-0004 to an MLH group member.

## **chdn (end)**

---

### **Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.



## Function

Use the chf command to change secondary feature data on features assigned to single-line and multiline telephone sets. The chf command can be used for most features that require additional information or parameters.

chf command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
chf	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">           ↵            \$  <i>current_date</i>  <i>future_date</i> </div> <div> <i>dn_or_len</i>    <i>option(s)</i>    <i>spbdn</i>    \$         </div> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**chf (continued)**

<b>chf command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)  The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.
<i>dn_or_len</i>	This variable specifies the line's DN or LEN. If a DN is specified for an MDN line or MLH/DLH hunt members, you are prompted for the LEN. If the LEN is entered, you are not prompted for the DN.
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>option(s)</i>	This variable specifies the option or options associated with a service to be modified.
<i>spbdn</i>	The DN to which calls from a station with the SPB option are billed. The valid entry value for a non-LAMA office is a seven-digit entry. The valid entry value for a LAMA office is a ten-digit entry.
End	

**Qualifications**

The chf command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The chf command is designed for features and options that do not require additional information are not affected.
- All options for an ESDN line must be deleted to change an ESDN line to an SDN line.
- The chf command cannot add, change, delete, or replace entries on a Screening List Editing (SLE) feature's screening list. The chl command is used to add, change, or delete DNs from an SLE screening list. However, both the command chf and chl allow you to change an SLE feature's billing option and status.

**chf (continued)****WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the chf command.

---

## chf (end)

---

### Example of the chf command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
---------	---------------------------------

<pre>chf \$ 7221004 spb 7221000 \$ ↵</pre>	
--------------------------------------------	--

*where*

7221004	specifies DN
spb	specifies the feature
7221000	specifies the SPB DN

---

**Task:** Change secondary feature data.

**Response:** COMMAND AS ENTERED:  
CHF NOW 92 8 2PM 7221004 SPB 7221000 \$  
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  
>y

**Explanation:** In this example, the existing individual line service with the DN 722-1004 has a special billing number. This service order changes the special billing number to 722-1000.

## Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.



## chg (continued)

<b>chg command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
alsc	<p>This parameter indicates that the alternate line screening code will be changed.</p>
<i>altlsc</i>	<p>This variable specifies the alternate line screening code. This value is associated with an entry in Table VIRTGRPS. (See LSC for more information.) The valid entry range is 0-255.</p>
atrc	<p>This parameter indicates that the alternate terminating restriction code will be changed.</p>
<i>atrc</i>	<p>This variable specifies the alternate terminating restriction code. (See TRC for more information.) The valid entry value is a serial list of 1-8 digits (in a range from 0-7) entered in a continuous numerical sequence, or a \$ parameter.</p>
auth	<p>This parameter indicates that the authorization code will be changed.</p>
-continued-	

**chg (continued)**

<b>chg command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>authcode</i>	This variable specifies the authorization code for the customer group. This authorization code must contain the same number of digits as defined in the length field of Table AUTHPART. The valid entry range is 2-12 digits.
<i>authpart</i>	This variable specifies the authorization partition name assigned to the customer group. This name can be found in the partnm field of Table AUTHPART. This prompt appears only if there is more than one authorization code partition. The valid entry range is 1-16 alphanumeric characters.
<i>auto</i>	This variable specifies the type of time of day routing. The auto entry represents automated time of day routing.
<i>clli</i>	This parameter indicates that the CLLI will be changed.
<i>cli</i>	This variable specifies the common language location identifier (CLLI). The valid entry value is 1-8 alphanumeric characters.
<i>contlen</i>	This parameter indicates that the controller LEN for the SCU option will be changed.
<i>current_date</i>	This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)  The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.
<i>current_len</i>	This variable specifies the controller of the SCU group when the Group Number Feature Control (GNFC) feature is off. The valid entry value is a LEN or LTID.
<i>cust</i>	This parameter indicates that the customer group information will be changed.
<i>custgrp</i>	This variable specifies the customer group. The customer group is a group of lines identified by a CLLI. The valid entry value is alphanumeric.
<i>dn_or_len</i>	This variable specifies the DN or LEN. For an MDN line or MLH/DLH hunt members, the system prompts for an LEN if a DN is specified. If the LEN is specified, no prompts are provided.
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
-continued-	

**chg (continued)**

<b>chg command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
huntgrp	This parameter indicates that the hunt group members will be changed.
ibnvi	This variable specifies the type and direction of the virtual facility group. The ibnvi entry specifies an incoming direction.
ibnvo	This variable specifies the type and direction of the virtual facility group. The ibnvo entry specifies an outgoing direction.
<i>lata</i>	This variable specifies a valid LATA name.
lcc	This parameter indicates that the LCC will be changed.
<i>len_grpnum</i>	This variable specifies the controller of the SCU group when the Group Number Feature Control (GNFC) feature is on. The valid entry value is a LEN or group number. The valid entry range for the group number is 1-32768.
line	This parameter indicates that line information will be changed.
lsc	This parameter indicates that the line screening code will be changed.
<i>lsc</i>	This variable specifies the line screening code. This entry defines to which outgoing or outgoing side of two-way trunk IBN trunk groups the NCOS number has access. (This entry is associated with an entry in Tables LINEATTR, NCOS, and LSCFLAG.) The valid entry range is 0-255.
<i>ltg</i>	This variable specifies the LTG line trunk group.
man	This variable specifies the type of time of day routing. The man entry represents manual time of day routing.
n	This variable specifies that a ring from a telephone speaker is not required in addition to the call waiting tone heard from the handset. This entry is required only when changing the ringing option on an established multiline set DN.
ncos	This parameter indicates that the NCOS will be changed.
<i>ncos</i>	This variable specifies the NCOS for IBN lines, trunks, or attendant consoles. This entry defines a set of capabilities or restrictions that allows or denies calls. The valid entry range is 0-255.
tobe	This parameter indicates that the authorization code will be changed.
-continued-	



**chg (continued)**

<b>chg command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>new_lcc</i>	This variable specifies the LCC that replaces the current LCC. Valid entry values include IBN, M5009, M5317, M5018, M5112, M5209, M5212, PBX, PBM, PSET, RES, 1FR, and 1MR.
<i>new_len</i>	This variable specifies the LEN that replaces a LEN changed by a CHG service order.
<i>new_len_grpnum</i>	This variable specifies the New LEN group number of the Speed Call User group.
ring	This parameter indicates that the ring option will be turned off or turned on.
<i>snpa</i>	This variable specifies the service numbering plan area (area code). The valid entry value is three digits.
subgroup	This parameter indicates that the subgroup information will be changed.
<i>subgrp</i>	This variable specifies the subgroup of a customer group to which a station or DN belongs. The valid entry range is 0-7.
tdr	This parameter indicates that the time of day routing will be changed.
<i>to_auth</i>	This variable specifies a new authorization code to be entered. The valid entry range is 2-12 digits.
<i>todname</i>	This variable specifies the name assigned to the entry in the TIMEODAY to which the translation has to route. The valid entry range is 1-8 characters. This entry is required only when you are using the chg command to change time of day routing if there is more than one name.
<i>tod_route_plan#</i>	This variable specifies the TOD route plan number. The valid entry value is a valid route plan number. This entry is required only when man is entered at the auto_or_man prompt.
<i>trc</i>	This variable specifies the terminating restriction code (TRC). This entry specifies the classes of incoming calls allowed on a trunk. The valid entry value is a serial list of 1-8 digits in the range of 0-7 (entered in a continuous numerical sequence), or a \$ symbol.
vfg	This parameter indicates that information will be changed for VFG 0.
<i>virtgrp</i>	This variable specifies the VFG group name. The valid entry range is 1-6 alphanumeric characters.
-continued-	

**chg (continued)**

<b>chg command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
y	This variable specifies that a ring from a telephone speaker is required in addition to the call waiting tone heard from the handset. This entry is required only when changing the ringing option on an established multiline set DN.
zone	This parameter indicates that OUTWATS zone information will be changed.
zone	This variable specifies the OUTWATS zone identification number. The valid entry range for Canada is 1-6. The valid entry range for the United States is 0-9 or entry values a, b, or c.
End	

**Qualifications**

The chg command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The chg command does not work for ESDN lines.
- The huntgrp parameter associated with the what prompt is found in feature package NTXJ93AA under feature number NC0077. This feature is activated when office parameter HUNT\_SO\_SIMPLIFICATION is turned on.
- The prompts authpart and todname will not appear if there is exactly one authcode partition name or time of day route name that is owned by the OWNER\_ID. If the OWNER\_ID owns more than one, the system will prompt for these fields and you should specify which authcode partition name or time of day route name is wanted.

**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**chg (continued)****CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the chg command.

Examples of the chg command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>chg \$ auth cfrapart 23 ncoss 0 ↵</pre> <p><i>where</i></p> <pre>cfrapart specifies the authorization partition 23       specifies the authorization code 0       specifies the NCOS</pre>	<p><b>Task:</b> Change authorization information.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>COMMAND AS ENTERED: CHG NOW 92 8 2PM AUTH CFRAPART 23 NCOS 0 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string changes authcode partition information, the authcode, and the NCOS.</p>
-continued-	

**chg (continued)**

<b>Examples of the chg command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<p><b>chg \$ clii comkodak ncoss 3</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>comkodak    specifies the CLLI  3            specifies the NCOS</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b>            Change CLLI information.</p> <p><b>Response:</b>      COMMAND AS ENTERED:  CHG NOW 92 8 2PM CLLI COMKODAK NCOS 3  ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b>   This command string changes the CLLI information of a line.</p>
<p><b>chg \$ contlen 0 0 10 3 0 0 8 5</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>0 0 10 3     specifies the current LEN  0 0 8 5      specifies the new LEN</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b>            Change the LEN of a line.</p> <p><b>Response:</b>      COMMAND AS ENTERED:  CHG NOW 92 8 2PM contlen 0 0 10 0 0 8 5  ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b>   This command string changes the LEN of a line. The host LEN must have the SCL option.</p>
-continued-	

**chg (continued)****Examples of the chg command** (continued)**Example**            **Task, response, and explanation****chg \$ huntgrp 6211050 lcc ibn comkodak 0 0 613** ↵*where*

6211050	specifies the DN
ibn	specifies the new LCC
comkodak	specifies the CLLI of the customer group
0	specifies the subgroup of the customer group to which the DN belongs
0	specifies the NCOS
613	specifies the SNPA (area code)

**Task:**            Change the LCC for hunt group members.**Response:**      COMMAND AS ENTERED:  
CHG NOW 92 8 2PM HUNTGRP 6211050 LCC IBN COMKODAK  
0 0 613  
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  
>y**Explanation:**    The huntgrp parameter indicates that the LCC of each member in a hunt group is to be changed. This example changes a DNH group with 1FR or RES members to IBN.**chg \$ line 6210000 zone 3** ↵*where*

6210000	specifies the DN
3	specifies the OUTWATS zone ID number

**Task:**            Change line information.**Response:**      COMMAND AS ENTERED:  
CHG NOW 92 8 2PM LINE 6210000 ZONE 3  
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  
>y**Explanation:**    This command string changes line information. The value for the zone data is determined by the operating company according to the type of service provided.

-continued-

## chg (end)

Examples of the chg command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>chg \$ vfg vfg1 ibnv1 cust comkodak ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>vfg1 specifies the VFG group                      ibnv1 specifies incoming as the type and direction                      comkodak specifies the CLLI of the customer group</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change VFG information.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED:                      CHG NOW 92 8 2PM VFG VFG1 IBNV1 CUST COMKODAK                      ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT                      &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string changes virtual facility group (VFG) information.</p>
End	

## Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

**chl****Function**

Use the chl command to modify the chf (change feature) command so that the chf command no longer manipulates a screening list of the Screening List Editing (SLE) feature. The chl command allows you to add more than four DN's to a screening list.

The chl command differs in three important ways from the chf command.

- The chl command allows the addition of up to 20 DN's at a time instead of four to a SLE screening list.
- The chl command allows you to add to, delete from, or change DN's in the SLE screening list.
- The chl command provides the ability to add DN's only to SLE screening lists. It is not applicable to non-SLE features.

Despite these changes, however, the chl command essentially functions similar to the chf command. The chl command is available in feature package NTX901AA under feature NC0313.

<b>chl command parameters and variables</b>																													
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>																												
<b>chl</b>	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">[ ↵ ]</td> <td style="border: none;"><i>dn_or_len</i></td> <td style="border: none;"><i>option</i></td> <td style="border: none;">[ \$ ]</td> <td style="border: none;">[ \$ ]</td> <td style="border: none;">(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">\$</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"><i>billing</i></td> <td style="border: none;"><i>status</i></td> <td style="border: none;">(2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><i>current_date</i></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;">(3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><i>future_date</i></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;">(4)</td> </tr> </table>	[ ↵ ]	<i>dn_or_len</i>	<i>option</i>	[ \$ ]	[ \$ ]	(1)	\$			<i>billing</i>	<i>status</i>	(2)	<i>current_date</i>					(3)	<i>future_date</i>					(4)				
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<b>chl</b> (continued)	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">(1)</td> <td style="border: none;">[ a</td> <td style="border: none;"><i>dn(s)</i></td> <td style="border: none;"><i>vbcount</i></td> <td style="border: none;">\$</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">(2)</td> <td style="border: none;">c</td> <td style="border: none;"><i>old_dn</i></td> <td style="border: none;"><i>new_dn</i></td> <td style="border: none;"><i>vbcount</i></td> <td style="border: none;">\$</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">(3)</td> <td style="border: none;">d</td> <td style="border: none;"><i>dn(s)</i></td> <td style="border: none;">\$</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">(4)</td> <td style="border: none;">]</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">(end)</p>	(1)	[ a	<i>dn(s)</i>	<i>vbcount</i>	\$			(2)	c	<i>old_dn</i>	<i>new_dn</i>	<i>vbcount</i>	\$		(3)	d	<i>dn(s)</i>	\$				(4)	]					
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<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>																												
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>																												
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**chl (continued)**

<b>chl command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
a	This parameter is used to add DNs to an SLE screening list.
<i>billing</i>	This variable specifies the type of billing. The valid entry values are either noama or ama. The noama value indicates that the feature is billed based on a subscription; the ama value indicates that the feature is billed based on usage, in which case an AMA billing record is generated for each SLE session.
c	This parameter is used to change existing list entries (for instance, replace them with new entries).
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
d	This parameter is used to delete DNs from an SLE screening list
<i>dn(s)</i>	This variable specifies the DN to be added to or deleted from the SLE feature's screening list. The valid entry value is a 10-digit DN.
<i>dn_or_len</i>	This variable specifies the valid directory number or line equipment number. The valid entry value is either a DN or LEN.
-continued-	



**chl (continued)**

<b>chl command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>new_dn</i>	This variable specifies the new DN that will replace the old DN when the c (change) parameter is entered. The valid entry value is a 10-digit DN.
<i>old_dn</i>	This variable specifies the old DN that will be replaced when the c (change) parameter is entered. The valid entry value is a 10-digit DN.
<i>option</i>	This variable specifies screening list, billing option, and/or status associated with the SLE feature that is being modified with the execution of this command. The valid entry values are either sca, scrj, drcw, or scf.
<i>status</i>	This variable specifies the status. The valid entry values are <i>inact</i> and <i>act</i> . The <i>inact</i> value indicates the feature is not turned on (inactive); the <i>act</i> value indicates the feature is turned on (active).
<i>vbcount</i>	This variable specifies the number of digits to be voiced back during SLE list review. The valid entry range is 0-10. (Entering 0 here marks the entry "private" which means that it will not be voiced back at all.)
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The chl command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The chl command currently affects four SLE features including Selective Call Acceptance (SCA), Selective Call Rejection (SCRJ), Selective Call Forwarding (SCF), and Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting (DRCW).
- The maximum number of DNs allowed on a SLE feature's screening list is set in Table RESOFC by operating company personnel. If this maximum allows for more than twenty entries on a screening list, the chl command may need to be executed multiple times to utilize the maximum set. This is dependent on whether there are existing entries on the list in the first place, and if so, how many.
- The chl command must be executed for each type of change being made to each screening list. For example, you want to add DNs to a list then change other DNs, the command must be entered twice. If you want to manipulate the screening list of more than one SLE feature on the same subscriber line, the command must be entered more than once.

## chl (continued)

---

- You will receive an error message when:
  - DNs are added to a list that is full
  - DNs are deleted from a list that is empty
  - a DN that does not exist on a screening list is changed
- The BILLING\_OPTION prompt is displayed if SUSP is enabled in Table AMAOPTS.
- If SUSP has been enabled in Table AMAOPTS, the current value of STATUS and BILLING\_OPTION is displayed. You can accept these values by pressing the ENTER key, or change these values by entering new values.



### **WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.



### **CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)

**chl (end)**

- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the chl command.

Example of the chl command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>chl \$ 6211233 scrj \$ \$ a 6136215002 7 \$ ↵</b> <i>where</i>	
6211233	specifies the DN
scrj	specifies the option
6136215002	specifies the DN
7	specifies the number of digits to be voiced back during SLE list review
<b>Task:</b>	Add DN's to a screening list.
<b>Response:</b>	COMMAND AS ENTERED: NOW 92 8 2PM \$ 6211233 scrj \$ \$ a 6136215002 7 \$ ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >y
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command adds DN's to a screening list. The \$ parameters between the option entry and the a (add) parameter represents the default value for the billing option (noama) and the status (active).

**Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.



## Function

Use the cicp command to change the type of intercept on unassigned DN's.


cicp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
cicp	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">           ↵ \$ current_date future_date         </div> <div>           dn    intercept_name         </div> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**cicp (continued)**

<b>cicp command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>dn</i>	<p>This variable specifies the DN associated with the service that is to be modified. Seven or ten digits entered with no spaces or hyphens</p>
<i>future_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)</p>
<i>intercept_name</i>	<p>This variable specifies the type of intercept desired. The valid entry values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ aint (attendant intercept IBN lines only)</li> <li>▪ anct (machine intercept)</li> <li>▪ bldn (blank DN)</li> <li>▪ cann (customer announcement IBN lines only)</li> <li>▪ opt (operator intercept)</li> <li>▪ undn (undefined DN)</li> </ul>
End	

**Qualifications**

The cicp command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

	<p><b>WARNING</b>  <b>Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.</b></p> <p>If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**cicp (continued)**

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the cicp command.

Example of the cicp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>cicp\$ 6215125 anct ↵ where</pre>	<pre>6215125 specifies the DN anct specifies the type of intercept</pre>
<b>Task:</b>	Change the intercept treatment.
<b>Response:</b>	<pre>COMMAND AS ENTERED: CICP NOW 92 8 2PM 6215125 ANCT ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y</pre>
<b>Explanation:</b>	This example changes the intercept treatment to machine intercept on DN 621-5125.

**cicp (end)**

---

**Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.



**ckln****Function**

Use the ckln command to change the LEN on a multiline set. All DN appearances and feature data associated with the old LEN are automatically moved and associated with the new LEN. This command is valid for business sets and data units.

<b>ckln command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>ckln</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">           ↵            \$  <i>current_date</i>  <i>future_date</i> </div> <div> <i>old_len</i>    <i>new_len</i> </div> </div>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**ckln (continued)**

<b>ckln command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)  The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>new_len</i>	This variable specifies the LEN that replaces a LEN changed by a ckln command string.
<i>old_len</i>	This variable specifies the LEN that is to be modified by a ckln command string.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The ckln command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- For the *old\_len* variable replacement, there must be at least one DN appearance and the station must be idle or out of service (OOS).
- For the *new\_len* variable replacement value, the line card must be datafilled in Table LNINV and have a status of hardware assigned (HASU) or reserved.
- The new LEN must not be datafilled in either Table KSETINV or Table IVDINV.
- The card code numst be compatible with the LCC of the station being moved.
- The ckln command cannot be use dona business set that has the PIC option assigned to it.
- The CLASS options ACB, AR, COT, and SLU are incompatible with the CKLN command.
- The ckln command supports the following LCCs: DATA, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, M5009, M5112, M5209, M5212, M5312, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, and PSET.

**ckln (continued)****WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the ckln command.

## ckln (end)

Example of the ckln command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>ckln \$ 2 0 1 14 3 1 10 2 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>2 0 1 14</pre>	specifies the old len
<pre>3 1 10 2</pre>	specifies the new len
	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the LEN on a multiline set.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED:            CKLN NOW 92 8 2PM 2 0 1 14 3 1 10 2            ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT            &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> There is an established service on the line associated with LEN 2 0 1 14. This example changes the LEN to 3 1 10 2.</p>

## Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

## Function

Use the cln command to change the LEN associated with a single-line set. This command is valid for the following:

- individual (no-hunt) line
- a DNH pilot with members assigned
- an MLH or DLH pilot without members assigned
- DNH/MLH/DLH group member

cln command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
cln	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">           ↵            \$  <i>current_date</i>  <i>future_date</i> </div> <div> <i>old_len</i>    <i>new_len</i> </div> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**cln (continued)**

<b>cln command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)  The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>new_len</i>	This variable specifies the LEN that replaces a LEN changed by a CKLN order.
<i>old_len</i>	This variable specifies the LEN that is to be modified by a CKLN service order.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The cln command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The cln command will not work with certain group-type options (such as CPU, UCD, ACD) or with ESDN lines.
- The cln command will not work on a DNH pilot that has members assigned to that pilot.
- The cln command is incompatible with the following options and conditions:
  - CALLOG
  - CPU
  - SCL (with users assigned)
  - SDN
  - SLU
- The cln command is not applicable to data units.

**cln (continued)****WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the cln command.

## cln (end)

Example of the cln command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>cln \$ 120 1421 27 1 1030 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>12 0 14 21</pre>	specifies the replacement LEN
<pre>27 1 10 30</pre>	specifies the modified LEN
	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the LEN associated with a single-line set.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED:            CLN NOW 92 8 2PM 12 0 14 21 27 1 10 30            ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT            &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> There is an established service on the line associated with LEN 12 0 14 21. This example changes the LEN to 27 1 10 30.</p>

## Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.



**cltg****Function**

Use the `cltg` command to change the line treatment group (LTG) number to route a call through a different trunk group. This command is applicable for all plain ordinary telephone system (POTS) lines except ESDN lines.

<b>cltg command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>cltg</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">           ↵            \$  <i>current_date</i>  <i>future_date</i> </div> <div> <i>ltg</i>    <i>dn</i>    <i>single_or_ltg</i>    <i>dn_or_len</i> </div> </div>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**cltg (continued)**

<b>cltg command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>dn</i>	<p>This variable specifies the directory number (DN) associated with the service that is to be established, modified, or deleted. The valid entry value is seven or ten digits entered with no spaces or hyphens.</p>
<i>dn_or_len</i>	<p>This variable specifies the line's DN or LEN. For an MDN line or MLH/DLH hunt members, the system prompts for a LEN if a DN is specified. If the LEN is specified, no additional prompts are provided. This entry is required if s has been entered for the <i>single_or_ltg</i> variable.</p>
<i>future_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)</p>
<i>ltg</i>	<p>This variable specifies the LTG member. It is used to calculate the line attribute index when the DN and LCC are insufficient to find an appropriate index. The valid entry range is 0-255.</p>
<i>single_or_ltg</i>	<p>This variable specifies whether the LTG is for a single member of a hunt group or an entire hunt group. The valid entry values are either s (for single member) or a value in the range of 0-255 which specifies a valid LTG number.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The cltg command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The SINGLE\_OR\_LTG prompt appears with feature package NTXJ93AA01.
- To activate this command, the office parameter HNT\_SO\_SIMPLIFICATION must be set to "Y" in table OFCOPT.
- The enhanced cltg command, allowing for the addition of the SINGLE\_OR\_LTG and the DN\_OR\_LEN prompts, is found in feature package NTXJ93AA01.

**cltg (continued)****WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the cltg command.

---

## cltg (end)

---

### Example of the cltg command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
---------	---------------------------------

```
cltg $ 2 6210000 $ ↵  
where
```

2	specifies the LTG number
6210000	specifies the DN

---

**Task:** Change the LTG number to route a call through a different trunk group.

**Response:** COMMAND AS ENTERED:  
CLTG NOW 92 8 2PM 2 6210000 \$  
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  
>y

**Explanation:** This example changes the LTG of an entire DNH group to LTG 2.

## Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

**dbnn****Function**

Use the dbnn command to delete the bridged night number (BNN) option from a DNH/DLH/MLH group member that is not in a BNN hunt group. This command applies to hunt group members.

dbnn command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
dbnn	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">           ↵            \$  <i>current_date</i>  <i>future_date</i> </div> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-left: 5px;"> <i>bnn</i> </div> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>bnn</i>	<p>This variable specifies the alternate DN that is to be assigned to a hunt line for night service. The valid entry value is seven digits.</p>
-continued-	

## dbnn (continued)

<b>dbnn command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>future_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)</p>
<b>End</b>	

### Qualifications

The dbnn command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- Enter separate dbnn commands is required for each bridged night number to be deleted. With several dbnn commands derived from a single service order, a common SO number can be used if an optional alphabetic suffix is added to SO number to distinguish between individual dbnn command inputs. Without the suffix, each new entry overwrites the previous one.
- Deleting a BNN does not affect the LEN or DN of the daytime service with which it is associated.
- Use the del command to delete members of BNN hunt groups. Use the out command to delete the pilot of BNN hunt groups.



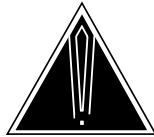
#### **WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

**dbnn (continued)**

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the dbnn command.

Example of the dbnn command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dbnn \$ 6213412 ↵ where	
6213412	specifies the BNN
<b>Task:</b>	Delete a BNN.
<b>Response:</b>	COMMAND AS ENTERED: DBNN NOW 92 8 2PM 6213412 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >y
<b>Explanation:</b>	This example deletes the BNN 621-3412 associated with a hunt group member.

**dbnn (end)**

---

**Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.



**dea****Function**

Use the dea command to delete an authorization code from Table AUTHCDE. Authorization codes are used by station users to provide cost control, to control the access to certain networks, and to raise or lower a call's network class of service (NCOS).

<b>dea command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>dea</b>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">           ↵            \$  <i>current_date</i>  <i>future_date</i> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; padding-left: 10px;"> <i>authpart</i>    <i>authcode</i> </div> </div>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>authcode</i>	<p>This variable specifies the authorization code for the customer group. This authorization code must contain the same number of digits as defined in the length field of Table AUTHPART. The valid entry range is 2-12 digits.</p>
-continued-	

**dea (continued)**

<b>dea command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>authpart</i>	This variable specifies the authorization partition name assigned to the customer group. This name can be found in the partnm field of Table AUTHPART. This parameter only is required if the OWNER_ID owns more than one authcode partition name. The valid entry range is 1-16 alphanumeric characters.
<i>current_date</i>	This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)  The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The dea command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The authorization partition name only is required when OWNER\_ID owns more than one authorization code partition name. Otherwise, only the authorization code is required.

**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**dea (continued)****CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the dea command.

Example of the dea command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>dea \$ custa 33333 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>custa 33333</pre>	<pre>specifies the authorization partition name specifies the authorization code</pre>
<b>Task:</b>	Delete an authorization code.
<b>Response:</b>	<pre>COMMAND AS ENTERED: DEA NOW 92 8 2PM CUSTA 33333 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y</pre>
<b>Explanation:</b>	This example deletes authorization code 33333 from Table AUTHCDE.

**dea (end)**

---

**Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

**del****Function**

Use the del command to delete members of a DNH/DLH/MLH/BNN group (but not the pilot), take the DN of a DNH/BNN member out of service, take a single-line LEN of a DLH/MLH member out of service, remove the key assignment of a multi-line DLH/MLH member, and remove a LEN from service if the member is on key 1. The del command deletes members from a CPU group but only removes the COU option; the DNs remain in service.

<b>del command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>del</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> ↵ \$ current_date future_date </div> <i>groupstype mem_len...</i> </div>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**del (continued)**

<b>del command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>future_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)</p>
<i>grouptype</i>	<p>This variable specifies the type of hunt group to be established, modified, or deleted. For business set hunt group member, the key must also be specified. The valid entry values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ bnn (bridged night number)</li> <li>▪ cpu (call pickup group)</li> <li>▪ dlh (distributed line hunt)</li> <li>▪ dnh (directory number hunt)</li> <li>▪ mlh (multi-line hunt)</li> <li>▪ prh (preferential hunt)</li> </ul>
<i>mem_len...</i>	<p>This variable specifies the LEN of the DLH or MLH group member or members.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The del command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- If the LENs removed are not the last in the hunt group, the DMS automatically relinks the LENs remaining in the group.
- When a LEN is being removed, any BNN associated with it automatically is removed unless it is a member of a BNN hunt group.
- No intercept treatment is requested when a member of an MLH/DNH group is removed.
- A maximum of 20 hunt group members can be specified in a single del command.
- The del command can be used to delete any DNH group member except the pilot.

**del (continued)**

- The out command is used to remove the pilot line after all the other hunt group members have been deleted.
- When a message rate or measured time group (for example, 1MR, PBM) is deleted, the DMS generates an output of the register contents for billing purposes.

**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the del command.

## del (end)

Example of the del command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>del \$ mlh 16 1 13 11 16 1 13 10 \$ ↵</pre> <p><i>where</i></p>	<p>mlh specifies the group type            16 1 13 11 specifies the first of two LENSs to be deleted from the MLH group member            16 1 13 10 specifies the second of two LENSs to be deleted from the MLH group member</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Delete members from a specified MLH group member.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED:            DEL NOW 92 8 2PM MLH 1 1 13 11 16 1 13 10 \$            ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT            &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The existing multiline hunt group has several members. In this example, 13 11 and are deleted from the hunt group. (The procedure to delete lines from an existing DLH group is identical except the hunt type DLH is entered instead of MLH.)</p>

## Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.



**delcf****Function**

Use the delcf command to delete a casual feature. This command only applies to standard for international switches and is not found on MDC or POTS switches.

<b>delcf command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>delcf</b>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">           ↵            \$  <i>current_date</i>  <i>future_date</i> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <i>dn_or_len</i>    <i>options(s)</i> </div> </div>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**delcf (continued)**

<b>delcf command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)  The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.
<i>dn_or_len</i>	This variable specifies the line's DN or LEN. For an MDN line or MLH/DLH hunt members, the system prompts for a LEN if a DN is specified. If the LEN is specified, no additional prompting is provided.
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>option(s)</i>	This variable specifies the option or options associated with a service to be established, modified, or deleted.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The delcf command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- This command only applies to standard for international switches and is not found on MDC or POTS switches.
- The International Do Not Disturb (IDND) option only can be queried by service orders.
- IDND is available to all subscribers.
- Subscribers can activate and deactivate IDND but only administration personnel can remove IDND from a line.

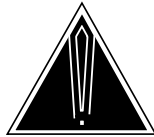
**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

**delcf (continued)**

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the delcf command.

Example of the delcf command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
delcf \$ 2221000 idnd ↵ where	
2221000 idnd	specifies the DN specifies the option
<b>Task:</b>	Remove an option from a specified line.
<b>Response:</b>	COMMAND AS ENTERED: DELCF NOW 92 8 2PM 2221000 idnd ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >y
<b>Explanation:</b>	This example removes the IDND from a line associated with DN 2221000.

**delcf (end)**

---

**Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

## Function

Use the deo command to delete options from single-line and multi-line telephone sets, and hunt group lines. This command applies to individual lines, the DNH/MLH/DLH group member, the pilot of a DNH hunt group, business set, and data unit.

deo command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
deo	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">           ↵            \$  <i>current_date</i>  <i>future_date</i> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <i>dn_or_len</i>    <i>option(s)</i>    \$         </div> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	


**deo (continued)**

<b>deo command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)  The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.
<i>dn_or_len</i>	This variable specifies the line's DN or LEN. For an MDN line or MLH/DLH hunt members, the system prompts for a LEN if a DN is specified. If the LEN is specified, no additional prompting is provided.
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>option(s)</i>	This variable specifies the option or options associated with a service to be established, modified, or deleted.
<b>End</b>	

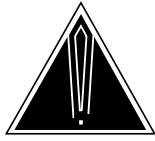
**Qualifications**

The deo command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- When the deo command is used to delete the EXT option from a business set, all the ADDONs associated with that LEN are deleted.
- A maximum of 128 options can be specified in any deo command string.

	<p><b>WARNING</b>  <b>Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.</b></p> <p>If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**deo (continued)****CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the deo command.

Example of the deo command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>deo \$ 6215124 dgt ndc spb \$ ↵</pre> <p>where</p> <p>6215124 specifies the DN  dgt specifies the first of three options  ndc specifies the second of three options  spb specifies the third of three options</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Delete options from a specified line.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> <pre>COMMAND AS ENTERED: DEO NOW 92 8 2PM 6215124 DGT NDC SPB \$ ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y</pre> </p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> In this example, the existing individual line, which is flat rate service, is associated with DN 621-5124 and has options DGT, NDC, ELN, TES, and SPB. The options to be deleted are DGT, NDC, and SPB.</p>

**deo (end)**

---

**Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.



**Function**

Use the dsp command to display information related to the NCOS, customer group, subgroup, ring option, or LCC of DNs on single-line and multiline telephone sets. This command applies business sets and offices with IBN authorization codes, lines, trunks, and VFGs. The available parameters and prompts are similar to those for the chg command.

<b>dsp command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>dsp</b>	auth <i>auth_part</i> <i>auth_code</i> [ncos to <i>to_auth</i> ] clli <i>clli</i> <i>trunk_info</i> contlen [ <i>current_len</i> <i>cur_len_grpnum</i> ] line <i>dn_or_len</i> <i>opt_key</i> <i>line_info</i> vfg <i>virt_grp</i> [ <i>ibnvi</i> <i>incom_info</i> <i>ibnvo</i> <i>outgo_info</i> ]
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
auth	This parameter identifies the authorization code as the aspect of the line to be changed.
<i>auth_code</i>	This variable specifies the authorization code for the customer group. This authorization code must contain the same number of digits as defined in the length field of Table AUTHPART. The valid entry range is 2-12 digits.
<i>authpart</i>	This variable specifies the authorization partition name assigned to the customer group. This name can be found in the field named partnm in Table AUTHPART. This prompt appears only if there is more than one authorization code partition. The valid entry range is 1-16 alphanumeric characters.
clli	This parameter identifies the common language location identified as the aspect of the line to be changed.
<i>clli</i>	This variable specifies the common language location identifier (CLLI). The valid entry range is 1-8 alphanumeric characters.
contlen	This parameter identifies the controller LEN for SCU option as the aspect of the line to be changed.
-continued-	

**dsp (continued)**

<b>dsp command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_len</i>	This variable specifies the controller of the SCU group. The valid entry value is a LEN or LTID. This value is entered only when the Group Number Feature Control (GNFC) feature is set to a value of off.
<i>cur_len_grpnum</i>	This variable specifies the controller of the SCU group. The valid entry value is a LEN or group number. The valid entry range for the group number is 1-32768. This value is entered only when the Group Number Feature Control (GNFC) feature is set to a value of on.
<i>dn_or_len</i>	This variable specifies the line's DN or LEN. For an MDN line or MLH/DLH hunt members, the system prompts for a LEN if a DN is specified. If the LEN is specified, no additional prompting is provided.
<i>ibnvi</i>	This parameter indicates the type and direction of the virtual facility group. The <i>ibnvi</i> entry specifies an incoming direction.
<i>ibnvo</i>	This parameter indicates the type and direction of the virtual facility group. The <i>ibnvo</i> entry specifies an outgoing direction.
<i>incom_info</i>	This variable specifies the type of display information for an incoming VFG. This command allows you to display <i>ncos</i> , <i>cust</i> , or <i>subgrp</i> information, or all three categories, for an incoming VFG. This entry is required only if the <i>ibnvi</i> value is entered for the <i>type_direction</i> variable replacement value. The valid entry values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ all (display all information)</li> <li>▪ cust (customer group)</li> <li>▪ ncos (network class of service)</li> <li>▪ subgrp (subgroup number)</li> </ul>
<i>line</i>	This parameter identifies the station or DN as the aspect of the line to be changed.
-continued-	

**dsp (continued)**

<b>dsp command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>line_info</i>	This variable specifies the line information to be changed or displayed. The valid entry values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ atrc (alternate terminating restriction code)</li> <li>▪ cust (customer group)</li> <li>▪ lcc (line class code)</li> <li>▪ ncos (network class of service)</li> <li>▪ ring (ring option)</li> <li>▪ subgrp (subgroup option)</li> <li>▪ trc (terminating restriction code)</li> <li>▪ zone (OUTWATS zone ID number)</li> </ul>
<i>ncos</i>	This parameter displays the NCOS.
<i>opt_key</i>	This variable specifies the option key.
<i>outgo_info</i>	This variable specifies a change to the line screening code (LSC), alternate line screening code (ALSC), or customer group (CUST) information for an outgoing VFG. This entry is required only if the <i>ibnvo</i> value is entered for the <i>type_direction</i> variable replacement value. The valid entry values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ all (display all information)</li> <li>▪ alscl (alternate line screening code)</li> <li>▪ cust (customer group)</li> <li>▪ lsc (line screening code)</li> </ul>
<i>to</i>	This parameter displays the authorization code. This entry is followed by a <i>to_auth</i> variable replacement value that specifies the upper range of authcodes to be displayed.
<i>to_auth</i>	This variable specifies a new authorization code to be entered. The valid entry range is 2-12 digits. This entry is required only when the <i>to</i> value is entered at the <i>ncos_or_to</i> prompt.
-continued-	

**dsp (continued)**

<b>dsp command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>trk_info</i>	This variable specifies the trunk information to be changed or displayed. The valid entry values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>alsc</i> (alternate line screening code)</li> <li>▪ <i>cust</i> (customer group)</li> <li>▪ <i>lsc</i> (line screening code)</li> <li>▪ <i>ncos</i> (network class of service)</li> <li>▪ <i>subgrp</i> (subgroup number)</li> </ul>
<i>vfg</i>	This parameter identifies the virtual facility group 0 as the aspect of the line to be changed.
<i>virtgrp</i>	This variable specifies the VFG name. The valid entry range is 1-6 alphanumeric characters.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The dsp command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

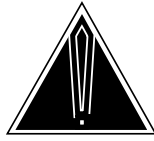
- The authorization partition name only is required when OWNER\_ID owns more than one authorization code partition name. Otherwise, only the authorization code is required.

**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**dsp (continued)****CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the dsp command.

Examples of the dsp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>dsp \$ auth cfrapart 23 ncos ↵ where</pre>	<pre>cfrapart specifies the authorization partition 23       specifies the authorization code ncos     specifies the NCOS</pre> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display information related to VFGs.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED: DEO NOW 92 8 2PM AUTH CFRAPART 23 NCOS ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays virtual facility group (VFG) information.</p>
-continued-	

**dsp (continued)**

Examples of the dsp command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>dsp \$ clli comkodak ncoss</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>comkidakncoss specifies the CLLI name</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Display information related to CLLIs.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED:            DSP NOW 92 8 2PM CLLI COMKODAK NCOS            ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT            &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the CLLI information of a line.</p>
<p><b>dsp \$ contlen 0 0 10 3</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>0 0 10 3 specifies the current LEN</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Display information related to the LEN of a line.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED:            DSP NOW 92 8 2PM CONTLEN 0 0 10 3            ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT            &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the LEN of a line. The host LEN must have the SCL option. (When using prompt entry mode, prompts may differ if the Group Number Feature Control (GNFC) is set to a value of on.)</p>
-continued-	

**dsp (end)**

<b>Examples of the dsp command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<p><b>dsp \$ line 6210000 1 zone</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>6210000  1  zone</p>	<p>specifies the DN  specifies the option key  specifies the type of display information for a line</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display information related to multiline sets.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED:  DSP NOW 92 8 2PM line 6210000 1 zone  ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays line information for a multiline set.</p>
<p><b>dsp vfg nilvfg ibnvi cust</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>nilvfg  ibnvi  cust</p>	<p>specifies the VFG group  specifies type and direction of the vfg  specifies the type of display information for an incoming VFG</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display information related to multiline sets.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED:  DSP NOW 92 8 2PM line 6210000 1 zone  ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays line information for a multiline set.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.





**echo****Function**

Use the echo command to route valid service order data to an output terminal connected to the DMS. Valid service order data can be routed to a VDU or printer, not a tape or disk drive, connected to the DMS and must be assigned in table TERMDEV.

To activate the echo feature, perform login at a valid service order input device. Next, access the SO directory and enter the echo command followed by the output terminal name. Service orders then are entered normally. A summary of each service order entered appears on the specified terminal only after all the required parameters have been entered, and the DMS has determined that the service order entered is valid.

Echoing remains in effect until you enter the SO directory stopecho command.

<b>echo command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>echo</b>	<div style="display: inline-block; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">           ↵            \$            current_date         </div> <i>device_name so_lines</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
-continued-	

## echo (continued)

<b>echo command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>device_name</i>	This variable specifies a valid device name.
<i>dn_or_len</i>	This variable specifies the line's DN or LEN. For an MDN line or MLH/DLH hunt members, the system prompts for a LEN if a DN is specified. If the LEN is specified, no additional prompting is provided.
<i>so_lines</i>	This variable specifies service orders. After entering the device name, enter service orders normally.
<b>End</b>	

### Qualifications

The echo command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The echo feature is available only in offices equipped with BCS12 and up software and NT feature package NTX901AA.
- The SO\_ECHO parameter in Table OFCOPT must be on for the echo feature to be activated.

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**echo (continued)**

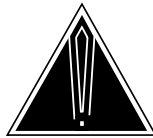
---

**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the echo command.

## echo (end)

Example of the echo command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>echo prt1 \$ 3625000 ibn mdc430 0 1 919 nillata 0 0 1 10 20 dgt 3wc rag prk \$ ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>prt1 specifies a valid device name            \$ 3625000 ibn mdc430            0 1 919 nillata 0 0 1            10 20 dgt 3wc rag prk \$ specifies the service order to be echoed</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Activate the service order echo feature.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED:            ECHO NOW 92 8 2PM PRT1 \$ 3625000 IBN MDC430 0 1            919 NILLATA 0 0 1 10 20 DGT 3WC RAG PRK \$            ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT            &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command activates the service order echo feature. (Use the SO directory stopecho command to cancel the echo feature.)</p>

## Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

**Function**

Use the est command to establish unassigned single-line and multiline telephone set DNs as DNH/DLH/MLH/BNN pilots with or without members, and to establish call pickup (CPU) groups on assigned single-line and/or multiline telephone sets.

est command parameters and variables							
Command	Parameters and variables						
<b>est</b>	↵ \$ current_date future_date	<i>grouptype</i>	<i>pilot_dn</i>	<i>lcc</i>	<i>lataname</i>	<i>ltg</i>	(1) (2) (3) (4)
<b>est</b> (continued)	(1) (2) (3) (4)	<i>pilot_len</i>	<i>dn_len</i>	<i>option(s)</i>	<i>length</i>	<i>loddn</i>	<i>groupsize</i>  (end)
Parameters and variables	Description						
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>						
-continued-							

**est (continued)**

<b>est command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>dn_or_len</i>	<p>This variable specifies the line's DN or LEN. For an MDN line or MLH/DLH hunt members, the system prompts for a LEN if a DN is specified. If the LEN is specified, no additional prompting is provided.</p>
<i>future_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)</p>
<i>groupsize</i>	<p>This variable specifies the hunt group size; the expected maximum size of the hunt group. The valid entry range is 0-1024.</p>
-continued-	

**est (continued)**

<b>est command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>group<sub>type</sub></i>	This variable specifies the type of hunt group to be established, modified, or deleted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ bnn (bridged night number)</li> <li>▪ cpu (call pickup group)</li> <li>▪ dlh (distributed line hunt)</li> <li>▪ dnh (directory number hunt)</li> <li>▪ mlh (multiline hunt)</li> <li>▪ prh (preferential hunt)</li> </ul>
<i>lataname</i>	This variable specifies the calling local access and transport area (LATA) name associated with the originator of the call. The valid entry value is alphanumeric.
<i>lcc</i>	This variable specifies the line class code of the service to be established, modified, or deleted.
<i>length</i>	This variable specifies the length of a long speed-calling list. The valid entry values are L30, L50, or L70.
<i>loddn</i>	This variable specifies DN to which calls are to be routed when all hunt group members are busy. The valid entry value is seven digits.
<i>ltg</i>	This variable specifies the line treatment group member; it is used to calculate the line attribute index when the DN and LCC are insufficient to find an appropriate index. The valid entry range is 0-255.
<i>option(s)</i>	This variable specifies the option or options associated with a service to be established, modified, or deleted. A maximum of 20 options can be specified in a single est command string.
<i>pilot<sub>dn</sub></i>	This variable specifies the DN of a DNH/PRH group pilot or the DN associated with a DLH/MLH group. The valid entry value is seven digits.
<i>pilot<sub>len</sub></i>	This variable specifies the LEN of a hunt group pilot.
<b>End</b>	

## est (continued)

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### Qualifications

The est command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- When the hunt group is established, all its members must have the same attributes. To add lines with different attributes, either the add command or ado command must be used.
- With the CIR option assigned, the DNs are linked and hunted in the order in which they are entered. If the last tried member is busy, hunting cycles back to the pilot.
- If the CIR option is not specified, sequential hunt is used as a default.
- The group size specified must be large enough to accommodate the group's expected membership.
- A maximum of 20 hunt group members can be specified in a single est command. Use the add command to add additional members to the hunt group.
- Hunt group options, such as CIR, LOD, LOR, OFR, and OFS, must be specified when the group is established, or added to the pilot. An option added to the pilot applies to all lines in the group.
- A DNH group with different options on the lines can also be created by first establishing the lines and then adding options individually to lines.
- Options and features that can be added during an est command fall into two categories: group options and line options.
- Group options (such as options CIR and TBO) are typically found in Table HUNTGRP. The SO directory commands est and ado add group options to the hunt group's pilot. These options apply to each member of the hunt group, even those who are added to the group later using the add command.
- Line options (such as SPB, COT, and AUL) are typically found in tables ending in -LINE or -FEAT, such as IBNLINES, KSETLINE, KSETFEAT, and so on. The SO directory commands est, add, and ado add these options to individual members of the hunt group. If a line option is added to the hunt group pilot, that option applies only to the pilot and not to any other members of the hunt group.
- Since line options do not apply to the hunt group as a whole, they are not automatically applied to new members of the group added using the add command. To add a line option to a new member, the option must be specified in the add command or in a separate ado command.

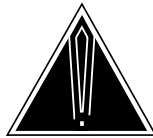


**est (continued)****WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the est command.

**est (end)**

Example of the est command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>est \$ dnh 6215000 1fr lata1 \$ 12 1 15 10 6215001 12 1 15 11 6215002 12 1 15 12 6215003 12 1 15 13 6215004 12 1 15 14 6215005 12 1 15 15 \$ cir l50 6216111 \$ 6 ↵</pre> <p>where</p> <p>dnh specifies the hunt group          6215000 specifies the DN of the DNH group pilot          1fr specifies the LCC          lata1 specifies the LATA name          12 1 15 10 specifies the LEN of the hunt group pilot          6215001 12 1 15 11 specifies a line in the DNH group          6215002 12 1 15 12 specifies a line in the DNH group          6215003 12 1 15 13 specifies a line in the DNH group          6215004 12 1 15 14 specifies a line in the DNH group          6215005 12 1 15 15 specifies a line in the DNH group          cir specifies an option          l50 specifies the length of a long speed-calling list          6215000 specifies the DN to which calls are routed          6 specifies the group size</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Establish a DNH group.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> <pre>COMMAND AS ENTERED: EST NOW 92 8 2PM DNH 6215000 1FR LATA1 \$ 12 1 15 10 6215001 12 1 15 11 6215002 12 1 15 12 6215003 12 1 15 13 6215004 12 1 15 14 6215005 12 1 15 15 \$ CIR L50 6216111 \$ 6 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y</pre> </p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example establishes a DNH group consisting the pilot DN (621-5000 - LEN 12 1 15 10), and lines 621-5001 (LEN 12 1 15 11), 621-5002 (LEN 12 1 15 12), 621-5003 (LEN 12 1 15 13), 621-5004 (LEN 12 1 15 14), and 621-5005 (LEN 12 1 15 15). The options to be assigned to the hunt group are Circular Hunt (CIR) and Line Hunt Overflow (LOD) to DN 621-6111.</p>

**Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the SERVORD directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> <i>command_nam</i> [ <i>definition only</i> full <i>fieldname</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
<i>definition only</i>	Omitting this entry produces a short summary definition of the specified command.
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid SO directory command name. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.
<i>fieldname</i>	This variable specifies the name of a field that is valid for the specified command. The system produces syntax documentation for the field only.
full	This parameter produces a short summary definition of the specified command as well as syntax documentation.

**Qualification**

Do not attempt to use the help command when in the middle of a service order or command sequence.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the help command.

**help (continued)**

Examples of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>help</b> ↵</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> HELP IS AVAILABLE FOR THE COMMANDS:ABNN, ADA, ADD, ADDPH, ADO, BULK, CDN, CHAPH, CHDN, CHF,CHG, CHL, CICP, CISG, CKLN, CLN, CLTG, DBNN, DEA, DEL,DELCF, DELPH, DEO, DSP, EST, HELP, NEW, NEWACD, NEWDN,OUT, OUTDN, PLP, RES, RESGRP, SADO, SDEO, SDNA, SETPH,SLT, SUS, SUSGRP, SWAP, SWLTTYPE HELP CMDNAME FULL FOR SYNTAXTYPE HELP CMDNAME fieldname FOR SYNTAX OF A FIELD</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>
<p><b>help susgrp</b> ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>susgrp</p>	<p>specifies a valid SO directory command</p> <p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> SUSGRP: SUSPEND SERVICE OF A GROUP OF LINESTHE TYPE OF GROUPINGS ARE: NCOS:CUSTOMER GROUP AND NETWORK CLASS OF SERVICE</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>
-continued-	

**help (continued)**

<b>Examples of the help command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>help susgrp full</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>susgrp specifies a valid SO directory command</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> SUSGRP: SUSPEND SERVICE OF A GROUP OF LINES  THE TYPE OF GROUPINGS ARE:  NCOS:CUSTOMER GROUP AND NETWORK CLASS OF  SERVICE  FOR COMMAND SUSGRP ENTER:  SONUMBER NEW_SO_DUE  GROUPDATA  GROUPTYPE {NCOS}:  {NCOS} MULTIPLE WITH  CUSTGRP CUSTOMER_GROUP  NCOS {0 TO 255}</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>
<b>help susgrp groupdata</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>susgrp specifies a valid SO directory command  groupdata specifies a valid field name</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> GROUPDATA  GROUPTYPE {NCOS} :  {NCOS} MULTIPLE WITH  CUSTGRP CUSTOMER_GROUP  NCOS {0 TO 255}</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

## help (end)

---

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**italk****Function**

Use the italk command. to specify the BCS release number that determines the syntax of SERVORD (SO) directory commands.

italk command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>italk</b>	<i>current setting</i> <i>bcs_number</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>current setting</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the current BCS number setting. (If the italk command never has been issued, the system defaults to the current BCS setting of the switch.)
<i>bcs_number</i>	This variable specifies BCS release number. The valid entry value is a two-digit BCS number from BCS30 to the current BCS release number.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the italk command.

Example of the italk command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>italk 35</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
35	specifies the BCS number
<b>Task:</b>	Set the BCS release number.
<b>Response:</b>	Not currently available
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command sets the BCS release number to 35. This command affects all subsequent SO directory command syntax until the BCS number is changed.

## italk (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the italk command.

Responses for the italk command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID BCS NUMBER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The BCS number you entered was not a valid BCS release.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter this command using a valid BCS number.</p>
TOO MANY PARAMETERS	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered more than one parameter.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter only one valid BCS number.</p>



**new****Function**

Use the new command to establish service for unassigned single-line and multiline telephone sets. Pilots and members of DNH/DLH/MLH/BNN groups cannot be established with this command except single-line set DNH pilots and members. This command applies to individual (nonhunt) lines and party lines as well as business set and data unit service.

new command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>new</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> ↵ \$ current_date future_date </div> <div> dn lcc lataname ltg len_or_ltid option(s) \$ </div> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**new (continued)**

<b>new command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)  The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.
<i>dn</i>	This variable specifies the directory number associated with the service that is to be established, modified, or deleted. The valid entry value is seven or ten digits entered with no spaces or hyphens.
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>lataname</i>	This variable specifies the calling local access and transport area (LATA) name associated with the originator of the call. The valid entry value is alphanumeric.
<i>lcc</i>	This variable specifies the line class code of the service to be established, modified, or deleted.
<i>len_or_ltid</i>	This variable specifies the LEN or logical terminal identifier of the DN to be changed.
<i>ltg</i>	This variable specifies the line treatment group member; it is used to calculate the line attribute index when the DN and LCC are insufficient to find an appropriate index. The valid entry range is 0-255.
<i>option(s)</i>	This variable specifies the option or options associated with a service to be established, modified, or deleted.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The new command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

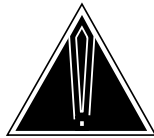
- A maximum of 20 options can be specified in any single new command.
- The line must not be suspended (SUS), denied termination (DTM), denied origination (DOR), or plugged-up (PLP) at the time the new command is issued.

**new (continued)****WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the new command.

**new (end)**

Example of the new command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>new \$ 6211011 1fr lata1 0 0 0 1 4 dgt \$ ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>6211011 1fr lata1 0 0 0 1 4 dgt</pre>	<pre>specifies the DN associated with the service specifies the LCC specifies the LATA name specifies the LEN specifies the option</pre>
	<p><b>Task:</b> Establish service for an unassigned single-line telephone set.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED:  NEW NOW 92 8 2PM 6211011 1FR LATA1 0 0 0 1 4 DGT  \$  ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example establishes a service on a single-party line associated with DN 621-1011, LCC 1FR, and LEN 0 0 1 4. (No LTG entry was required.) A DGT option is assigned.</p>

**Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

**newacd****Function**

Use the newacd command to allow the operating company to establish a new automatic call distribution (ACD) supervisor or agent set. This command also is used to add feature grouping for DNs and templates for ACD lines.

<b>newacd command parameters and variables</b>																	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>																
<b>newacd</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">↵ \$ current_date future_date</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">dn    acdsettype    lcc    group    subgrp    ncos</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">(1) (2) (3) (4)</td> </tr> </table>	↵ \$ current_date future_date	dn    acdsettype    lcc    group    subgrp    ncos	(1) (2) (3) (4)													
↵ \$ current_date future_date	dn    acdsettype    lcc    group    subgrp    ncos	(1) (2) (3) (4)															
<b>newacd</b> (continued)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">(1)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">snpa    dataname    ltg    len_or_ltid    acdgrp    incallskey</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">(2)</td> <td></td> <td style="padding: 2px;">(2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">(3)</td> <td></td> <td style="padding: 2px;">(3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">(4)</td> <td></td> <td style="padding: 2px;">(4)</td> </tr> </table>	(1)	snpa    dataname    ltg    len_or_ltid    acdgrp    incallskey	(1)	(2)		(2)	(3)		(3)	(4)		(4)				
(1)	snpa    dataname    ltg    len_or_ltid    acdgrp    incallskey	(1)															
(2)		(2)															
(3)		(3)															
(4)		(4)															
<b>newacd</b> (continued)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">(1)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[ forcing_n</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">idnum    template(s)    optkey</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">(2)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[ forcing_y    pos_id ]</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">(3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">(4)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="padding: 2px;">(end)</td> </tr> </table>	(1)	[ forcing_n	idnum    template(s)    optkey		(2)	[ forcing_y    pos_id ]			(3)				(4)			(end)
(1)	[ forcing_n	idnum    template(s)    optkey															
(2)	[ forcing_y    pos_id ]																
(3)																	
(4)			(end)														
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>																
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>																
-continued-																	

**newacd (continued)**

<b>newacd command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>acdgroup</i>	<p>This variable specifies the name of the automatic call distribution group to which this station belongs. The valid entry range is 1-16 characters.</p>
<i>acdsettype</i>	<p>This variable specifies the type of ACD business set. The valid entry values are either agent or supervisor.</p>
<i>acdsgrp</i>	<p>This variable specifies the number of the ACD group to which this station belongs. This number must already be datafilled in Table ACDSGRP. The valid entry range is 1-255.</p>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>dn</i>	<p>This variable specifies the directory number associated with the service that is to be established, modified, or deleted. The valid entry value is seven digits entered without spaces or hyphens.</p>
<i>dn_or_len</i>	<p>This variable specifies the line's DN or LEN. For an MDN line or MLH/DLH hunt members, the system prompts for a LEN if a DN is specified. If the LEN is specified, no additional prompting is provided.</p>
-continued-	

**newacd (continued)**


<b>newacd command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>forcing_n</i>	This variable specifies that call forcing is not desired. The valid entry value is the n character.
<i>forcing_y</i>	This variable specifies that call forcing is desired. The valid entry value is the y character.
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>group</i>	This variable specifies the customer group for this ACD group. The valid entry value is alphanumeric.
<i>incallskey</i>	This variable specifies whether or not there will be an INCALLS key on the supervisor's set. This field appears only when using NEWACD for a supervisor set. The valid entry values are either Y or N.
<i>idnum</i>	This variable specifies whether or not there will be an ID number for a supervisor set. This field appears only when using NEWACD for a supervisor set. If Y, the system prompts for the POSID field. The valid entry values are either Y or N.
<i>lataname</i>	This variable specifies the calling local access and transport area (LATA) name associated with the originator of the call. The valid entry value is alphanumeric.
<i>lcc</i>	This variable specifies the line class code (LCC) of the service to be established, modified, or deleted.
<i>len_or_ltid</i>	This variable specifies the LEN or logical terminal identifier of the DN to be changed.
<i>ltg</i>	This variable specifies the line treatment group member. This entry is used to calculate the line attribute index when the DN and LCC are insufficient to find an appropriate index. The valid entry range is 0-255.
<i>ncos</i>	This variable specifies the network class of service (NCOS) for IBN lines, trunks, or attendant consoles. This entry defines a set of capabilities or restrictions that allows or denies calls. The valid entry range is 0-255.
<i>pos_id</i>	This variable specifies the ACD agent's position ID number. A POSID is used for interactions with other ACD features. The valid entry value is a four-digit number in the range from 0001-9999.
-continued-	

**newacd (continued)**

<b>newacd command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>template</i>	This variable specifies the feature key template to assign the business set's feature keys. The valid entry value is any feature key template name defined in T able KSETKEYS.
<i>optkey</i>	This variable specifies the key on business set or data unit to which an option is assigned. The valid entry range is 1-69 for business sets. The valid entry value is either 1, 2, 3, 4, or 7 for data units.
<i>snpa</i>	This variable specifies the serving numbering plan area code for the station. The valid entry value is three digits.
<i>subgrp</i>	This variable specifies the subgroup number of a customer group to which a station or DN belongs. The valid entry range is 0-7.
End	


**Qualifications**

The newacd command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:



**WARNING**  
**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**  
 If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.



**CAUTION**  
**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**  
 If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.



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**newacd (continued)**

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- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the newacd command.

## newacd (end)

Example of the newacd command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>newacd \$ 7224111 supervisor m5009 comkodak 0 \$ 613 nillata 0 0 0 1 9 acdgrp1 1 y y y 0001 n super supaddon \$ \$ ↵</pre> <p>where</p>	<p>7224111 specifies the DN  supervisor specifies the ACD business type set  m5009 specifies the LCC  comkodak specifies the customer group  0 specifies the customer subgroup  613 specifies the SNPA  nillata specifies the LATA name  0 specifies the LTG  0 0 1 9 specifies the LEN  acdgrp1 specifies the ACD group  1 specifies the ACD group number  y specifies that there will be an INCALLS key on this supervisor's set  y specifies that call forcing will be in effect  y specifies that there will be an ID number for this supervisor set  0001 specifies the ACD agent's position ID number  n specifies the ID number  super specifies the feature key template  supaddon specifies the feature key template</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Establish a new ACD supervisor set.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> <pre>COMMAND AS ENTERED: NEWACD NOW 92 8 2PM 7224111 SUPERVISOR M5009 COMKODAK 0 \$ 613 NILLATA 0 0 0 1 9 ACDGRP1 1 Y Y Y 0001 N SUPER SUPADDON \$ \$ ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y</pre> </p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example establishes a new ACD supervisor set.</p>

## Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

**newdn****Function**

Use the newdn command to assign DN's associated with an office route but not line equipment. This command applies to DN's associated with an office route and the RCF option.

When this command is used, the following criteria must be met:

- Assignment must be in blocks of consecutive DN's.
- All DN's within the block must be unassigned.
- The block of DN's must not cross the thousand-group boundary.
- The DN's must stay in the same SNPA.

The newdn command also is used to assign Remote Call Forwarding (RCF) to a DN. Prompts appearing during the assignment of RCF depend on BCS level. The cdn command is used to change the RCF data assigned to a DN.

newdn command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
newdn	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> ↵ \$ current_date future_date </div> <span>snpa block_of_dns from_dn to_dn dntype route rteidx</span> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
-continued-	

**newdn (continued)**

<b>newdn command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>block_of_dns</i>	<p>This variable specifies the assignment of a block of DNs or for the assignment of the Remote Call Forwarding (RCF) option. The valid entry values are either yes (for a block of DNs) or no (for a single DN and RCF).</p>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>dn_or_len</i>	<p>This variable specifies the line's DN or LEN. For an MDN line or MLH/DLH hunt members, the system prompts for a LEN if a DN is specified. If the LEN is specified, no additional prompting is provided.</p>
<i>dntype</i>	<p>This variable specifies the assignment of a block of DNs or the Remote Call Forwarding feature. This entry is the selector for the type of DN.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ rte (route)</li> <li>▪ rcf (remote call forwarding)</li> <li>▪ ldn (line DN)</li> <li>▪ rcfca (remote call forwarding equal access)</li> </ul>
<i>from_dn</i>	<p>This variable specifies the block assignment of DNs. This entry is the starting DN. The valid entry value is seven digits.</p>
-continued-	

**newdn (continued)**

<b>newdn command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>option(s)</i>	This variable specifies the option or options associated with a service to be established, modified, or deleted.
<i>route</i>	This variable specifies the block assignment of DN. The valid entry value is ofrt (office route).
<i>rteidx</i>	This variable specifies the route reference index. The valid entry range is 0-123.
<i>snpa</i>	This variable specifies the serving numbering plan area code for the station. The valid entry value is three digits.
<i>to_dn</i>	This variable specifies the block assignment of DNs. This entry is the last three digits of the last DN in the block. The valid entry value is seven digits.
End	

**Qualifications**

The newdn command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The use of this command is not recommended during office busy periods and should be limited to not more than 100 DNs at a time.
- Use OUTDN to delete a block of DNs or to delete RCF from a DN.

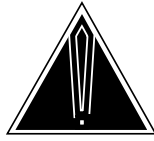
**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**newdn (continued)**



**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the newdn command.

Example of the newdn command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>newdn \$ 613 yes 2265400 999 rte ofrt 12 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>613      specifies the SNPA yes      specifies that a block of DNs will be assigned 2265400  specifies the starting DN 999      specifies the ending DN rte      specifies the DN type ofrt     specifies the route 12       specifies the route index</pre>	
<b>Task:</b>	Assign a block of DNs.
<b>Response:</b>	<pre>COMMAND AS ENTERED: NOW 92 8 2PM 613 YES 2265400 999 RTE OFRT 12 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y</pre>
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command assigns a block of consecutive DNs, from 226-5400 to 226-5999, in the SNPA of 613 to office route 12.

## **Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.





## Function

Use the out command to remove service from single-line and multi-line telephone set DN's and LEN's except DNH/DLH/MLH/BNN group members. This command applies to individual lines, pilots of hunt groups, business sets as well as data units.

out command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
out	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">           ↵ \$ current_date future_date         </div> <div>           dn    len    intercept_name         </div> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**out (continued)**

<b>out command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>dn</i>	This variable specifies the directory number associated with the service that is to be established, modified, or deleted. The valid entry values is seven or ten digits entered with no spaces or hyphens.
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>len</i>	This variable specifies the LEN associated with a service to be established, modified, or deleted.
<i>intercept_name</i>	<p>This variable specifies the type of intercept desired. The valid entry values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ aint (attendant intercept for IBN lines only)</li> <li>▪ anct (machine intercept)</li> <li>▪ bldn (blank DN)</li> <li>▪ cann (customer announcement IBN lines only)</li> <li>▪ opt (operator intercept)</li> <li>▪ undn (undefined DN)</li> </ul>
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The out command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The out command is used to remove the pilot line after all the other hunt group members have been deleted.
- The primary DN of a business set can be removed only after all secondary DNs have been removed.
- ESDN lines must have all options removed before this command can be used

---

**out (continued)**

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**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the out command.

## out (end)

Example of the out command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>out \$ 7224112 0 1 5 1 bldn ↵ where</pre>	<p>7224112 specifies the DN            0 1 5 1 specifies the LEN            bldn specifies the type of intercept</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Remove a service associated with a specified DN.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED:            OUT NOW 92 8 2PM 7224112 0 1 5 1 BLDN            ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT            &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example removes the IBN service associated with DN 722-4112 and LEN 0 1 5 1. Calls to 722-4112 are routed to a blank DN intercept.</p>

## Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

**outdn****Function**

Use the outdn command to delete a block of DN's associated with an office route but not with line equipment. The outdn command also is used to delete Remote Call Forwarding (RCF) from a DN. Entries during the assignment of RCF depend on BCS level.

**Note:** The cdn command is used to change the RCF data assigned to a DN.

outdn command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>outdn</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">           ↵            \$  <i>current_date</i>  <i>future_date</i> </div> <div> <i>snpa block_of_dns from_dn to_dn dntype route rteidx</i> </div> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**outdn (continued)**

<b>outdn command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>block_of_dns</i>	This variable specifies the assignment of a block of DNs or for the assignment of the RCF option. The valid entry values are either yes (for a block of DNs) or no (for a single DN and RCF).
<i>current_date</i>	This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)  The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.
<i>dn_or_len</i>	This variable specifies the line's DN or LEN. For an MDN line or MLH/DLH hunt members, the system prompts for a LEN if a DN is specified. If the LEN is specified, no additional prompting is provided.
<i>dntype</i>	This variable specifies the assignment of a block of DNs or the RCF feature. This entry is the selector for the type of DN. The valid entry values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ldn (line DN)</li> <li>▪ rcf (remote call forwarding)</li> <li>▪ rcfea (remote call forwarding equal access)</li> <li>▪ rte (route)</li> </ul>
<i>from_dn</i>	This variable specifies the block assignment of DNs. This entry is the starting DN. The valid entry value is seven digits.
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>route</i>	This variable specifies the block assignment of DN. The valid entry value is ofrt (office route).
<i>rteidx</i>	This variable specifies the route reference index. The valid entry range is 0-123.
<i>snpa</i>	This variable specifies the serving numbering plan area code for the station. The valid entry value is three digits.
<i>to_dn</i>	This variable specifies the block assignment of DNs. This entry indicates the last three digits of the last DN in the block. The valid entry value is seven digits.
<b>End</b>	

---

**outdn (continued)**

---

**Qualifications**

The outdn command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the outdn command.

## outdn (end)

Example of the outdn command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>outdn \$ 613 yes 2265400 999 rte ofrt 12 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>613 specifies the SNPA            yes specifies a block of DNs will be deleted            2265400 specifies the starting DN            999 specifies the ending DN            rte specifies the DN type            ofrt specifies the block assignment            12 specifies the route index</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Delete a block of DNs associated with an office route but not with line equipment.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED:            OUTDN NOW 92 8 2PM 613 YES 2265400 999 RTE OFRT            12            ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT            &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example deletes a block of consecutive DN, from 226-5400 to 226-5999, in the SNPA of 613 to office route 12.</p>

## Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.



**plp****Function**

Use the plp command to plug up DNs on single-line sets. This command cannot be used with multiline telephone set DNs. Subscribers will be able to originate calls but cannot receive calls. Each member or pilot of a DNH/BNN group can be plugged up, but only the pilots of DLH or MLH groups can be plugged-up. The plp command applies to individual lines, hunt group pilots, and DNH group members.

plp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
plp	<i>dn</i> <i>len</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>dn</i>	This variable specifies the directory number (DN) associated with the service that is to be established, modified, or deleted. The valid entry value is seven or ten digits entered with no spaces or hyphens.
<i>len</i>	This variable specifies the line equipment number (LEN) associated with a service to be established, modified, or deleted.

**Qualifications**

The plp command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The plp command orders are activated immediately. A service order number is not part of the service order.
- The plp command order as illustrated can be used to place DNH, MLH, and DLH group pilots and DNH group members on trouble intercept. The plp command cannot be used on MLH/DLH group members; they can be made maintenance busy to remove them from the hunting sequence.
- Use the SO directory res command to restore a line on PLP.
- The treatment given to calls for lines on trouble intercept is specified as part of the customer data.
- Lines placed on trouble intercept status can originate calls as soon as the trouble is cleared, but cannot receive calls until restored by entering the SO directory res command.

## plp (continued)

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### **WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.



### **CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

## **Example**

The following table provides an example of the plp command.

**plp (end)**

Example of the plp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>plp 6215127 10 1 14 29 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>6215127 specifies the DN 10 1 14 29 specifies the LEN</pre>	
	<p><b>Task:</b> Place a line on trouble intercept status.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED:  PLP NOW 92 8 2PM 6215127 10 1 14 29  ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example places the individual line associated with DN 621-5127 and LEN 10 1 14 29 on trouble intercept.</p>

**Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.



**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the SERVORD directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>  all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>





## Function

Use the res command to restore service to single-line and multiline telephone set DNs that have been plugged-up or suspended.

res command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
res	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> ↵ \$ current_date future_date </div> <i>dn</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	


**res (continued)**

<b>res command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>dn</i>	<p>This variable specifies the directory number (DN) associated with the service that is to be established, modified, or deleted. The valid entry value is seven or ten digits entered with no spaces or hyphens.</p>
<i>future_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)</p>
End	

**Qualifications**

The res command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The res command only is valid for services currently suspended by an sus command or placed on trouble intercept by a plp command.
- To restore suspended hunt groups, the res command is used with their pilots. DNH group members individually placed on trouble intercept require separate res command strings.
- The res command is available with the NTX733AD feature package.

	<p><b>WARNING</b>  <b>Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.</b></p> <p>If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.</p>
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**res (continued)**

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the res command.

Example of the res command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
res \$ 6215126 ↵ where	
6215126	specifies the DN
<b>Task:</b>	Restore service to a line associated with a specific DN.
<b>Response:</b>	COMMAND AS ENTERED: RES NOW 92 8 2PM 6215126 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >y
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command restores service to the individual line associated with DN 621-5126 and LEN 10 1 14 28.

**res (end)**

---

**Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

**resgrp****Function**

Use the resgrp command to restore service to NCOS in a customer group that has been suspended or plugged-up.

<b>resgrp command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>resgrp</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">           ↵            \$  <i>current_date</i>  <i>future_date</i> </div> <div> <i>grouptype</i>   <i>custgrp</i>   <i>ncos</i> </div> </div>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**resgrp (continued)**

<b>resgrp command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>custgrp</i>	This variable specifies the customer group identified by a CLLI name. The valid entry value is alphanumeric.
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>groupype</i>	<p>This variable specifies the type of hunt group to be established, modified, or deleted. The valid entry values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ bnn (bridged night number)</li> <li>▪ cpu (call pickup group)</li> <li>▪ dlh (distributed line hunt)</li> <li>▪ dnh (directory number hunt)</li> <li>▪ mlh (multi-line hunt)</li> <li>▪ prh (preferential hunt)</li> </ul>
<i>ncos</i>	This variable specifies the network class of service for IBN lines, trunks, or attendant consoles. This entry defines a set of capabilities or restrictions that allows or denies calls. The valid entry range is 0-255.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The resgrp command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- Individual DNs that have been suspended on a multiline set must be restored in separate service orders.

**resgrp (continued)****WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. Individual DNs that have been suspended on a multiline set must be restored in separate service orders.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the resgrp command.

## resgrp (end)

Example of the resgrp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>resgrp \$ bnn comkodak 0 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>bnn          specifies the type of hunt group comkodak     specifies the customer group 0           specifies the NCOS</pre>	
	<p><b>Task:</b> Restore service to NCOS in a customer group that has been suspended or plugged-up (PLP).</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED: RESGRP NOW 92 8 2PM \$ NCOS COMKODAK 0 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example restores service for customer group COMKODAK and NCOS 0.</p>

## Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.



**sdna****Function**

Use the `sdna` command to add, change, or delete attributes for a specified group of DNs.

sdna command parameters and variables																													
Command	Parameters and variables																												
<b>sdna</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">↵</td> <td><i>snpa</i></td> <td><i>ofc</i></td> <td><i>fromdigs</i></td> <td><i>todigs</i></td> <td><i>netname</i></td> <td>(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">\$</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><i>current_date</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><i>future_date</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(4)</td> </tr> </table>	↵	<i>snpa</i>	<i>ofc</i>	<i>fromdigs</i>	<i>todigs</i>	<i>netname</i>	(1)	\$						(2)	<i>current_date</i>						(3)	<i>future_date</i>						(4)
↵	<i>snpa</i>	<i>ofc</i>	<i>fromdigs</i>	<i>todigs</i>	<i>netname</i>	(1)																							
\$						(2)																							
<i>current_date</i>						(3)																							
<i>future_date</i>						(4)																							
<b>sdna</b> (continued)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>(1)</td> <td><i>function</i></td> <td><i>option(s)</i></td> <td>\$</td> <td><i>name</i></td> <td><i>option(s)</i></td> <td>\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(4)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">(end)</p>	(1)	<i>function</i>	<i>option(s)</i>	\$	<i>name</i>	<i>option(s)</i>	\$	(2)							(3)							(4)						
(1)	<i>function</i>	<i>option(s)</i>	\$	<i>name</i>	<i>option(s)</i>	\$																							
(2)																													
(3)																													
(4)																													
Parameters and variables	Description																												
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>																												
-continued-																													

**sdna (continued)**

<b>sdna command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>dn_or_len</i>	<p>This variable specifies the line's DN or LEN. For an MDN line or MLH/DLH hunt members, the system prompts for a LEN if a DN is specified. If the LEN is specified, no additional prompting is provided.</p>
<i>fromdigs</i>	<p>This variable specifies the starting DN of a DN group to which the network attributes are to be assigned. The valid entry value is four digits.</p>
<i>future_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)</p>
<i>function</i>	<p>This variable specifies the function of adding, changing, or deleting the network attributes. The valid entry values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ add</li> <li>▪ cha</li> <li>▪ del</li> </ul>
-continued-	

**sdna (continued)**

<b>sdna command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies whether or not the display of originating subscriber's name is to be suppressed. The valid entry values are either Y or N.
<i>netname</i>	This variable specifies the network name shown as the DN attribute. The valid entry value is a character string.
<i>ofc</i>	This variable specifies the office code for DNs, which is the second three digits of the DN. The valid entry value is three digits.
<i>option(s)</i>	This variable specifies the option or options associated with a service to be established, modified, or deleted. The valid entry values include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ address (provides a substitute DN to be sent in place of all or part of the standard calling DN)</li> <li>▪ name (associates a caller's name with a DN)</li> <li>▪ nonunique (indicates the calling DN is not uniquely associated with one line)</li> <li>▪ suppress (stops a caller's number from being displayed at the call destination)</li> </ul>
<i>snpa</i>	This variable specifies the serving numbering plan area code for the station. The valid entry value is three digits.
<i>todigs</i>	This variable specifies the last DN of a DN group to which the network attributes are to be assigned. The valid entry value is four digits.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The *sdna* command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

## sdna (continued)

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- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.



### **CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

## Example

The following table provides an example of the sdna command.

**sdna (end)****Example of the sdna command****Example            Task, response, and explanation**

**sdna \$ 613 721 1111 4444 public add n sam\_jones \$ ↵**  
*where*

613	specifies the SNPA
721	specifies the OFC
1111	specifies the starting digits
4444	specifies the ending digits
public	specifies the network name
add	specifies the function
name	specifies the option
sam_jones	specifies the name

**Task:** Establish network attributes for a group of DNs.

**Response:** COMMAND AS ENTERED:  
 SNDA NOW 92 8 2PM 613 721 1111 4444 PUBLIC  
 ADD NAME SAM\_JONES \$  
 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  
 >y

**Explanation:** This example sets up the network attributes for a group of DNs. The DN group is for 721-1111 to 721-4444 and the SNPA is 613. The network is public, the option is name, and the name is sam jones.

**Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.



**stopecho****Function**

Use the stopecho command to stop routing valid service order data to an output terminal connected to the DMS.

To activate the echo feature, logon at a valid service order input device. Next, access the SO directory and enter the echo command followed by the output terminal name. Service orders then are entered normally. A summary of each service order entered appears on the specified terminal only after all the required parameters have been entered, and the DMS has determined that the service order entered is valid.

Echoing remains in effect until you enter the SO directory stopecho command.

<b>stopecho command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>stopecho</b>	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

The stopecho command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- Since the echo feature is available only in offices equipped with BCS12 and up software and NT feature package NTX901AA, the stopecho command only is valid under these conditions.
- Since the SO\_ECHO parameter in Table OFCOPT must be on for the echo feature to be activated, the stopecho command only is valid under these conditions.

**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

## stopecho (end)



### CAUTION

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

## Example

The following table provides an example of the stopecho command.

Example of the stopecho command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
stopecho ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Stop routing valid service order data to an output terminal connected to the DMS.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Not currently available</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command stops routing valid service order data to an output terminal connected to the DMS.</p>

## Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.



## Function

Use the sus command to suspend service to DNs on single-line and multiline telephone sets. DNH/BNN pilots and/or members can be suspended; only pilots of DLH or MLH groups can be suspended. This command applies to individual lines, pilots (to suspend hunt group), and the RCF options.

sus command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
sus	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">           ↵            \$  <i>current_date</i>  <i>future_date</i> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <i>dn</i>    <i>len</i> </div> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**sus (continued)**

<b>sus command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>dn</i>	This variable specifies the directory number associated with the service that is to be established, modified, or deleted. The valid entry value is seven or ten digits entered with no space or hyphens.
<i>len</i>	This variable specifies the LEN associated with a service to be established, modified, or deleted.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The sus command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- To restore service on a line following an sus command, the SO directory res command must be used.
- The sus order as illustrated can be used to suspend hunt group service. To suspend an entire group, enter the pilot DN and LEN in an SUS order. The sus command is not applicable to BNNs.
- With an sus order, the treatments given to terminating calls to the suspended line and attempts to originate calls from the suspended line are specified as part of the customer data.

**sus (continued)****WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the sus command.

## sus (end)

Example of the sus command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>sus \$ 6215126 10 1 14 28 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>6215126    specifies the DN 10 1 14 28 specifies the LEN</pre>	
	<p><b>Task:</b> Suspend service on an individual line associated with a specified DN and LEN.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED:  SUS NOW 92 8 2PM 6215126 10 1 14 28  ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command suspends service on an individual line associated with DN 621-5126 and LEN 10 1 14 28.</p>

## Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

**susgrp****Function**

Use the susgrp command to suspend service for a customer group.

<b>susgrp command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>susgrp</b>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">↵</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">\$</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">current_date</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">future_date</div> </div> <i>grouptype custgrp ncos</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**susgrp (continued)**

<b>susgrp command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>custgrp</i>	This variable specifies the customer group identified by a CLLI name. The valid entry value is alphanumeric.
<i>future_date</i>	This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)
<i>groupype</i>	<p>This variable specifies the type of hunt group to be established, modified, or deleted. The valid entry values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ bnn (bridged night number)</li> <li>▪ cpu (call pickup group)</li> <li>▪ dlh (distributed line hunt)</li> <li>▪ dnh (directory number hunt)</li> <li>▪ mlh (multi-line hunt)</li> <li>▪ prh (preferential hunt)</li> </ul>
<i>ncos</i>	This variable specifies the network class of service for IBN lines, trunks, or attendant consoles. This entry defines a set of capabilities or restrictions that allow or deny calls. The valid entry range is 0-255.
<b>End</b>	

**susgrp (continued)****Qualifications**

The susgrp command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the susgrp command.

**susgrp (end)****Example of the susgrp command****Example            Task, response, and explanation****susgrp \$ bnn comkodak 0 ↵***where*

bnn	specifies the type of hunt group
comkodak	specifies the customer group name
0	specifies the NCOS

**Task:** Suspend service to NCOS in a customer group that has been suspended or plugged-up (PLP).

**Response:** COMMAND AS ENTERED:  
RESGRP NOW 92 8 2PM \$ NCOS COMKODAK 0  
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  
>y

**Explanation:** This command suspends service for customer group COMKODAK and NCOS 0.

**Responses**

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.



**swap****Function**

Use the swap command to reassign an existing DN to a different existing LEN, or an existing LEN to a different existing DN. The swap command is only applicable to single-line sets, and it allows the exchange of up to 32 DNs and LENs.

The command swaps all features associated with the DN with the exception of CPU and CFW.

- If the DN has CPU, the CPU feature will be deleted and a message sent to the user.
- If the DN has CFW, the CFW feature will be deactivated but not deleted. It is best to delete both of these features before using the SWAP command and reassign the features after the SWAP is active.

The swap command cannot be used to swap the pilot of a hunt group, the pilot or any member of a BNN group, or the controller of any SCU group.

swap command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>swap</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">           ↵            \$  <i>current_date</i>  <i>future_date</i> </div> <div> <i>from_dn_or_len</i>    <i>to_dn_or_len</i>    <i>next_dn_ro_len</i>    <i>first_dn</i> </div> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
↵	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, pressing the ENTER key forces the system to default to the current date for this service order while in prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>As the system continues to prompt for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
-continued-	

**swap (continued)**

<b>swap command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In the first vertical selection list, the \$ parameter forces the system to default to using the current date while you are using no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>In other vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>current_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the current date as the SO number. This entry is valid when using either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. (Service orders entered with the current date are processed immediately.)</p> <p>The current date also is the default for the SO number entry. You can accept the default date by pressing the ENTER key while using no-prompt entry mode or by entering the \$ parameter while using prompt entry mode.</p>
<i>firstdn</i>	<p>This variable specifies the treatment to be given to the first DN or LEN entered in the swap service order. The valid entry values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ free (last DN set to BLDN and first LEN to HASU)</li> <li>▪ intercept (must specify intercept for last DN; first LEN set to HASU)</li> <li>▪ loop (last DN placed on first LEN)</li> </ul>
<i>from_dn_or_len</i>	<p>This variable specifies the DN or LEN of the first phone to be exchanged using the swap command.</p>
<i>future_date</i>	<p>This variable specifies the future date on which you want the pending service order or bulk service orders to be activated. (Service orders entered with a future date are processed on the specified date.)</p>
-continued-	

**swap (continued)**

<b>swap command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>next_dn_or_len</i>	This variable specifies the remaining DN or LEN to be exchanged. Up to 30 DNs or LENS can be swapped.
<i>to_dn_or_len</i>	This variable specifies the DN or LEN of the second phone to be exchanged using the swap command.
End	

**Qualifications**

The swap command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The SWAP command cannot be used with business sets or data units.
- If you enter a MADN DN or hunt group DN for the FROM\_DN\_OR\_LEN prompt, the TO\_DN\_OR\_LEN prompt, or the NEXT\_DN\_OR\_LEN prompt, the system prompts you to enter the LEN.

**WARNING**

**Applying a service order when the journal file is inactive can result in a loss of data.**

If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data. If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order.

- If you receive a system message indicating that the journal file is inactive, notify switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of your service orders are recorded to an image, you risk losing this data.

**CAUTION**

**Errors in no-prompt entry mode cause the system to revert to prompt entry mode.**

If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode.

## swap (end)

- If you enter an invalid parameter while using no-prompt entry mode, the system reverts to the prompt entry mode. The prompts display beginning with the entry immediately after the last valid parameter you entered in the sequence.
- Service orders entered with that day's date as its SO number are processed immediately. (The current date is the default SO number value for both prompt entry mode and no-prompt entry mode.)
- Service orders entered with a valid number and a future date of activation are called pending or bulk service orders and are held for processing until the specified date. (There is no default value for this entry.)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the swap command.

Example of the swap command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>swap \$ 0 0 1 0 2234567 0 0 1 1 2234569 \$ free ↵ where 0 0 1 0 2234567 0 0 1 1 2234569 free</pre>	<p>specifies the LEN and DN first phone to be exchanged  specifies the LEN of the second phone to be exchanged  specifies the remaining DNs to be exchanged  specifies the treatment to be given to the first DN or LEN entered</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Reassign specified DNs and LENs.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED:  SWAP NOW 92 8 2PM 0 0 1 0 2234567 0 0 1 1  2234569 \$ free  ENTER Y TO CONFIRM,N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> DN 223-4567 assigned to LEN 0 0 1 0 is reassigned to LEN 0 0 1 1. The DN (233-4568) assigned to this LEN is reassigned to LEN 0 0 2 0. The DN (233-4569) that was assigned to the last LEN is set to BLDN and DN 223-4567 will be classified hardware assigned, software unassigned (HASU).</p>

### Responses

Refer to page S-132 for explanations of common responses for the SO directory.

---

## SHADOWUT level commands

---

Use the SHADOWUT level of the MAP to administer shadowsets on the file processor (FP). Shadowing is the ability to group a set of physical disks into one logical disk that maintains multiple copies of the data. Once a shadowset is created, the devices are referenced by the new shadowset name only.

Shadowing is part of a set of software interfaces used to access SCSI devices. The layers of software collectively provide applications, like the fault tolerant file system (FTFS), all device communication needed to perform its functions. The device management layer provides fault handling and the shadowing provides advanced fault tolerance.

The first member of the shadowset is the permanent disk and can never be removed from the shadowset. If a member does not have current data on it, it takes a copy from the master disk. When all members have current data, the shadowset is in sync.

When a read is requested, shadowing has the luxury of choosing which disk member to read, and chooses the member that is in sync and has the smallest number of requests pending. When a write is requested, shadowing must duplicate the request for each member in the shadowset. If a member fails, the write is tabled and the member is now out of sync.

### Accessing the SHADOWUT level

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

```
shadowut ↵
```

Once you enter the SHADOWUT level, you need to immediately use the setnode command to the FP before using other commands. To enter the SHADOWUT level directly to the node, see page S-329.

## SHADOWUT commands

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

SHADOWUT commands	
Command	Page
addmember	S-309
defineset	S-311
delmember	S-313
delset	S-315
displayset	S-317
help	S-321
quit	S-323
setnode	S-327
shadowut	S-329
startmember	S-331
startshadow	S-333
stopmember	S-335
stopshadow	S-337

**addmember****Function**

Use the addmember command to add members to a shadowset.

addmember command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>addmember</b> <b>am</b>	<i>set</i> <i>member</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>member</i>	This variable specifies the disk member of the shadowset.
<i>set</i>	This variable specifies the name of the shadowset. The valid entry values begin with ss.

**Qualification**

Ensure potential members are manual busy (MBsy).

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the addmember command.

Example of the addmember command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>addmember ss00 dk11 ↵</b> <i>where</i>	
ss00 dk11	specifies the shadow set specifies the member name
<b>Task:</b>	Add a member to a shadowset.
<b>Response:</b>	Ok, Shadow Set Member added.
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command adds dk11 to the shadowset ss00.

**Responses**

Not currently available





**defineset****Function**

Use the defineset command to define a shadowset.

defineset command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>defineset</b> <b>ds</b>	<i>set</i> <i>master</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>master</i>	This variable specifies the master disk of the shadowset.
<i>set</i>	This variable specifies the name of the shadowset. The valid entry values begin with ss.

**Qualification**

Ensure potential members are manual busy (MBsy).

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the defineset command.

Example of the defineset command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>defineset ss00 dk01</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
ss00 dk01	specifies the set name specifies the master name
	<b>Task:</b> Define a shadowset.
	<b>Response:</b> Ok, Shadow Set defined
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command defines the shadowset ss00 and sets the master on dk01.

**Responses**

Not currently available



**delmember****Function**

Use the delmember command to delete shadowset members.

<b>delmember command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>delmember dlm</b>	<i>set</i> <i>member</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>member</i>	This variable specifies the disk member of the shadowset.
<i>set</i>	This variable specifies the name of the shadowset. The valid entry values begin with ss.

**Qualifications**

None

## delmember (end)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the delmember command.

Example of the delmember command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>delmember ss00 dk11 ↵ where</pre>	<pre>ss00 specifies the shadow set dk11 specifies the member</pre> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Delete a member from a shadowset.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>***** *** WARNING: *** *** Use of this command MAY render data UNUSABLE. *** *** ----- *** *** Deleting this member may CORRUPT TRMS database. *** *** Partially synced members will NOT RTS. *** *** ----- *** *** Are you SURE that you want to do this? *** ***** Do you wish to proceed? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): &gt;yes Ok, Shadow Set Member deleted.</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command deletes the member dk11 from the shadowset ss00.</p>

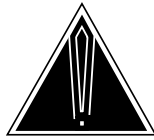
### Responses

Not currently available

**delset****Function**

Use the delset command to delete a shadowset.

delset command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
delset dls	<i>set</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>set</i>	This variable specifies the name of the shadowset. The valid entry values begin with ss.

**Qualification****CAUTION****Deleting shadowsets is like deleting disk datafill.**

Deleting shadowsets is equivalent to deleting the datafill for a disk. All applications that assume the logical disk exists fails.

Deleting shadowsets is equivalent to deleting the datafill for a disk. All applications that assume the logical disk exists fail. The transaction recording management system (TRMS) is one application that requires a shadowset.

## delset (end)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the delset command.

Example of the delset command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>delset ss00 ↵ where</pre>	<pre>ss00          specifies the shadow set</pre> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Delete the shadowset.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>***** ***  WARNING:                                     *** ***  Use of this command MAY render data UNUSABLE.  *** ***  -----                                     *** ***  Databases may be rendered unusable.           *** ***  Partially synced members will NOT RTS.       *** ***  -----                                     *** ***  Are you SURE that you want to do this?       *** ***** Do you wish to proceed? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): &gt;yes Ok, Shadow Set deleted.</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command deletes the shadowset ss00.</p>

### Responses

Not currently available

**displayset****Function**

Use the displayset command to display one or more shadowsets.

displayset command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>displayset</b>	<i>summary</i>
<b>dis</b>	all <i>set</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>summary</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying summary information of all shadowsets.
all	This parameter displays detailed information for all shadowsets.
<i>set</i>	This variable specifies the name of the shadowset. The valid entry values begin with ss.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the displayset command.

Examples of the displayset command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>displayset</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display a summary of shadowsets.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Defined Shadow Sets: 1. SS00 (ManB) 2 members</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays a summary of shadowsets.</p>
-continued-	

## displayset (continued)

Examples of the displayset command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>displayset ss00</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p>	<p>ss00 specifies the set name</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display information on a shadowset.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> Node name:                FP1 Shadow set name:         SS00 Set definition state:     DEFINING/STOPPED Set operational state:   MANUAL BUSY Synchronization status: not SYNCHRONIZED Multi-Writes:           Serial Capacity (blocks):       0 blocks (0 MB) Transfer length:         Optimal Interval:                 0 ===== Information about member disks:        Name  State  SyncState  Reads  Writes Perm DK01  Not INSV   Yes       DK11  Not INSV   No                     </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays information on the shadowset ss00. The shadowset has been defined.</p>
-continued-	





## displayset (end)

Examples of the displayset command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>displayset ss00 ↵ where</pre>	<p>ss00 specifies the set name</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display information on a shadowset.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>Node name:                FP1 Shadow set name:         SS00 Set definition state:    RUNNING Set operational state:  IN SERVICE Synchronization status: SYNCHRONIZED Multi-Writes:          Serial Capacity (blocks):      1230848 blocks (601 MB) Transfer length:        Optimal Interval:                0 ===== Information about member disks:        Name  State  SyncState  Reads  Writes Perm DK01  Not  INSV      Yes Mast DK11      INSV      Yes      0      0</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays information on the shadowset ss00. The shadowset member dk01 has been stopped. The shadowset is still in-service, but the master has changed.</p>
End	

## Responses

Not currently available

**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the SHADOWUT directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> <i>command_nam</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid SHADOWUT directory command name. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Not currently available</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

## help (end)

---

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the SHADOWUT directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<pre>[ 1 level   all   name   n_levels ]</pre>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

<b>Examples of the quit command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>





**setnode****Function**

Use the setnode command to redirect shadowset commands to another file processor (FP).

setnode command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>setnode</b>	<i>node</i> <i>node_num</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>node</i>	This variable specifies the node. The valid entry value is fp.
<i>node_num</i>	This variable specifies the FP node number. The valid entry range is 0-99.

**Qualification**

All other shadowing commands affect this FP device only.

**Examples**

Not currently available

**Responses**

Not currently available



**shadowut****Function**

Use the shadowut command to redirect shadowset commands to another file processor (FP).

shadowut command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>shadowut</b>	<i>node</i> <i>node_num</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>node</i>	This variable specifies the node. The valid entry value is fp.
<i>node_num</i>	This variable specifies the FP node number. The valid entry range is 0-99.

**Qualifications**

All other shadowing commands affect this FP device only.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the shadowut command.

Example of the shadowut command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>shadowut fp 1</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
1	specifies the node number
	<p><b>Task:</b> Enter the shadowing utility.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> FP is now node of reference Disk shadowing utility is now active SHADOWUT; FP</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command enters the shadowing utility and directs the commands to the FP1 node.</p>

**Responses**

Not currently available



**startmember****Function**

Use the startmember command to start the shadowset member. This command is comparable to a return to service (RTS) command.

<b>startmember command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>startmember</b> <b>sm</b>	<i>set</i> <i>member</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>member</i>	This variable specifies the disk member of the shadowset.
<i>set</i>	This variable specifies the name of the shadowset. The valid entry values begin with ss.

**Qualifications**

None

## startmember (end)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the startmember command.

Example of the startmember command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>startmember ss00 dk01 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>ss00 specifies the set name dk01 specifies the member</pre>	
	<p><b>Task:</b> Start a member of a shadowset.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> The member will be started with the following parameter settings:</p> <pre>Node name      :FP1 Shadow set name: SS00 Device name    :DK01 Transfer length:Optimal Interval       :0 Synchronization: Default Force          :NO Do you want to continue? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): &gt;y Ok, shadow Set Member start initiated. Approximately 1 minute to complete.</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command starts the dk01 member of the shadowset ss00.</p>

### Responses

Not currently available

**startshadow****Function**

Use the startshadow command to start shadowing. This command is comparable to a return to service (RTS) command.

<b>startshadow command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>startshadow ss</b>	<i>set</i> [ insvsync manbsync nosync ]
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
insvsync	This parameter brings the disks in-service and copies the data to all disks.
manbsync	This parameter copies the data to all disks and brings the disks in-service.
nosync	This parameter performs no copy functions. If the shadowset does not have all consistent members, the command aborts.
<i>set</i>	This variable specifies the name of the shadowset. The valid entry values begin with ss.

**Qualifications**

None

---

## startshadow (end)

---

### Example

The following table provides an example of the startshadow command.

Example of the startshadow command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>startshadow ss00</code> <i>where</i>	
<code>ss00</code>	specifies the shadow set
	<b>Task:</b> Start a shadowset.
	<b>Response:</b> The shadow set will be started with the following parameter settings:  Node name :FP Shadow set name:SS00 New Master: Transfer length: Optimal Interval :0 Synchronization: Default Force :NO  Only members that are in a Manual Busy state can be started. Do you want to continue? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >yes Ok, Shadow Set start initiated. 1-45 minutes to complete.
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command starts the shadowset ss00.

### Responses

Not currently available



**stopmember****Function**

Use the stopmember command to stop the shadowset member. This command is comparable to a manual busy (MBsy) command.

<b>stopmember command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>stopmember stm</b>	<i>set</i> <i>member</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>member</i>	This variable specifies the disk member of the shadowset.
<i>set</i>	This variable specifies the name of the shadowset. The valid entry values begin with ss.

**Qualifications**

None

## stopmember (end)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the stopmember command.

Example of the stopmember command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>stopmember ss00 dk01 ↵ where</pre>	<pre>ss00    specifies the set name dk01    specifies the member</pre> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Stop a member of a shadowset.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>***** *** WARNING:                                     *** ***   If this is the last in-service member then File   *** ***   Processing will no longer be available on the     *** ***   shadow set: SS00  on FP1                          *** ***** Do you wish to proceed? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): &gt;yes Ok, Shadow Set Member stopped. Approximately 1 minute to complete.</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command stops the dk01 member of the shadowset ss00.</p>

### Responses

Not currently available

**stopshadow****Function**

Use the stopshadow command to stop shadowing. This command is comparable to a manual busy (MBsy) command.

stopshadow command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
stopshadow sts	set
Parameters and variables	Description
set	This variable specifies the name of the shadowset. The valid entry values begin with ss.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the stopshadow command.

Example of the stopshadow command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
stopshadow ss00 ↵ where	<p>ss00 specifies the shadow set</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Stop a shadowset.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>***** *** WARNING:                                     *** ***   File Processing will no longer be available on   *** ***   the shadow set: SS00  on FP1                      *** ***** Do you wish to proceed? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): &gt;yes Ok, Shadow Set Stop initiated. 1-10 minutes to complete. Please wait for Stop Shadow Completion Log.</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command stops the shadowset ss00.</p>

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---

**stopshadow (end)**

---

## Responses

Not currently available

---

## SIGMON level commands

---

Use the SIGMON level of the MAP to perform signalling monitoring for up to four multifrequency compelled (MFC) trunks.

### Accessing the SIGMON level

To access the SIGMON level, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
sigmon ↵
```

### SIGMON commands

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

SIGMON commands	
Command	Page
display	S-341
help	S-345
quit	S-347
reset	S-351
select	S-353
start	S-357
status	S-361
stop	S-363



**display****Function**

Use the display command to display signalling data that has been monitored for the specified trunk monitoring identifier (TMI).

display command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>display</b>	all tmi <i>tmi_id</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter displays signalling data for all TMIs.
tmi	This parameter indicates that particular TMIs will be specified.
<i>tmi_id</i>	This variable specifies the TMI or TMIs. The valid entry range is 0-3.

**Qualification**

The display command does not display data for the selected TMI if it is in the monitoring state. Instead, data displays from the last completed monitoring session for the specified TMI.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the display command.

**display (continued)**

Example of the display command																																														
Example	Task, response, and explanation																																													
<pre>display tmi 0 2 3 ↵ where</pre>	<p>0 specifies TMI 0                  2 specifies TMI 2                  3 specifies TMI 3</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display signalling data for specified TMIs.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TMI: 0; OGR2NONECD 8, IDTC 2 6 27:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SENT SIGNAL</th> <th>RECEIVED SIGNAL</th> <th>TIMESTAMP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>* 5 DIGIT_5</td> <td></td> <td>14:22:49.34</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1 NEXT_DIGIT</td> <td>14:22:49.63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 DIGIT_2</td> <td></td> <td>14:22:49.63</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1 NEXT_DIGIT</td> <td>14:22:49.93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 DIGIT_0</td> <td></td> <td>14:22:49.93</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1 NEXT_DIGIT</td> <td>14:22:50.21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 DIGIT_7</td> <td></td> <td>14:22:50.21</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1 NEXT_DIGIT</td> <td>14:22:50.53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 DIGIT_0</td> <td></td> <td>14:22:50.53</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1 NEXT_DIGIT</td> <td>14:22:50.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 DIGIT_1</td> <td></td> <td>14:22:50.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3 REQ_CAT</td> <td>14:22:51.17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>* 1 REGULAR</td> <td></td> <td>14:22:51.17</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>6 CONNECT_CALL_CHG</td> <td>14:22:51.57</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>TMI: 1; NIL: WAS NOT SELECTED</p> <p>TMI: 2; OGR2OTWAON 15, IDTC 2 14 7 : NO DATA PRESENT.</p> <p>TMI: 3; OGR2OTWAON 17, IDTC 3 14 2: CURRENTLY MONITORED.                  MUST BE STOPPED TO DISPLAY DATA.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays signalling data for TMI 0, TMI 2, and TMI 3.</p>	SENT SIGNAL	RECEIVED SIGNAL	TIMESTAMP	* 5 DIGIT_5		14:22:49.34		1 NEXT_DIGIT	14:22:49.63	2 DIGIT_2		14:22:49.63		1 NEXT_DIGIT	14:22:49.93	10 DIGIT_0		14:22:49.93		1 NEXT_DIGIT	14:22:50.21	7 DIGIT_7		14:22:50.21		1 NEXT_DIGIT	14:22:50.53	10 DIGIT_0		14:22:50.53		1 NEXT_DIGIT	14:22:50.80	1 DIGIT_1		14:22:50.80		3 REQ_CAT	14:22:51.17	* 1 REGULAR		14:22:51.17		6 CONNECT_CALL_CHG	14:22:51.57
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**display (end)****Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the display command.

<b>Responses for the display command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
OPTION TMI REQUIRES 1 TO 4 PARAMETERS NO ACTION TAKEN	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered either no TMI ID or more than four TMI IDs. The system ignores the display command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the display command with valid TMI parameters.</p>
TMI: <tmi>; <trunk>: CURRENTLY MONITORED MUST BE STOPPED TO DISPLAY DATA	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The selected trunk currently is being monitored. The display command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Issue the stop command; then, reissue the display command.</p>
TMI: <tmi>; NIL: WAS NOT SELECTED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The selected TMI is not associated with a trunk. The display command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



---

**help**

---

**Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the SIGMON directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> <i>command_nam</i> sigmon
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid SIGMON directory command name. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.
sigmon	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the SIGMON directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

## help (end)

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help sigmon ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> SELECT  Selects a trunk and returns a Trunk         Monitoring Index (TMI). RESET   Removes specified TMIs from trunks and         clears monitored data. DISPLAY Displays monitored data on specified         TMIs. START   Start monitoring on specified TMIs. STOP    Stop monitoring on specified TMIs. QUIT    Exits SIGMON. STATUS  Displays the status of all TMIs. HELP    Displays this text.                 </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the SIGMON directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>  all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

<b>Examples of the quit command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>





**reset****Function**

Use the reset command to release one or several selected trunks when trunk monitoring data no longer is needed. The monitoring data associated with the trunk is eliminated. The TMI from the released trunk then will be available for use by another trunk.

reset command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
reset	all tmi <i>tmi_id</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter indicates that signalling data displays for all TMIs.
tmi	This parameter indicates that signalling data displays for a specified TMI.
<i>tmi_id</i>	This variable specifies the TMI. Up to four TMIs can be specified. The valid entry range is 0-3.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the reset command.

Example of the reset command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
reset tmi 2 ↵ <i>where</i>	
2	specifies TMI 2
	<b>Task:</b> Reset a specified TMI.
	<b>Response:</b> TMI: 2; OGR20TWAON 5, IDTC 2 8 16: RESET
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command resets TMI 2.

## reset (end)

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the reset command.

Responses for the reset command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OPTION TMI REQUIRES 1 TO 4 PARAMETERS NO ACTION TAKEN	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The reset command was entered either when no TMIs were selected, or when more than four TMIs were in the parameter list. The system ignores the command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
TMI: <tmi> IS CURRENTLY MONITORING. TYPE YES TO STOP AND RESET THIS TMI.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified trunk currently is being monitored. Monitoring must be stopped before the trunk can be reset. The system prompts for a response. If yes is entered, monitoring of the specified trunk stops and a reset occurs. If no is entered, the reset command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter yes to stop and reset this TMI or enter no to abort this reset.</p>
TMI: <tmi>; NIL: WAS NOT SELECTED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified TMI is not associated with a trunk. It cannot be reset. The reset command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
TMI: <tmi>; <trunk>: RESET	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The reset command was successful. The TMI now is available to be associated with a different trunk using the SIGMON directory select command. The system disassociates the TMI from the trunk. The trunk no longer can be monitored.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**select****Function**

Use the select command to select a trunk to be monitored; up to a maximum of four trunks may be selected. This command returns a trunk monitor identifier (TMI) with a value of 0 to 3. This TMI is identified with the associated trunk and the trunk's monitoring data in any subsequent SIGMON directory commands.

<b>select command parameters and variables</b>					
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>				
<b>select</b>	trk	<i>cli</i>	<i>ckt</i>		
	pm	<i>deq_nm</i>	<i>deq_no</i>	<i>carr_no</i>	<i>ts_no</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>				
<i>carr_no</i>	This variable specifies the carrier number of this PM. The valid entry range is 0-19.				
<i>ckt</i>	This variable specifies the trunk number. The valid entry range is 0-9999.				
<i>cli</i>	This variable specifies a string for the specified trunk group name.				
<i>deq_nm</i>	This variable specifies the digital equipment name. The valid entry value is IDTC.				
<i>deq_no</i>	This variable specifies the digital equipment number. The valid entry range is 0-127.				
pm	This parameter indicates that a trunk in a PM, carrier, and circuit format will be specified.				
trk	This parameter indicates that a trunk in a trunk group format will be specified.				
<i>ts_no</i>	This variable specifies the timeslot number on this carrier. The valid entry range is 1-30.				

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the select command.

**select (continued)**

Examples of the select command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>select trk org20twaon 5 ↵ where</pre>	<p>org20twaon specifies the CLLI 5 specifies the trunk number</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Select a trunk for signal monitoring.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TMI: 0; OGR20TWAON 5, IDTC 2 8 16: SELECTED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command selects trunk number 5 of trunk group org20twaon for signal monitoring.</p>
<pre>select pm idtc 3 12 3 ↵ where</pre>	<p>idtc specifies the digital equipment name 3 specifies the digital equipment number 12 specifies the carrier number of this PM 3 specifies the timeslot number on this carrier</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Select a PM for signal monitoring.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TMI: 0; ICR2TOTOON 3, IDTC 3 12 3: SELECTED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command selects a trunk in a PM, carrier, and circuit format for signal monitoring.</p>

**select (continued)****Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the select command.

<b>Responses for the select command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
NO FREE TMIS NO ACTION TAKEN	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Four trunks already are selected. The select command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Issue a reset on a trunk that no longer needs to be monitored and reissue the select command.</p>
TMI: <tmi>; <trunk>: ALREADY SELECTED IN TMI <tmi>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified a trunk already was selected. The select command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
TMI: <tmi>; <trunk>: SELECTED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The select command was successful. The system is ready to monitor the specified trunk. The TMI may be used in subsequent commands. The system associates the specified trunk with the one-digit TMI.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<trunk>: INVALID CARRIER NUMBER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified carrier number is out-of-range. The select command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the carrier number and reissue the select command specifying the correct carrier number.</p>
<trunk>: INVALID TIMESLOT NUMBER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified timeslot number is invalid. The select command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the timeslot number and reissue the select command specifying the correct timeslot number.</p>
-continued-	

**select (end)**

Responses for the select command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<trunk>: INVALID TRUNK	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified trunk does not exist; select failed. The select command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the trunk for error.</p>
<trunk>: INVALID TRUNK GROUP CLLI	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The trunk group named CLLI that does not exist. The select command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the CLLI and reissue the select command specifying the correct CLLI.</p>
<trunk>: INVALID TRUNK GROUP SHORT CLLI	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified short CLLI does not exist. The select command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the short CLLI and reissue the select command specifying the correct CLLI.</p>
<trunk>: INVALID TRUNK MEMBER NUMBER.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified trunk does not exist; the select command failed. The select command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the trunk member number and reissue the select command specifying the correct trunk member number.</p>
<trunk>: INVALID TRUNK NUMBER, EMPTY GROUP	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified trunk group number contains no circuits. The select command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the trunk number and reissue the select command specifying the correct trunk number.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**start****Function**

Use the start command to initiate monitoring on the selected trunks. The TMIs that are entered must be associated with trunks and monitoring cannot be in-progress. Monitoring continues until a stop command is issued unless a trunk buffer fills and causes monitoring to stop automatically.

start command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>start</b>	all tmi <i>tmi_id</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter displays signalling data for all TMIs.
tmi	This parameter indicates that particular TMIs will be specified for monitoring.
<i>tmi_id</i>	This variable specifies the identification number of the TMI or TMIs. The valid entry range is 0-3.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the start command.

## start (continued)

Example of the start command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>start tmi 0 1 3 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>0      specifies TMI 0 1      specifies TMI 0 3      specifies TMI 0</pre>	
	<p><b>Task:</b> Monitor the register signals for the specified trunk.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TMI: 0; NIL: WAS NOT SELECTED  TMI: 1; OGR2OTWAON 21, IDTC 2 8 15: BEING MONITORED  TMI: 3; OGR2OTWAON 19, IDTC 2 7 14: MONITORING STARTED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command attempts to monitor TMI 0, TMI 1, and TMI 3. Only TMI 3 meets the criteria for initiating monitoring.</p>

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the start command.

Responses for the start command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OPTION TMI REQUIRES 1 TO 4 PARAMETERS NO ACTION TAKEN	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to initiate monitoring either when no TMIs or more than four TMIs were selected. The system ignores the command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
TMI: <tmi>; NIL: NOT SELECTED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified TMI was not associated with a trunk and the start failed. The start command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Issue a select command for the specified trunk and reissue the start command.</p>
-continued-	



**start (end)**

<b>Responses for the start command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
TMI: <tmi>; <trunk> : BEING MONITORED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Monitoring already is in-progress on the specified TMI. The start command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
TMI: <tmi>; <trunk> : MONITORING STARTED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The start command was successful. Monitoring continues on the specified trunk until you issue a stop command. The system clears previous data and starts monitoring TMI.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
TMI: <tmi>; <trunk> : PERIPHERAL NOT IN SERVICE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The peripheral must be in the in-service (InSv) or InSv trouble (Istb) state for the SIGMON directory commands to function. The start command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Return the trunk's peripheral to the InSv or Istb state.</p>
End	



**status****Function**

Use the status command to display information about all the TMIs and their associated trunks. For each associated trunk, the status command gives the name and location by CLLI and circuit, and by peripheral carrier and circuit.

status command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
status	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the status command.

Example of the status command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
status ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display data on all trunks.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> TMI TRUNK                                STATUS   SIGNAL COUNT ----- 0 OGR2NONECD  8, IDTC 2 6 27 SELECTED      14 %  8 1 ICR2NONEDC  8, IDTC 2 7 27 MONITORING 154 % 90 2 OGR2NONEAB 12, IDTC 2 6 25 MONITORING   0 %  0 3 NIL </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays data for all trunks. Table format is provided detailing what trunk is associated with a TMI as well as the status and signal count, if applicable. If a signal count is included, the percent of the buffer used also is included.</p>

## status (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the status command.

Response for the status command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TMI: <tm>; <trunk> : PERIPHERAL NOT IN SERVICE.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The peripheral where the trunk is located is not in the InSv state or Istb. The peripheral must be in one of these states for SIGMON directory commands to function.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**stop****Function**

Use the stop command to end monitoring of the specified trunks. All collected signaling data is retained until either a start command or a reset command is issued and can be reviewed using the SIGMON directory display command.

stop command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>stop</b>	all tmi <i>tmi_id</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter displays signalling data for all TMIs.
tmi	This parameter indicates that particular TMIs will be specified.
<i>tmi_id</i>	This variable specifies the TMI or TMIs. The valid entry range is 0-3.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the stop command.

Example of the stop command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>stop tmi 1 3</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
1	specifies TMI 1
3	specifies TMI 3
	<b>Task:</b> Stop monitoring specified trunks.
	<b>Response:</b> TMI: 1; OGR20TWAON 21, IDTC 2 8 15: WAS NOT STARTED TMI: 3; OGR20TWAON 18, IDTC 2 7 14: MONITORING STOPPED
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command stops monitoring trunk 3. (Trunk 1 never was started.)

---

## stop (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the stop command.

Responses for the stop command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OPTION TMI REQUIRES 1 TO 4 PARAMETERS NO ACTION TAKEN	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to stop monitoring either when no TMIs were currently selected, or when more than four TMIs were in the parameter list. The system ignores the command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
TMI: <tmi>; <trunk> : MONITORING STOPPED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The stop command was successful. No more signals are collected for the specified trunk.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
TMI: <tmi>; <trunk> : PERIPHERAL NOT IN SERVICE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The peripheral must be in either the in-service (InSv) or the InSv trouble (Istb) state for the SIGMON directory to function. The stop command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Return the trunk's peripheral to InSv or Istb.</p>
TMI: <tmi>; <trunk>: WAS NOT STARTED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to stop monitoring a trunk that was not being monitored. The stop command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

## SIGRTU level commands

Use the SIGRTU level of the MAP to perform signalling route utilization (SIGRTU) functions.



### CAUTION

**You cannot enter message tracing criteria during another message tracing session.**

Entering SIGRTU directory message tracing criteria is prohibited when any other message tracing is in progress. The reverse also is true. This restriction applies to C7TULINK, C7MON, and SIGRTU directories.

### Accessing the SIGRTU level

To access the SIGRTU level, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
sigrtu ↵
```

### SIGRTU commands

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

SIGRTU commands	
Command	Page
del	S-367
dump	S-369
help	S-371
mon	S-373
quit	S-377





**del**

**Function**

Use the del command to delete one or all of the SIGRTU match entries.

del command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
del	9 <i>entry_no</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
9	This parameter indicates that all SIGRTU match entries will be deleted.
<i>entry_no</i>	This variable specifies the entry number in the match table for the entry or entries that will be deleted. The valid entry value range is 1-8.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the del command.

Example of the del command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
del 9 ↵ <i>where</i>	
9	specifies that all entries in the match table are to be deleted
<b>Task:</b>	Delete all entries in the match table.
<b>Response:</b>	NO MATCH TABLE ENTRIES
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command attempted to delete all the SIGRTU match entries in the match table but there are no table entries.

## del (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the del command.

Response for the del command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO MATCH TABLE TO DELETE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The del command was issued for a table that does not exist.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**dump****Function**

Use the dump command to display the service information octet (SIO), destination point code (DPC), and originating point code (OPC) that was requested to be monitored.

dump command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
dump	9 <i>entry_no</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
9	This parameter displays all SIGRTU match entries.
<i>entry_no</i>	This variable specifies the entry number in the match table for the entry or entries to display. The valid entry value range is 1-8.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the dump command.

**dump (end)**

Example of the dump command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>dump 8 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p>	<p>8 specifies an entry number in the match table to display</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display a specified entry in the match table.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>SIGRTU ENTRY: 8   SIO                DPC                OPC DPC OPC NI    ZNE NET SPT    ZNE NET SPT &lt;a&gt; &lt;b&gt; &lt;c&gt;    &lt;d&gt; &lt;e&gt; &lt;f&gt;    &lt;g&gt; &lt;h&gt; &lt;i&gt;</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays entry number 8 in the match table. The SIO display consists of network indicator &lt;a&gt;, priority &lt;b&gt;, and service indicator &lt;c&gt;. The DPC display consists of zone &lt;d&gt;, network area &lt;e&gt;, and the signalling point &lt;f&gt;. The OPC display consists of zone &lt;g&gt;, network area &lt;h&gt;, and the signalling point &lt;i&gt;.</p>

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the dump command.

Responses for the dump command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO MATCH TABLE ENTRIES	<p><b>Meaning:</b> There are no match table entries.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
NO MATCH TABLE ENTRY <number entered>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> There is no table entry of the value specified.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command with a valid entry number.</p>

**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the SIGRTU directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> <i>command_nam</i> sigrtu
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid SIGRTU directory command name. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.
sigrtu	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the SIGRTU directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help sigrtu ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Signalling Route Utilization utility Commands available: MON, DUMP, DEL, QUIT</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**mon**

**Function**

Use the mon command to build a match table from the service information octet (SIO), destination point code (DPC), and originating point code (OPC) data. The mon command also is used to call the Data Manager to download the table to the MSB7. The MSB7 monitors the messages sent to or received from the system table (ST), comparing each message with the match table entries. Once you enter the SIO, DPC, and OPC, the match table prints and the system requires activity confirmation responses to validate the entries.

mon command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>mon</b>	<pre> dpc  dontcare      specify  basic  pointcode            intl  zone1            areanetw            sigpoint1 opc    austria  zone2            region            sigpoint2            china  zone3            exchange            sigpoint1 netwkind  priority  srviceind                     </pre>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>areanetw</i>	This variable specifies the point code area network of the CCITT message to monitor. The valid entry range is 0-255. Entering zero will monitor all point codes.
<i>austria</i>	This parameter indicates the DPC or OPC format of the CCITT message to monitor.
<i>basic</i>	This parameter indicates the DPC or OPC format of the CCITT message to monitor.
<i>china</i>	This parameter indicates the DPC or OPC format of the CCITT message to monitor.
<i>dontcare</i>	This parameter indicates that no DPC or OPC monitor specifics will follow.
-continued-	

**mon (continued)**

<b>mon command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>dpc</i>	This parameter indicates that the DPC format will be used for monitoring.
<i>exchange</i>	This variable specifies the china format point code exchange of the CCITT message to monitor. The valid entry range is 0-127. Entering zero will monitor all exchanges.
<i>intl</i>	This parameter monitors a CCITT message in intl format for DPC or OPC.
<i>netwkind</i>	This variable specifies the network of the message. SIO format will be used for monitoring. It is possible to monitor for all network indicators. The valid entry values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ intl</li> <li>▪ intlsp</li> <li>▪ natl</li> <li>▪ natlsp</li> <li>▪ all</li> </ul>
<i>opc</i>	This parameter indicates that the OPC format will be used for monitoring.
<i>pointcode</i>	This variable specifies the basic format point code of the CCITT message to monitor. The valid entry range is 0-16309. Entering zero will monitor all point codes.
<i>priority</i>	This variable specifies the CCS7 priority to monitor. SIO format will be used for monitoring. The valid entry values are 0, 1, 2, 3, or all.
<i>region</i>	This variable specifies the austria format point code region of the CCITT message to monitor. The valid entry range is 0-15. Entering zero will monitor all regions.
<i>sigpoint1</i>	This variable specifies the point code signal point of the CCITT message to monitor. The valid entry range is 0-7. Entering zero will monitor all point codes.
<i>sigpoint2</i>	This variable specifies the point code signal point of the CCITT message to monitor. The valid entry range is 0-31. Entering zero will monitor all point codes.
<i>specify</i>	This parameter indicates that DPC or OPC monitor specifics will follow.
-continued-	



**mon (continued)**

<b>mon command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>srvcind</i>	<p>This variable specifies the CCS7 service indicator to monitor. SIO format will be used for monitoring. The valid entry values include the following CCS7 service indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SNM</li> <li>▪ SNMTSTREG</li> <li>▪ SNMTSTSPL</li> <li>▪ SCCP</li> <li>▪ TUP</li> <li>▪ ISDN</li> <li>▪ DUPCALL</li> <li>▪ DUPMTCE</li> <li>▪ SPARE_8</li> <li>▪ SPARE_9</li> <li>▪ SPARE_A</li> <li>▪ SPARE_B</li> <li>▪ SPARE_C</li> <li>▪ SPARE_D</li> <li>▪ SPARE_E</li> <li>▪ TUPPLUS</li> </ul>
<i>zone1</i>	This variable specifies the point code zone of the CCITT message to monitor. The valid entry range is 0-7. Entering zero will monitor all zones.
<i>zone2</i>	This variable specifies the point code zone of the CCITT message to monitor. The valid entry range is 0-7. Entering zero will monitor all zones.
<i>zone3</i>	This variable specifies the point code zone of the CCITT message to monitor. The valid entry range is 0-7. Entering zero will monitor all zones.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the mon command.

## mon (end)

Example of the mon command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>mon all all isdn ↵ where</pre>	
all	specifies that all network indicators will be monitored
all	specifies that all CCS7 priorities will be monitored
isdn	specifies the CCS7 service indicator to monitor
	<p><b>Task:</b> Monitor for SIO format for a specified service indicator.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ERROR : C7TU is currently in use, this monitor entry has not been entered</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command specifies all network indicators and priorities for the ISDN CCS7 service indicator for monitoring. Since the C7TU directory monitor command currently is active, you cannot use the SIGRTU directory monitor command.</p>

## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the mon command.

Response for the mon command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ONLY 8 MATCH TABLES ARE ALLOWED.	
	<p><b>Meaning:</b> There already are eight entries in the match table. No more match tables will be built.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Remove an entry from the match table using the SIGRTU directory del command before adding another entry.</p>

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the SIGRTU directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>  all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

<b>Examples of the quit command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



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## SLU\_CIDIR level commands

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Use the SLU\_CIDIR level of the MAP to perform tasks related to the subscriber line usage (SLU) input tables.

### Accessing the SLU\_CIDIR level

To access the SLU\_CIDIR level, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
slu ↓
```

### SLU\_CIDIR commands

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

SLU_CIDIR commands	
Command	Page
help	S-383
quit	S-385
sluadd	S-389
slu_deinstall	S-393
sludel	S-395
sludump	S-399
slufindi	S-401
slufindo	S-405
slu_install	S-409
slu_linstall	S-413
sluset	S-417
slu_table_status	S-419





**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the SLU\_CIDIR directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> <i>command_nam</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid SLU_CIDIR directory command name. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help sludel ↵ where	
sludel	specifies a valid SLU directory command
<b>Task:</b>	Access online documentation.
<b>Response:</b>	PARMS: <oe OR dn> <table name>
<b>Explanation:</b>	This example typifies a response for the help command string.

## help (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**quit**

**Function**

Use the quit command to exit the SLU\_CIDIR directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>                      all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

## quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



**sluadd**

**Function**

Use the sluadd command to add a line identifier to an SLU input table. The new line entry is made the bottom entry in the table and assigned the next available number. The sluadd command can be used in prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.

sluadd command parameters and variables						
Command	Parameters and variables					
sluadd	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">d</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">yyy zzzz</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; vertical-align: middle;">                     \$                      ↵                      table_name                 </td> </tr> <tr> <td>oe</td> <td>vvvv ww x yy zz</td> </tr> </table>	d	yyy zzzz	\$ ↵ table_name	oe	vvvv ww x yy zz
d	yyy zzzz	\$ ↵ table_name				
oe	vvvv ww x yy zz					
Parameters and variables	Description					
d	This parameter indicates that the line identifier class is a directory number (DN).					
\$	In the no-prompt entry mode, enter a \$ character to specify the default table as opposed to entering a SLU input table name. (The default table previously was specified using the sluset command.)					
↵	In the prompt entry mode, use the carriage return key to specify the default table as opposed to entering a SLU input table name. (The default table previously was specified using the sluset command.)					
oe	This parameter indicates that the line identifier class is a line equipment number (LEN). This parameter does not apply to business set secondary DN appearances.					
table_name	This variable specifies one of the following SLU input tables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ eng640i1</li> <li>▪ tra250i1</li> <li>▪ tra125i1</li> <li>▪ tra125i2</li> </ul>					
-continued-						

**sluadd (continued)**

<b>sluadd command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>yyy zzzz</i>	This variable specifies is a seven-digit DN used with class D line identifiers. The DN is entered in the form "yyy zzzz." The valid entry values are n,1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, b, c, d, e, and f.
<i>vvvv ww x yy zz</i>	This variable specifies an originating equipment number used with call office equipment (OE) line identifiers. The OE value is entered in the form "vvvv ww x yy zz." The valid entry values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The <i>vvvv</i> variable represents the four-character site name.</li> <li>▪ The <i>ww</i> variable represents the two-digit frame number. The valid entry range is 00-99.</li> <li>▪ The <i>x</i> variable represents the unit number for a line module (LM), line concentrating module (LCM), or a remote concentrator module terminal (RCT or RCS). The valid entry is 0 or 1 for an LM or LCM. The valid entry is 0 or 9 for an RCT or RCS.</li> <li>▪ The <i>yy</i> variable represents the two-digit drawer number or line subgroup number which corresponds to the value entered for the <i>x</i> variable. The valid entry range is 0-19 for an LM drawer number or an LCM line subgroup. The valid entry range is 0-7 for an RCT line subgroup. The valid entry range is 0-3 for an RCS line subgroup.</li> <li>▪ The <i>zz</i> variable represents the two-digit circuit number for the LM, RCM, or RCT. The valid entry range is 0-31.</li> </ul>
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The `sluadd` command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- When a command is issued, the switch displays the command and requests confirmation. When the switch accepts and processes the command, it displays no further messages.
- Table editor (TE) commands can be used to display the entries in the specified table.
- The `sluadd` command can be used in prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.



**sluadd (continued)**

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the sluadd command.

Examples of the sluadd command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>sluadd d 621 1234 \$ ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>621 1234 specifies the DN                      \$ specifies the default table in no-prompt entry mode</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Add a DN to the default table using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED                      INPUT D 621 1234 DEFAULT                      ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT                      &gt;y                      TUPLE(S) CHANGED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command adds DN 621 1234 to the default table.</p>
<p><b>sluadd oe host 02 0 04 10 \$ ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>host specifies the site name                      02 specifies the LM frame number                      0 specifies unit the LM unit number                      04 specifies an LM drawer number                      10 specifies the circuit number                      \$ specifies the default table in no-prompt entry mode</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Add a LEN to the default table using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED                      INPUT OE HOST 02 0 04 10 DEFAULT                      ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT                      &gt;y                      TUPLE(S) CHANGED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command adds a LEN to the default table. The LEN originates on circuit 10 of LM drawer 4 which is part of LM unit 0 on frame 2 of the host. (The default is the table specified when the sluset command was last used.)</p>

## sluadd (end)

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the sluadd command.

Responses for the sluadd command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANT ADD, ALREADY THERE: D XXX XXXX	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified DN already is in the table.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
DN UNAVAILABLE FOR SLU MONITORING: XXX XXXX	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified DN may not be valid.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
INVALID_TABLENAME: <table name>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> An invalid table name was entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the table name and reissue the command.</p>
**WARNING** : HUNT GROUP PILOT - COULD CAUSE TABLE OVERFLOW ON EXPANSION	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system attempts to add each number in the hunt group to the specified table. If the group is very large or the table near capacity, the table may overflow and counts on lines may not be taken. The system adds as many of the hunt group numbers as possible.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the space remaining in the table.</p>
**WARNING** : PARTY LINE SHOULD BE INSTALLED BY DN OR THE ORIG AND TERM WILL NOT BE PASSED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Since several DNs can be assigned to a party line, the OE number should not be used.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Delete the line and add the line specifying the DN.</p>

**slu\_deinstall****Function**

Use the `slu_deinstall` command to stop all operational measurements (OMs) on lines in the specified OM group.

slu_deinstall command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>slu_deinstall</code>	<i>table_name</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>table_name</i>	This variable specifies a SLU input table. You are prompted for this entry after the <code>slu_deinstall</code> command is entered. The valid entries are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eng640i1</li> <li>• tra250i1</li> <li>• tra125i1</li> <li>• tra125i2</li> </ul>

**Qualification**

The `slu_deinstall` command does not affect entries in the associated input table.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the `slu_deinstall` command.

Example of the slu_deinstall command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>slu_deinstall ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Stop OMs on the lines in a specified table.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ENTER &lt;TABLE_NAME&gt; : &gt;eng640i1 ** ACTIVE TABLE DEINSTALLED **</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command stops OMs on the lines in the table named ENG640I1. After entering the <code>slu_deinstall</code> command, use the carriage return key. You are prompted for the table name. Enter a valid slu table name and use the carriage return key. A system message responds to this action.</p>

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## slu\_deinstall (end)

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### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the slu\_deinstall command.

Responses for the slu_deinstall command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
** ACTIVE TABLE DEINSTALLED **	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This response indicates that all OMs for the OM group associated with the specified table are stopped. The slu_deinstall command does not remove current information from the OM group registers. This information is deleted when the associated table is installed again. The PROG directory omshow command displays the registers showing the counts at the time the table was deinstalled.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> To clear the OM group entries, install an empty associated SLU input table.</p>
** INVALID TABLE NAME **	<p><b>Meaning:</b> An invalid table name was entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the table name and reissue the command.</p>
** TABLE WAS NOT PREVIOUSLY INSTALLED **	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified table (including an invalid table name) has no associated OM group.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify that the table name was entered correctly. The PROG directory omshow command can be used to confirm that an active OM group does not exist.</p>

**sludel**

**Function**

Use the sludel command to delete a line identifier from a SLU input table. The line number is removed and no longer will appear until the table is reconstituted.

sludel command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
sludel	d <i>yyy zzzz</i>  oe <i>vvvv ww x yy zz</i>
	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">                         \$                          ↵  <i>table_name</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
d	This parameter indicates that the line identifier class is a directory number (DN).
\$	In the no-prompt mode, enter a \$ character to specify the default table as opposed to entering a SLU input table name. (The default table previously was specified using the sluset command.)
↵	In the prompt mode, use the carriage return key to specify the default table as opposed to entering a SLU input table name. (The default table previously was specified using the sluset command.)
oe	This parameter indicates that the line identifier class is a line equipment number (LEN). This parameter does not apply to business set secondary DN appearances.
<i>table_name</i>	This variable specifies one of the following SLU input tables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ eng640i1</li> <li>▪ tra250i1</li> <li>▪ tra125i1</li> <li>▪ tra125i2</li> </ul>
-continued-	

**sludel (continued)**

<b>sludel command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>yyy zzzz</i>	This variable specifies is a seven-digit DN used with class D line identifiers. The DN is entered in the form “ <i>yyy zzzz</i> .” The valid entry values are n,1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, b, c, d, e, and f.
<i>vvvv ww x yy zz</i>	This variable specifies an originating equipment number used with call office equipment (OE) line identifiers. The OE value is entered in the form “ <i>vvvv ww x yy zz</i> .” The valid entry values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The <i>vvvv</i> variable represents the four-character site name.</li> <li>▪ The <i>ww</i> variable represents the two-digit frame number. The valid entry range is 00-99.</li> <li>▪ The <i>x</i> variable represents the unit number for an LM, an LCM, or an RCT or RCS. The valid entry is 0 or 1 for an LM or LCM. The valid entry is 0 or 9 for an RCT or RCS.</li> <li>▪ The <i>yy</i> variable represents the two-digit drawer number or line subgroup number which corresponds to the value entered for the <i>x</i> variable. The valid entry range is 0-19 for an LM drawer number or an LCM line subgroup. The valid entry range is 0-7 for an RCT line subgroup. The valid entry range is 0-3 for an RCS line subgroup.</li> <li>▪ The <i>zz</i> variable represents the two-digit circuit number for the LM, RCM, or RCT. The valid entry range is 0-31.</li> </ul>
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The sludel command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- When a command is issued, the switch displays the command and requests confirmation. When the switch accepts and processes the command, no more messages display.
- Table editor (TE) commands can be used to display the entries in the specified table.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the sludel command.

**sludel (end)**

Example of the sludel command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>sludel d 622 1901 eng640i1</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
622 1901 eng640i1	specifies the DN specifies the SLU input table name
<b>Task:</b>	Delete a line identifier from a specified SLU input table.
<b>Response:</b>	COMMAND AS ENTERED DELETE D 622 1901 ENG640I1 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >Y TUPLE(S) CHANGED
<b>Explanation:</b>	This example illustrates the sludel command using no-prompt mode.

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the sludel command.

Response for the sludel command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID TABLENAME: <table name>.	
	<b>Meaning:</b> An invalid table name was entered.
	<b>Action:</b> Verify the table name and reissue the command.





**sludump****Function**

Use the sludump command to print a list of recent commands (except the slu\_deinstall command) issued against each SLU input table.

sludump command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
sludump	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualification**

The sludump command produces a printout including only installed tables.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the sludump command.

Example of the sludump command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
sludump ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Print a list of recent commands.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> SLU  SLUADD  D  621  1234  ENG640I1  Y  SLUADD OE           0    0    0    1  ENG640I1  Y SLU_INSTALL  ENG640I1  SLUADD  OE           0 0  19  19  TRA125I1  Y  SLU_INSTALL  TRA125I2     SLUADD  D  621  1095  TRA125I2  Y  SLU_INSTALL     TRA125I2  QUIT </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command prints a list of recent commands made against each SLU input table.</p>

## sludump (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the sludump command.

Response for the sludump command										
MAP output	Meaning and action									
SLU	SLUADD	D	621	1234	ENG640I1	Y	SLUADD	OE	0	0
0	1	ENG640I1	Y	SLU_INSTALL	ENG640I1	SLUADD	OE	0	0	0
19	19	TRA125I1	Y	SLU_INSTALL	TRA125I2	SLUADD	D	621	1095	
TRA125I2	Y	SLU_INSTALL	TRA125I2	QUIT						
<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system displays recent commands (except the sludeinstall command) made against each SLU input table.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>										

**slufindi**

**Function**

Use the slufindi command to find the specified line identifier in a particular SLU input table and display all associated information. If the line identifier is associated with a hunt group, information for all members of the hunt group displays. The slufindi command can be used in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.

slufindi command parameters and variables						
Command	Parameters and variables					
slufindi	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">d</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">yyy zzzz</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 0 10px;">                     \$                      ↵                      table_name                 </td> </tr> <tr> <td>oe</td> <td>vvvv ww x yy zz</td> </tr> </table>	d	yyy zzzz	\$ ↵ table_name	oe	vvvv ww x yy zz
d	yyy zzzz	\$ ↵ table_name				
oe	vvvv ww x yy zz					
Parameters and variables	Description					
d	This parameter indicates that the line identifier class is a directory number (DN).					
\$	In the no-prompt entry mode, enter a \$ character to specify the default table as opposed to entering a SLU input table name. (The default table previously was specified using the sluset command.)					
↵	In the prompt entry mode, use the carriage return key to specify the default table as opposed to entering a SLU input table name. (The default table previously was specified using the sluset command.)					
oe	This parameter indicates that the line identifier class is a line equipment number (LEN). This parameter does not apply to business set secondary DN appearances.					
table_name	This variable specifies one of the following SLU input tables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ eng640i1</li> <li>▪ tra250i1</li> <li>▪ tra125i1</li> <li>▪ tra125i2</li> </ul>					
-continued-						

**slufindi (continued)**

<b>slufindi command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>yyz zzzz</i>	This variable specifies is a seven-digit DN used with class D line identifiers. The DN is entered in the form “ <i>yyz zzzz</i> .” The valid entry values are n, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, b, c, d, e, and f.
<i>vvvv ww x yy zz</i>	This variable specifies an originating equipment number used with call office equipment (OE) line identifiers. The OE value is entered in the form “ <i>vvvv ww x yy zz</i> .” The valid entry values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The <i>vvvv</i> variable represents the four-character site name.</li> <li>▪ The <i>ww</i> variable represents the two-digit frame number. The valid entry range is 00-99.</li> <li>▪ The <i>x</i> variable represents the unit number for a line module (LM), a line concentrating module (LCM), or a remote concentrator module terminal (RCT or RCS). The valid entry is 0 or 1 for an LM or LCM. The valid entry is 0 or 9 for an RCT or RCS.</li> <li>▪ The <i>yy</i> variable represents the two-digit drawer number or line subgroup number which corresponds to the value entered for the <i>x</i> variable. The valid entry range is 0-19 for an LM drawer number or an LCM line subgroup. The valid entry range is 0-7 for an RCT line subgroup. The valid entry range is 0-3 for an RCS line subgroup.</li> <li>▪ The <i>zz</i> variable represents the two-digit circuit number for the LM, RCM, or RCT. The valid entry range is 0-31.</li> </ul>
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the slufindi command.

**slufindi (end)**

Example of the slufindi command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>slufindi oe host 02 0 04 10 tra250i1 ↵ where</pre>	<p>host specifies the site            02 specifies the frame number            0 specifies the unit number            04 specifies the drawer number            10 specifies the circuit number            tra250i1 specifies the SLU input table name</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Find the specified line identifier in a particular SLU input table.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> <pre>COMMAND AS ENTERED FINDI      OE HOST 02 0 04 10 TRA250I1 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y THE INPUT TABLE TUPLE(s): - : OE HOST 02 0 04 10 NO_ERROR 2</pre> </p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays data for LEN host 02 0 04 10.</p>

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the slufindi command.

Responses for the slufindi command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID_TABLENAME: <table_name>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> An invalid table name was entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the table name and reissue the command.</p>
THE INPUT TABLE TUPLE(S): * OE HOST 00 0 19 19 NO_ERROR 1	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A valid slufindi command was entered. The second line displays the originating equipment number, the error condition, and an index number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**slufindo**

**Function**

Use the slufindo command to find the specified line identifier in a particular operational measurements (OM) group and determine the counts in all registers associated with the line identifier. The slufino command can be used in prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.

slufindo command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
slufindo	d                    yyy zzzz  oe                    vvvv ww x yy zz <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 10px; margin-left: 20px;">                         \$                          ↵  <i>table_name</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
d	This parameter indicates that the line identifier class is a directory number (DN).
\$	In the no-prompt entry mode, enter a \$ character to specify the default table as opposed to entering a SLU input table name. (The default table previously was specified using the sluset command.)
↵	In the prompt entry mode, use the carriage return key to specify the default table as opposed to entering a SLU input table name. (The default table previously was specified using the sluset command.)
oe	This parameter indicates that the line identifier class is a line equipment number (LEN). This parameter does not apply to business set secondary DN appearances.
<i>table_name</i>	This variable specifies one of the following SLU input tables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ eng640i1</li> <li>▪ tra250i1</li> <li>▪ tra125i1</li> <li>▪ tra125i2</li> </ul>
-continued-	

**slufindo (continued)**

<b>slufindo command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>yyy zzzz</i>	This variable specifies is a seven-digit DN used with class D line identifiers. The DN is entered in the form "yyy zzzz." The valid entry values are n, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, b, c, d, e, and f.
<i>vvvv ww x yy zz</i>	This variable specifies an originating equipment number used with call office equipment (OE) line identifiers. The OE value is entered in the form "vvvv ww x yy zz." The valid entry values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The <i>vvvv</i> variable represents the four-character site name.</li> <li>▪ The <i>ww</i> variable represents the two-digit frame number. The valid entry range is 00-99.</li> <li>▪ The <i>x</i> variable represents the unit number for a line module (LM), a line concentrating module (LCM), or a remote concentrator module terminal (RCT or RCS). The valid entry is 0 or 1 for an LM or LCM. The valid entry is 0 or 9 for an RCT or RCS.</li> <li>▪ The <i>yy</i> variable represents the two-digit drawer number or line subgroup number which corresponds to the value entered for the <i>x</i> variable. The valid entry range is 0-19 for an LM drawer number or an LCM line subgroup. The valid entry range is 0-7 for an RCT line subgroup. The valid entry range is 0-3 for an RCS line subgroup.</li> <li>▪ The <i>zz</i> variable represents the two-digit circuit number for the LM, RCM, or RCT. The valid entry range is 0-31.</li> </ul>
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The slufindo command is qualified by the following exceptions, limitations, and restrictions:

- The slufindo command is effective if the OM group is inactive because the counts in the registers at the time of the slu\_deinstall command are held there.
- When a command is issued, the switch displays the command and requests confirmation. When the switch accepts and processes the command, it displays no further messages.
- Table editor (TE) commands can be used to display the entries in the specified table.
- The slufino command can be used in prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.



**slufindo (end)**

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the slufindo command.

Example of the slufindo command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>slufindo d 621 1173 eng640i1 ↵ where</pre>	<p>621 1173 specifies the DN eng641i1 specifies a SLU input table</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display the counts in all registers associated with a specified DN for a specified table using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> <pre>COMMAND AS ENTERED FINDO D 621 1173 ENG640I1 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y THE OUTPUT TABLE TUPLE(S) : - : D 621 1173 HOST 00 0 19 12 1984151101 0   0 0 0 - : 2 1 HOST 00 19 13 1984151101 0   0 0 0 - : 2 2 HOST 00 19 14 1984151101 0   0 0 0</pre> </p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the counts in all registers associated with DN 6211173 in Table ENG64I1.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the slufindo command.

Response for the slufindo command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>INVALID TABLENAME: &lt;table_name&gt;</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> An invalid table name was entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the table name entry and reissue the command.</p>



**slu\_install****Function**

Use the `slu_install` command to examine the specified SLU input table for errors. If no errors are found, the `slu_install` command fills the associated operational measurements (OM) group with new data. The OM counts on lines not previously installed are set to zero and those counts on lines already installed are retained. The `slu_install` command can be used in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.

slu_install command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>slu_install</code>	\$ ↵ <i>table_name</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
\$	In the no-prompt entry mode, enter a \$ character to specify the default table as opposed to entering a SLU input table name. (The default table previously was specified using the <code>sluset</code> command.)
↵	In the prompt entry mode, use the carriage return key to specify the default table as opposed to entering a SLU input table name. (The default table previously was specified using the <code>sluset</code> command.)
<i>table_name</i>	This variable specifies one of the following SLU input tables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ eng640i1</li> <li>▪ tra250i1</li> <li>▪ tra125i1</li> <li>▪ tra125i2</li> </ul>

**Qualification**

The `slu_install` command can be used in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the `slu_install` command.

## slu\_install (continued)

Example of the slu_install command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>slu_install tra250i1 ↵ where</pre>	
tra250i1	specifies the SLU input table
	<p><b>Task:</b> Examine an SLU input table for errors.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ** INPUT TABLE OK ** ** TABLE INSTALLED **</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command examines Table TRA250I1 for errors. Since no errors are encountered, the associated OM group is filled with new data.</p>

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the slu\_install command.

Responses for the slu_install command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
** INPUT TABLE INSTALLED **	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The line listing in the specified table has been transferred to the associated OM group.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the PROG directory omshow command to view the new list of line identifiers in the OM group associated with the specified SLU input table.</p>
** INPUT TABLE IS EMPTY **	<p><b>Meaning:</b> There are no line identifier entries in the specified table. The table is installed resulting in an empty OM group.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> The contents of the specified SLU input table can be viewed by using Table Editor (TE) commands. Entries can be made in the table using the SLU_CI directory slu_add command.</p>
-continued-	

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**slu\_install (end)**

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<b>Responses for the slu_install command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
** INPUT TABLE OK **	<b>Meaning:</b> No errors have been found. <b>Action:</b> None
** INVALID TABLE NAME **	<b>Meaning:</b> An invalid table name was entered. <b>Action:</b> Verify the table name and reissue the command.
** TABLE NOT INSTALLED **	<b>Meaning:</b> There has been no transfer of a list of line identifiers to an OM group. <b>Action:</b> Verify the table name and reissue the command.
<b>End</b>	



**slu\_linstall****Function**

Use the `slu_linstall` command to create an operational measurements (OM) group, ENG640M1, from all the lines connected to the specified line module (LM). This command removes all existing entries from OM group ENG640M1 without affecting Table ENG640I1.

<b>slu_linstall command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<code>slu_linstall</code>	<i>host</i> <i>site</i> [ <i>frame</i> <i>unit</i> ]
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>host</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the host site.
<i>frame</i>	This variable specifies the number of the frame where the LM is located. After the <code>slu_linstall</code> command is entered, the system prompts for the frame number and the unit number. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>site</i>	This variable specifies four alphanumeric characters designating the site.
<i>unit</i>	This variable specifies the bay number of the line equipment number (LEN) frame where the LM is located. After the <code>slu_linstall</code> command is entered, the system prompts for the frame number and the unit number. The valid entry values are either 0 or 1.

**Qualifications**

The `slu_linstall` command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- For business sets, the LEN can be used to identify the station's primary directory number (DN) appearance only.
- The primary DN appearances of business set stations located on the line are added to the ENG640M1 OM group when the `slu_linstall` command is used.
- After the `slu_linstall` command is entered, the system prompts for the frame number and the unit number.

## slu\_linstall (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the slu\_linstall command.

Example of the slu_linstall command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
slu_linstall ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Create an OM group from the LMs in a specified unit and frame.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ENTER FRAME NUMBER: &gt;02 ENTER UNIT NUMBER: &gt;0 ** TABLE WAS NOT PREVIOUSLY INSTALLED ** ** TABLE INSTALLED **</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command to creates an OM group from the LMs in unit 0 of frame 02 on the switch. After the slu_linstall command is entered, the system prompts for the frame number and the unit number.</p>

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the slu\_linstall command.

Responses for the slu_linstall command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
** ACTIVE TABLE DEINSTALLED ** ** TABLE INSTALLED **	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Active entries in OM group ENG640M1 are removed and replaced by the identifier of all lines connected to the specified LM. No changes are made to SLU input Table ENG640I1.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> The PROG directory omshow command can be used to confirm that class registers exist for the applicable lines.</p>
** TABLE WAS NOT PREVIOUSLY INSTALLED ** ** TABLE INSTALLED **	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The LM line entries are made in Table ENG640M1. The table did not have active line entries when it was installed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	



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**slu\_linstall (end)**

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**Responses for the slu\_linstall command** (continued)**MAP output    Meaning and action**

UNEQUIPPED FRAME OR BAY PROCESS ABORTED

**Meaning:** The specified frame or bay is not equipped.**Action:** Reissue the command specifying an equipped frame or bay.**End**



**sluset****Function**

Use the sluset command to establish a default table name for SLU directory commands sluadd, sludel, slufindi, and slufindo. If an SLU input table name is specified and the slufindo command is being used, the default is the associated operational measurements (OM) group. If the slufindo command is entered specifying an SLU input table name, the system displays information on the OM group associated with that table. If the SLU commands sluadd, sludel or slufindi are entered specifying an OM group, the system displays associated SLU data.

sluset command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
sluset	<i>table_name</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>table_name</i>	This variable specifies any valid SLU input table or OM group name.

**Qualification**

Switches with software released before BCS17 may prompt for OE or D but you should enter a table name.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the sluset command.

Example of the sluset command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
sluset tra240i1 ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Establish a default SLU input table.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COMMAND AS ENTERED            SETTAB TRA240I1            ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT            &gt;Y            WAS . . . : TRA250I1            IS . . . . : TRA240I1</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command specifies Table TRA240I1 as the default table for SLU commands.</p>

## sluset (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the sluset command.

Response for the sluset command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
WAS . . . :<old name> IS . . . :<new name>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command confirms that the default table name or OM group has been changed. The system displays the old table or group name and the new name.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**slu\_table\_status****Function**

Use the `slu_table_status` command to display a list of active tables and a list of inactive tables.

**slu\_table\_status command parameters and variables**

Command	Parameters and variables
<code>slu_table_status</code>	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the `slu_table_status` command.

**Example of the slu\_table\_status command**

Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>slu_table_status</code> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display a list of active and inactive tables.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ** INACTIVE TABLES **            ENG640I1            TRA125I1            ** ACTIVE TABLES **            TRA250I1            TRA125I1</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays a list of active and inactive tables.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the `slu_table_status` command.

## slu\_table\_status (end)

---

### Response for the slu\_table\_status command

MAP output	Meaning and action
------------	--------------------

<pre>** INACTIVE TABLES ** &lt;table_name table_name&gt; ** ACTIVE TABLES ** &lt;table_name table_name&gt;</pre>	
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message identifies the SLU input tables with active associated OM groups. Using the PROG directory omshow command for the OM group associated with an inactive table may result in a display of register counts. These counts are the frozen values at the time the table was deinstalled.</p>
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	<p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
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## SMDILNK level commands

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Use the SMDILNK level of the MAP to query the status of the Simplified Message Desk Interface (SMDI) application I/O and related datalinks. Previously, links were put in service (InSv) and taken out-of-service (OOS) using a series of CI commands in the LNKUTIL and SMDILNK directories. Now, this action is executed from within the SMDILNK program code in response to manually busy (BSY) and return to service (RTS) commands entered from the MAPCI IOC menu MAP level. As the result of this change, only the SMDILNK directory `smdistat` command is valid. (The SMDILNK directory commands `smdicon` and `smdidisc` no longer are valid.)

### Accessing the SMDILNK level

To access the SMDILNK level, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
smdilnk ↵
```

### SMDILNK commands

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

SMDILNK commands	
Command	Page
help	S-423
quit	S-427
smdistat	S-431





**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the SMDILNK directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>command_nam</i> smdilnk
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid SMDILNK directory command name. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.
smdilnk	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the SMDILNK directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the help command.

Examples of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help smdilnk ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Enter SMDILNK CI increment. The commands provided are: QUIT, SMDICON, SMDIDISC, SMDISTAT</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string. (This help display is in error. The SMDILNK directory commands smdicon and smdidisc no longer are available.)</p>
-continued-	



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**help (end)**

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**Response for the help command****MAP output    Meaning and action**

---

MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.

---

**Meaning:** The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.

**Action:** None

---



**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the SMDILNK directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>  all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

## quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>
End	





**smdistat****Function**

Use the `smdistat` command to query the status of SMDI I/O and related datalinks. The `smdistat` command does not affect datalink status.

smdistat command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>smdistat</code>	<code>all</code> <code>link_name</code>
Parameters and variables	Description
<code>all</code>	This parameter queries the status of all SMDI I/O and related datalinks.
<code>link_name</code>	This variable specifies a particular link to query. The valid entry value is a string.

**Qualifications**

The `smdistat` command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- Only one SMDI link for each 1X67BC or 1X67BD card on port 0 is allowed. This is not enforced by table control. The reliability of a second link on a BC orBD card cannot be counted on, and may cause problems for both links on that card.
- An SMDI link cannot be on IOC 0 or 1, card 0.
- If an office has multiple links, it is advisable to put them on separate IOCs. If an office needs to put more than one link for each IOC, put them as far apart as possible.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the `smdistat` command.

## smdistat (end)

Example of the smdistat command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>smdistat link1 ↵</code> <i>where</i>	
link1	specifies the link name
	<p><b>Task:</b> Query the status of a specified SMDI I/O and related datalinks.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> SMDI I/O Communication is routed on device SMDI5</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string indicates that a previous RTC at the IOC card level was performed successfully.</p>

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the smdistat command.

Responses for the smdistat command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
SMDI I/O Communication is not routed	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This response displays if the previous RTS or RTSs did not complete successfully.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
SMDI I/O Communication is routed on the following devices: <devices>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This response displays if the smdistat all command sting is entered and several previous RTSs completed successfully.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

---

## SMDRLNK level commands

---

Use the Station Message Detail Recording (SMDR) link (SMDRLNK) level of the MAP to perform the following tasks:

- query routing information for SMDR call records
- route SMDR call records to a datalink pool
- delete routing information for SMDR call records to a specified datalink pool

### Accessing the SMDRLNK level

To access the SMDRLNK directory, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
smdrlnk ↵
```

### SMDRLNK commands

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

SMDRLNK commands	
Command	Page
help	S-435
quit	S-437
sendsmdr	S-441
smdrstat	S-443
stopsmdr	S-445



**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the SMDRLNK directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>help</b>	<i>command_nam</i> smdrlnk
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid SMDRLNK directory command name. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.
smdrlnk	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the SMDRLNK directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>help smdrlnk ↵</b>	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Enter SMDR Links (SMDRLNK) increment. The available commands are: QUIT, SENDSMDR, STOPSMDR, SMDRSTAT</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

## help (end)

---

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the SMDRLNK directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>  all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

<b>Examples of the quit command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.



**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



**sendsmdr****Function**

Use the sendsmdr command to route SMDR information to a specified pool for call analysis.

sendsmdr command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
sendsmdr	<i>pool</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>pool</i>	This variable specifies the name of the pool.

**Qualifications**

The sendsmdr command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- At least one pool and one device must be known to the system in order for the sendsmdr command to work. (The LNKUTIL directory devcon command is used to identify pools and devices.)
- Related registers in operational measurements (OM) group SLLNK take effect when transfers begin for the devices in a specified pool.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the sendsmdr command.

Example of the sendsmdr command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
sendsmdr first ↵ <i>where</i>	
first	specifies the name of the pool
<b>Task:</b>	Route SMDR data to a specified pool.
<b>Response:</b>	SMDR REPORTS HAVE BEEN ROUTED TO POOL FIRST.
<b>Explanation:</b>	The pool named first is known to the system and the LNKUTIL directory devstart command was executed.

## **sendsmdr (end)**

---

### **Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the sendsmdr command.

<b>Response for the sendsmdr command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
POOL FIRST DOES NOT EXIST. NO ACTION TAKEN.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The pool named first is not known to the system.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the LNKUTIL directory devcon command to create the pool and associate it with a device.</p>

**smdrstat****Function**

Use the `smdrstat` command to display data transfer status of SMDR reports and related datalinks.

smdrstat command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>smdrstat</code>	all pool <i>poolname</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter displays SMDR report data transfer status for all pools.
pool	This parameter displays SMDR report data transfer status for one pool.
<i>poolname</i>	This variable specifies the name of the pool.

**Qualification**

This command does not affect datalink status.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the `smdrstat` command.

Example of the smdrstat command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>smdrstat pool second ↵</code> <i>where</i>	
second	specifies the name of the pool
<b>Task:</b>	Display SMDR report data transfer status.
<b>Response:</b>	SMDR REPORTS HAVE BEEN ROUTED TO POOL SECOND WITH THE FOLLOWING DEVICES: DEV1, DEV2, ...
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command displays SMDR report data transfer status for the pool named second.

---

## smdrstat (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the smdrstat command.

Responses for the smdrstat command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO SMDR REPORTS HAVE BEEN ROUTED.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The SMDRLNK directory sendsmdr command did not execute before you entered the smdrstat all command string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
NO SMDR REPORTS HAVE BEEN ROUTED TO POOL SECOND.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The SMDRLNK directory sendsmdr command did not execute before you entered the smdrstat pool second command string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
SMDR REPORTS HAVE BEEN ROUTED TO POOL BOTTOM WITH THE FOLLOWING DEVICES: MAP1, MAP2. SMDR REPORTS HAVE BEEN ROUTED TO POOL TOP WITH THE FOLLOWING DEVICES: MAP5.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The smdrstat all command string was entered after several SMDRLNK directory sendsmdr commands executed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**stopsmdr****Function**

Use the stopsmdr command to disable the transmission of SMDR data previously assigned to a specified pool. This command overrides the LNKUTIL directory devstop command and causes all devices assigned to the specified pool to stop transferring SMDR reports.

stopsmdr command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
stopsmdr	<i>pool</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>pool</i>	This variable specifies the name of the pool that will have SMDR data transmission disabled.

**Qualifications**

The stopsmdr command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- As long as datalinks are in the transferring state, the related Operational Measurements (OM) tuple displays and the appropriate register peggings remain active.
- Registers are incremented or decremented depending on the number of messages waiting to be processed before routing is cancelled.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the stopsmdr command.

Example of the stopsmdr command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
stopsmdr first ↵ where	
first	specifies the name of the pool
<b>Task:</b>	Disable SMDR data transmission for a specified pool.
<b>Response:</b>	SMDR REPORTS FOR POOL FIRST HAVE BEEN STOPPED.
<b>Explanation:</b>	The system encountered no problems disabling SMDR data routing to the pool named first.

## stopsmdr (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the stopsmdr command.

Responses for the stopsmdr command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
SMDR REPORTS HAVE NOT BEEN ASSIGNED TO ANY POOL. NO ACTION TAKEN.	<b>Meaning:</b> No SMDR reports have been routed. <b>Action:</b> None
SMDR REPORTS HAVE NOT BEEN ASSIGNED TO POOL FIRST.	<b>Meaning:</b> No SMDR reports are routed to the specified pool. <b>Action:</b> None



---

## SNPINGCI level commands

---

Use the SNPINGCI level of the MAP to send a SuperNode internet control message protocol (ICMP) echo packet to an internet protocol (IP) address. The destination host address, number of echo packets, size of packets, delay time between multiple packets, and data display control can be controlled using this directory. If the data display control is active, a report displays with the sequence number and round-trip time as each echo packet is received. The packet loss percentage and the minimum, average, and maximum data display at the completion of a series of pings.

### Accessing the SNPINGCI level

To access the SNPINGCI level, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
snpingci ↵
```

### SNPINGCI commands

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

SNPINGCI commands	
Command	Page
help	S-449
ping	S-453
pingdef	S-459
quit	S-461



**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the SNPINGCI directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> <i>command_nam</i> snpingci
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid SNPINGCI directory command name. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, summary documentation for the commands in the SNPINGCI directory is provided.
snpingci	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the SNPINGCI directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

**help (continued)****Example of the help command****Example      Task, response, and explanation****help snpingci** ↵**Task:**      Access online documentation.**Response:**      SNPINGCI - Subcommands:  
PING - Initiate an ICMP Echo to a remote node and optionally set default PING command parameters.

Syntax:

```
> ping b b b b <s size><n number><t delay>
<d display>
```

Mandatory:

```
b b b b - four bytes of destination IP address
- separated by a blank (not decimal)
```

Optional:

```
size - size of ICMP Echo packet data field
- minimum size with timing facility is 6
- minimum size without timing facility is 4
number - number of pings to generate, 0 will
generate a continuous series of pings delay
- delay time between pings in 100's of ms
- minimum value is 10
```

```
display - data display ON or OFF
```

Example:

```
> ping 47 12 0 2 n 10 {This would send ten
packets to IP address 47.12.0.2}
```

PINGDEF- Display current default PING parameters.

Initially, these are:s 64 n 5 t 10 d ON

HELP - Display this information

QUIT - Leave SNPINGCI increment.

Note 1: To stop PINGING before PING command has completed, execute the following:

```
press: "<BREAK< hx <ENTER>"
```

This is useful if n is very large or continuous.

Note 2: The timing facility does not give the same accuracy on all nodes in Supernode. For example, the accuracy on a CM node is within one millisecond, but is only 12.5 milliseconds on a EIU.

**Explanation:**      This example typifies a response for the help command string.

## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**ping****Function**

Use the ping command to send an ICMP packet to an IP address for a remote node. Each packet that is echoed back is reported on the screen. When a ping terminates, the system displays statistics concerning the number of packets sent, how many returned successfully, and a summary of the round-trip times.

<b>ping command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>ping</b>	<i>dest_ip_ad</i> [ <i>sdefault</i> size]    [ <i>ndefault</i> num]    [ <i>tdefault</i> delay]    [ <i>ddefault</i> [off] on]
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>ddefault</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the on or off entry specified for the previous ping command entry.
<i>ndefault</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the number of echo packets specified for the previous ping command entry.
<i>sdefault</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the packet size specified for the previous ping command entry.
<i>tdefault</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If no previous delay variable value has been entered, the system default value is 10 (one second).</li> <li>▪ Once a delay variable value is entered and the command executed, the system defaults to the delay time between successive packets specified for the previous ping command entry.</li> </ul>
<i>d</i>	This parameter provides display control and specifies whether or not ping times display.
<i>delay</i>	This variable specifies the delay time (in hundreds of milliseconds) between successive packets. This value must be preceded by a <i>t</i> parameter. The valid entry range is 10-255.
<i>dest_ip_ad</i>	This variable specifies the IP address of the node to which the data packets are to be sent. The format consists of four bytes each separated by a space. The valid entry range of each byte is 0-255.
-continued-	

**ping (continued)**

<b>ping command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
n	This parameter indicates that a particular number of echo packets are to be sent following one another. This entry is not required, but if a particular number of echo packets are specified, the entry must be preceded by this parameter.
<i>num</i>	This variable defines the number of echo packets being sent. This value must be preceded by an n parameter. The valid entry range is 0-32767.
off	This parameter does not display the individual ping times. The entry must be preceded by a d parameter.
on	This parameter displays the individual ping times. The entry must be preceded by a d parameter.
s	This parameter indicates the packet size. This entry is not required, but if a specific packet size is entered, the entry must be preceded by this parameter.
<i>size</i>	This variable defines the size of the data packets that are to be sent. This value must be preceded by an s parameter. The valid entry value is 0-1469.
t	This parameter indicates a delay time between packets. This entry is not required, but if a specific delay time is entered, the entry must be preceded by this parameter.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The ping command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- This command requires a destination IP address. However, entries that specify the size of the data packet, the number of packets to be echoed, the delay time, and the display choice can be entered but are not required. The system defaults to the most recent entry for these variables.
- If the packet size is less than six bytes, there is not enough room in the packets for timing information.
- If a value of zero is specified for the number of echo packets being sent, pings will generate continuously. (You can stop this process by pressing the BREAK HX key followed by the ENTER key. This action exits the SNPINGCI directory and the timing statistics are lost.)



**ping (continued)****Examples**

The following table provides examples of the ping command.

Examples of the ping command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>ping 47 128 1 41 n 10 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>47 128 1 41 specifies an IP address            10 specifies the number of echo packets that are to be sent following one another</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Send a data packet to a specified IP address.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> 47.128.1.41 SUPERNODE PING STATISTICS----            10 PACKETS TRANSMITTED,            10 PACKETS RECEIVED,            00 PACKETS LOSS</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command sends ten data packets to the IP address 47.128.1.41. The system assumes the default values for the size of the data packets, the transmission delay time, and the display choice.</p>
<p><b>ping 28 44 132 12 s 12 t 100 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>28 44 132 12 specifies an IP address            12 specifies the packet size            100 specifies the delay time</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Send a data packet to a specified IP address.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> 28.44.132.12 SUPERNODE PING STATISTICS----            10 PACKETS TRANSMITTED,            10 PACKETS RECEIVED,            00 PACKETS LOSS</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command sends data packets of 12 bytes to the IP address 47.128.1.41 with a delay time of 100 (ten seconds). The system assumes the default values for the number of echo packets and the display choice.</p>

**ping (continued)****Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the ping command.

<b>Responses for the ping command</b>		
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>	
ICMP RETURN CODE RESULTS :	RETURN CODED TEXT	OCCURRENCE
	-----	-----
	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXX
	<b>Meaning:</b> This message displays the ICMP return code with the text.	
	<b>Action:</b> None	
INVALID PING COMMAND LINE OPTION		
	<b>Meaning:</b> The command could not be parsed and the command did not execute.	
	<b>Action:</b> Reissue the command.	
NO TIMING STATISTICS AVAILABLE - PACKET TOO SMALL		
	<b>Meaning:</b> Timing statistics cannot be produced if the packet contains less than six bytes and the command returns a display without time statistics.	
	<b>Action:</b> Specify a packet size of greater than six bytes and reissue the command.	
PING ERROR : DISPLAY DATA PARSE FAILURE		
	<b>Meaning:</b> An incorrect display control parameter was specified and the command did not execute.	
	<b>Action:</b> Specify the packet size correctly and reissue the command.	
ROUND-TRIP TIME (MS) MIN/AVG/MAX = XX/XX/XX		
	<b>Meaning:</b> This message displays the round-trip time.	
	<b>Action:</b> None	
-continued-		

**ping (end)**

<b>Responses for the ping command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
SNPING ERROR : INVALID DELAY TIME!	<p><b>Meaning:</b> An incorrect delay time was specified and the command did not execute.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Specify the packet size correctly and reissue the command.</p>
SNPING ERROR : NUMBER OF PINGS PARSE FAILURE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> An incorrect number of pings was specified and the command did not execute.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Specify the packet size correctly and reissue the command.</p>
SNPING ERROR : PACKET SIZE PARSE FAILURE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> An incorrect packet size was specified and the command did not execute.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Specify the packet size correctly and reissue the command.</p>
SNPING ERROR : UNABLE TO ALLOCATE TABLE FOR ICMP PACKET DATA FIELD. EXITING...	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Table allocation for ICMP packet transmission was unsuccessful and the command did not execute.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command.</p>
<b>End</b>	



**pingdef****Function**

Use the pingdef command to display the current default parameter values for the ping command.

pingdef command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
pingdef	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the pingdef command.

Example of the pingdef command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
pingdef ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the current default settings.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CURRENT DEFAULT PING PARAMETERS:            PACKET SIZE : 64            NUMBER OF PINGS : 10            DELAY BETWEEN PINGS : 10            DISPLAY : ON</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the current default settings. The default settings are the values specified most recently.</p>

## pingdef (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the pingdef command.

Response for the pingdef command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PING DISPLAY ERROR	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message indicates that errors were encountered in the display and the command did not execute.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the SNPINGCI directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>  all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

<b>Examples of the quit command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.



**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



---

## SPMS level commands

---

Use the SPMS level of the MAP to display results generated by the Switch Performance Monitoring System (SPMS). The SPMS directory commands are used to select the branches of the indexing hierarchy for which index results are to be reported, to select the extent to which each branch is to be reported, the number of characters for each output line, and to select ASCII as opposed to EBCDIC formfeed characters.

The SPMS operates automatically when SPMS feature package NTX738AA is present in the switch. The customer sets the day of month for the start of the report month in Table OFCENG.

### Accessing the SPMS level

To access the SPMS level, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
spms ↵
```

### SPMS commands

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

SPMS commands	
Command	Page
describe	S-467
display	S-469
exception	S-473
help	S-475
quit	S-477
set	S-481
setrep	S-485



**describe**

**Function**

Use the describe command to receive text descriptions of SPMS indexes. When used with a valid SPMS index name, the describe command displays the name of the index followed by the type of index and a brief description of the index. For a basic index, this description includes the operational measurements (OMs) used to generate the index.

describe command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
describe	<i>index_name</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>index_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of a valid SPMS index.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the describe command.

Example of the describe command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
describe ccreset . where	
ccreset	specifies the name of a valid SPMS index
	<p><b>Task:</b> Generate a brief text description of a specified index.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CCRESET BASIC INDEX. CALLS DENIED ORIGINATION DURING A CC RESTART. OMS: CP INITDENY, CP INEFDENY.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command generates a brief text description of the basic index named ccreset.</p>

## describe (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the describe command.

Responses for the describe command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID <spms index name>	<b>Meaning:</b> The specified index is not a valid SPMS index. <b>Action:</b> Reissue the command using a valid index name.
NO TEXT FOR <valid spms index name>.	<b>Meaning:</b> There is no text explanation associated with this name in Table SPMSTXT. <b>Action:</b> None

**display****Function**

Use the display command to display the default values for the previous day's indexes, the average for the current month, and the average of the previous month.

display command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>display</b>	date <i>yyyy mm dd</i>  days            [ <i>default num</i> <i>number</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>default num</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying index results for the previous day, month-to-date, and previous month.
date	This parameter indicates output for a specific date.
days	This parameter indicates output for one or several days.
<i>dd</i>	This variable specifies the day of the date. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>mm</i>	This variable specifies the month of the date. The valid entry range is 0-12.
<i>number</i>	This variable specifies the number of days to be output, starting with the most recent day and working back. The valid entry range is 0-30.
<i>yyyy</i>	This variable specifies the year of the date. The valid entry range is 76-3000.

**Qualifications**

The display command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- Offices equipped with an Enhanced Network (ENET) display ENET indexes and do not display network module (NM) indexes.
- Exception reports are generated by the display command when the value of the SPMS directory set command's exceptval parameter is set to less than its default value. The exception reports differ from regular SPMS reports as follows:
  - An extra line prints in the report heading indicating the exception level and the number of days in the report.

## **display (continued)**

---

- A line in the report displaying three periods indicates that at least one index at this point in the tree has been suppressed.
- An index prints only if its value on one of the specified number of days or its month-to-date value is less than the exception value.
- Using the BREAK key or hx while the display command is in progress causes the system to return to the CI level.

### **Example**

The following table provides an example of the display command.



**display (continued)**

Example of the display command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>displaydate 1991 08 08 ↵ where</pre>	<p>1991 specifies the year of the date            08 specifies the month of the date            08 specifies the day of the date</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display index values for a specified date.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> 90/03/18 22:38 MBCS31AU ECCOMS CO IMAGE 90/03/15            1990/03/22 10:54:14.573 THU.</p> <pre>                                      L !900314  90 MAR   90 FEB                                      !           TO DATE                                      !           TOTATT (K)                   !                                      !           -----!-----           OFCPERF           A !  99.0    98.0    97.5           ..SERVICE       A !  99.0    98.0    97.5           ....MTCESERV     A !  99.0    98.0    97.5           .....MTCACCS    A !  99.0    98.0    97.5           .....CCRESET    B !  99.0    98.0    97.5           .....ORGLNOUT   B !  99.0    98.0    97.5           .....ORGPMBLK   B !  99.0    98.0    97.5           .....INSIGFL    A !  99.0    98.0    97.5           .....TINSIGFL   B !  99.0    98.0    97.5           .....LINSIGFL   B !  99.0    98.0    97.5           .           .           .</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays index values.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Prior to executing this command string, the short display format was specified using the SPMS directory set command.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the display command. The index values are fabricated.

## display (end)

### Response for the display command

#### MAP output    Meaning and action

```

90/03/18 22:38 MBCS31AU ECCOMS CO IMAGE 90/03/15
1990/03/22 10:54:14.573 THU.
                L !900314  90 MAR    90 FEB
                !          TO DATE
TOTATT (K)      !
----- !-----
OFCPERF         A !  99.0    98.0    97.5
..SERVICE      A !  99.0    98.0    97.5
....MTCESERV    A !  99.0    98.0    97.5
.....MTCACCS   A !  99.0    98.0    97.5
.....CCRESET   B !  99.0    98.0    97.5
.....ORGLNOUT  B !  99.0    98.0    97.5
.....ORGPMBLK  B !  99.0    98.0    97.5
.
.
.
.....ENETPERF   A !  99.0    98.0    97.5
.....ENETERR    B !  99.0    98.0    97.5
.....ENETFLT    B !  99.0    98.0    97.5
.....ENETSOUT   B !  99.0    98.0    97.5
.....ENETMOUT   A !  99.0    98.0    97.5
.
.
.
.....ENETLKPF   A !  99.0    98.0    97.5
.....ENLKERR    B !  99.0    98.0    97.5
.....ENLKFLT    B !  99.0    98.0    97.5
.....ENLKSOUT   B !  99.0    98.0    97.5
.....ENLKMOUT   A !  99.0    98.0    97.5
.
.
.

```

**Meaning:** This command displays index values for an office equipped with ENET.

**Action:** None

**exception****Function**

Use the exception command to display critical index values for a specified number of previous days.

exception command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
exception	<i>days</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>days</i>	This variable specifies the number of days in which to display critical index values. The valid entry range is 0-30.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the exception command.

**exception (end)****Example of the exception command****Example      Task, response, and explanation**

**exception 2** ↵  
*where*

2            specifies the number of days

**Task:**            Display critical index values reported for a specified time period..

**Response:**      >display days 2  
 90/03/18 22:38 MBCS31AU ECCOMS CO IMAGE 90/03/15  
 1990/03/22 10:54:14.573 THU.

```

                                L !900314 900314 90 MAR 90 FEB
                                !           TO DATE
                                !
                                !           51      66      739      1298
                                !   *R*           *R*
                                !-----!
OFCPERF            A !96.5        98.3  97.0     99.0
..SERVICE        A !88.4 *     92.5  93.6     98.0
...MTCESERV       A !81.4 *     90.0  90.1     98.0
.....MTCACCS      A !44.5 **    99.0  73.0 **  98.9
.....CCRESET     B ! 0.0 **  100.0 51.3 ** 100.0
.....ORGLNOUT    B !92.6        97.7  96.9     97.0
.....ORGPMBLK    B !74.2 **    96.6  87.1     99.0
.....INSIGFL     A !92.5        95.5  93.7     97.0
.....TINSIGFL    B !95.5        4.4  96.8     99.0
.....LINSIGFL    B !96.5        99.0  98.0     97.5
                  .
                  .
                  .

```

**Explanation:**    This command displays critical index values for a two-day period.

**Responses**

None

**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the SPMS directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> <i>command_nam</i> spms
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
<i>command_nam</i>	When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.
spms	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the SPMS directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

## help (end)

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help spms ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Switch Performance Monitoring System utility            SET: Set parameters for DISPLAY command            SETREP: Set parameters for SPMSREP automated log report            DISPLAY: Display index values over last N days or a date            DESCRIBE: explanation of an SPMS index            EXCEPTION: Display critical index values over last N days            QUIT: leave SPMS</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**quit**

**Function**

Use the quit command to exit the SPMS directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>                      all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.



**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



**set**

**Function**

Use the set command to set the format and content of the SPMS report that prints when the SPMS directory display command is entered.

set command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
set	exceptval [ <u>1001</u> indexvalue ]
	format [ long short ]
	formfeed [ <u>dms</u> ibm ]
	indices [ all avail ]
	pagewidth [ <u>80</u> numchars ]
	treedepth [ <u>10</u> level ]
	treetops [ <u>ofcperf</u> all indexname ]
	unacclevel [ <u>800</u> unaccept_perform ]
	unsatlevel [ <u>900</u> unsat_perform ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>10</u>	Omitting the treedepth entry forces the system to default to a value of 10 for the desired depth of output. This default value covers all levels of the hierarchy.
<u>80</u>	Omitting the pagewidth entry forces the system to default to default to a page width of 80 characters.
-continued-	

**set (continued)**

<b>set command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>800</i>	Omitting the unacclevel entry forces the system to default to a value of 800 for the value below which double asterisks print to highlight unacceptable performance.
<i>900</i>	Omitting the unacclevel entry forces the system to default to a value of 900 for the value below which an asterisk prints to highlight unsatisfactory performance.
<i>1001</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to a value of 1001 for indexes to be suppressed. Since all indexes have a value of less than 1001 (100.1), the default value displays all indexes selected by the treetops parameter.
<i>dms</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to formatting with ASCII formfeed characters.
<i>ofcperf</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying data for the ofcperf branch.
all	This parameter indicates that information for all indexes prints when the SPMS directory display command is entered.
avail	This parameter indicates that information for indexes available on the switch only prints when the SPMS directory display command is entered.
exceptval	This parameter indicates which indexes are suppressed or reported in the trees selected by the treetops parameter. This value must be divided by ten to arrive at the index value it represents. When the SPMS directory display command is used, only those indexes with values less than the exception value display. All other values are suppressed.
format	This parameter indicates the format of the printed report.
formfeed	This parameter indicates sets the character output.
ibm	This parameter specifies formatting with EBCDIC formfeed characters.
<i>indexname</i>	This variable specifies the name of the index for which information is to be displayed.
<i>indexvalue</i>	This variable specifies the value below which indexes are suppressed. The valid entry range is 0-1000.
indices	This parameter prints specified indexes.
<i>level</i>	This variable specifies the desired depth of output. The valid entry range is 0-10.
-continued-	

**set (continued)**

<b>set command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
long	This parameter prints with the "WT R_95 R_80" column when the SPMS directory display command is entered.
pagewidth	This parameter sets that the width of the output page in characters.
<i>numchars</i>	This variable specifies the desired width of the output page. The valid entry range is 50-500.
short	This parameter prints without the "WT R_95 R_80" column when the SPMS directory display command is entered.
treedepth	This parameter indicates to which depth the system goes within the branch or branches selected by the treetops parameter.
treetops	This parameter prints selected branches of the SPMS indexing hierarchy.
<i>unaccept_perform</i>	This variable specifies the value at which the performance of an index is considered unacceptable. The valid entry range is 0-1001.
unacclevel	This parameter indicates that the value below which double asterisks print to highlight unacceptable performance will be specified.
unsatlevel	This parameter indicates that the value below which an asterisk prints to highlight unsatisfactory performance will be specified.
<i>unsat_perform</i>	This variable specifies the value at which the performance of an index is considered unsatisfactory. The valid entry range is 0-1001.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualification**

Setting the exceptval parameter to its default value disables exception reporting.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the set command.

## set (end)

Example of the set command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>set treetops service ↵ set exceptval 800 ↵ where</pre>	<p>service specifies the name of the index 800 specifies which indexes are suppressed or reported</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Set-up an exception report for the highest level of a specified index.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> &gt;display 1</p> <pre>87/07/12 &lt;&lt;*&gt;&gt; F04314_00 CRYSTAL_BAY BCS23ZI RTM 041286 &lt;&lt;*&gt;&gt; 1987/12/08 15:24:30.825 MON. PRINTING INDICES &lt; 80.0 FOR LAST 1 DAY(S)       L  WT R_95 R_80   871207 87 DEC  87 NOV                                TO DATE TOTATT (K)              51    739    1298                           *R*    *R*</pre> <hr/> <pre>. . . . ...MTCACCS  A 30       44.5 ** 73.0 ** 98.9 ....CCRESET B 35 0 6 23000 0.0 ** 51.3 ** 100.0 . . . . ....ORGPMBLK B 20 0 7 15043 74.2 ** 87.1* 99.0 . . .</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command sets-up an exception report for the highest level of the service index. Since the system does not produce a display in response to this command, the example illustrates the response that displays when you generate that report using the SPMS directory display command.</p>

## Responses

None

**setrep**

**Function**

Use the setrep command to customize the format of the automated SPMS report.

setrep command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>setrep</b>	<p><i>current settings</i></p> <p>exceptval [ <u>1001</u> indexvalue ]</p> <p>treedepth [ <u>10</u> level ]</p> <p>treetops [ <u>ofcperf</u> all indexname ]</p> <p>unsatlevel [ <u>900</u> unsat_perform ]</p> <p>unacclevel [ <u>800</u> unaccept_perform ]</p>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>current settings</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the current setting of the options.
<u>10</u>	Omitting the treedepth entry forces the system to default to a value of 10 for the desired depth of output. This default value covers all levels of the hierarchy.
<u>800</u>	Omitting the unacclevel entry forces the system to default to a value of 800 for the value below which double asterisks print to highlight unacceptable performance.
<u>900</u>	Omitting the unacclevel entry forces the system to default to a value of 900 for the value below which an asterisk prints to highlight unsatisfactory performance.
<u>1001</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to a value of 1001 for indexes to be suppressed. Since all indexes have a value of less than 1001 (100.1), the default value displays all indexes selected by the treetops parameter.
-continued-	

**setrep (continued)**

<b>setrep command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>ofcperf</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying data for the ofcperf branch.
exceptval	This parameter indicates which indexes are suppressed or reported in the trees selected by the treetops parameter. This value must be divided by ten to arrive at the index value it represents.
<i>indexname</i>	This variable specifies the name of the index for which information is to be displayed.
<i>indexvalue</i>	This variable specifies the value below which indexes are suppressed. The valid entry range is 0-1000.
<i>level</i>	This variable specifies the desired depth of output. The valid entry range is 0-10.
treedepth	This parameter indicates to which depth the system goes within the branch or branches selected by the treetops parameter.
treetops	This parameter prints selected branches of the SPMS indexing hierarchy.
<i>unaccept_perform</i>	This variable specifies the value at which the performance of an index is considered unacceptable. The valid entry range is 0-1001.
unacclevel	This parameter indicates that the value below which double asterisks print to highlight unacceptable performance will be specified.
unsatlevel	This parameter indicates that the value below which an asterisk prints to highlight unsatisfactory performance will be specified.
<i>unsat_perform</i>	This variable specifies the value at which the performance of an index is considered unsatisfactory. The valid entry range is 0-1001.
End	

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the setrep command.



**setrep (end)**

Examples of the setrep command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>setrep</b> ↵	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display the current settings.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TREEDEPTH = 10 FORMFEED = DMS TREETOPS INCLUDED: OFCPERF EXCEPTVAL = 1001 UNSATLEVEL = 900 UNACCLEVEL = 800</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the current settings. The current settings are the report defaults.</p>
<b>setrep treedepth 7</b> ↵	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Reset the depth of the tree to be included in the SPMS automated report.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> &gt;setrep TREEDEPTH = 7 FORMFEED = DMS TREETOPS INCLUDED: OFCPERF EXCEPTVAL = 1001 UNSATLEVEL = 900 UNACCLEVEL = 800</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the treedepth to a value of 7. Since the system does not produce a display in response to this command, the example illustrates the response that displays when you query the current settings to ensure that the treedepth change has been accepted.</p>

**Responses**

None



---

## SRAMCI level commands

---

Use the SRAMCI level of the MAP to reconfigure the program contents of high-speed static RAM (SRAM) without requiring a system restart. The purpose of this function is to provide capacity gain.

### Accessing the SRAMCI level

To access the SRAMCI level, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
sramci ↵
```

### SRAMCI commands

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

SRAMCI commands	
Command	Page
add	S-491
help	S-493
quit	S-495
relocate	S-499
remove	S-501
repack	S-503
status	S-507



**add****Function**

The add command is used to add a new procedure to the list of SRAM candidates or change the priority of an existing SRAM candidate.

**Qualification**

The add command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the add command.

<b>Response for the add command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<pre>THE FOLLOWING COMMANDS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE SRAMCI DIRECTORY:   STATUS   REPACK THE REPACK COMMAND IS PROTECTED THROUGH PASSWORD CONTROL.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The add command only is available in the lab environment.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the status or repack command or quit this directory and return to the CI level.</p>



**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the SRAMCI directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>command_nam</i> sramci
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>command_nam</i>	When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online summary documentation for the commands in the SRAMCI directory is provided.
sramci	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the SRAMCI directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help sramci ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> SRAMCI command available:            ADD - Add a procedure to indirect SRAM candidate list.            REMOVE - Remove a procedure from indirect SRAM candidate list.            RELOCATE - Enable or disable indirect SRAM.            STATUS - Query various SRAM information.            REPACK - Request indirect SRAM repacking change.            HELP - Display this help information.            QUIT - Leave the SRAMCI increment.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string. (This help display is in error. Only the SRAMCI commands status and repack are valid.)</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the SRAMCI directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>  all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

<b>Examples of the quit command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



**relocate****Function**

The relocate command is used to enable or disable indirect SRAM.

**Qualification**

The relocate command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the relocate command.

<b>Response for the relocate command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<pre>THE FOLLOWING COMMANDS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE SRAMCI DIRECTORY: STATUS REPACK THE REPACK COMMAND IS PROTECTED THROUGH PASSWORD CONTROL.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The relocate command only is available in the lab environment.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the status or repack command or quit this directory and return to the CI level.</p>



**remove****Function**

The remove command is used to remove a procedure from the list of indirect SRAM candidates but does not remove a procedure from SRAM.

**Qualification**

The remove command is available in the lab environment only.

**Example**

None

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the remove command.

<b>Response for the remove command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<pre>THE FOLLOWING COMMANDS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE SRAMCI DIRECTORY:   STATUS   REPACK THE REPACK COMMAND IS PROTECTED THROUGH PASSWORD CONTROL.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The remove command only is available in the lab environment.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the status or repack command or quit this directory and return to the CI level.</p>





**repack****Function**

Use the repack command to force a repacking of indirect SRAM as well as allowing automatic repacking to be enabled or disabled. Repacking normally is used after changes have been made to the SRAM configuration and a new performance measurement is desired.

This command is password-protected and usage logs are generated each time the command is used.

repack command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
repack	auto manual now
Parameters and variables	Description
auto	This parameter enables automatic repacking.
manual	This parameter disables automatic repacking.
now	This parameter performs a repacking expediently.

**Qualifications**

The repack command is qualified by the following qualifications, restrictions, and limitations:

- This function is password-protected.

**WARNING****Using repack could result in a significant capacity hit.**

Requesting a repack on a heavily-loaded switch results in a significant capacity hit. Care should be taken in requesting an immediate repack to ensure that occupancy levels are acceptable.

Requesting a repack on a heavily-loaded switch results in a significant capacity hit. Care should be taken in requesting an immediate repack to ensure that occupancy levels are acceptable.

---

**repack (continued)**


---

- Repacking is performed only if there is a potential capacity gain. If there is a potential gain, repacking is accomplished in one of three ways:
  - on every reload restart
  - on a periodic, automatic basis performed immediately before Routine Exercise (REX) testing.
  - at the request of a user
- If a repack is requested and the system determines that there is no potential capacity gain, a message conveys this information and the repack is not performed.
- A SRAM repack will not occur under the following conditions:
  - a patch has been applied in the past two hours
  - a computing module (CM) image is being dumped
  - the loader is active (such as during patch application)
  - if tools that modify the content of program store (such as DEBUG, CALLCT, and SEGCT) are active
  - the switch is heavily-loaded

### Example

The following table provides an example of the repack command.

Example of the repack command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
repack manual ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Disable automatic repacking of indirect SRAM.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AUTOMATIC REPACKING DISABLED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command disables automatic repacking of indirect SRAM. There is not further attempt to repack indirect SRAM except on reload restarts or at user request.</p>

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the repack command.

---

**repack (end)**

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<b>Responses for the repack command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
AUTOMATIC REPACKING ENABLED.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Automatic repacking of indirect SRAM is enabled. This command attempts a repacking of indirect SRAM immediately before each REX test.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
REPACKING STARTED.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Indirect SRAM repacking started. Another message is provided to indicate completion.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**status****Function**

Use the status command to query information about SRAM. The system responds with a display of the requested data.

<b>status command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>status</b>	candidates delta direct indirect
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
candidates	This parameter lists indirect SRAM candidates.
delta	This parameter lists delta if SRAM repacking is done.
direct	This parameter lists direct SRAM procedures.
indirect	This parameter lists indirect SRAM procedures.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the status command.

**status (continued)**

Examples of the status command				
Example	Task, response, and explanation			
<b>status candidates ↵</b>				
	<b>Task:</b>	List indirect SRAM candidates.		
	<b>Response:</b>	Module	Procedure	Priority    Size
		-----	-----	-----
		SYSPROCS	DESC_EQ_	50        006C
		SYSPROCS	DESC_EQ_	10        005C
		SYSPROCS	DESC_EQ_	1         006C
		SYSDEFS	COMPARE_N	31        0044
		SYSDEFS	COMPARE_T	7         0064
		SYSDEFS	DSUB	42        003C
		SYSDEFS	INT_TO_U	81        0008
		SYSDEFS	LOCK	14        0010
		SYSDEFS	PRIVOFF	255       0070
		SYSDEFS	PRIVON	57        0088
		SYSDEFS	SUB_TRIN	200       008C
		SYSDEFS	UDADDUS	11        0010
		QUEUES	EXQ1	4         0064
		QUEUES	HENQ1	72        004C
		INTSYS	DEQUEUE	255       0140
		INTSYS	CLOCK_UP	1         011C
		INTSYS	CLOCK_IN	25        0108
		.		
		.		
		.		
	<b>Explanation:</b>	This command lists indirect SRAM candidates.		
-continued-				

**status (continued)****Examples of the status command (continued)****Example      Task, response, and explanation****status    direct** ↵**Task:**            List direct SRAM procedures.

<b>Response:</b>	Module	Procedure	Address	Size
	-----	-----	-----	----
	SYSPROCS	DESC_EQ_	00050000	006C
	SYSPROCS	DESC_EQ_	00050000	005C
	SYSPROCS	DESC_EQ_	00050000	006C
	SYSDEFS	COMPARE_N	00050134	0044
	SYSDEFS	COMPARE_T	00050134	0064
	SYSDEFS	DSUB	00050134	003C
	SYSDEFS	INT_TO_U	00050134	0008
	SYSDEFS	LOCK	00050134	0010
	SYSDEFS	PRIVOFF	00050134	0070
	SYSDEFS	PRIVON	00050134	0088
	SYSDEFS	SUB_TRIN	00050134	008C
	SYSDEFS	UDADDUS	00050134	0010
	QUEUES	EXQ1	00050474	0064
	QUEUES	HENQ1	00050474	004C
	INTSYS	DEQUEUE	000504D0	0140
	INTSYS	CLOCK_UP	000504D0	011C
	INTSYS	CLOCK_IN	000504D0	0108
	.			
	.			
	.			

**Explanation:** This command lists direct SRAM procedures.

-continued-

## status (end)

Examples of the status command (continued)						
Example	Task, response, and explanation					
<b>status indirect</b> ↵						
<b>Task:</b>	List indirect SRAM procedures.					
<b>Response:</b>	Module	Procedure	Priority	Size	Address	
					DRAM	SRAM
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	FTRLINE	LINE_AGE	1	0064	OBF8A29C	00060174
	FTRLINE	LINE_GET_T	1	004C	OCF8A224	00060280
	YABMUI	SCAN_FOR	1	0140	OCD42410	000602AC
	IBNUTIL	GET_IBN_L	1	011C	OCD42410	000606B8
	BCAMAFMI	RIGHT_JU	1	0078	OCD42410	00060450
	.					
	.					
	.					
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command lists indirect SRAM procedures.					
<b>End</b>						

## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the status command.

Response for the status command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Indirect SRAM state is OK - No DELTA.	
	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered the status delta command string.
	<b>Action:</b> None



---

## SSAC level commands

---

Use the SSAC level of the MAP to generate station-specific authorization codes (SSACs) and to initiate automatic datafill of the appropriate tables for a specified range of directory numbers (DNs) within a designated customer group. In addition, the SSAC directory view command displays SSAC assignments.

### Accessing the SSAC level

To access the SSAC level, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
ssac ↵
```

### SSAC commands

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

SSAC commands	
Command	Page
gen	S-513
help	S-517
quit	S-519
view	S-523



**gen****Function**

Use the `gen` command to generate SSACs and initiate automatic datafill of appropriate tables for a specified range of DNs within a designated customer group.

<b>gen command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>gen</b>	<i>custgrp fromdigs todigs num_auth ncos</i> $\left[ \begin{array}{c} y \\ n \end{array} \right]$
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>custgrp</i>	This variable specifies a valid customer group name. For this customer group, authorization codes are generated and appropriate tables automatically are datafilled. The customer group already must have the authorization option assigned in Table CUSTHEAD.
<i>fromdigs</i>	This variable specifies the area code and the first digits indicating the range of DNs. The valid entry value is a three-digit area code followed by a seven-digit number.
<i>n</i>	This parameter indicates that an account code is not required.
<i>ncos</i>	This variable specifies the network class of service (NCOS) assigned to the authorization codes. The valid entry range is 0-255.
<i>num_auth</i>	This variable specifies the number of authorization codes assigned to a DN. The valid entry range is 1-8.
<i>todigs</i>	This variable specifies the last digits indicating the range of DNs. The valid entry value is a seven-digit DN with no area code.
<i>y</i>	This parameter indicates that an account code is required.

**Qualification**

If an SSAC cannot be assigned to a particular DN because of feature restrictions, that DN is skipped and the next DN is processed. No message is produced.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the `gen` command.

**gen (continued)**

Example of the gen command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>gen acme 7154567000 4567023 4 11 n ↵ where acme 7154567000 4567023 4 11</pre>	<p>specifies a valid customer group name  specifies the area code and the first digits indicating the range of DNs  specifies the last digits indicating the range of DNs  specifies the number of authorization codes assigned to a DN  specifies the NCOS assigned to the authorization code</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Generate the SSAC assignments for a specified customer group.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>***** ***** ***** ***** AUTHCODE GENERATION NOW IN PROGRESS ***** ***** ***** ***** *****</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string generates the SSAC assignments of the ACME customer group for DNs within the range from 4567000 to 4567023 (area code 715). Four authorization codes are assigned to a DN. The NCOS is 11. For this entry, no account code is required.</p>

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the gen command.

Responses for the gen command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CUSTOMER GROUP DOES NOT HAVE AUTHCODE FEATURE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The authorization code option is not assigned in Table CUSTHEAD for the customer group specified in the command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the table contents, assign the authorization code option to the provided customer group as required, and reissue the command.</p>
-continued-	

**gen (continued)**

<b>Responses for the gen command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
ENTER A 7-DIGIT NUMBER FOR TO DIGITS  or  FROM DIGITS MUST BE A 10 DIGIT NUMBER  or  INVALID CUSTOMER GROUP NAME: <custgrp>  or  INVALID DN  or  INVALID TERMINATING OFFICE NUMBER  or  YOU HAVE ENTERED AN INVALID AREA CODE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Invalid or out-of-range data was entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the entry data and reissue the command.</p>
INVALID DN RANGE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The DN range specified in the command is incorrect. The starting DN number must precede the ending DN number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the number sequence of the DN range and reissue the command.</p>
MUST STAY WITHIN THE SAME THOUSANDS GROUP	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The four-digit subscriber codes are not within the same thousands group.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify that the subscriber codes in the DN range entry are within the same thousands group.</p>
-continued-	

**gen (end)**

---

<b>Responses for the gen command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
NO ENTRIES FOR THIS RANGE.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The four-digit subscriber code of the specified DNs are not within a valid thousands group as established by entries in Table THOUGRP.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify that the subscriber codes in the DN range entry are within a valid thousands group as established by entries in the Table THOUGRP.</p>
End	

**help**

**Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the SSAC directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> ssac
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
ssac	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the SSAC directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help ssac ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> The available commands are:</p> <pre> QUIT -- Leaves the SSAC CI environment. HELP -- Displays this HELP information VIEW -- Displays SSACs on the requested DN         range. GEN  -- Generates SSACs on the requested DN         range. </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the SSAC directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>  all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



**view**

**Function**

Use the view command to view SSAC assignments for a specified range of DNs within a designated customer group.

view command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>view</b>	<i>custgrp fromdigs todigs</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>custgrp</i>	This variable specifies a valid customer group name. The customer group already must have the authorization option assigned in the Table CUSTHEAD.
<i>fromdigs</i>	This variable specifies the first DN in the range of DNs to be viewed. The valid entry value is a three-digit area code followed by a seven-digit number.
<i>todigs</i>	This variable specifies the last DN in the range of DNs to be viewed. The valid entry value is a seven-digit number with no area code.

**Qualifications**

The view command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- If a DN is not datafilled as a line in Table DN, or if there are no SSACs for that line, the DN does not display.
- To stop an operation at any time, use the system-level abort command.

---

## view (continued)

---

### Example

The following table provides an example of the view command.

Example of the view command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>view acme 6137624088 7624092 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>acme 6137624088 7624092</pre>	<p>specifies a valid customer group name specifies the first DN of the range of DNs to be viewed specifies the last DN of the range of DNs to be viewed</p>
<b>Task:</b>	Display SSAC assignments for a range of DNs within a designated customer group.
<b>Response:</b>	<pre>DIRECTORY NUMBER --&gt; 762 4088     23612    13271 DIRECTORY NUMBER --&gt; 762 4089     03554    88420 DIRECTORY NUMBER --&gt; 762 4090     14638    69034 DIRECTORY NUMBER --&gt; 762 4091     75832    69011 DIRECTORY NUMBER --&gt; 762 4092     55098    43310</pre>
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command displays the SSAC assignments of the acme customer group for DNs within the range from 7624088 to 7624092 (area code 613).

**view (continued)**

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the view command.

<b>Responses for the view command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CUSTOMER GROUP DOES NOT HAVE AUTHCODE FEATURE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The authorization code option is not assigned in Table CUSTHEAD for the customer group specified in the command string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the table contents, assign the authorization code option to the provided customer group as required, and reissue the command string.</p>
<p>ENTER A 7-DIGIT NUMBER FOR TO DIGITS</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>FROM DIGITS MUST BE A 10 DIGIT NUMBER</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>INVALID CUSTOMER GROUP NAME: &lt;custgrp&gt;</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>INVALID DN</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>INVALID TERMINATING OFFICE NUMBER</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>YOU HAVE ENTERED AN INVALID AREA CODE</p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Invalid data was entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the entry data and reissue the command string.</p>
-continued-	

**view (end)**

<b>Responses for the view command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
INVALID DN RANGE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The DN range specified in the command string is incorrect. The starting DN number must precede the ending DN number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the number sequence of the DN range and reissue the command.</p>
MUST STAY WITHIN THE SAME THOUSANDS GROUP	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The four-digit subscriber codes are not within the same thousands group.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify that the subscriber codes in the DN range entry are within the same thousands group.</p>
NO ENTRIES FOR THIS RANGE.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The four-digit subscriber code of the specified DNs are not within a valid thousands group as established by entries in Table THOUGRP.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify that the subscriber codes in the DN range entry are within a valid thousands group entered in the Table THOUGRP.</p>
End	



---

## SWACTCI level commands

---

Use the SWACTCI level of the MAP to perform warm switch activity (SWACT) functions.

### Accessing the SWACTCI level

To access the SWACTCI level, enter the following command string from the CI level:

```
bcupdate;swactci ↵
```

### SWACTCI commands

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

SWACTCI commands	
Command	Page
abortsact	S-529
display	S-531
forcesact	S-533
help	S-535
modcheck	S-537
norestartswact	S-545
quit	S-547
restartswact	S-551
restoreexecs	S-557
resumeprm	S-559
-continued-	

**S-528** SWACTCI level commands

---

<b>SWACTCI commands</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
status	S-561
statuscheck	S-563
<b>End</b>	

**abortsact****Function**

Use the `abortsact` command to initiate the central controller (CC) warm SWACT abort. All pre-check activities must have completed successfully. The system does not check for and support is not provided for all applications.

<b>abortsact command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<code>abortsact</code>	<code>chktype</code> <code>nomatch</code>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<code>chktype</code>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to checking the status of all nodes and comparing the node and device status between the active and inactive sides.
<code>nomatch</code>	This parameter checks peripheral module (PM) node status only and does not compare the node or device status between the active and inactive sides.

**Qualifications**

The `abortsact` command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- If node mismatches are encountered, the node states must be updated manually so that they match for SWACT to complete successfully.

**WARNING**

**The `nomatch` parameter is not recommended to complete a successful CC warm SWACT.**

The `nomatch` parameter is not recommended to complete a successful CC warm SWACT. When used, the CC warm SWACT is unsupported.

The `nomatch` parameter is not recommended to complete a successful CC warm SWACT. When used, the CC warm SWACT is unsupported.

**Example**

Not currently available

## abortswact (end)

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the abortswact command.

Response for the abortswact command			
MAP output	Meaning and action		
<pre> ALL PRE-SWACT CHECKS COMPLETED.  STARTING WARM SWACT NOW. LOOK FOR ACTIVITY SWITCH WITHIN 10 MINS. *****  CURSOR WILL NOT BE RETURNED          ***** *****  UNLESS A CRITICAL FAILURE OCCURS     ***** *****  NOW MONITORING WARM SWACT MESSAGES   ***** PRE-INITIALIZATION DONE.  COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED  THE APPLICATION FOR SWACT HAS FAILED FAILED TO EXCHANGE DATA WITH THE MATE  MISMATCH FOUND  NODE          DEVICE          OLD BCS      NEW BCS =====           </pre>			
	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Node mismatches were found.</p>		
	<p><b>Action:</b> The mismatches must be corrected before entering the abortswact command again.</p>		

**display****Function**

Use the display command to display information regarding SWACTs.

<b>display command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>display</b>	badnodes mismatch swacttime
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
badnodes	This parameter displays information regarding any nodes not in service (InSv) or offline (OFFL).
mismatch	This parameter lists all device status applications with different status reported on the active side but not on the mate.
swacttime	This parameter displays information regarding the times recorded over a central controller (CC) warm SWACT.

**Qualification**

Use the mismatch command only when a CC warm SWACT fails due to a status mismatch.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the display command.

## display (end)

Example of the display command																					
Example	Task, response, and explanation																				
<b>display mismatch</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display information for SWACTs.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>NODE</u></th> <th><u>DEVICE</u></th> <th><u>OLD BCS</u></th> <th><u>NEW BCS</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>LM HOST 01 0</td> <td>INSV</td> <td>OTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>LCM REM2 02 0</td> <td>OTS</td> <td>INSV</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23</td> <td>MTD 1 (IOC 1 CARD 4 PORT 0)</td> <td>INSV</td> <td>OTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>79</td> <td>TC 12 (IOC 1 CARD 4 PORT 0)</td> <td>INSV</td> <td>OTS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Explanation:</b> There is a difference between the node state on the old BCS (active side) and the new BCS (inactive side). The states of the nodes or devices are the same on both sides.</p>	<u>NODE</u>	<u>DEVICE</u>	<u>OLD BCS</u>	<u>NEW BCS</u>	15	LM HOST 01 0	INSV	OTS	20	LCM REM2 02 0	OTS	INSV	23	MTD 1 (IOC 1 CARD 4 PORT 0)	INSV	OTS	79	TC 12 (IOC 1 CARD 4 PORT 0)	INSV	OTS
<u>NODE</u>	<u>DEVICE</u>	<u>OLD BCS</u>	<u>NEW BCS</u>																		
15	LM HOST 01 0	INSV	OTS																		
20	LCM REM2 02 0	OTS	INSV																		
23	MTD 1 (IOC 1 CARD 4 PORT 0)	INSV	OTS																		
79	TC 12 (IOC 1 CARD 4 PORT 0)	INSV	OTS																		

## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the display command.

Response for the display command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>NODE ON ACTIVE CPU NOT OK OR OFFLINE:15 LM HOST 01 0 NODE ON ACTIVE CPU NOT OK OR OFFLINE:20 LCM REM2 01 0  NODE ON ACTIVE CPU NOT OK OR OFFLINE:23 MTD 1 (IOC 1 CARD 4 PORT 0) NODE ON ACTIVE CPU NOT OK OR OFFLINE:60 DDU 2 (IOC 2 CARD 0 PORT 0) NODE ON ACTIVE CPU NOT OK OR OFFLINE:79 TC 12 (IOC 1 CARD 5 PORT 3)</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This response results from the display badnodes command string. The nodes listed in the example are not in an OFFL state or not InSv.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make the active side nodes listed in the response either OFFL or InSv for the CC warm SWACT to take place.</p>

**forceswact****Function**

Use the forceswact command to set central controller (CC) action when a new BCS has been loaded into one side of the CC while the other side still has the old BCS. Abnormal conditions could be encountered prior to initiating this process. For example, more than 10% of peripheral modules (PMs) could be out-of-service (OOS). If an abnormal condition is encountered on the side with the new BCS, the CC can be set to operate on the side with the old BCS or remain on the new BCS side.

<b>forceswact command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>forceswact</b>	<i>on</i> <i>off</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>on</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to forcing the CC to stay on the side with the new BCS.
<i>off</i>	This parameter returns the CC to the side with the old BCS if more than 10% of PMs are OTS.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the forceswact command.

<b>Example of the forceswact command</b>	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>forceswact</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Force the CC to stay on the side with the new BCS.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> FORCESWACT IN EFFECT</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command assumes the system default action and forces the CC to stay on the side with the new BCS.</p>

## forceswact (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the forceswact command.

Responses for the forceswact command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FORCESWCT HAS BEEN CHANGED TO FORCESWACT. PLEASE ENTER THE NEW COMMAND.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message displays when the command is entered using the former spelling.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command.</p>
FORCESWACT NOT IN EFFECT	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message appears when forceswact off command string is entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the SWACTCI directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> <i>command_nam</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the sytem to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid SWACTCI directory command. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

Not currently available

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**modcheck****Function**

Use the modcheck command to verify that all required modules are resident prior to performing a central controller (CC) warm SWACT. Mismatches between loads are highlighted and the modcheck command can be used to override any module mismatches. This program executes as a step in the BCSUPDATE directory preswact process.

modcheck command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
modcheck	<i>default</i> override reset
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to checking for all modules necessary to perform a CC warm SWACT successfully.
override	This parameter overrides module checks performed for missing SWACT modules. If there are no missing modules, each module available for override is listed. All noncritical missing modules must be overridden before SWACT is allowed to complete.
reset	This parameter resets the check for any SWACT module previously set to be overridden. If there are no overridden modules, the command aborts.

**Qualification****WARNING****Severe degradation of service will be encountered.**

Severe degradation of service will be encountered in the features these modules maintain over a SWACT. All noncritical missing modules must be overridden before SWACT can complete. This command only is valid on the active side when the switch is out of sync.

For each module override, serious consideration should be taken due to the severe degradation of service encountered in the features these modules maintain over a SWACT. All noncritical missing modules must be overridden before SWACT can complete. This command only is valid on the active side when the switch is out of sync.

**modcheck (continued)**

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the modcheck command.

Examples of the modcheck command																															
Example	Task, response, and explanation																														
<b>modcheck</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Check for all modules necessary to perform a CC warm SWACT.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> THE FOLLOWING MODULES ARE MISSING ON THE INACTIVE SIDE:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>MODULE</th> <th>IMPACT</th> <th>RESPONSIBILITY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">=====</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ENCSWCT</td> <td>: DEGRADATION</td> <td>: ENET DATA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FRSSWCT</td> <td>: DEGRADATION</td> <td>: FRS DATA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FTASWCT</td> <td>: DEGRADATION</td> <td>: SPC DATA</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>CRITICAL</td> <td>: A SWACT CANNOT BE PERFORMED</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DEGRADATION</td> <td>: FEATURE WILL BE UNSUPPORTED OVER</td> <td>SWACT</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">ENTER MODCHECK OVERRIDE TO OVERRIDE THE ABOVE MODULES.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command checks for modules necessary to perform a CC warm SWACT successfully. This example uses the system default and checks all modules. Entering the modcheck command performs a check for SWACT modules on the inactive side. The missing modules vary and may not exist in all loads.</p>	MODULE	IMPACT	RESPONSIBILITY	=====			ENCSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: ENET DATA	FRSSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: FRS DATA	FTASWCT	: DEGRADATION	: SPC DATA				CRITICAL	: A SWACT CANNOT BE PERFORMED		DEGRADATION	: FEATURE WILL BE UNSUPPORTED OVER	SWACT				ENTER MODCHECK OVERRIDE TO OVERRIDE THE ABOVE MODULES.		
MODULE	IMPACT	RESPONSIBILITY																													
=====																															
ENCSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: ENET DATA																													
FRSSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: FRS DATA																													
FTASWCT	: DEGRADATION	: SPC DATA																													
CRITICAL	: A SWACT CANNOT BE PERFORMED																														
DEGRADATION	: FEATURE WILL BE UNSUPPORTED OVER	SWACT																													
ENTER MODCHECK OVERRIDE TO OVERRIDE THE ABOVE MODULES.																															
-continued-																															

**modcheck (continued)****Examples of the modcheck command** (continued)**Example          Task, response, and explanation****modcheck override** ↵

**Task:** Specify if checking should be overridden for missing modules identified by modcheck command.

**Response:** ENCSWCT MISSING ON INACTIVE; OVERRIDE: (Yes/No)  
>Yes  
FRSSWCT MISSING ON INACTIVE; OVERRIDE: (Yes/No)  
>Yes  
FTASWCT MISSING ON INACTIVE; OVERRIDE: (Yes/No)  
>Yes  
THE MODCHECK COMMAND HAS PASSED

**Explanation:** This command overrides checking for the ENCSWCT, FRSSWCT, and FTASWCT modules. This activity requires an activity confirmation response of yes or no. All noncritical missing modules must be overridden before SWACT can complete.

-continued-

**modcheck (continued)**

Examples of the modcheck command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>modcheck override ↵</b>	<p><b>Task:</b> Override a selected module after the modcheck command produces no missing modules.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> THERE ARE NO MISSING MODULES. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF MODULES FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE:</p> <pre> 0 QUIT          1 SWTEMPCP    2 IPMLSWCT 3 C6SWCT        4 STAUPDUI    5 RESTPRCS 6 C7MTPSWT     7 SCCPSWCT    8 LIUSWCT 9 XPMASWCT    10 MSCSWCT    11 SYNCKUI 12 ENCSWCT     13 SEASSWCT   14 FTRQPERM 15 DPNSWCT     16 FTASWCT    17 FRSSWCT 18 DATESWCT    19 N6SWACT    20 NODESTAT 21 JCTRSTAT    22 CARRSTAT    23 IPMLSTAT 24 STCSTAT     25 CMWSWACT    26 OPMSTAT 27 DCHSTAT     28 CCS6STAT    29 DRCCSTAT 30 MPCSTAT     31 NRLMEX </pre> <p>ENTER THE NUMBER ASSOCIATED WITH THE SWACT MODULE THAT YOU WISH TO OVERRIDE:  &gt;6  MODULE C7MTPSWT HAS BEEN CHOSEN FOR OVERRIDE.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command overrides the C7MTPSWT module after a check produces no missing modules. Some of the module names are duplicates; the second occurrence of the module name refers to the device status application for that particular device.</p>
-continued-	

**modcheck (continued)****Examples of the modcheck command** (continued)**Example**      **Task, response, and explanation****modcheck** ↵

**Task:** Redisplay the list of overridden modules after a specified module is selected to be overridden.

**Response:** THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM MODULES HAVE BEEN OVERRIDDEN:

MODULE	IMPACT	RESPONSIBILITY
ENCSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: ENET DATA
FRSSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: FRS DATA
FTASWCT	: DEGRADATION	: SPC DATA
C7MTPSWT	: DEGRADATION	: CCS7 MTP DATA

CRITICAL : A SWACT CANNOT BE PERFORMED  
 DEGRADATION : FEATURE WILL BE UNSUPPORTED OVER SWACT  
 THE MODCHECK COMMAND PASSED.

**Explanation:** Redisplay the list of overridden modules after the C7MTPSWT module is overridden.

**modcheck reset** ↵

**Task:** Reset a specified module previously set to be overridden.

**Response:** RESET MODULE C7MTPSWT FOR CHECKING?  
 PLEASE CONFIRM (YES OR NO):  
 >YES  
 MODULE C7MTPSWT HAS BEEN RESET FOR CHECKING.  
 THE MODCHECK COMMAND HAS PASSED.

**Explanation:** This command resets the C7MTPSWT module that previously was set to be overridden.

-continued-

**modcheck (continued)**

Examples of the modcheck command (continued)																
Example	Task, response, and explanation															
<p><b>modcheck</b> ↵</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Check for all modules necessary to perform a CC warm SWACT.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> THE FOLLOWING MODULES ARE MISSING ON THE INACTIVE SIDE :</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>MODULE</th> <th>IMPACT</th> <th>RESPONSIBILITY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SWCTNRU1</td> <td>CRITICAL</td> <td>SWACT BASE CODE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ENCSWCT</td> <td>DEGRADATION</td> <td>ENET DATA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FRSSWCT</td> <td>DEGRADATION</td> <td>FRS DATA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FTASWCT</td> <td>DEGRADATION</td> <td>SPC DATA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">CRITICAL : A SWACT CANNOT BE PERFORMED DEGRADATION : FEATURE WILL BE UNSUPPORTED OVER SWACT</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">SOME OR ALL OF THESE PROGRAM MODULES ARE CRITICAL TO SWACT. THE APPLICATION WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command checks for modules necessary to perform a CC warm SWACT successfully. This example uses the system default and checks all modules. The display indicates that the SWCTNRU1 module is critical and the SWACT cannot be performed.</p>	MODULE	IMPACT	RESPONSIBILITY	SWCTNRU1	CRITICAL	SWACT BASE CODE	ENCSWCT	DEGRADATION	ENET DATA	FRSSWCT	DEGRADATION	FRS DATA	FTASWCT	DEGRADATION	SPC DATA
MODULE	IMPACT	RESPONSIBILITY														
SWCTNRU1	CRITICAL	SWACT BASE CODE														
ENCSWCT	DEGRADATION	ENET DATA														
FRSSWCT	DEGRADATION	FRS DATA														
FTASWCT	DEGRADATION	SPC DATA														
<b>End</b>																

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the modcheck command.



**modcheck (end)****Response for the modcheck command****MAP output    Meaning and action**

THE FOLLOWING MODULES ARE MISSING ON THE INACTIVE SIDE:

MODULE		IMPACT		RESPONSIBILITY
=====				
SWCTNRU1	:	CRITICAL	:	SWACT BASE CODE
ENCSWACT	:	DEGRADATION	:	ENET DATA
FRSSWCT	:	DEGRADATION	:	FRS DATA
FTASWCT	:	DEGRADATION	:	SPC DATA

CRITICAL       : A SWACT CANNOT BE PERFORMED

DEGRADATION : FEATURE WILL BE UNSUPPORTED OVER SWACT

**Meaning:** Some of these program modules are critical to SWACT. The SWACT will not be allowed to continue. (The restartswact command will fail on the modcheck precheck step.)

**Action:** None



**norestartswact****Function**

Use the `norestartswact` command to initiate the central controller (CC) warm SWACT sequence when all the precheck activities that are invoked complete successfully. Unlike the `restartswact` command, this command does not cause a cold restart when the CC switches activity.

<b>norestartswact command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<code>norestartswact</code>	<code>nomatch</code>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<code>nomatch</code>	This parameter checks peripheral module (PM) node status only and does not compare the node or device status between the active and inactive sides.

**Qualifications**

The `norestartswact` command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- Messages display at the MAP to monitor the progress of the SWACT unless the process is HXed.
- If the process is HXed, the SWACT will continue, but the messages will not display.
- The prompt returns when the SWACT is complete or if the SWACT fails.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the `norestartswact` command.

---

## norestartswact (end)

---

### Example of the norestartswact command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
---------	---------------------------------

norestartswact nomatch ↵

**Task:** Initiate the SWACT sequence after disabling the device status check.

**Response:** ACTIVE DEFAULT SETTINGS:  
FORCESWACT SET ON  
LOADEXECs SET ON  
NOMATCH SET ON  
XPMS TO BE LOADED WITH EXECs AFTER SWACT:  
RCC1 LGC0 LGC1  
THE FOLLOWING MODULES ARE MISSING ON THE  
INACTIVE SIDE:  
MODULE IMPACT RESPONSIBILITY  
=====

ENCSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: ENET DATA
FRSSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: FRS DATA
FTASWCT	: DEGRADATION	: SPC DATA

CRITICAL : A SWACT CANNOT BE PERFORMED.  
DEGRADATION : FEATURE WILL BE UNSUPPORTED OVER  
SWACT. THE MODCHECK COMMAND HAS PASSED.PLEASE  
CONFIRM (YES OR NO):  
yes

**Explanation:** This initiates the SWACT after disabling the device status check.

## Responses

Currently not available

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the SWACTCI directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>  all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

## quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>quit all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>





**restartswact****Function**

Use the restartswact command to initiate the central controller (CC) warm SWACT sequence when all the precheck activities that are invoked complete successfully. This command causes a cold restart and a SWACT.

This command displays the current default value, a list of the expanded peripheral modules (XPMs) to be loaded after SWACT, and a list of the applications that have been overridden by the modcheck command. An error summary is produced if problems occur. Once all errors are corrected, the system requires a response to an activity confirmation prompt to confirm that the current setting should be continued.

<b>restartswact command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>restartswact</b>	<i>chktype</i> nomatch
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>chktype</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to checking the status of all nodes and comparing the node and device status between the active and inactive sides.
nomatch	This parameter checks peripheral module (PM) node status only and does not compare the node or device status between the active and inactive sides.

**Qualifications**

The restartswact command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- Messages display at the MAP to monitor the progress of the SWACT unless the process is HXed.

**WARNING**

**The nomatch parameter is not recommended to complete a successful CC warm SWACT.**

The nomatch parameter is not recommended to complete a successful CC warm SWACT. When used, the CC warm SWACT is unsupported.

The nomatch parameter is not recommended to complete a successful CC warm SWACT. When used, the CC warm SWACT is unsupported.

## restartswact (continued)

- If the process is HXed, the SWACT will continue, but the messages will not display.
- The prompt returns when the SWACT is complete or if the SWACT fails.

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the restartswact command.

Examples of the restartswact command																	
Example	Task, response, and explanation																
restartswact ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Initiate the SWACT sequence.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ACTIVE DEFAULT SETTINGS:  FORCESWACT SET OFF  LOADEXECs SET ON  NOMATCH SET OFF  XPMS TO BE LOADED WITH EXECs AFTER SWACT:  LTC0 RCC1 DTC0  THE FOLLOWING MODULES ARE MISSING ON THE  INACTIVE SIDE:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>MODULE</th> <th>IMPACT</th> <th>RESPONSIBILITY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ENCSWCT</td> <td>: DEGRADATION</td> <td>: ENET DATA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FRSSWCT</td> <td>: DEGRADATION</td> <td>: FRS DATA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FTASWCT</td> <td>: DEGRADATION</td> <td>: SPC DATA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>CRITICAL : A SWACT CANNOT BE PERFORMED.  DEGRADATION : FEATURE WILL BE UNSUPPORTED OVER  SWACT.  THE MODCHECK COMMAND HAS PASSED.  THE FOLLOWING NODES ARE NOT OK OR OFFLINE ON THE  ACTIVE CPU :</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>NODE NUMBER</th> <th>DEVICE NAME</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>120</td> <td>LM REM1 00 0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*** ERROR SUMMARY***  BAD NODES - PLEASE CORRECT ALL NODES.  PLEASE CORRECT ERRORS AND RE-ENTER COMMAND TO  CONTINUE.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command checks for errors. (The system assumes the default and checks the status of all nodes and compares the node and device status between the active and inactive sides.) The errors must be corrected before the restartswact command will work properly.</p>	MODULE	IMPACT	RESPONSIBILITY	ENCSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: ENET DATA	FRSSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: FRS DATA	FTASWCT	: DEGRADATION	: SPC DATA	NODE NUMBER	DEVICE NAME	120	LM REM1 00 0
MODULE	IMPACT	RESPONSIBILITY															
ENCSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: ENET DATA															
FRSSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: FRS DATA															
FTASWCT	: DEGRADATION	: SPC DATA															
NODE NUMBER	DEVICE NAME																
120	LM REM1 00 0																
-continued-																	

**restartswact (continued)****Examples of the restartswact command (continued)****Example      Task, response, and explanation****restartswact** ↵**Task:**            Initiate the SWACT sequence.

**Response:**    ACTIVE DEFAULT SETTINGS:  
 FORCESWACT SET ON  
 LOADEXECs    SET OFF  
 NOMATCH      SET OFF  
 XPMS TO BE LOADED WITH EXECs AFTER SWACT:  
 WARNING - LOADEXECs SET OFF. NO PMS WILL BE  
 LOADED.  
 THE FOLLOWING MODULES ARE MISSING ON THE  
 INACTIVE SIDE:

MODULE	IMPACT	RESPONSIBILITY
ENCSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: ENET DATA
FRSSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: FRS DATA
FTASWCT	: DEGRADATION	: SPC DATA

CRITICAL      : A SWACT CANNOT BE PERFORMED.  
 DEGRADATION : FEATURE WILL BE UNSUPPORTED OVER  
 SWACT.

THE MODCHECK COMMAND HAS PASSED.

DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE?

PLEASE CONFIRM (YES OR NO):

>yes

**Explanation:** This command initiates the SWACT sequence after checking for errors. The system assumes the default and checks the status of all nodes and compares the node and device status between the active and inactive sides.

-continued-

## restartswact (continued)

Examples of the restartswact command (continued)										
Example	Task, response, and explanation									
restartswact nomatch ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Initiate the SWACT sequence.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ACTIVE DEFAULT SETTINGS:  FORCESWACT SET ON  LOADEXECs SET ON  NOMATCH SET ON  XPMS TO BE LOADED WITH EXECs AFTER SWACT:  RCC1 LGC0 LGC1  THE FOLLOWING MODULES ARE MISSING ON THE  INACTIVE SIDE:  MODULE IMPACT RESPONSIBILITY  =====</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>ENCSWCT</td> <td>: DEGRADATION</td> <td>: ENET DATA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FRSSWCT</td> <td>: DEGRADATION</td> <td>: FRS DATA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FTASWCT</td> <td>: DEGRADATION</td> <td>: SPC DATA</td> </tr> </table> <p>CRITICAL : A SWACT CANNOT BE PERFORMED.  DEGRADATION : FEATURE WILL BE UNSUPPORTED OVER  SWACT. THE MODCHECK COMMAND HAS PASSED.PLEASE  CONFIRM (YES OR NO):  &gt;yes</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This initiates the SWACT after checking for PM node status only.</p>	ENCSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: ENET DATA	FRSSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: FRS DATA	FTASWCT	: DEGRADATION	: SPC DATA
ENCSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: ENET DATA								
FRSSWCT	: DEGRADATION	: FRS DATA								
FTASWCT	: DEGRADATION	: SPC DATA								
End										

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the restartswact command.

Responses for the restartswact command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RESTARTSWCT HAS BEEN CHANGED TO RESTARTSWACT. PLEASE ENTER THE NEW COMMAND.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the former spelling of this command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the restartswact command.</p>
-continued-	

**restartswact (continued)**

<b>Responses for the restartswact command</b> (continued)			
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>		
THE FOLLOWING PRESWACT STEPS HAVE NOT YET COMPLETED			
<pre> PROCEDURE NAME                STATUS ===== 0                     </pre>			
<p><b>Meaning:</b> All steps listed here are in the needed status for the active side.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>			
<pre> ALL PRE-SWACT CHECKS COMPLETED.  STARTING WARM SWACT NOW. LOOK FOR ACTIVITY SWITCH WITHIN 10MINS. *****  CURSOR WILL NOT BE RETURNED                ***** *****  UNLESS A CRITICAL FAILURE OCCURS           ***** *****  NOW MONITORING WARM SWACT MESSAGES         ***** PRE-INITIALIZATION DONE.  COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED  THE APPLICATION FOR SWACT HAS FAILED FAILED TO EXCHANGE DATA WITH THE MATE  MISMATCH FOUND  NODE          DEVICE          OLD BCS      NEW BCS =====                     </pre>			
<p>THE NODES DISPLAYED HERE MUST HAVE THEIR STATES UPDATED MANUALLY SO THAT THEY MATCH FOR SWACT TO COMPLETE SUCCESSFULLY.</p> <p><b>Meaning:</b> Node mismatches were found. These must be corrected before entering the restartswact command again.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>			
-continued-			

---

## restartswact (end)

---

**Responses for the restartswact command** (continued)

**MAP output    Meaning and action**

ALL PRE-SWACT CHECKS COMPLETED.    STARTING WARM SWACT NOW.  
LOOK FOR ACTIVITY SWITCH WITHIN 10MINS.

```
*****    CURSOR WILL NOT BE RETURNED    *****  
*****    UNLESS A CRITICAL FAILURE OCCURS    *****  
*****    NOW MONITORING WARM SWACT MESSAGES    *****  
PRE-INITIALIZATION DONE.
```

COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED

EXCHANGE OF DATA WITH THE MATE DONE  
DATA ESTIMATION DONE  
STORE ALLOCATED ON ACTIVE CC  
STORE ALLOCATED ON INACTIVE CC  
CALL PROCESSING IN PM STOPPED  
CALL PROCESSING I/O IN CC STOPPED  
CALL DATA EXTRACTED  
DATA TRANSFER COMPLETED

**Meaning:** The SWACT completed successfully. The next message will be the restart message.

**Action:**    None

---

End

**restoreexecs**

---

**Function**

Use the restoreexecs command to load execs to any or all peripheral types.

**Qualifications**

Currently not available

**Examples**

Currently not available

**Responses**

Currently not available





---

**resumepm**

---

**Function**

Use the resumepm command to examines all nodes in an office to determine if all are in a sane state and call processing related. Once these conditions are met, a message is sent to the nodes that meet this criteria to cause its execution programs (execs) to be valid.

<b>resumepm command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>resumepm</b>	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

Not currently available

**Examples**

Not currently available

**Responses**

Not currently available



**status****Function**

Use the status command to query the status of the PRELOAD\_EXECS step initiated in preswact.

status command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
status	preload
Parameters and variables	Description
preload	This parameter queries the status of the PRELOAD_EXECS step initiated in preswact.

**Qualification****WARNING**

**Do not attempt to use the restartswact command if the PRELOAD\_EXECS step is running during the query.**

If the PRELOAD\_EXECS step is running during the query, do not attempt to use the restartswact command. This command will fail because it checks the status of the preloading before attempting to SWACT.

If the PRELOAD\_EXECS step is running during the query, do not attempt to use the restartswact command. This command will fail because it checks the status of the preloading before attempting to SWACT.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the status command.

Example of the status command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
status preload ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Query the status of the PRELOAD_EXECS step.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> THE FOLLOWING PMS WILL HAVE EXECS LOADED AFTER THE SWACTLTC 0, 1 RCC 2, 4, 5</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This response displays the status of the preload.</p>

**status (end)**

---

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the status command.

<b>Response for the status command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
THE PRELOAD EXEC STEP IS STILL RUNNING.	<b>Meaning:</b> Execs will continue to be preloaded until completion. <b>Action:</b> None

---

**statuscheck**

---

**Function**

Use the statuscheck command to compare the status of nodes, junctors, carriers, and other devices between active and inactive sides. The printout also includes a list of bad or mismatched nodes, or both.

**statuscheck command parameters and variables**

Command	Parameters and variables
---------	--------------------------

<b>statuscheck</b>	There are no parameters or variables.
--------------------	---------------------------------------

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the statuscheck command.

**statuscheck (continued)****Example of the statuscheck command****Example      Task, response, and explanation****statuscheck** ↵

**Task:** Compare the status of nodes, junctors, carriers and other devices between active and inactive sides.

**Response:** DISPLAYING BADNODES :  
 NODE    DEVICE NAME  
       10    SLM 0  
       137    IOC 2  
       139    TC 20 (IOC 2 CARD 0 PORT 0)  
       141    TC 22 (IOC 2 CARD 1 PORT 0)

CHECKING NODES  
 CHECKING NETWORK JUNCTORS  
 CHECKING DS1 CARRIERS  
 CHECKING IPML  
 CHECKING STC  
 CHECKING MS INTERFACE CARDS  
 CHECKING MC LINKS  
 CHECKING DCH  
 CHECKING DCH CHANNEL  
 CHECKING CCIS6 LINKSETS  
 CHECKING CCIS6 LAYERS  
 CHECKING MPC LINKS  
 DISPLAYING MISMATCH

NODE	DEVICE			OLD BCS	NEW BCS
---	-----			-----	-----
LINK	3	ON	MPC 0	IN SERVICE	OUT OF SERVICE
LINK	2	ON	MPC 1	IN SERVICE	OUT OF SERVICE

**Explanation:** This command compares the status of nodes, junctors, carriers, and other devices between active and inactive sides.

---

**statuscheck (end)**

---

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the statuscheck command.

<b>Responses for the statuscheck command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
DISPLAYING BADNODES.	<b>Meaning:</b> The statuscheck command has been executed. A list of bad nodes follows this message. <b>Action:</b> Resolve all discrepancies and reissue the command.
DISPLAYING MISMATCH.	<b>Meaning:</b> The statuscheck command has been executed. A list of mismatched nodes follows this message. <b>Action:</b> Resolve all discrepancies and reissue the command.





---

## SYS level commands

---

Use the SYS level of the MAP to access all the CI system commands related to system operation and common to all DMS switch types. The system directory (SYS) is a read-only (R/O) directory which resides permanently in your symbol table (ST).

The contents of this directory can be viewed using the print sysdir command string.

### Accessing the SYS level

When you perform login at the MAP, you access the SYS directory directly and all valid SYS level commands then are available.

### SYS commands

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

SYS commands	
Command	Page
attach	S-571
ciprompt	S-575
clearst	S-579
command	S-581
copyfile	S-585
date	S-589
demount	S-591
detach	S-593
directory	S-595
-continued-	

<b>SYS commands (continued)</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
erase	S-597
erasesf	S-599
failmessage	S-601
forceout	S-603
hx	S-607
if	S-611
leave	S-615
lindex	S-619
list	S-621
listsf	S-625
listst	S-627
login	S-629
logout	S-633
mount	S-637
msg	S-641
owner	S-643
permit	S-645
phmerge	S-653
print	S-657
profile	S-659
quote	S-661
read	S-663
repeat	S-665
restart	S-667
restartbase	S-669
rindex	S-671
send	S-673
-continued-	

<b>SYS commands</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
setdate	S-677
settime	S-679
show	S-681
sleep	S-683
tape	S-685
tapeconfirm	S-693
time	S-695
unpermit	S-697
<b>End</b>	



**attach****Function**

Use the attach command to add directories to the user's symbol table (ST). The specified directories are added in order from left to right. Each is given either read-only (R/O) or read-write (R/W) access as specified. Attaching a directory to the ST makes that directory available during an ST search at the time of parameter evaluation.

attach command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>attach</b>	<i>default</i> ro rw $\left[ \text{directory... above lower\_directory} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to either R/O or R/W access, depending on the access of the directory owner. If you own the directory, the access is R/W. If the directory is owned by another user, the access is R/O.
above	This parameter indicates that the new directory will be placed above the directory identified by the <i>lower_directory</i> variable replacement value. This controls the system's search order.
<i>directory...</i>	This variable specifies the name of the directory or directories (separated by a space) to be attached to the user's ST.
<i>lower_directory</i>	This variable specifies the directory above which the new directory or directories are to be placed.
ro	This parameter indicates that the access is R/O. This is the default value if the directory is owned by another user.
rw	This parameter indicates that the access is R/W. This is the default if you own the directory.

**Qualifications**

The attach command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The basic directories are searched before the most recently-attached directory. The search continues to the last attached directory unless the symbol is found.
- The initial directory search order is the directory added last, USER, SYS, PROG, ROOT, and ST directory.

## attach (continued)

- The only exception to this search order is the dot ( . ) operator which starts the search in the directory preceding the dot.
- The SYS directory commands attach and detach are used to manipulate the system symbol search orders. The directory names must be unique in the ST. If more than one name is used, the search results are unpredictable.

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the attach command.

Examples of the attach command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>attach mydir above oldir ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>mydir                      oldir</p>	<p>specifies the new directory name                      specifies the existing directory the new directory will be placed above</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Add a user-owned directory directly above a specified directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Not currently available</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string adds the user-owned directory named mydir to a directory above the directory named oldir. Because the directory named mydir is owned by the user, an rw parameter entry is not required.</p>
<p><b>attach sapos.jj ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>sapos.jj</p>	<p>specifies the directory name</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Add a directory that belongs to another user.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Not currently available</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Because this directory belongs to another user, the system defaults to R/O access.</p>

## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the attach command.

Response for the attach command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NOT FOUND	<p><b>Meaning:</b> DMS could not find the directory to be added to the ST or the directory entry after which the directory was to be added.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify and reenter the directory name.</p>





**ciprompt**

**Function**

Use the ciprompt command to set the default values or strings for CI prompting (CIP) when command parameters are missing.

<b>ciprompt command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>ciprompt</b>	<p><i>all</i></p> <p>display</p> <p>return      <i>ret_choice</i></p> <p>setabort    [ <i>on</i>                   <i>string</i> ]</p> <p>setprompt   [ <i>off</i>                   <i>on</i> ]</p> <p>setquery    [ <i>q</i>                   <i>string</i> ]</p> <p>setshowparm [ <i>off</i>                   <i>on</i> ]</p>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying all of the control variables.
<i>on</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to a value of on for the setabort parameter.
<i>q</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the q character in order to access information supplied in the COMMAND_DOC for a given command.
display	This parameter indicates whether controls will be displayed after the changes are completed.
off	This parameter indicates that either the setprompt parameter or the setshowparm parameter is set to off.
on	This parameter indicates that either the setprompt parameter or the setshowparm parameter is set to on.
-continued-	

**ciprompt (continued)**

<b>ciprompt command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>return</i>	This parameter indicates that the command will return as the value specified before any changes. For example, the <code>return showpar\$</code> command string returns the value of the new control variable. The value is returned in the form of a return code for use by SOS execs.
<i>ret_choice</i>	This variable specifies the return choice. The valid entry values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <code>prompts\$</code></li> <li>▪ <code>showpar\$</code></li> <li>▪ <code>abort\$</code></li> <li>▪ <code>query\$</code></li> </ul>
<i>setabort</i>	This parameter interrupts a command during the request for parameters after system prompting.
<i>setprompt</i>	This parameter indicates if CIP will prompt the user for missing information during command evaluation.
<i>setQuery</i>	This parameter accesses information supplied in the <code>COMMAND_DOC</code> for a given command.
<i>setshowparm</i>	This parameter control whether missing required parameters will be prompted for by displaying the permitted range of values for the missing parameter.
<i>string</i>	This variable specifies any character not in quotes.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the `ciprompt` command.

**ciprompt (continued)**

Examples of the ciprompt command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>ciprompt</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display all control variables.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> PROMPTING ON; SHOWPARMS ON; ABORT SYMBOL: "ABORT"; QUERY SYMBOL: "Q".</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string displays all control variables.</p>
<b>ciprompt return showpar\$</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	<p><b>showpar\$</b> specifies the return choice</p> <p><b>Task:</b> Return as the value specified before any changes.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> PROMPTING ON; SHOWPARMS OFF; ABORT SYMBOL: "ABORT"; QUERY SYMBOL: "HELP".</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string returns to the value of the new control variable.</p>
<b>ciprompt setabort quit</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	<p><b>quit</b> specifies the characters for the abort instruction string</p> <p><b>Task:</b> Set the abort instruction string to quit.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> PROMPTING ON; SHOWPARMS OFF; ABORT SYMBOL: "QUIT"; QUERY SYMBOL: "Q".</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string sets the abort instruction string to quit.</p>
-continued-	

**ciprompt (end)**

Examples of the ciprompt command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>ciprompt setquery ↵</b>	<p><b>Task:</b> Set the query instruction string to q.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> PROMPTING ON; SHOWPARMS OFF; ABORT SYMBOL: "QUIT"; QUERY SYMBOL: "Q".</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Since no character was specified to initiate the query, the system defaults to using the q character as the query instruction string.</p>
<b>ciprompt setshowpar on ↵</b> <i>where</i>	<p>on causes prompts for valid entry ranges and values if required entries are missing</p> <p><b>Task:</b> Cause entry prompts to display if required entries are missing.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> PROMPTING ON; SHOWPARMS ON; ABORT SYMBOL: "ABORT"; QUERY SYMBOL: "Q".</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> With the showpar variable turned on, prompts providing the permitted range of values for missing required entries display.</p>
End	

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the ciprompt command.

Response for the ciprompt command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ILLEGAL CHARACTER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A character or characters in the string are not recognized.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify if quotes are included in the string and reissue the command.</p>

**clearst****Function**

Use the clearst command to reset the ST to the original state created at login. It detaches all directories except ST, ROOT, PROG, SYS, and the user directory. You can use the SYS directory commands attach and detach to rebuild and reorganize the directory tables.

clearst command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
clearst	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the clearst command.

Example of the clearst command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
clearst ↵	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Clear the user ST.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Not currently available</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string clears the user ST.</p>

**Responses**

Not currently available



**command****Function**

Use the `command` command to create new commands, or synonyms, which may simplify routine sequences of commands or create complex strings of commands. Unless it is modified by the dot ( `.` ) parameter, the new command is entered in the most recent read write (R/W) directory. It must be unique in its directory. This is one of a set of five utility commands including `print`, `send`, `show`, `command`, and `erase`.

command command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>command</b> <b>com</b>	<i>newcmd</i> [ <i>command</i> <i>filename</i> ( <i>command</i> ,...) ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>newcmd</i>	This variable specifies the name assigned to the new command or token list.
<i>command</i>	This variable specifies any valid DMS command or nonrecursive sequence of commands.

**command (continued)**

<b>command command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the name of the file to be executed. The file can contain any valid system commands. The filename must be in a directory attached to the symbol table (ST).
<i>(commands,...)</i>	<p>This variable specifies the list of items which is to be substituted when the new command is used. These items must be enclosed in parenthesis. Variables may be inserted in the token list followed by commands. Semicolons must separate the command in the command sequence or else the next item will be considered a token of the previous command. The valid entry values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ a string</li> <li>▪ a single character</li> <li>▪ + (addition)</li> <li>▪ - (subtraction)</li> <li>▪ * (multiplication)</li> <li>▪ / (division)</li> <li>▪ -&gt; (assign a value to a variable)</li> <li>▪ = (equal to)</li> <li>▪ &lt; (less than)</li> <li>▪ &gt; (greater than)</li> <li>▪ &gt;= (greater than or equal to)</li> <li>▪ \ (not)</li> <li>▪ \= (not equal to)</li> <li>▪ &amp; (logical and)</li> <li>▪ : (logical or)</li> </ul>

**Qualifications**

The DMS does not verify the syntax or the logic of the tokens or the content of files referred. The new command is destroyed when the CI process dies, unless recreated, or when the terminal session ends.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the command command.



**command (continued)**

Examples of the command command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>command ll listlog</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
ll	specifies the new command
listlog	specifies a currently-valid command
<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Create a new command for a specified command.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Not currently available</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string creates the new ll command in the place of the listlog command.</p>	
<b>command bf basefac\$sc</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
bf	specifies the new command
basefac\$sc	specifies the name of the file
<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Cause the content of a specified file to be substituted when particular characters are used.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Not currently available</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string causes the content of the file named basefac\$sc to be substituted when the bf command is used.</p>	
<b>command bsymps (0-&gt; repeat @1 (select @2 x; bsy; x+1 -&gt; x )</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
bsymp	specifies the new command
(0-> repeat @ 1 (select @ 2 x; bsy; x+1-> x)	specifies the list of items which is to be substituted when the new command is used
<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Cause a string of items to be substituted when particular characters are used.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Not currently available</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string causes of string of items to be substituted when the bsymps command is used.</p>	

## command (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the command command.

Response for the command command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FILE NOT FOUND	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Indicates that the requested file could not be found in any directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the filename and reissue the command.</p>

**copyfile****Function**

Use the copyfile command to copy a file from one device to another, or recopy a file of another name on the same device.

copyfile command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>copyfile</b>	<i>fn_from</i> <i>fn_to</i> $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \textit{sfdev} \\ \textit{device} \end{array} \right]$ <i>option</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>sfdev</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the sfdev output device.
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the output device name.
<i>fn_from</i>	This variable specifies the file name of the input file.
<i>fn_to</i>	This variable specifies the file name of the output file.
<i>option</i>	This variable specifies one of the following valid entry values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ append</li> <li>▪ replace</li> <li>▪ record length</li> <li>▪ fill record format</li> <li>▪ from record &lt;for n records&gt;</li> </ul>

**Qualifications**

The copyfile command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- If you decide to abort the copy when prompted for the next drive number, the output file will be erased.
- The copyfile command now completes copies when either the input file is a multivolume tape file or the output file is on a tape that is not long enough to hold the input file.
- If a multivolume file is being copied, you are prompted during the command execution for the drive number of the continuation tape.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the copyfile command.

## copyfile (continued)

Example of the copyfile command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>copyfile file1 mvfile d010temp</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>file1            specifies the input file  mvfile           specifies the output file  d010temp        specifies the device</p>	<p><b>Task:</b>            Copy a specified file from disk to three tape volumes.</p> <p><b>Response:</b>      <code>copy file1 mvfile d010temp</code>                            END OF INPUT VOLUME REACHED                            TO CONTINUE PLACE NEXT TAPE ON A DRIVE                            ENTER DRIVE NUMBER                            &gt;1</p> <p>                          <code>copy mvfile file1 t0</code>                            END OF OUTPUT VOLUME REACHED                            TO CONTINUE PLACE NEXT TAPE ON A DRIVE                            ENTER DRIVE NUMBER                            &gt;1</p> <p>                          END OF OUTPUT VOLUME REACHED                            TO CONTINUE PLACE NEXT TAPE ON A DRIVE                            ENTER DRIVE NUMBER                            &gt;0</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b>    In this example, a large file called MVFILE was copied from disk to three tape volumes. After the tape on drive 0 was demounted by the system, the operator placed the third tape of the set on that drive and the copy completed successfully.</p> <p>                          The command is used to copy a file from one device to another or to another file on the same device. There is no change in the operation of the command unless either the input file is a multivolume tape file or the output file is on a tape which is not long enough to hold the input file. For either circumstance, the copy can now be completed as a result of the modifications to the copyfile command contained in this feature.</p>

**copyfile (continued)****Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the copyfile command.

<b>Responses for the copyfile command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
DEVICE IS NOT AVAILABLE LAST PARAMETER EVALUATED WAS: 1 OUT FILE DELETED OR DEVICE IS NOT READY LAST PARAMETER EVALUATED WAS: 1 OUT FILE DELETED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This response permits you to continue recording either to or from a multivolume tape file after the end of medium on one volume has been met. If the tape contains only single volume files, no prompt is seen and the command operates in the usual way. Copying is suspended until you enter a number within range. The tape on that drive will then be mounted by the system and copying will continue without further user action.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Place the continuation tape on the selected drive before entering the drive number.</p>
END OF INPUT VOLUME REACHED TO CONTINUE PLACE NEXT TAPE ON A DRIVE ENTER DRIVE NUMBER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> An end-of-volume return code has been received after a GET operation from a multi-volume tape file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Prompts for the number of the tape drive on which the next tape of the set has been positioned. Enter the drive number.</p>
END OF OUTPUT VOLUME REACHED TO CONTINUE PLACE NEXT TAPE ON A DRIVE ENTER DRIVE NUMBER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> An end-of-medium return code has been received on a PUT operation to a tape because the output tape is not large enough to contain the input file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Prompts for the number of the drive on which recording can be continued. Enter the drive number.</p>
-continued-	

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## copyfile (end)

---

Responses for the copyfile command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
'TAPE DOES NOT BELONG TO MULTI-VOLUME SET'	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The copy is from a multivolume tape file to another device and, after the prompt is accepted for the drive on which the next tape is present, the system discovers that the mounted tape is not a member of the multivolume set. The message symbol (:-) displays, the output file is deleted, and the copy must be recommenced.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
'TAPE IS NOT THE NEXT VOLUME OF THE SET' .	<p><b>Meaning:</b> If the tape is not the next volume in the set, the message symbol :- displays again, the output file is deleted, and the copy is terminated.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
'NO SPACE AVAILABLE ON VOLUME'	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The copy is from another device to a multivolume tape file, and after the prompt is accepted, it is found that the tape already contains a file. The message symbol :- displays, the output file is deleted, and the copy is aborted. The input file is closed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
End	

**date****Function**

Use the date command to display the current system date.

date command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
date	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the date command.

Example of the date command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
date ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the current date.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Date is FRI. 29/JAN/1993 08:15:57</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the current date and time.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the date command.

Responses for the date command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Date is FRI. 29/JAN/1993 08:15:57	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The command executed successfully.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>





**demount****Function**

Use the demount command to release the tape device and all associated table entries from the system. The tape is rewound, the files are closed, and the drive appears to be inactive. The manual tape command then is unlocked.

demount command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
demount	<i>tn</i> <i>tapename</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>tn</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to assign a logical device name. If no logical name is specified, the t character followed by the device number is used as the logical device name. The default logical device name root, t0, for example, refers to the tape device 0.
<i>tapename</i>	This variable specifies the logical name given to the device. DMS-100 creates a directory of this name.

**Qualification**

The logout command as well as the warm and cold start commands demount all tapes and release all tape files.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the demount command.

Example of the demount command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
demount <i>where</i>	<b>mytape</b> ↵
mytape	specifies the tape file name
	<b>Task:</b> Remove a specified tape file.
	<b>Response:</b> Wrong type: <Tape name> DEVICE name Enter: <Tape name>
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command failed because the system did not recognize the tape name as a valid name.

## demount (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the demount command.

Responses for the demount command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RESPONSE NOT ACTIVE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The device requested was not a valid device or the tape drive was off line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command specifying a valid device name.</p>
VOLUME NOT MOUNTED OR ALREADY IN USE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The tape is not online, not ready, or has been declared busy</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command when the tape is online and available.</p>

**detach****Function**

Use the detach command to cause a previously attached directory to be released from the ST. The clearst command is used to reset the ST to its initial state.

detach command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>detach</b>	<i>directory. . .</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>directory. . .</i>	This variable specifies the name of an existing directory (or directories) to be removed. A space must be inserted between directory names when detaching multiple directories. The SYS and ST directories cannot be detached from the ST

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the detach command.

Example of the detach command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>detach lee jj operator ↵</b>	<p><b>Task:</b> Detach specified directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> DETACH -- PARAMETER NOT A DIRECTORY.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command failed because lee, jj, and operator are not valid directories.</p>

## **detach (end)**

---

### **Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the detach command.

<b>Response for the detach command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
DIRECTORY NOT FOUND	<b>Meaning:</b> The directory entry could not be found. <b>Action:</b> Verify and reenter the directory name.

**directory****Function**

Use the directory command to create a new directory. A new directory can be used, for example, to keep local data for a particular series of operations.

directory command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>directory</b>	<i>directory</i> $\left[ \left[ \underline{20} \right] \left[ \underline{8} \right] \left[ \underline{symbolsize} \right] \left[ \underline{maxentrylen} \right] \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>8</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to eight characters as the maximum length of entry.
<u>20</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to 20 entries as the initial number of entries (symbols) the directory will contain.
<i>directory</i>	This variable specifies the directory name.
<i>maxentrylen</i>	This variable specifies the maximum length of an entry.
<i>symbolsize</i>	This variable specifies the initial number of entries (symbols) the directory will contain.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the directory command.

---

## directory (end)

---

### Example of the directory command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
---------	---------------------------------

**directory mydir 200 19** ↵  
*where*

mydir	specifies the directory name
200	specifies the initial number of entries (symbols) the directory will contain
19	specifies the maximum length of an entry

---

**Task:** Create a new directory with a specified number of entries and a maximum length of characters per entry.

**Response:** Not currently available

**Explanation:** This command string creates a new directory named mydir which initially has space for 200 entries with a maximum of 19 characters per entry.

## Responses

Not currently available

**erase****Function**

Use the erase command to remove the specified symbol or symbols from the directory. If the symbol is a copy item, the entry is removed. If it is an original item, any system space involved is deallocated as well. The referenced entries (copies) must be manually deleted to ensure the integrity of the copy items. Complete directories can be deleted. Erasing a directory which is an original removes the contents of the directory as well as the name. This does not apply to tape files or SFDEV files. This is one of a set of five utility commands including print, send, show, command, and erase.

erase command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
erase	<i>symbol</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>symbol</i>	This variable specifies any sequence of characters to which you have write access. This sequence of characters must be known to the CI.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the erase command.

Example of the erase command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
erase mydir ↵ <i>where</i>	
mydir	specifies the directory to be removed
<b>Task:</b>	Erase the read-write (R/W) directory named mydir.
<b>Response:</b>	Not currently available
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command string erases the R/W directory named mydir. Note that to remove (erase) a program, the PROG directory unload command must be used.

## erase (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the erase command.

Responses for the erase command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ATTEMPT TO ERASE R/O SYMBOL	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message indicates that an attempt was made to erase a file or a symbol in a read-only (R/O) directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
CANNOT ERASE ITEM	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message indicates that an illegal operation was requested. For example, an attempt to erase a tape file while the tape is in use is an illegal operation.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
PARAMETER NOT A SYMBOL	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message indicates that the specified symbol was not found.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**erasesf****Function**

Use the erasesf command to remove an entry from Table SFDEV.

erasesf command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
erasesf	<i>filename</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the name of a file in memory in table SFDEV which has been listed previously by the listsf command.

**Qualification**

Only one file at a time can be removed.

**Example**

Not currently available

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the erasesf command.

Responses for the erasesf command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ENTRY FOUND BUT FILE NOT FOUND	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory entry was found but no corresponding file name was found.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
NO ENTRY	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory entry was not found.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

## erasesf (end)

---

<b>Responses for the erasesf command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
NOT FOUND	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified file was not found in any directory and did not correspond to a file name.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
End	

**failmessage****Function**

Use the failmessage command to define error message attributes.

<b>failmessage command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>failmessage</b>	all long previous save short
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
all	This parameter displays the text message, the last parameter evaluated, and the route to the failed command.
long	This parameter adds the failed command name and the last parameter evaluated.
previous	This parameter restores the saved value of the previous failmessage command value.
save	This parameter saves the current value of the setting and sets the new value to a value of long.
short	This parameter displays the text message only.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the failmessage command.

## failmessage (end)

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Example of the failmessage command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>failmessage previous ↵</code>	
	<b>Task:</b> Request that all messages be displayed and that the values be saved.
	<b>Response:</b> Not currently available
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command string requests that all messages be displayed and that the values be saved.

## Responses

Not currently available

**forceout****Function**

Use the forceout command to log a user out of the system and releases all related directories, files, and system resources. This is one of a set of six User Access/User Message commands including login, permit, unpermit, msg, logout, and forceout.

forceout command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
forceout	<i>username</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>username</i>	This variable specifies the character string that identifies the user whose session is to be cancelled.

**Qualifications**

The forceout command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- When executed from the central support operating system (CSOS), the forceout command also cancels the user's active remote command interpreter (RCI) session and forces out the central CI session.
- The name of the user must be entered on the same line as the command.
- The forceout command cannot be executed from a remote CI session.
- Many system responses are the same as those for the command remlogout command, since forceout causes the remlogout command to be executed.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the forceout command.

Examples of the forceout command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
forceout fred	↵
<b>Task:</b>	Forceout a specified user in an active central CI session.
<b>Response:</b>	FORCED LOGOUT FRED LOGGED OUT ON 1989/12/25 AT 12:00:04
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command performs forceout for the user identified as fred.
-continued-	

## forceout (continued)

Examples of the forceout command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>forceout query all ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Display information about remote CI sessions belonging to the user being forced out.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> USER FRED LOGGED ONTO NODE LIU37. STATUS: LOGGED IN</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example indicates that the user with an ID of fred is in an active session.</p>
<code>forceout fred ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Forceout a specified user in active central CI as well as remote CI sessions.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> LOGGED OUT OF NODE LIU37 FORCED LOGOUT FRED LOGGED OUT ON 1989//12/25 AT 12:00:04</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string successfully performs forceout for the user with fred ID, displays a logout message, and ends central CI as well as remote CI sessions.</p>
End	

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the forceout command.

Responses for the forceout command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FORCED LOGOUT	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message appears on the screen of the user who is being forced out of a session. It warns that the logout sequence is beginning. The system starts the force-out sequence.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**forceout (continued)**

<b>Responses for the forceout command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
FORCEOUT: LOGS OUT ANY SPECIFIED USERPARMS: <user_name> STRING	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The command line contains characters other than the forceout command. The system assumes help is being requested and returns two help lines.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the forceout command using the help information.</p>
FORCEOUT -- USER NOT LOGGED IN	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The user to be forced out is not logged in.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the user name and reissue the command.</p>
LOGGED OUT OF NODE <node_number>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The logout command has cancelled a remote session belonging to the user being forced out. This message appears on the screen of the user being forced out.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
NO RCI SESSION ACTIVE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system failed to find the remote CI session it expected to cancel.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
REQUEST NOT COMPLETED. NO REPLY FROM NODE <node_name>.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The command failed because the remote node cannot communicate with the central node. The probable cause is that the remote node is not operational. This message appears on the screen of the user being forced out.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> If the remote node is not operational, the user already will have been logged out of the remote CI session. If the node is not down, contact DMS SOS support.</p>
-continued-	

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## forceout (end)

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<b>Responses for the forceout command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
UNABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE LOGIN PROCESS	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The command cannot communicate with the login process (where generic logout routines reside). The command fails. This message appears on the screen of the user being forced out.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact DMS SOS support.</p>
UNABLE TO FIND USER DATA	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The command failed because user data tables have been corrupted. The message appears on the screen of the user being forced out.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact DMS SOS support.</p>
USER HAS PRIORITY AND CANNOT BE FORCED OUT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The other user is exempt from having his session cancelled. Autologged users have their priority status removed by this command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<user_name> LOGGED OUT ON <YYYY/MM/DD> AT <HH/MM/SS>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message tells the user who is being forced out that the session has ended.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<b>End</b>	



**Function**

Use the hx command to interrupt the current CI process.

hx command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
hx	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualification**

MMI output differs slightly when you login to a remote node using remote login rather than logging-in on a central node.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the hx command.

Examples of the hx command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
hx ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Interrupt while the CI is running critical code.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> HX IMMUNE .</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string interrupts the current process while CI is running critical code. The process stops in about 30 seconds.</p>
hx ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Repeat the hx command after timeout period has expired.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> HX TIMEOUT EXTENDED .</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You waited for the timeout period to expire and entered the hx command again, but CI has determined that more time is required. The process stops in about 7 seconds</p>

**hx (continued)**

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the hx command.

<b>Responses for the hx command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
HX IMMUNE. USER PROCESS STOPS IN ABOUT <nn> SECONDS	<p><b>Meaning</b> The process currently is running critical code. The system estimates that the critical task will be complete in the displayed number of seconds. The CI process will be interrupted at that time. The current task may execute in less time than the specified time, but under heavy call-processing load conditions, timeout may take longer than specified. Entering the hx command repeatedly will have no effect on the CI and the time remaining until timeout displays. When the displayed time increases, the CI requires more time than anticipated to complete the task.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
HX OF RCI SESSION STILL IN PROGRESS.	<p><b>Meaning</b> When logged-in to a node through remote login, the initial time estimate and any extensions in timeout displays. However, when the hx command is entered a second time, the above message displays.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
HX REQUEST BEGIN PROCESSED	<p><b>Meaning</b> The system responds with this message each time an hx command is entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
HX TIMEOUT	<p><b>Meaning</b> The system was unable to complete its task before the hx immunity timeout expired. The system halts and restarts the CI process.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**hx (end)**

<b>Responses for the hx command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
HX TIMEOUT EXTENDED. USER PROCESS STOPS IN ABOUT <nn> SECONDS.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The initial timeout has expired but the CI process has determined that more time is required. The system displays the number of seconds the process is expected to require and increases the timeout delay.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> System throttling prevents this process from continuing indefinitely.</p>
LOGGED OUT OF NODE MS0	<p><b>Meaning:</b> If an hx command is entered a third time from a remote login, a switch node occurs.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Delay interruption of the current CI process until critical CI processing is complete.</p>
End	



## Function

Use the if command to test a symbol's value to determine whether to process an input line or ignore it. Use the if command alone or in conjunction with the then command and the else command. (Using the if command alone is the simplest way of specifying a conditional statement.)

if command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
if	<i>string1</i> <i>test</i> <i>string2</i> event    [ then ( <i>then_event</i> )    [ else ( <i>else_event</i> ) ] ]
Parameters and variables	Description
else	This parameter indicates there will be a conditional action when the if statement is false.
( <i>else_event</i> )	This variable specifies an event, such as a command or the execution of a file, that occurs when the if statement is false.
event	This parameter indicates a conditional event which determines the execution of the remainder of the command string.
<i>string1</i>	This variable specifies any string to be used as the first comparand. This comparand may be the value of a token, a boolean result, or a symbol.
<i>string2</i>	This variable specifies any string to be used as the second comparand. This comparand may be the value of a token, a boolean result, or a symbol.
then	This parameter indicates there will be a conditional action when the if statement is true.
-continued-	

**if (continued)**

if command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>(then_event)</i>	This variable specifies subsequent conditional events, such as a command or the execution of a file, that occur after successful execution of the if command line. If the condition is true, the event is processed next with the first nonblank character after the second operand treated as the first position of the subject line. If the condition is not true, the event line is ignored and processing continues with the input line that follows the if control line.
<i>test</i>	This variable specifies a one- or two-character code which tells DMS how to determine whether the comparison between the two comparands is true. The following codes are recognized by DMS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The eq or = code represents the equal condition.</li> <li>▪ The ne or ≠ code represents the not equal condition.</li> <li>▪ The gt or &gt; code represents the greater than condition.</li> <li>▪ The lt or &lt; code represents the less than condition.</li> <li>▪ The ge or ≥ code represents the greater than or equal to condition.</li> <li>▪ The le or ≤ code represents the less than or equal to condition.</li> </ul>
End	

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the if command.

**if (continued)**

Examples of the if command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>if (a=b) then (logout) ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>(a=b)            (logout)</p>	<p>specifies the first comparand, the comparison code, and the second comparand</p> <p>specifies a subsequent conditional event that occurs after successful execution of the if command line</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Cause an event based on a condition.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Not currently available</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example performs logout if A is equal to B.</p>
<p><b>if (a=b) then (if (c=d) then () else (logout) else (msg fred 'work is done')) ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>(a=b)            (c=d)            (logout)            (msg fred 'work is done')</p>	<p>specifies the first comparand, the comparison code, and the second comparand of the if statement</p> <p>specifies the first comparand, the comparison code, and the second comparand of the nested if statement</p> <p>specifies a subsequent conditional event that occurs after successful execution of the if command line</p> <p>specifies a command to be executed if the if statement is false</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Cause an event based on a nested conditional statement.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Not currently available</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string illustrates the if command with the then and else conditions. Note that the string may be extended if the line ends with a continuation character or the line ends with an incomplete statement. The incomplete statement implies that each left parenthesis must be closed by a right parenthesis. The parenthesis within a command line or CI exec implies that DMS is to process the inner statement first and is to proceed outward to the last set of parenthesis. If a parenthesis is missing, processing terminates with an error message.</p>

**S-614** SYS level commands

---

**if (end)**

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## **Responses**

Currently not available



**leave****Function**

Use the leave command to exit from the current command level. When this command is used, resources occupied at all terminated levels are returned to the system.

leave command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
leave	<i>1</i> all <i>incrname</i> <i>nlevels</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one command level.
all	This parameter returns you to the CI level.
<i>incrname</i>	This variable specifies the command level above which the system is to return. The system exits from the specified level and all levels entered after that level.
<i>nlevels</i>	This variable specifies the number of command levels from which to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the leave command.

Examples of the leave command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
leave ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Leave using the default value.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ACDSHOW :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> For this example, the system is at the LOADMGMT directory.</p>
-continued-	

**leave (continued)**

Examples of the leave command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>leave all</b> ↵</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Leave all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The leave all command string always returns the system to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>leave ci</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>ci specifies the level above which the system is to return</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Return to the level above the specified level.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> BCSUPDATE :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> For this example, the system is at the SWACTCI directory. The system exits to the level above the CI level. Since the SWACTCI directory is accessed through the BCSUPDATE directory, one level above the CI level is BCSUPDATE.</p>
<p><b>leave 2</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>2 specifies the number of command levels to exit</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Leave a specified number of command levels</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> For this example, the SWACTCI directory was accessed. The command string specifies that two command levels will be exited. Since the SWACTCI directory is accessed through the BCSUPDATE directory, specifying two levels returns the system to the CI level.</p>
<p>End</p>	

**leave (end)****Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the leave command.

<b>Responses for the leave command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<specified level>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Either the system default was used, the number of MAP levels to exit was specified, or the level above which the system is to return was specified.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The leave all command string was entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**index****Function**

Use the `lindex` command to return the number of parameters to the left. The `lindex` command is used with an expression as an equivalent to the number of parameters to the left of the CI execution program (`exec`) in which it appears.

lindex command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>lindex</code>	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the `lindex` command.

Example of the lindex command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>lindex ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Return the number of parameters to the left of the <code>exec</code>.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> <code>query myexec</code> <code>lindex-&gt;leftparms</code></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command makes <code>leftparms</code> equal to 1 within the <code>exec</code> called <code>query myexec</code>.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the `lindex` command.

Response for the lindex command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<code>LINDEX -- NOT INSIDE EXEC</code>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to execute the <code>lindex</code> command from the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**Function**

Use the list command to create a directory for files on a tape. This command enters the names of all the files on a tape into a directory. The files then can be processed. If more than one file on the tape has the same name, only the last loaded file of that name will be accessible.

list command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>list</b>	<i>tapename</i> [ <i>user dir</i> / <i>dir</i> ] from <i>filename</i> to <i>filename</i> [ <i>no dates</i> / <i>dates</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>no dates</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying only file names without the date the file was created.
<i>user dir</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the user directory for the directory name.
dates	This parameter causes the list command to display the file creation date at the terminal.
<i>dir</i>	This variable specifies the directory name to be assigned or the existing directory to which the tape filenames are to be added.
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies a sequential file.
from	This parameter indicates that the sequential file from which the directory entries are to continue will be specified.
<i>tapename</i>	This variable specifies the logical name of the tape. It is the same as the name used at the time the tape is mounted. The tape currently must be mounted.
to	This parameter indicates that the sequential file to which the directory entries are to continue will be specified.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the list command.

## list (continued)

Example of the list command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>list mytape operator</code> ↵ <i>where</i>	
mytape operator	specifies the logical name of the tape specifies the directory name to be assigned or the existing directory to which the tape file names are to be added
	<b>Task:</b> Put specified tape files in a directory.
	<b>Response:</b> Not currently available
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command string puts the mytape tape files in an existing directory called operator.

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the list command.

Responses for the list command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FILE HAS THE SAME NAME AS ORIGINAL ENTRY	<p><b>Meaning</b> The file being loaded has the same name as a file in an attached directory. The system does not load this file but continues loading subsequent files.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
FILE IS PART <volume number> OF A MULTI-VOLUME FILE, STARTING ON TAPE <serial number of the first tape on the file>	<p><b>Meaning</b> This message appears when a file segment that is only part of a multivolume file is entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Demount the tape and replace it with another if it has been selected incorrectly.</p>
-continued-	



**list (end)**

<b>Responses for the list command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
FROM FILE NOT FOUND	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The sequential file from which the directory entries are to continue was not found on the tape.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
INCONSISTENT/INCORRECT RESPONSE FROM DEVICE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The device returned an I/O error. The system will display the device as busy on the MAP display.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
VOLUME NOT MOUNTED OR ALREADY IN USE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified tape is not mounted, is in use, or the device is busy.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<b>End</b>	



**listsf****Function**

Use the listsf command to receive a list of, and gain accessibility to, the files contained in the store file device (SFDEV).

<b>listsf command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>listsf</b>	<i>your files only</i> all
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>your files only</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to listing only the files in SFDEV that you created.
all	This parameter lists all the files contained in SFDEV.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the listsf command.

<b>Example of the listsf command</b>	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>listsf</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> List the files in SFDEV that you created.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> EXAMPLEBULK</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the names of all files you created in SFDEV.</p>

**Responses**

Not currently available



**listst****Function**

Use the listst command to display all the directories attached to the ST and specify R/O or R/W access.

**listst command parameters and variables****Command      Parameters and variables**

<b>listst</b>	There are no parameters or variables.
---------------	---------------------------------------

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the listst command.

**Example of the listst command****Example      Task, response, and explanation**

<b>listst</b> ↵	
<b>Task:</b>	Display all available directories.
<b>Response:</b>	ADMIN            2E01, 2023      RW PROGDIR        2E01, 5129      RO SYSDIR          2E01, 312B      RO ROOTDIR        2E01, 212C      RO STDIRS          2E01, 1024      RO
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command displays all available directories and R/O or R/W access to them.

**Responses**

None



**login****Function**

Use the login command to access the DMS system. This command activates a known user and creates a process in DMS. That user can access the commands determined by the permit command when the user ID was created. This is one of a set of six User Access/User Message commands including login, permit, unpermit, msg, logout, and forceout.

login command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>login</b>	<i>userid</i> <i>password</i> <i>infile</i> <i>outdev</i> <i>outfilename</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>infile</i>	This variable specifies the name of an alternate profile which is to be executed before the first CI command.
<i>outdev</i>	This variable specifies an alternate output device where the system response is to be sent. Use the send previous command string to restore the output device.
<i>outfilename</i>	This variable specifies the file name to be assigned to the output if the <i>outdev</i> variable replacement is a tape device or a storage device.
<i>password</i>	This variable specifies the password assigned to this user. This password is ignored if the position is defined as an automatic login position. A maximum of eight alphanumeric characters is allowed.
<i>userid</i>	This variable specifies the string of characters by which the system recognizes a user. A maximum of eight alphanumeric characters is recognized.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the login command.

**login (continued)**

Examples of the login command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>login</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Perform a login when the enhanced password control feature is activated.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> &gt;login ENTER USER NAME &gt;fred ENTER PASSWORD &gt;password FRED LOGGED IN ON 1989/12/15 AT 12:00:03</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command performs a login when the enhanced password control feature is activated.</p>
<b>login fred</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
fred	specifies the user ID
	<p><b>Task:</b> Perform an automatic login.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> FRED LOGGED IN ON 1989/12/15 AT 12:00:04</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command accesses an automatic login position named fred. When the enhanced password control feature is activated, all current automatic login features are disabled.</p>
-continued-	



**login (end)**

Examples of the login command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>login sapos xxx saprof prt log ↵</b> <i>where</i>  sapos xxx saprof prt log	specifies the string of characters by which the system recognizes a user specifies the password assigned to this user specifies the name of an alternate profile to be executed before the first CI command specifies an alternate output device where the system response is to be sent specifies the file name to be assigned to the output when the <i>outdev</i> variable replacement is a tape device or a storage device  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Access a specified position, specify an alternate profile, and print the output.  <b>Response:</b> LOGIN SAPOS XXX SAPROF PRT LOG  <b>Explanation:</b> This command accesses a position named sapos, with the password of xxx. This example specifies an alternate profile named saprof and sends the output to a file named log.
End	

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the login command.

Response for the login command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FRED LOGGED IN ON 1989/12/15 AT 12:00:04	<hr/> <b>Meaning:</b> This response confirms login for the fred ID.  <b>Action:</b> None
LOGIN SAPOS XXX SAPROF PRT LOG	<hr/> <b>Meaning:</b> This response indicates that the position named sapos was accessed using the xxx password with an alternate profile named saprof.  <b>Action:</b> None



**logout****Function**

Use the logout command to detach a user from the system. This command terminates a terminal session, closes all related files, releases all related resources, and rewinds and demounts all attached tape devices. The system returns you to the CI level. The logout command also logs out the active remote CI session as well as the central CI session. This is one of a set of six User Access/User Message commands including login, permit, unpermit, msg, logout, and forceout.

logout command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
logout	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

The logout command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The logout command cannot be executed from a remote CI session.
- To display information about any active remote CI sessions, use the remlogin query command string.
- Many of the logout command responses resemble responses for the remlogout command since entering the logout command causes a remote logout to be executed.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the logout command.

Examples of the logout command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
logout ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Log out of a CI session with the login suppress user name feature turned off in Table OFCOPT.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> FRED LOGGED OUT ON 1989/12/15 AT 12:00:04</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example illustrates the logout process for the fred user ID. The login suppress user name feature is turned off in Table OFCOPT so the user name displays.</p>
-continued-	

## logout (continued)

Examples of the logout command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>logout</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Log out of a CI session with the login suppress user name feature turned on in Table OFCOPT.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> USER LOGGED OUT ON 1989/12/15 AT 12:00:04</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example illustrates the logout process for the fred user ID. The login suppress user name feature is turned on in Table OFCOPT so the user name does not display.</p>
<b>logout</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Log out of both the central and remote CI sessions.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> LOGGED OUT OF NODE MS1. USER LOGGED OUT ON 1989/12/15 AT 12:00:04</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example performs a logout for both the central and remote CI sessions.</p>
End	

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the logout command.

Responses for the logout command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BYE BYE	<p><b>Meaning</b> Your central CI session is being cancelled. The system starts the logout sequence.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**logout (continued)**

<b>Responses for the logout command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
LOGGED OUT OF NODE <node_number>.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Your remote CI session has been cancelled.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
LOGOUT: LOGS YOU OUT (TO LOGOUT ANOTHER USER USE FORCEOUT)	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The logout command was entered with other characters preceding or following it. The system assumes help is being requested.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the logout command.</p>
REQUEST NOT COMPLETED. NO REPLY FROM NODE <node_name>.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The remote CI logout failed because the remote node cannot communicate with the central node.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> If the remote node is not operational, you already will have been logged out of the remote CI session. If the node is not down, contact DMS SOS support.</p>
THERE IS NO REMOTE CI SESSION TO BE CANCELLED.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> No RCI session active.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
UNABLE TO FIND USER DATA	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The logout from a remote CI session (remlogout) failed because the user data tables have been corrupted.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact DMS software support.</p>
UNABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE LOGIN PROCESS	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The remlogout failed because the command can not communicate with the login process.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact SOS support.</p>
-continued-	

## logout (end)

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<b>Responses for the logout commdn</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
USER LOGGED OUT ON <YYYY/MM/DD> AT <HH&MM&SS>	
	<b>Meaning</b> The logout from the central CI session has been successful.
	<b>Action:</b> None
<b>End</b>	

**mount****Function**

Use the mount command to identify a tape on a tape drive to the software and assign it a name. This logical name is treated as any other device. All files sent to this device are written sequentially and may be read in any order using the tape commands.

mount command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
mount	$\left[ \begin{array}{l} tn \\ tapename \end{array} \right] \text{drivenum} \quad \text{format} \quad \text{vrollable}$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>tn</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to assign a logical device name. If no logical name is specified, the logical device name default is the t character followed by the device number. The default logical device name root, t0, for example, refers to the tape device 0.
<i>tapename</i>	This variable specifies the logical name given to the device. DMS-100 creates a directory of this name.
<i>drivenum</i>	This variable specifies the tape drive number. Drive numbers begin at 0.
<i>format</i>	This parameter causes the system to initialize the mounted tape. Unless the tape date has expired, the format parameter no longer overwrites the tape.
<i>vrollable</i>	This variable specifies the tape volume label when a scratch tape is mounted and the format parameter is specified.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the mount command.

## mount (continued)

Example of the mount command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>mount 0 format ↵ where</pre>	<p>0 specifies the drive number</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Attempt to mount an unexpired tape, erase the contents, and remount the erased tape.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>VOLUME = 'X' FIRST FILE = MYFILE, CREATED 88/04/25 EXPIRES 99/04/25 REQUEST ABORTED. TAPE NOT EXPIRED (USE ERASTAPE). &gt;erastape 0 *** WARNING, THIS TAPE WILL BE ERASED *** PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"): &gt;yes TAPE HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY FORMATTED. &gt;mount 0 format VOLUME = 'BLANK' FORMATTED TAPE AS 'BLANK' OK</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string mounts an unexpired tape and erases its contents using the SYS directory erastape command. Then, the tape, now formatted as a blank tape, is re-mounted. (Since no logical device name is included in the command string, the system uses the default logical device name.)</p>

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the mount command.

Responses for the mount command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>FORMATTING TAPE AS &lt;label&gt; ENTER BLANK LINE TO CONFIRM</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system requests confirmation of the tape label.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> To confirm command execution, enter a blank line.</p>
-continued-	



**mount (continued)**

<b>Responses for the mount command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
FORMATTING TAPE AS <label> ENTER FIRST FILE TO CONFIRM	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system requests the first file name to confirm command execution.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the first file name.</p>
INCONSISTENT/INCORRECT RESPONSE FROM DEVICE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> An I/O error occurred. The drive will adopt a system busy status on the MAP display and the command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Follow maintenance procedures or consult field support.</p>
REQUEST ABORTED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system displays this response when the abort command is entered after the system prompt.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Proceed to the next command.</p>
REQUEST ABORTED. TAPE NOT EXPIRED (USE ERASTAPE).	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system was prevented from overwriting the specified tape because the tape has not expired.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> To reuse a tape which has not expired, use the SYS directory erastape command first.</p>
SEGMENT <n> OF MULTI-VOLUME FILE' SERIAL NUMBER <nnnnnn>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The response indicates that the tape being mounted is a segment of a multivolume tape file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Demount the tape and replace it with another if it has been selected incorrectly.</p>
VOLUME INCORRECTLY FORMATTED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The mounted tape is incorrectly formatted and the format parameter was not used. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Follow maintenance procedures or refer to field support.</p>
-continued-	

## mount (end)

---

**Responses for the mount command** (continued)

**MAP output**    **Meaning and action**

VOLUME NOT MOUNTED OR ALREADY IN USE

**Meaning**    Either the drive already is in use, the drive is not online and ready, or the drive was declared busy.

**Action:**    Wait for the status of the drive to change and enter the command.

End

**msg**

**Function**

Use the msg command to display a message on the receiving user's terminal. This is one of a set of six User Access/User Message commands including login, permit, unpermit, msg, logout, and forceout.

msg command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
msg	all userid [ 'message' ]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter sends the message to all logged-in users.
userid	This variable specifies the user identification of a logged-in user who is to receive the message string.
'message'	This variable specifies a string of alphanumeric characters of up to 83 characters. The string must be contained in single quotes.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the msg command.

Examples of the msg command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
msg all 'warm start will occur in 15 minutes' ↵ where	
all	specifies that all users will receive a message
'warm start will occur in 15 minutes'	specifies the message
<b>Task:</b>	Send a message to all users on the system.
<b>Response:</b>	14:32:37 MSG ALL.WARM STARTS WILL OCCUR IN 15 MINUTES.
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command string sends a message to all logged-in users.
-continued-	

**msg (end)**

Examples of the msg command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>msg lp 122 'please logout from all terminals' ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>lp122 specifies the user ID that will receive a message                      'please logout from all terminals' specifies the message</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Send a message to a single user.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> LP122.14:55:59 MSG FROM OPERATOR : PLEASE LOG OUT FROM ALL TERMINALS.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string sends a message to the user ID LP122.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the msg command.

Response for the msg command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<HH.MM.SS> ' <i>&lt;message&gt;</i> '	<p><b>Meaning</b> A message is received at one or more user terminal with the system-generated time stamp preceding the message.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**owner****Function**

Use the owner command to query the ownership of a directory.

owner command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
owner	<i>dirname</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>dirname</i>	This variable specifies the directory name.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the owner command.

Example of the owner command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
owner sysdir ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Determine the owner of a specified directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> DIRECTORY OWNER IS SYSTEM.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string indicates the owner of the SYS directory.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the owner command.

Response for the owner command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
QUERY THE OWNER OF A DIRECTORY FORMAT: OWNER <dirname>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Some characters were entered prior to the owner command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command.</p>





**permit (continued)**

<b>permit command parameters and variable</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>password</i>	This variable specifies the password assigned to this user at login time. The password is ignored if the position is defined as an automatic login position. When the enhanced password control feature is turned on, the password only can be specified when creating a new user ID and cannot be used to change an existing password. When the office parameter ENHANCED_PASSWORD_CONTROL is turned on, the password entry must be at least six characters long and alphanumeric.
<i>priority</i>	This variable specifies the priority level at which this user's process will be run. The valid entry range is 1-4 with a value of 4 as the highest priority. (The default value is 4.)
<i>spanish</i>	This parameter sets the system's output messages and input commands to Spanish.
<i>stksize</i>	This variable specifies the size of the stack assigned to this user's process. The valid entry range is 2000-10000. (The default value is 7000.)
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The permit command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- If the office parameter ENHANCED\_PASSWORD\_CONTROL is turned on, the default value for the command class is all.
- If the office parameter ENHANCED\_PASSWORD\_CONTROL is turned off, the default value for the command class is zero (0).

**WARNING**

**Store stack overflow traps indicate that the stack size is too small.**

If store stack overflow traps are seen at the MAP or in the logs, the user ID has been defined with a stack which is too small for the task being performed.

If store stack overflow traps are seen at the MAP or in the logs, the user ID has been defined with a stack which is too small for the task being performed. Try to redefine the stack size. If this fails, contact the next level of maintenance.



---

**permit (continued)**

---

- If the office parameters ENHANCED\_PASSWORD\_CONTROL and ENHANCED\_COMMAND\_SCREENING are turned off, you must enter the user ID, the new password, and any remaining user ID attributes on the same line.
- Changed attributes are recognized immediately and a warm restart is not required.

**CAUTION**

**You must enter the password and user ID attributes on different lines if the ENHANCED\_PASSWORD\_CONTROL office parameter is turned on.**

If the ENHANCED\_PASSWORD\_CONTROL office parameter is turned on, you must enter the user ID and the password on different lines. This is because the password should not appear on the screen as it is being typed. For security, you enter the password twice. Any remaining entries must be entered on the line following the last password entry after the password is validated.

If the office parameter ENHANCED\_PASSWORD\_CONTROL is turned on, you must enter the user ID and the password on different lines. The password will not appear on the screen as it is being typed. For security, you enter the password twice. Any remaining entries must be entered on the line following the last password entry after the password is validated. (If you attempt to enter this data on the same line as the user ID, the entries will be ignored and the system prompts you to enter them again after the password is accepted.)

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the permit command.

---

## permit (continued)

---

Examples of the permit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>permit fred passw ↵</code> <i>where</i>	
fred	specifies the user ID
passw	specifies the password
	<hr/> <b>Task:</b> Create a user ID with attributes.
	<b>Response:</b> NOTE: new stack size will NOT be in effect until <break> HX
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command string assigns the password of passw to the login ID fred. The system uses default values for priority (4), stack size (7000), the command class (all), and all system messages as well as entered commands are accepted in English.
	<b>Note:</b> For this example, assume that the office parameter ENHANCED_COMMAND_SCREENING is turned on to activate the default value of all for the command class. In addition, assume that the office parameter ENHANCED_PASSWORD_CONTROL is turned off, a setting which allows you to enter the user ID and the password on the same line.
-continued-	

**permit (continued)****Examples of the permit command** (continued)**Example**      **Task, response, and explanation**

**permit fred** ↵  
*where*

fred            specifies the user ID

**Task:**            Create a user ID with attributes.

**Response:**      You must supply a password when creating new users.  
 >  
 You must supply a password when creating new users.  
 >  
 >  
 NOTE: new stack size will NOT be in effect until <break> HX

**Explanation:** This command string assigns the password of passw to the login ID fred. The system uses default values for priority (4), stack size (7000), the command class (0), and all system messages as well as entered commands are accepted in English.

**Note:** For this example, assume that the office parameter ENHANCED\_COMMAND\_SCREENING is turned off to activate the default value of 0 for the command class.

In addition, assume that the ENHANCED\_PASSWORD\_CONTROL office parameter is turned on, a setting which requires you to enter the user ID and the password on different lines. The password will not appear on the screen as it is being typed. For security, you enter the password twice.

-continued-

**permit (continued)**

Examples of the permit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>permit fred passw 3 3000 english 1dms ↵</pre> <p>where</p> <p>fred specifies the user ID            passw specifies the password            3 specifies the priority            3000 specifies the size of the stack            english specifies the language            1dms specifies the command class</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Create a user ID with attributes.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> NOTE: new stack size will NOT be in effect until &lt;break&gt; HX</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string assigns a stack size of 3000 when a user with an ID of fred logs in with the password of passw. This user has a level 3 priority, all system messages are produced (and entered commands are accepted) in English, and the command class of 1dms.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For this example, assume that the office parameter ENHANCED_PASSWORD_CONTROL is turned off, a setting which allows you to enter the user ID, the new password, and the variable replacement values on the same line.</p>
-continued-	

**permit (continued)**

Examples of the permit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>permit fred ↵ where</pre>	<p>fred specifies the user ID</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Create a user ID with attributes.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You must supply a password when creating new users. &gt; You must supply a password when creating new users. &gt; &gt;3 3000 english 1dms NOTE: new stack size will NOT be in effect until &lt;break&gt; HX</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string assigns a stack size of 3000 when a user with an ID of fred logs in with the password of passw. This user has a level 3 priority, all system messages are produced (and entered commands are accepted) in English, and the command class of 1dms.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For this example, assume that the office parameter ENHANCED_PASSWORD_CONTROL is turned on, a setting which requires you to enter the user ID and the new password on different lines. The password will not appear on the screen as it is being typed. For security, you enter the password twice. The remaining entries must be entered on the line following the last password entry after the password is validated.</p>
End	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the permit command.

---

## permit (end)

---

Responses for the permit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND PRIVILEGE MUST BE BETWEEN 0 AND 30	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered a command class that is out-of-range.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the command class correctly.</p>
ENHANCED COMMAND SCREENING FEATURE REQUIRES USERS TO HAVE AT LEAST ONE COMMAND CLASS	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered a value of none for the command class when the ENHANCED_COMMAND_SCREENING office parameter is turned on. This no longer is a valid entry.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a valid command class value or accept the default command class of zero.</p>
ENHANCED PASSWORD CONTROL IS IN EFFECT DO NOT ENTER PASSWORD ON COMMAND LINE	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered the password on the same line as the user ID when the ENHANCED_PASSWORD_CONTROL office parameter is turned on.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the user ID and the password on different lines. The password will not appear on the screen as it is being typed. For security, you enter the password twice. The remaining entries must be entered on the line following the last password entry after the password is validated.</p>
ILLEGAL PRIVILEGE CLASS	<p><b>Meaning</b> One or more of the command classes is not a numeric value.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a correct numeric value.</p>

**phmerge****Function**

Use the phmerge command to merge two new master configuration files (MCFs) generated on the operations, administration, and maintenance processor (OAMP) and the network administration system (NAS). The phmerge command also can be used to restore the last merged MCF for the specified access module (AM).

phmerge command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
phmerge	<i>am_name</i> [ new previous ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>am_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the AM for which to merge or restore the MCF. The name of the AM must be datafilled in Table DIUAM.
new	This parameter merges the MCFs generated on the OAMP and the NAS for the AM.
previous	This parameter restores the last merged MCF for the specified AM.

**Qualification**

It may take a few minutes for a reply to return from the OAMP.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the phmerge command.

Examples of the phmerge command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
phmerge am1 new ↵ <i>where</i>	
am1	specifies the AM
<b>Task:</b>	Create a new MCF file for a specified AM.
<b>Response:</b>	REQUEST HAS BEEN SENT TO THE OAMP.
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command string creates a new MCF file for AM1.
-continued-	

## phmerge (continued)

Examples of the phmerge command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>phmerge am1 previous ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>am1</p>	<p>specifies the AM</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Restore a new MCF file for a specified AM.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> REQUEST HAS BEEN SENT TO THE OAMP.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string restores a new MCF file for AM1.</p>
End	

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the phmerge command.

Responses for the phmerge command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND FAILED TO BE SENT TO THE OAMP.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The DMS did not send the command to the OAMP P. This failure generates a log message.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
PHMERGE COMMAND TERMINATES.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The wait has exceeded 5 minutes and the command terminates.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Proceed to next task.</p>
-continued-	



**phmerge (end)****Responses for the phmerge command** (continued)**MAP output**    **Meaning and action**

REQUEST HAS BEEN SENT TO THE OAMP.

**Meaning:** The command has been sent to the OAM over an X.25 link using the network operations protocol (NOP). This encodes the command in a remote operation and sends it to the OAMP. When the command is executed on the OAMP, the return result is sent to the DMS. The switch prints a log message indicating the successful execution of the command.

**Action:** None

WAITING FOR OAMP ACCESS.

**Meaning:** The phmerge command is waiting for the OAMP link to become available.

**Action:** The system checks the OAMP link status and waits up to 5 minutes before returning an error message.

End



**print****Function**

Use the print command to displays or print the content of an expression, the result of a calculation, the resultant of a boolean expression, the content of a file, or the content of a directory. This command is useful with CI execs. This is one of a set of five utility commands including print, send, show, command, and erase.

print command parameters and variables		
Command	Parameters and variables	
<b>print</b>	<i>dec</i> hex	[ <i>boolean</i> <i>directory</i> <i>expression</i> <i>filename</i> <i>integer</i> <i>'string'</i> <i>symbol</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description	
<i>dec</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to a decimal format.	
<i>boolean</i>	This variable specifies any boolean expression where the system will respond by a true or false prompt.	
<i>directory</i>	This variable specifies the name of an existing or linked directory.	
<i>expression</i>	This variable specifies the CI expression. The valid entries can be any sequence of symbols resulting in a value of type integer, boolean, string, or another symbol.	
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the name of a file existing in the system. The filename must appear in the user directory or in one of the linked directories.	
hex	This parameter indicates that the output will be printed in hexadecimal.	
<i>integer</i>	This variable specifies any positive or negative number.	
<i>'string'</i>	This variable specifies any string of characters.	
<i>symbol</i>	This variable specifies any symbol.	

**Qualifications**

None

**print (end)**

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the print command.

Examples of the print command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>print hex abc</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>abc</p>	<p>specifies characters</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Print the hexadecimal equivalent of specified characters.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> C1C2C3</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string prints the hexadecimal equivalent of the characters abc.</p>
<p><b>print (a+b) + (variable x constant)</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>(a+b)+(variable x constant)</p>	<p>specifies an expression</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Print the resultant value of an expression.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> 126</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string prints the resultant value of an expression. The a, b, variable, and constant must be set beforehand. If variables or symbols are not set, the system will ignore them. Notice that the enclosed expressions are processed first.</p>
<p><b>print 'ok to initiate process'</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>'ok to initiate process '</p>	<p>specifies a string</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Print a string.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> OK TO INITIATE PROCESS</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command prints a string.</p>

**Responses**

Not currently available

**profile****Function**

Use the profile command to define the file automatically executed at login. This command identifies a previously-created file containing CI commands that can invent command synonyms, load useful programs, or list files and directories.

profile command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
profile	auto login restart      [ clear filename ]
Parameters and variables	Description
auto	This parameter causes DMS to load the profile automatically at login time. Use this parameter only for emulator loads.
clear	This parameter causes DMS to remove the current profile from the system.
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the profile to be read by the CI when the system restarts or a user performs login.
login	This parameter causes DMS to display the current file identification of the login profile.
restart	This parameter causes DMS to display the current file identification of the restart profile.

**Qualifications**

The profile command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- A profile can be bypassed temporarily by using the noprofile command.
- Use the auto parameter for emulator loads only.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the profile command.

---

## profile (end)

---

Examples of the profile command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>profile login myworld ↵</b> <i>where</i>	
myworld	specifies the filename
	<b>Task:</b> Select a profile file at login.
	<b>Response:</b> Not currently available
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command string accesses the profile file named myworld at login.
<b>profile login clea ↵</b>	
	<b>Task:</b> Prevent automatic profile execution at login.
	<b>Response:</b> Not currently available
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command string prevents automatic profile execution at login.

## Responses

Not currently available

**quote****Function**

Use the quote command to define the quote character. To use the quote character literally, add a closing quote or translate the quote character into a variable and use that variable.

quote command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>quote</b>	<i>default quote</i> <i>oldquote newquote oldquote</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>default quote</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the current quote character.
<i>newquote</i>	This variable specifies the new quote character. The new character must be a single character.
<i>oldquote</i>	This variable specifies the start and finish of the new quote character.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quote command.

Examples of the quote command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>quote</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the current quote character.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> \$</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the current quote character.</p>
-continued-	

## quote (end)

Examples of the quote command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>quote \$ '\$ ↵ where</pre>	<p>\$ specifies the start and finish of the new quote character ' specifies the new quote character</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Reset the previous quote character to a new character.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> '</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string resets the previous quote character ( \$ ) to a new character ( ' ).</p>
End	

## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the quote command.

Response for the quote command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BAD PAR1	<p><b>Meaning</b> Incorrect quote character entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**read****Function**

Use the read command to read the contents of a file into core and redirect the input from one source to another. The read command executes a series of commands from a file. It does not echo the commands and does not access files on the same tape device as the files from which it is reading. To do this, load the file you wish to access into SFDEV and read from it.

read command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
read	<i>filename</i> previous
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the file from which the input is taken. The file must be listed in an attached directory.
previous	This parameter resumes execution of the command from the previous file, device, or user terminal.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the read command.

Example of the read command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
read basefac\$sc ↵ where	
basefac\$sc	specifies the filename
<b>Task:</b>	Execute a specified file.
<b>Response:</b>	Not currently available
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command string executes a file named basefac\$sc.

## read (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the read command.

Response for the read command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FILE NOT FOUND	<p><b>Meaning</b> The requested file was not in an attached directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the file name and reissue the command.</p>

**repeat****Function**

Use the repeat command to execute an expression more than once.

repeat command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>repeat</b>	<i>number</i> <i>sleep</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>number</i>	This variable specifies the number of times the expression is to be executed. This number can be a CI expression which resolves to a positive integer.
<i>sleep</i>	This parameter permits the digital recorded announcement machine (DRAM) trunks to release before the next verification starts if the repeat command is being used to verify the DRAM announcements.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the repeat command.

Example of the repeat command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>repeat</b> 12 (ps x; x+1 ->x;) ↵ <i>where</i>	
12	specifies the number of times the expression will be executed
(ps x;x+1->x;)	specifies the expression
<b>Task:</b>	Execute an expression a specified number of times.
<b>Response:</b>	Not currently available
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command string executes the (ps x;x+1->x;) expression twelve times.

## repeat (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the repeat command.

Response for the repeat command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID PAR 1	<p><b>Meaning</b> The first parameter returns a value other than a positive integer.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the number parameter and enter it again.</p>

**restart****Function**

Use the restart command to initialize the system at different levels. Depending on the severity of the fault that caused the system to fail, the restart command will clear temporary store or perform a complete reload.

restart command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
restart	cold reload warm
Parameters and variables	Description
cold	This parameter causes a complex restart. It is used to recover from a fault a warm restart will not clear. Temporary (TEMP) store is deallocated and cleared, permanent store is thoroughly checked and cleared, and the I/O status of indicators is reset, which may cause in-talk-state calls to be abnormally terminated
reload	This parameter is used for configuration and translation. Data is retained but all dynamic data (including error logs) is cleared. The TEMP store is deallocated and cleared, PERM store is cleared, but protected (PROT) store is retained.
warm	This parameter causes a simple restart. It is used to recover from a serious software fault that cannot be cleared by terminating the faulted process. Only temporary data store is deallocated and cleared.

**Qualification****WARNING****Calls might be terminated abnormally.**

This command might cause calls to be terminated abnormally. It should be used only from the operator's console or with the approval of the operator.

This command might cause calls to be terminated abnormally. It should be used only from the operator's console or with the approval of the operator.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the restart command.

## restart (end)

Example of the restart command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
restart reload ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Initialize a DMS-100 system completely.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Not currently available</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string initializes a DMS-100 system completely.</p>

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the restart command.

Responses for the restart command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PARAMETER NOT WARM, COLD, RELOAD	<p><b>Meaning</b> The specified parameter was either absent or invalid.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the parameter and enter it correctly.</p>
*** WARNING: ALL NORMAL FUNCTIONALITY OF THIS CPU WILL BE DISABLED *** ARE YOU SURE??	<p><b>Meaning</b> Execution of the command as requested causes the normal functionality of the CPU to be disabled.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Respond to the warning prompt by entering yes or a no.</p>

**restartbase****Function**

Use the restartbase command to cause a drastic restart by initializing the system at the base. This command is used for serious faults when a warm restart will not clear the problem. The temporary (TEMP) store is deallocated and cleared, permanent (PERM) store is thoroughly checked, and the I/O status indicators that store the in-talk-state call status are reset.

restartbase command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
restartbase	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualification****WARNING****Calls might be terminated abnormally.**

This command might cause calls to be terminated abnormally. It should be used only from the operator's console or with the approval of the operator.

This command might cause calls to be terminated abnormally. It should be used only from the operator's console or with the approval of the operator.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the restartbase command.

Example of the restartbase command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
restartbase ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Perform a drastic restart by initializing the system at the base.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Not currently available</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string performs a drastic restart.</p>

**Responses**

Not currently available





**rindex****Function**

Use the rindex command to return the number of parameters to the right. The rindex command is used with an expression as an equivalent to the number of parameters to the right of the CI execution program (exec) in which it appears.

rindex command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rindex	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the rindex command.

Example of the rindex command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rindex ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Return the number of parameters to the right of the exec.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> query myexec rindex-&gt;rightparms</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command makes rightparms is equal to 1 within the exec called query myexec.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the rindex command.

Response for the rindex command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RINDEX -- NOT INSIDE EXEC	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to execute the rindex command from the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**send****Function**

Use the send command to redirect the terminal output to another device. This is one of a set of five utility commands including print, send, show, command, and erase.

send command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>send</b>	<i>devname</i> [ <i>console</i> <i>filename</i> ]  previous
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>console</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using console as the file name.
<i>devname</i>	This variable specifies the name of a device to which the primary output stream is to be diverted.
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the file name on the device to which the terminal output stream is sent (tape or disk).
previous	This parameter restores the primary output stream to its previous destination.

**Qualifications**

The send command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- Only the entered data displays at the terminal. Responses are sent to the alternate device.
- All device names must appear on the symbol table. If a device name is a tape or disk device, the appropriate tape or disk must be mounted and a file name supplied.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the send command.

## send (continued)

Examples of the send command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>send t1 myfile</b> ↵ <i>where</i>  t1 myfile	specifies a tape specifies a tape file  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Send the output to a specified tape and create a tape file.  <b>Response:</b> Not currently available  <b>Explanation:</b> This command string sends the output to a tape identified by the name t1, creating a tape file called myfile.
<b>send previous</b> ↵	<hr/> <b>Task:</b> Restore the terminal output to this terminal.  <b>Response:</b> Not currently available  <b>Explanation:</b> This command string to restore the terminal output to this terminal.

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the send command.

Responses for the send command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ATTEMPT TO OPEN FILE/DEVICE WITH INVALID ACCESS OPTION	<hr/> <b>Meaning</b> An attempt was made to send to a device which can only input data.  <b>Action:</b> None
DEVICE NOT FOUND	<hr/> <b>Meaning</b> The device name cannot be found in any directory.  <b>Action:</b> None
-continued-	

**send (end)**

<b>Responses for the send command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
INCORRECT/INCONSISTENT RESPONSE FROM DEVICE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The device specified returned a not ready or permanent error indication.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Not currently available</p>
INTERNAL FILE SYSTEM TABLES FULL	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system limit was exceeded when trying to open another file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Not currently available</p>
OUTPUT FRN STACK EMPTY	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A send previous command was issued without a corresponding send device name.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Not currently available</p>
VOLUME NOT MOUNTED OR ALREADY IN USE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The device specified in the device name parameter does not exist or is already in use.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Not currently available</p>
<b>End</b>	



**setdate****Function**

Use the setdate command to set the current system date.

setdate command parameters and variables			
Command	Parameters and variables		
<b>setdate</b>	<i>date</i> <i>month</i> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td><i>19xx</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>year</i></td></tr></table>	<i>19xx</i>	<i>year</i>
<i>19xx</i>			
<i>year</i>			
Parameters and variables	Description		
<i>19xx</i>	Omitting the first two digits of this entry forces the system to default to a value of 19. The second two digits of the year must be entered; the valid entry range for these two digits is 00-99.		
<i>date</i>	This variable specifies the date. The valid entry range is 1-31.		
<i>month</i>	This variable specifies the month. The valid entry range is 1-12.		
<i>year</i>	This variable specifies the four digits of the year. The valid entry value for the first two digits is 19. The valid entry range for the last two digits is 00-99.		

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the setdate command.

Example of the setdate command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>setdate 15 10 1993</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
15	specifies the date
10	specifies the month
1993	specifies the year
<b>Task:</b>	Set the current system date.
<b>Response:</b>	DATE IS 15 10 1993 TIME
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command string sets the current system date to October 15, 1993.

---

## setdate (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the setdate command.

Responses for the setdate command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ILLEGAL DATA VALUE	<b>Meaning</b> The data values for the year, month, or date are illegal or out-of-range. <b>Action:</b> Reissue the command with a valid data value.
ILLEGAL DAY VALUE FOR THAT MONTH	<b>Meaning</b> The indicated day is illegal for that month. <b>Action:</b> Reissue the command with a valid day value.
ILLEGAL YEAR VALUE	<b>Meaning</b> The year parameter is illegal or out-of-range. <b>Action:</b> Reissue the command with a valid year.
PRIVILEGED COMMAND	<b>Meaning</b> You are not authorized to use this command. Use the PROG directory privclas command to allow the use of the setdate command. <b>Action:</b> None



**settime****Function**

Use the settime command to set the current system time to a new time or confirm that the displayed time is correct.

settime command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>settime</b>	<i>hours</i> <i>minutes</i> [ <i>unchanged</i> <i>timezone</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>unchanged</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the current value. The original default value is zero.
<i>hours</i>	This variable specifies the system hour. The valid entry range is 00-23.
<i>minutes</i>	This variable specifies the system minutes. The valid entry range is 00-59.
<i>timezone</i>	This variable specifies the delta from GMT, in minutes, of the system clock. The valid entry range is -720-780.

**Qualification**

The seconds cannot be set. The central message controller assumes 00 seconds.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the settime command.

## settime (end)

Example of the settime command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>settime22 29 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>22 29</pre>	<pre>specifies the hours specifies the minutes</pre>
	<p><b>Task:</b> Set the clock using a default time zone.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TIME IS 22:29:00 ON WED. 1991/09/04 TIMEZONE IS 0 MINUTES FROM GMT.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string sets the system clock to 22 hours and 29 minutes. The system defaults to the time zone previously entered.</p>

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the settime command.

Responses for the settime command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PRIVILEGED COMMAND	<p><b>Meaning</b> The command is not available.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the PROG directory privclas command to gain access to this command.</p>
TIMESSET FAILED IN CMC MAINTENANCE	<p><b>Meaning</b> CMC maintenance returned a false indication.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
VALUE OUT OF RANGE	<p><b>Meaning</b> The specified time is not between 00 and 23 hours or 00 and 59 seconds.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command within the valid entry range.</p>

**show****Function**

Use the show command to display a list of all system users or the CI directory levels. This is one of a set of five utility commands including print, send, show, command, and erase.

show command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
show	incrs users
Parameters and variables	Description
incrs	This parameter causes DMS to display the CI increments (directory levels).
users	This parameter causes DMS to display a list of all the system users.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the show command.

Example of the show command																																																																							
Example	Task, response, and explanation																																																																						
show users ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display a list of the system users.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>NAME</th> <th>PRIO</th> <th>STACK</th> <th>NRDEV</th> <th>LANGUAGE</th> <th>PRIV</th> <th>CLASSES</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>OPERATOR</td> <td>4</td> <td>10000</td> <td></td> <td>ENGLISH</td> <td>ALL</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ADRMM</td> <td>4</td> <td>10000</td> <td></td> <td>ENGLISH</td> <td>ALL</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PRTTL</td> <td>4</td> <td>10000</td> <td></td> <td>ENGLISH</td> <td>ALL</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>LRRB</td> <td>4</td> <td>10000</td> <td></td> <td>ENGLISH</td> <td>ALL</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FJK</td> <td>4</td> <td>10000</td> <td></td> <td>ENGLISH</td> <td>ALL</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>LEE</td> <td>4</td> <td>10000</td> <td></td> <td>ENGLISH</td> <td>ALL</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string displays a list of the system users.</p>	NAME	PRIO	STACK	NRDEV	LANGUAGE	PRIV	CLASSES	OPERATOR	4	10000		ENGLISH	ALL		ADRMM	4	10000		ENGLISH	ALL		PRTTL	4	10000		ENGLISH	ALL		LRRB	4	10000		ENGLISH	ALL		FJK	4	10000		ENGLISH	ALL		LEE	4	10000		ENGLISH	ALL		.							.							.						
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## show (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the show command.

Response for the show command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BAD PARAMETER	<p><b>Meaning</b> This message indicates the parameter used with the show command was incorrect.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the parameter correctly.</p>

**sleep****Function**

Use the sleep command to cause a process to be inactive for a specified period of time. The CI process may be halted while inactive by the SYS directory hx command or the SYS directory hxx command in the usual way. The sleep command may be incorporated into a repeat command or CI exec.

sleep command parameters and variables							
Command	Parameters and variables						
sleep	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>mins</i></td> <td>mins</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>ms</i></td> <td>ms</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>sec</i></td> <td>sec</td> </tr> </table>	<i>mins</i>	mins	<i>ms</i>	ms	<i>sec</i>	sec
<i>mins</i>	mins						
<i>ms</i>	ms						
<i>sec</i>	sec						
Parameters and variables	Description						
mins	This parameter indicates that the time value is in minutes.						
<i>mins</i>	This variable specifies the amount of time, in minutes, that the process is to remain inactive.						
ms	This parameter indicates that the time value is in milliseconds.						
<i>ms</i>	This variable specifies the amount of time, in milliseconds, that the process is to remain inactive.						
sec	This parameter indicates that the time value is in seconds.						
<i>secs</i>	This variable specifies the amount of time, in seconds, that the process is to remain inactive.						

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the sleep command.

## sleep (end)

---

Example of the sleep command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>sleep 60 secs</code> ↵ <i>where</i>	
60 secs	specifies the amount of time, in seconds, that the process is to remain inactive
<b>Task:</b>	Causes the process to be inactive for 60 seconds.
<b>Response:</b>	Not currently available
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command string causes the process to be inactive for 60 seconds.

## Responses

Not currently available

**tape****Function**

Use the tape command to manipulate a nine-track tape device with a group of utilities.

tape command parameters and variables																										
Command	Parameters and variables																									
<b>tape</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>tn</i></td> <td rowspan="6">[</td> <td>erase</td> <td>[ <i>filename</i> ]</td> <td rowspan="6">]</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>tapename</i></td> <td>query</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>read</td> <td>[ <i>ascii</i> [ebcdic] ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>retain</td> <td>[ <i>numofdays</i> ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>rewind</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>sf</td> <td>[ <u>1</u> <i>numoftrks</i> ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>write</td> <td>[ '<i>datastring</i>' ]</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<i>tn</i>	[	erase	[ <i>filename</i> ]	]	<i>tapename</i>	query			read	[ <i>ascii</i> [ebcdic] ]		retain	[ <i>numofdays</i> ]		rewind			sf	[ <u>1</u> <i>numoftrks</i> ]			write	[ ' <i>datastring</i> ' ]	
<i>tn</i>	[	erase		[ <i>filename</i> ]	]																					
<i>tapename</i>		query																								
		read		[ <i>ascii</i> [ebcdic] ]																						
		retain		[ <i>numofdays</i> ]																						
		rewind																								
		sf	[ <u>1</u> <i>numoftrks</i> ]																							
		write	[ ' <i>datastring</i> ' ]																							
Parameters and variables	Description																									
<u>1</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to a value of one for the number of the tape marks.																									
<i>ascii</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to ASCII format if EBCDIC is not specified for the read parameter.																									
<i>tn</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to assign a logical device name. If no logical name is specified, the t character followed by the device number is used as the logical device name. The default logical device name root, t0, for example, refers to the tape device 0.																									
' <i>datastring</i> '	This variable specifies a data string. The data string must be within quotation marks or the system will consider it as a token to this command.																									
[ebcdic]	This parameter specifies EBCDIC format. If EBCDIC is specified for the read parameter and the block is a data block, it is translated from EBCDIC to ASCII before printing.																									
erase	This parameter deletes the specified file and all the subsequent files on a tape. This parameter is useful to recover a tape where the last file was only partly written or left open because of restarts or I/O errors. No CI directory entries are erased.																									
-continued-																										

**tape (continued)**

<b>tape command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the filename that will be erased. The filename must be a symbol in a directory.
<i>numofdays</i>	This variable specifies the number of days that all files subsequently created on a tape are to be stored. By default, the expiry date is the same as the creation date. Expiry dates are not recognized by SOS, but may be used by other system . . . s
<i>numoftmk</i>	This variable specifies the number of forward or backward tape marks.
query	This parameter displays information about the desired tape.
read	This parameter reads and prints the next physical block on tape on the terminal. The types of blocks include data blocks, tape marks, and identification information.
retain	This parameter indicates that all files subsequently created on a tape are to be stored a specified number of days.
rewind	This parameter causes a rewind to the beginning of the tape (BOT).
sf	This parameter spaces the tape to a specified number of tape marks either forward or backward. The tape is positioned just after the tape mark for positive numbers and just before the tape mark for negative numbers. If a BOT or end of tape (EOT) is encountered, the operation is aborted.
<i>tapename</i>	This variable specifies the logical name given to the device. DMS-100 creates a directory of this name.
write	This parameter causes the ' <i>datastring</i> ' variable replacement value to be written as the next block on tape.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualification**

The parameters mount, demount, and close no longer are available for this command.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the tape command.



**tape (continued)****Examples of the tape command****Example      Task, response, and explanation**

**tape 0 query** ↵  
*where*

0            specifies the tape drive by number

**Task:**            Display information about the desired tape.

**Response:**      DRIVE EQUIPPED? : YES  
 MOUNTED?            : YES  
 FILE OPEN?           : NO  
 OPEN FOR WRITE?    : NO  
 UNAME                :  
 TRETMB               : #8204 #2060  
 TMBID                : #8204 #2060  
 BLOCKNO             : 1134  
 TFILENO             : 4  
 TAPEPOS             : 2  
 CREATION DATE      : 91129  
 EXPIRY DATE         : 99365  
 FILENAME            : ILG33BB  
 RETPD                : 0  
 MOUNT OWNER        : #C20E #A04A  
 MOUNT EVENT        : #8704 #200E  
 PROCID              : #E507 #2064  
 NONFSOPENEVENT    : #0000 #0000  
 DRIVER RETMB       : #0000 #0000  
 FLAGID              : #C606 #E010  
 DATA SET NAME     : ILG33BB  
 LABELTYPE           : 0  
 DS\_SERIAL\_NO        : 124149  
 MV\_VOL\_SEQ          : 0001  
 FCB POINTER         : NIL

(NOTE: NOT ALL FIELDS ARE MEANINGFUL.)

**Explanation:** This command string displays information about a tape named 0.  
 This tape is equipped and has a tape mounted.

-continued-

**tape (continued)**

Examples of the <b>tape</b> command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>tape 1 query</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
1	specifies the tape drive by number
	<p><b>Task:</b> Display information about the desired tape.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> DRIVE EQUIPPED? : YES MOUNTED?       : NO FILE OPEN?     : NO OPEN FOR WRITE? : NO UNAME          : TRETMB         : #0000 #0000 TMBID          : #0000 #0000 BLOCKNO       : -1 TFILENO       : -1 TAPEPOS        : 5 CREATION DATE  : EXPIRY DATE   : FILENAME       : RETPD         : -1 MOUNT OWNER    : #0000 #0000 MOUNT EVENT   : #0000 #0000 PROCID        : #E507 #4063 NONFSOPENEVENT : #0000 #0000 DRIVER RETMB  : #0000 #0000 FLAGID        : #C606 #200F DATA SET NAME  : LABELTYPE     : 0 DS_SERIAL_NO   : MV_VOL_SEQ     : FCB POINTER    : NIL </pre> <p>(NOTE: NOT ALL FIELDS ARE MEANINGFUL.)</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example displays information about a tape named 1. This tape is equipped but never has been used.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the tape command.

**tape (continued)**

<b>Responses for the tape command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
DEVICE NOT ACTIVE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The requested device was not a valid device or the tape drive was off line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
INCONSISTENT/INCORRECT RESPONSE FROM DEVICE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> An I/O error occurred. The drive will adopt a system busy status on the MAP display.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
THE TAPE CLOSE COMMAND IS NO LONGER AVAILABLE. USE QUERY INSTEAD.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The close parameter no longer is valid with the tape command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Follow the new instructions or go to another task.</p> <p>The tape close command string no longer is valid. The application that opens a file must close it. To find the owner of a file, perform the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Post the MTD device in MAPCI.</li> <li>- or -</li> <li>2) Use the tape query command to find the FCB pointer and FCB ID.</li> <li>3) Use IDCT on this ID to determine the owner.</li> <li>4) If an application (such as LOGSLAVE) owns the mount, try to close the file from within the application.</li> <li>5) If the file still cannot be closed, then : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) If the owner is a user, use the forceout command to force out the user.</li> <li>b) If the owner is a process, kill the process after ensuring that it is safe to do so.</li> <li>c) If the owner is a module, unload the module.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>This will close all files belonging to this owner.</p>
-continued-	

**tape (continued)**

<b>Responses for the tape command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
THE TAPE DEMOUNT COMMAND IS NO LONGER AVAILABLE. USE QUERY INSTEAD.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The demount parameter no longer is valid with the tape command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Follow the new instructions or go to another task.</p> <p>The tape demount command string is no longer available. A tape must be demounted by the application or user that mounted it. To find the owner of the mount, perform the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Post the MTD device in MAPCI.</li><li>- or -</li><li>2) Use the tape query command to find the mount event ID.</li><li>3) Use IDCT on this ID to determine the owner.</li><li>4) If an application (such as LOGSLAVE) owns the mount, try to release the tape from within the application.</li><li>5) If the tape still cannot be demounted, then :<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) If the owner is a user, use the forceout command to force out the user.</li><li>b) If the owner is a process, kill the process after ensuring that it is safe to do so.</li><li>c) If the owner is a module, unload the module.</li></ol></li></ol> <p>This will release the tape drive.</p>
THE TAPE MOUNT COMMAND IS NO LONGER AVAILABLE. USE SYSDIR MOUNT INSTEAD.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The mount parameter no longer is valid for the tape command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the SYS directory mount command to perform this action.</p>
VOLUME INCORRECTLY FORMATTED	<p><b>Meaning</b> The mounted tape is formatted incorrectly. The format parameter was not used.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

---

**tape (end)**

---

**Responses for the tape command** (continued)**MAP output    Meaning and action**

VOLUME NOT MOUNTED OR ALREADY IN USE

**Meaning:** The drive already is in use, the drive is online and ready, or the drive was declared busy.**Action:** None

End



**tapeconfirm****Function**

Use the tapeconfirm command to control the tape confirmation prompts.

tapeconfirm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
tapeconfirm	<u>on</u> off
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>on</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to requesting confirmation for each tape format command operation.
off	This parameter indicates that the system will not request confirmation for each tape format command operation.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the tapeconfirm command.

Example of the tapeconfirm command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tapeconfirm	off ↵
	<b>Task:</b> Turn off tape confirmation.
	<b>Response:</b> Not currently available
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command string turns off tape confirmation.

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the tapeconfirm command.

## tapeconfirm (end)

---

Response for the tapeconfirm command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID PARAMETER	<p><b>Meaning</b> The specified parameter was not a valid entry.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a correct parameter.</p>



**time****Function**

Use the time command to display system clock time data.

time command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>time</b>	<u>current time</u> details
<u>current time</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the current time in tenths and hundredths of a second.
details	This parameter displays the internal tick clock time and the elapsed time since this command last was used.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the time command.

Example of the time command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>time details</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the current system time with details.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TOD CLOCK = 08:58:54.74 TICK CLOCK = 002FD253 ELAPSED TIME = 00:01:56.08</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string displays the current system time, the internal tick clock time, and the elapsed time since this command last was used.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the time command.

## time (end)

---

Response for the time command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TIME IS 23:22:09	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered the time command without the detail parameter. The system defaulted to displaying the current time in tenths and hundredths of a second.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**unpermit****Function**

Use the unpermit command to discontinue a userid and prevent access to the DMS. To gain access to DMS, a user must be issued a permit command with all attributes. This is one of a set of six User Access/User Message commands including login, permit, unpermit, msg, logout, and forceout.

unpermit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
unpermit	<i>username password</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>password</i>	This variable specifies a valid password associated with the user name. If the enhanced password control feature is activated, the user's current password must be specified.
<i>username</i>	This variable specifies the name of a DMS user. The user cannot be logged-in while using this command. The valid entry length of the user name is 8 characters.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the unpermit command.

Example of the unpermit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
unpermit fred ↵ where	
fred	specifies the name of the user
<b>Task:</b>	Remove a user from the system when the enhanced password control feature is not active.
<b>Response:</b>	UNPERMIT: FRED HAS BEEN DELETED
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command string removes the user with the fred ID from the system. (If the enhanced password control feature is activated, the system prompts for the fred password.)

## unpermit (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the unpermit command.

Responses for the unpermit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
USER LOGGED IN	<p><b>Meaning</b> The user was logged-in when the command was attempted.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Request that the user log off and repeat the command.</p>
USER NOT FOUND	<p><b>Meaning</b> The system did not recognize the name entered as valid.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Notify the user that the user ID no longer is valid.</p>

---

## TAB level commands

---

Use the TAB level of the MAP to perform table editor (TE) functions for any tuple in a table.

### Accessing the TAB level

To access the TAB level, you must specify the table name in addition to the directory entry code. The syntax of the command string you enter from the CI level is as follows:

**table *table name* ↵**

For detailed entry instructions, refer to the PROG directory table command.

### TAB commands

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

TAB commands	
Command	Page
abort	T-5
add	T-7
assign	T-13
bottom	T-15
change	T-17
count	T-21
delete	T-25
display	T-29
down	T-31
endpof	T-33
-continued-	

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**T-2** TAB level commands

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<b>TAB commands</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
first	T-35
format	T-37
heading	T-41
inform	T-43
last	T-45
list	T-47
locate	T-53
next	T-55
override	T-57
pof	T-59
position	T-61
prev	T-63
pte	T-65
putpof	T-67
quit	T-69
range	T-73
replace	T-75
return	T-79
subtable	T-81
top	T-83
up	T-85
verify	T-87
<b>End</b>	

## Common responses

The following table provides explanations of the common responses to the TAB commands. These responses will be produced by many of the commands under the TAB level. This table will be referred to from the individual command descriptions to which it pertains.

Common responses for the TAB commands	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <1>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Non-ASCII characters are illegal in any column. The angle braces identify the column in which the illegal character was entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Correct the entry and reissue the command.</p>
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This usually is caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the system continues to scan for the missing parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command after inserting the missing parenthesis.</p>
NO COMMAND IN LINE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A symbol of the command type was not found.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command using the correct symbol.</p>
PARAMETER <PARAMETER> DOES NOT EXIST	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A nonexistent parameter was entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command using a valid parameter.</p>
PARAMETER <PARAMETER> IS OF WRONG TYPE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message displays if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was entered, or if a character string or device name was required and an integer was entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the entry and reissue the command.</p>
PRIVILEGED COMMAND	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A restricted command was entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Abort the attempt to issue the command.</p>
-continued-	

<b>Common responses for the TAB command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
STRING FROM PARAMETER <2> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER	<p><b>Meaning</b> A parameter longer than the expected parameter was entered. The number specified within the angle braces indicates the position of the incorrect parameter.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.</p>
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY	<p><b>Meaning</b> A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the symbol table (ST). All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.</p>
TOO MANY "(" S	<p><b>Meaning</b> Too many left parentheses were entered in a line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Correct the entry and reissue the command.</p>
UNDEFINED COMMAND <command_name>	<p><b>Meaning</b> The command was not found in the directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify and reissue the command.</p>
WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS	<p><b>Meaning</b> Either too many or too few parameters were entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.</p>
<b>End</b>	



**abort****Function**

Use the abort command to cancel a previously-entered TE command. Occasionally a command is entered with incorrect parameters causing the system to repeat prompts for the correct field value. When this occurs, using abort cancels the command and produces a command syntax display in order to verify field parameters.

abort command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
abort	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualification**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the abort command.

Example of the abort command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
abort ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Abort a TE command.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> None</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command cancels a previously-entered TE command.</p>

**Responses**

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.



**add****Function**

Use the add command to add a tuple to the current table. In the prompt entry mode, the add command displays the field name followed by the default value for the field if a default is defined. This is true for all fields except for the key. Following a successful add, the cursor is positioned at the tuple just added.

A default logical tuple for any table is defined in Table DEFDATA. This table has two fields: datatype and default. The field datatype takes any valid type name. The field default takes the same type name for datatype followed by the default value for that type. Note that if the type involved consists of more than one field (such as any logical tuple type), all the fields must be entered in one single string. The logical tuple type for any table can be determined by using the range command after accessing the table.

add command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
add	<u>default nam</u> <i>field_1</i> <i>field_2</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>default nam</u>	Omitting this entry while in prompt entry mode forces the system to default to displaying the default value of the displayed field if a default is defined in Table DEFDATA. You can enter a carriage return to use the default for the field or override the default by entering a valid value.
<i>field_1</i>	This variable specifies the value of the first field of the tuple being added.
<i>field_2</i>	This variable specifies the value of the second field of the tuple being added.

**Qualifications**

The add command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The type name must be entered twice. First, the command is entered as the data type and then is entered as part of the default.
- The entire default tuple with the type name must be entered as a single string when prompted for the default value.
- There is a limit of 46 words of data store for the default data. If the default requires more than 46 words of data store, it is rejected.
- When the key of the tuple is entered as part of the default, its default value is not displayed.

## add (continued)

- The default value for each field except TERMDEV (which is the key) is displayed after the field name. Other than the default, the only fields for which you select values are the key, the circuit number (IOCCKTNO), and the card type (EQPEC).

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the add command.

Examples of the add command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
add ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Add a tuple to a table using prompt entry mode.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>&gt;add ENTER Y TO CONTINUE PROCESSING OR N TO QUIT &gt;y NPANXX: &gt;202 735 V &gt;5106 H &gt;1515 TUPLE TO BE ADDED: 202 735 5106 1515 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT. &gt;y TUPLE ADDED JOURNAL FILE INACTIVE</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command adds a tuple to a table using prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

**add (continued)****Examples of the add command** (continued)**Example**            **Task, response, and explanation**

**add term5 0 24 vt100 b1200 cl 1x67bc none all ↵**

*where*

term5	specifies the terminal
0	specifies the IOC number
24	specifies the IOC circuit number
vt100	specifies the console type
b1200	specifies the baud rate
cl	specifies the communication interface
1x67bc	specifies the equipment product equipment code (PEC)
none	specifies the parity
all	specifies the command set

**Task:**            Add tuples to a specified table using no-prompt entry mode.

**Response:**      >add  
                       TERMDES :  
                       >term5  
                       IOCNO :  
                       >0  
                       IOCCKTNO :  
                       >24  
                       TERMTYPE  
                       >vt100  
                       BAUDRATE :  
                       >b1200  
                       INTYPE :  
                       >cl  
                       EQPEC :  
                       >1x67bc  
                       PARITY :  
                       >none  
                       COMCLASS :  
                       >all

**Explanation:**    This command adds tuples to Table TERMDEV.

-continued-

## add (continued)

Examples of the add command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
add ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Define a default logical tuple.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>&gt;range 1 TERMDES                EIGHT_CHAR_VECTOR 2 IOCNO                  IOC_NUMBER 3 IOCCKTNO              IOC_CCT_NO 4 TERMTYPE              CONSOLE_TYPE 5 BAUDRATE              BAUDRATES 6 INTYPE                COMMUNICATION_INTERFACES 7 EQPEC                PEC 8 PARITY                PARITYS 9 COMCLASS              COMMANDSET LOGICAL TUPLE TYPE:    TTY_TUPLE TABLE DEFDATA &gt;add DATATYPE &gt;tty_tuple DEFAULT tty_tuple term5 0 0 vt100 b1200 cl 1x67ab none &gt;all</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string defines a default for the logical tuple of TERMDEV. First, the logical tuple type name is determined using the range command. Then, the default tuple is defined in TABLE DEFDATA.</p>
End	

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the add command. Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

**add (continued)**

<b>Common responses for the TAB commands</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<p>STATIC DATA NEEDS TO BE UPDATED FOR: &lt;identification&gt; BSY THE INACTIVE UNIT, RTS WITH THE NODATASYNC OPTION AND SWACT THE PERIPHERAL.</p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The message specifies the action required to update static data. This message displays only if the XPM is an in-service (InSv) unit.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Update the static data as prompted. The data which needs to be updated in the peripheral is included in the data transferred from the active unit during data synchronization. Therefore, the unit must be RTSed with the using nodatasync. This action disables the warm SWACT. A cold SWACT is required to SWACT between units. The cold SWACT will result in returning the newly inactive unit to service with its data updated as well.</p>
<p>STATIC DATA NEEDS TO BE UPDATED FOR: &lt;identification&gt; BSY THE INACTIVE UNIT, RTS AND SWACT THE PERIPHERAL</p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The message specifies the action required to update static data. This message displays only if the XPM is an InSv unit.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Update the static data as prompted. The data which needs to be updated in the peripheral is not included in the data transferred from the active unit during data synchronization. Therefore, the inactive unit can be RTSed and its data can be synchronized with the active unit. A warm SWACT is required to switch activity between units. The warm SWACT will result in returning the newly inactive unit to service with its data updated as well.</p>
<p>STATIC DATA NEEDS TO BE UPDATED FOR: &lt;identification&gt; BSY AND RTS THE PERIPHERAL</p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The message specifies the action required to update static data. This message displays only if the XPM is an in-service unit.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Update the static data as prompted. The data which needs to be updated in the peripheral is included in the data transferred from the active unit during data synchronization. This type of peripheral does not support the nodatasync option on returning a unit to service. Therefore, the whole peripheral must be busied and returned to service to update the data.</p>
<p>-continued-</p>	

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**add (end)**

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<b>Common responses for the TAB command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
STATIC DATA NEEDS TO BE UPDATED FOR: <identification> BSY AND RTS THE UNIT.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The data was updated in the active unit but failed to be updated in the inactive unit. The message specifies the action required to update static data. This message displays only if the XPM is an in-service unit.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Update the static data as prompted. The inactive unit must be busied and returned to service to update its data.</p>
STATIC DATA NEEDS TO BE UPDATED FOR: <identification> SWACT THE PERIPHERAL.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The message specifies the action required to update static data. This message displays only if the XPM is an in-service unit. The data was successfully updated in the inactive unit and did not affect the data transferred during data synchronization. The data failed to be updated in the active unit.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Update the static data as prompted. A warm SWACT will switch activity between the units and update the data in the newly inactive unit.</p>
<b>End</b>	



**assign****Function**

Use the assign command to assign the value of the specified field to the CI variable. CI variables can be used as parameters for commands making them useful for saving information from one table for use in another table. The system returns a boolean upon successful execution of the command.

assign command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>assign</b>	<i>field_nam</i> [to <i>var_nam</i> ] <i>field_num</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>field_nam</i>	This variable specifies the name of a field in the current table.
<i>field_num</i>	This variable specifies the position of a field in the current table.
to	This parameter precedes the CI variable.
<i>var_nam</i>	This variable specifies any CI variable. The valid entry value is a string of alphanumeric characters beginning with a letter.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the assign command.

Example of the assign command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>assign to</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
	<b>Task:</b> Assign the value of the specified field to the CI variable.
	<b>Response:</b>
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command

**assign (end)**

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**Responses**

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

**bottom**

**Function**

Use the bottom command to position the cursor to the last tuple of the table and display the tuple without a heading.

bottom command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
bottom bot	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the bottom command.

Example of the bottom command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bottom ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the last tuple in a table.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TEST3      10      DATA3</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string displays the last tuple in a table without a heading.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the bottom command. Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

Response for the bottom command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
KEY NOT FOUND	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command was issued in a table containing no data.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**change**

**Function**

Use the change command to change the value of a specified field in the current tuple.

As each change command is processed, the system prompts you in one of the following ways:

- If all data is received without field parameter violations, the system displays the new tuple data and prompts for an entry that confirms, rejects, or edits the data.
- If the data received violates field parameters, the system prompts for each tuple field separately by displaying its current value and the prompt symbol.

*Note:* The range command provides the correct definition of the parameters of each field; the list command provides the correct field name or number. These TAB directory commands can be useful if issued prior to using the change command.

change command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
change cha	<i>default</i> <i>field</i> [ <i>value</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to prompting for each field in the tuple beginning with the first tuple. In prompt entry mode, press the enter key if the displayed value is correct. Otherwise, enter new data.
<i>field</i>	This variable specifies the name or number of the current tuple field that is to be changed. If only the field variable is entered, the system prompts for only that field.
<i>value</i>	This variable specifies the new value of the current tuple field being changed. If the field type is a vector, the entry value is the vector element number to be changed. If the field type is a refinement, the entry value is the number or name of refinement to be changed.

**Qualifications**

None

## change (continued)

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the change command.

Examples of the change command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>change</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Change a tuple using prompt entry mode.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>&gt;table clli TABLE: CLLI &gt;pos dallas01 DALLAS01 5 NONE &gt;cha TRKGRSIZE: 5 &gt;10 ADMININF: NONE &gt;enfia214 TUPLE TO BE CHANGED DALLAS01 10 ENFIA214 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y TUPLE CHANGED</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string changes the dallas01 tuple field to 10.</p>
<p><b>change dallas01 10 enfia214</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>dallas01 specifies the field name            10 specifies the new value</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Change a tuple using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>&gt;table clli TABLE: CLLI &gt;cha dallas01 10 enfia214 TUPLE TO BE CHANGED DALLAS01 10 ENFIA214 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT, OR E TO EDIT &gt;y TUPLE CHANGED</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string changes the dallas01 tuple field to 10.</p>

**change (continued)****Responses**

The following table provides explanations of responses to the change command. Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

<b>Responses for the change command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
STATIC DATA NEEDS TO BE UPDATED FOR: <identification> BSY AND RTS THE PERIPHERAL	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The message specifies the action required to update static data. This message displays only if the XPM is an InSv unit.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Update the static data as prompted. The data which needs to be updated in the peripheral is included in the data transferred from the active unit during data synchronization. This type of peripheral does not support the nodatasync option on returning a unit to service. Therefore, the entire peripheral must be busied (BSY) and RTS to update the data.</p>
STATIC DATA NEEDS TO BE UPDATED FOR: <identification> BSY AND RTS THE UNIT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The data was updated in the active unit but was not updated in the inactive unit. This message specifies the action required to update static data. This message displays only if the XPM is an InSv unit.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Update the static data as prompted. The inactive unit must be BSY and RTS to update its data.</p>
STATIC DATA NEEDS TO BE UPDATED FOR: <identification> BSY THE INACTIVE UNIT, RTS AND SWACT THE PERIPHERAL	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The message specifies the action required to update static data. This message displays only if the XPM is an InSv unit.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Update the static data as prompted. The data which needs to be updated in the peripheral is not included in the data transferred from the active unit during data synchronization. Therefore, the inactive unit can be RTS and its data can be synchronized with the active unit. A warm SWACT is required to switch activity between units. The warm SWACT results in returning the newly-inactive unit to service with its data updated as well.</p>
-continued-	

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## change (end)

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**Responses for the change command** (continued)

**MAP output    Meaning and action**

STATIC DATA NEEDS TO BE UPDATED FOR:  
<identification>  
BSY THE INACTIVE UNIT, RTS WITH THE NODATASYNC OPTION AND SWACT THE PERIPHERAL.

**Meaning** The message specifies the action required to update static data. This message displays only if the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) is an in service (InSv) unit.

**Action:** Update the static data as prompted. The data which needs to be updated in the peripheral is included in the data transferred from the active unit during data synchronization. Therefore, the unit must be returned to service (RTS) using the nodatasync option. This action disables the warm switch of activity (SWACT). A cold SWACT is required to SWACT between units. The cold SWACT results in returning the newly-inactive unit to service with its data updated as well.

STATIC DATA NEEDS TO BE UPDATED FOR:  
<identification>  
SWACT THE PERIPHERAL.

**Meaning** The message specifies the action required to update static data. This message displays only if the XPM is an InSv unit. The data updated successfully in the inactive unit and did not affect the data transferred during data synchronization. The data was not updated in the active unit.

**Action:** Update the static data as prompted. A warm SWACT will switch the activity between the units and update the data in the newly-inactive unit.

**End**



**count****Function**

Use the count command to count the number of tuples in the table that meet specified conditions.

<b>count command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>count</b>	<i>count all</i> <i>condition</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>count all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the total number of tuples in the current table.
<i>condition</i>	<p>This variable specifies that the parameter is conditional and that all tuples meeting the specified condition are to be counted. The valid entry values are eq, ne, ge, gt, le, and lt. The definitions of the valid conditions are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The eq (equality) conditional parameter compares the field name or field number to the specified condition for all field types.</li> <li>• The ne (not equal) conditional parameter compares the field name or field number to the specified condition for all field types.</li> <li>• The ge (greater than or equal) conditional parameter compares the field name or field number to the specified condition for numeric fields only.</li> <li>• The gt (greater than) conditional parameter compares the field name or field number to the specified condition for numeric fields only.</li> <li>• The le (less than or equal) conditional parameter compares the field name or field number to the specified condition for numeric fields only.</li> <li>• The lt (less than) conditional parameter compares the field name or field number to the specified condition for numeric fields only.</li> </ul>

**Qualification**

The cursor always is positioned at the first tuple after execution of the count command.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the count command.

## count (continued)

Examples of the count command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>count</b> ↵	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Count the total number of tuples in the current table.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> BOTTOM SIZE = 50</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command counts the total number of tuples in the current table.</p>
<b>count (trkgrsiz lt 7)</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>(trkgrsiz lt 7) counts the number of tuples in the table that meet a “less than” condition</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Count the number of tuples that meet a specified condition.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> BOTTOM SIZE = 12</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string counts the number of tuples in a table that are less than 7.</p>
<b>count (2 eq '4')</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>(2 eq '4') counts the number of tuples where a specified field meets an “equal” condition</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Count the number of tuples that meet a specified condition.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> BOTTOM SIZE = 35</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string counts all the tuples where field 2 contains a value of four.</p>
-continued-	

**count (continued)**

Examples of the count command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>count ((2 eq '4') or (2 eq '5')) ↵</b> <i>where</i>	<p>((2 eq '4') or (2 eq '5')) counts the number of tuples where a specified field meets multiple "equal" conditions</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Count the number of tuples that meet a specified condition.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> BOTTOM SIZE = 47</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string counts all the tuples where field 2 contains a value of either four or five.</p>
<b>count ((2 eq '4') and (3 eq 'y')) ↵</b> <i>where</i>	<p>((2 eq '4') and (3 eq 'y')) counts the number of tuples for multiple fields that meet different "equal" conditions</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Count the number of tuples that meet a specified condition.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> BOTTOM SIZE = 9</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string counts all the tuples where field 2 contains a value of four and field 3 contains a value of y.</p>
<b>count (1 eq 'ofcstd*') ↵</b> <i>where</i>	<p>(1 eq 'ofcstd*') counts the number of tuples with a two part field where the first part meets the equal condition regardless of the value of the second part</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Count the number of tuples that meet a specified condition.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> BOTTOM SIZE = 2</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string counts all the tuples with a two-part field 1 where the first part is equal to OFCSTD regardless of the value of the second part.</p>
End	

**count (end)**

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**Responses**

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

**delete**

**Function**

Use the delete command to delete either the current tuple or a specified tuple.

delete command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>delete</b> <b>del</b>	<i>default</i> <i>key</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to deleting the current tuple.
<i>key</i>	This variable specifies the tuple identification key. The format of the key depends on the table being accessed. If in doubt, enter the first field and respond to prompts.

**Qualification**

The cursor usually is positioned at the tuple in the table immediately following the deleted tuple; the cursor is not positioned when the deleted tuple is the last tuple.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the delete command.

Examples of the delete command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>delete</b> <b>dallas01</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
dallas01	specifies the tuple
	<p><b>Task:</b> Delete a specified tuple.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TUPLE TO BE DELETED: DALLAS01 5 NONE ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT. &gt;y TUPLE DELETED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string deletes a tuple named dallas01.</p>
-continued-	

**delete (continued)**

Examples of the delete command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>delete</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Delete the current tuple.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TUPLE TO BE DELETED            TEST3 10 DATA3            ENTER Y TO CONTINUE PROCESSING OR N TO QUIT            &gt;y            TUPLE DELETED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command deletes a tuple without specifying the key in the command string. The system prompts for verification of the current tuple and requires an activity confirmation response.</p>
End	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the delete command. Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

Responses for the delete command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
STATIC DATA NEEDS TO BE UPDATED FOR: <identification> BSY AND RTS THE PERIPHERAL	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The message specifies the action required to update static data. This message displays only if the XPM is an InSv unit.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Update the static data as prompted. The data which needs to be updated in the peripheral is included in the data transferred from the active unit during data synchronization. This type of peripheral does not support the nodatasync option on returning a unit to service. Therefore, the entire peripheral must be busied (BSY) and RTS to update the data.</p>
-continued-	

**delete (continued)**

<b>Responses for the delete command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
STATIC DATA NEEDS TO BE UPDATED FOR: <identification> BSY AND RTS THE UNIT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The data was updated in the active unit but was not updated in the inactive unit. This message specifies the action required to update static data. This message displays only if the XPM is an InSv unit.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Update the static data as prompted. The inactive unit must be BSY and RTS to update its data.</p>
STATIC DATA NEEDS TO BE UPDATED FOR: <identification> BSY THE INACTIVE UNIT, RTS AND SWACT THE PERIPHERAL	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The message specifies the action required to update static data. This message displays only if the XPM is an InSv unit.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Update the static data as prompted. The data which needs to be updated in the peripheral is not included in the data transferred from the active unit during data synchronization. Therefore, the inactive unit can be RTS and its data can be synchronized with the active unit. A warm SWACT is required to switch activity between units. The warm SWACT results in returning the newly-inactive unit to service with its data updated as well.</p>
STATIC DATA NEEDS TO BE UPDATED FOR: <identification> BSY THE INACTIVE UNIT, RTS WITH THE NODATASYNC OPTION AND SWACT THE PERIPHERAL.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The message specifies the action required to update static data. This message displays only if the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) is an in service (InSv) unit.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Update the static data as prompted. The data which needs to be updated in the peripheral is included in the data transferred from the active unit during data synchronization. Therefore, the unit must be returned to service (RTS) using the nodatasync option. This action disables the warm switch of activity (SWACT). A cold SWACT is required to SWACT between units. The cold SWACT results in returning the newly-inactive unit to service with its data updated as well.</p>
-continued-	

---

## delete (end)

---

**Responses for the delete command** (continued)

**MAP output**    **Meaning and action**

STATIC DATA NEEDS TO BE UPDATED FOR:  
<identification>  
SWACT THE PERIPHERAL.

**Meaning** The message specifies the action required to update static data. This message displays only if the XPM is an InSv unit. The data updated successfully in the inactive unit and did not affect the data transferred during data synchronization. The data was not updated in the active unit.

**Action:** Update the static data as prompted. A warm SWACT will switch the activity between the units and update the data in the newly-inactive unit.

End



**display****Function**

Use the display command to display the current tuple without the heading.

display command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
display dis	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualification**

When the cursor is not positioned, the system produces an error message and no tuple data displays.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the display command.

Example of the display command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
display ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display a current tuple without a heading.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> 9 MONTALK 128 X 12</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string displays the current tuple without the heading.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the display command. Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

Response for the display command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CURRENTLY NOT POSITIONED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message appears when the cursor is not positioned and the display command is entered.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Position the cursor and reissue the command.</p>



**down****Function**

Use the down command to move a cursor down a specified number of tuples and display the tuple without headings.

down command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>down</b> <b>dow</b>	<u>default</u> <i>n</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>default</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to positioning the cursor at the tuple immediately below the current tuple.
<i>n</i>	This variable specifies the number of tuples the cursor is to move below the current tuple. The tuple reached at this point then displays.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the down command.

Example of the down command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>down</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Move the cursor down to the next tuple.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> IDLE      10      65</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Since no value is specified in this example, the system assumes the default and moves down to the next tuple. The system response displays the tuple without headings.</p>

## down (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response specific to the down command. Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

Response for the down command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BOTTOM	<p><b>Meaning</b> This message indicates that the command was entered with a parameter value greater than the number of tuples below the current tuple. The cursor moves to the bottom of the table but no tuple displays.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command with a parameter value within the valid entry range.</p>

**endpof****Function**

Use the endpof command to exit the pending mode during a TE session.

endpof command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
endpof endp	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

The endpof command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The putpof command is invalid if the endpof command has been entered. Following successful execution of this command, all TAB directory commands become available for normal table editing.
- This command is not available in the partitioned table editor (PTE) application of the TE.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the endpof command.

Example of the endpof command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
endpof ↵	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Exit the pending mode during a TE session.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> EXIT PENDING MODE</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example illustrates successful execution of the endpof command.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the endpof command. Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

## **endpof (end)**

---

<b>Response for the endpof command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CANNOT USE	ENDPOF WHEN NOT IN PENDING MODE
	<b>Meaning</b> This command executes only in pending mode.
	<b>Action:</b> None

**first****Function**

Use the first command to position the cursor at the first tuple in the table or subtable.

first command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
first	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualification**

The first command does not produce a response display.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the first command.

Example of the first command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
first ↵	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Position the cursor at the first tuple in the table or subtable.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> None</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command causes the cursor to be positioned at the first tuple.</p>

**Responses**

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.





**format****Function**

Use the format command to define the format to be used for the display or the hardcopy printout of tuples.

format command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>format</b>	<i>default</i> <i>Inlngth</i> $\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{pack} \\ \text{unpack} \end{array} \right]$ <i>indcol</i> <i>1stcol</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to display the present state of the format parameters.
<i>1stcol</i>	This variable specifies the column in which output is to begin for the first line of output for each tuple. The valid entry range is 1-120. The initial value is 1. This value must be less than or equal to the value of the <i>indcol</i> variable.
<i>indcol</i>	This variable specifies the column in which output is to begin when more than one line of output is required per tuple. The valid entry range is 1-120. The initial value is 1. This value must be greater than or equal to the value of the <i>1stcol</i> variable.
<i>Inlngth</i>	This variable specifies the maximum line length, in columns or characters, of the formatted output per. The valid entry range is 6-132. The initial value is 76. The <i>Inlngth</i> variable minus the <i>indcol</i> variable must be GE.
pack	This parameter causes the field positions defined in Table CUSTFLDS to be ignored and all extra spaces removed when a tuple displays.
unpack	This parameter causes the output display of tuples to be in the normal formatted forms as defined in Table CUSTFLDS.

**Qualifications**

The format command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- If the *indcol* and *1stcol* variables are equal and two or more lines are required for the tuple list, the tuples are separated by a blank line.
- When a TE session is initiated, the format of the display or printed output of all tuples is based on the initial format values set by the command parameters.

## format (continued)

- If the format command is used to alter the initial values and the initial values once again are needed, the command must be entered using the initial value for each parameter.

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the format command.

Examples of the format command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>format 76 1 1 ↵</b> <i>where</i>  76 1 1	specifies the maximum line length specifies the beginning column when more than one line of output is required per tuple specifies the beginning column for the first line of output for each tuple  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Format the display using initial parameters.  <b>Response:</b> <pre> LINE LENGTH:76 COLUMNS CAN BE OUTPUT PER LINE. PACK MODE:      PACK MODE IS OFF. INDENT COLUMN:INDENT LINE WILL BEGIN IN COLUMN1 FIRST COLUMN:THE FIRST COLUMN IS COLUMN1 list 2 TOP TABNAME  READPROT  UPDTPROT  ALLPROT  OLDTC  LOGTAB ----- CUSTAB   15        15        15        N      CUSTAB CUSTFLDS 15        15        15        N      CUSTFLDS                     </pre>
	<b>Explanation:</b> The heading and two tuples of a sample table show initial formatting in the response display.
-continued-	

**format (continued)**

**Examples of the format command** (continued)

**Example            Task, response, and explanation**

**format 20 pack 9 4** ↵  
*where*

20            specifies the maximum line length  
 9            specifies the beginning column when more than one line of output is required per tuple  
 4            specifies the beginning column for the first line of output for each tuple

**Task:**            Change the format of the display.

**Response:**      LINE LENGTH:      20 COLUMNS CAN BE OUTPUT PER LINE.  
 PACK MODE:        PACK MODE IS ON.  
 INDENT COLUMN:    INDENT LINE WILL BEGIN IN COLUMN 9  
 FIRST COLUMN:     THE FIRST COLUMN IS COLUMN 4.  
 list 2  
 TOP  
 TABNAME READPROT    UPDTPROT    ALLPROT    OLDTC LOGTAB  
 -----  
                   CUSTAB      15            15            15            N      CUSTAB  
                   CUSTFLDS 15            15            15            15            N CUSTFLDS

**Explanation:**    In this example, the command is used to change the format of the display.

-continued-

**format (end)**

Examples of the format command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>format 20 pack 2 2 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>20                      2                      2</p>	<p>specifies the maximum line length                      specifies the beginning column when more than one line of output is required per tuple                      specifies the beginning column for the first line of output for each tuple</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Pack the format with equal values for the <i>indcol</i> variable and the <i>lstcol</i> variable.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> LINE LENGTH:20 COLUMNS CAN BE OUTPUT PER LINE.                      PACK MODE:PACK MODE IS ON.                      INDENT COLUMN:INDENT LINE WILL BEGIN IN COLUMN 2.                      FIRST COLUMN:THE FIRST COLUMN IS COLUMN 2.                      list 2                      TOP                      TABNAME READPROT UPDTPROT ALLPROT OLDTC LOGTAB</p> <hr/> <p>CUSTAB 15 15 15 N CUSTAB                      CUSTFLDS 15 15 15 N CUSTFLDS</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string packs the format with a value of 2 for both the <i>indcol</i> variable and the <i>lstcol</i> variable.</p>
End	

**Responses**

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

## heading

### Function

Use the heading command to display the current table heading lines showing the tuple format.

heading command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
heading	There are no parameters or variables.

### Qualifications

None

### Example

The following table provides an example of the heading command.

Example of the heading command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
heading ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the current table heading lines showing the tuple format.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CLLI TRKGRSIZ ADMININF</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the current table heading lines showing the tuple format for Table CLLI.</p>

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses specific to the heading command. Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

Responses for the heading command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TABNAME	ALLPROT OLDTC LOGTAB
	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The response means that this table contains one-line tuples.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

---

## heading (end)

---

<b>Responses for the heading command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
SDKEY ASPTR	DATA_TYPE SIZE STATUS_____
	<b>Meaning</b> The response means that this table contains tuples that extend more than one line.
	<b>Action:</b> None
End	

**inform****Function**

Use the inform command to display the current position in the database.

<b>inform command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
inform inf	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the inform command.

<b>Example of the inform command</b>	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
inform ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the current position in the database.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TABLE : TONES</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the current position in the database.</p>

**Responses**

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.





**last****Function**

Use the last command to position the cursor to the last tuple in the table or subtable.

last command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
last	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the last command.

Example of the last command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
last ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the last tuple in a table.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> LONDON4902T0      10            12            11            IT</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example illustrates successful execution of the last command while in Table CLLI.</p>

**Responses**

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.



## Function

Use the list command to display one or more tuples of the current table.

list command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
list	<i>1</i> all <i>n</i> [ <i>condition</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying one tuple.
all	This parameter displays all tuples of the current table beginning at the first tuple regardless of current cursor position.
<i>condition</i>	This variable displays all tuples meeting the specified condition. This is not a required entry. The valid conditions are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The eq (equality) conditional parameter compares the field name or field number to the specified condition for all field types.</li> <li>▪ The ne (not equal) conditional parameter compares the field name or field number to the specified condition for all field types.</li> <li>▪ The ge (greater than or equal) conditional parameter compares the field name or field number to the specified condition for numeric fields only.</li> <li>▪ The gt (greater than) conditional parameter compares the field name or field number to the specified condition for numeric fields only.</li> <li>▪ The le (less than or equal) conditional parameter compares the field name or field number to the specified condition for numeric fields only.</li> <li>▪ The lt (less than) conditional parameter compares the field name or field number to the specified condition for numeric fields only.</li> </ul>
<i>n</i>	This variable specifies the number of tuples to be displayed starting with the current tuple.

## list (continued)

### Qualifications

The list command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations: When displaying a tuple that cannot be completed on a single line of a display, specific header and data format rules are enforced.

- When listing Table TRKDAT, a warning appears each time an attempt to get information for TRKSGRP or CLLIMTCE fails.
- The data appearing in Table TRKDAT can be invalid if the subgroup tuple has been deleted.
- The tuple field names display in the header for as many lines as is necessary.
- All field names assume the same field width and are aligned for each line.
- In a data display, field values are aligned with the corresponding tuple field names in the header display. Field values display after field names.
- There are as many consecutive lines of field values as there are field names in a tuple. These are numbered accordingly.
- If more than one tuple is requested using the list command, the remaining lines of output are field values and adhere to the first two data display rules. The header display is not repeated.

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the list command.

Examples of the list command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>list</b> ↵	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> List one tuple.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>CCLI          TRKGRSIZ   TRAFCLS   OFFCLS   TRKGRTYP LONDON4902T0      10         12        11         IT</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example illustrates a response to the list command. The system defaults to displaying one tuple.</p>
-continued-	

**list (continued)**

Examples of the list command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>list all</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> List all tuples.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> TOP CLLI          TRKGRSIZ   TRAFCLS   OFFCLS   TRKGRTYP LONDON4902T0      10         12        11        IT OTWAON2303T1       7          13        11        IT OTWAON1002T2       3          13        11        IT PTBOON0101T3       7          13        11        IT BOTTOM                     </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string lists all tuples.</p>
<p><b>list all (trkgrsiz eq '7')</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>(trkgrsiz eq '7') lists all tuples in a field (specified by name) that meet the "equal" condition</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> List only tuples with a conditional value.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> TOP CLLI          TRKGRSIZ   TRAFCLS   OFFCLS   TRKGRTYP OTWAON2303T1       7          13        11        IT PTBOON0101T3       7          13        11        IT BOTTOM                     </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string lists tuples where field trkgrsiz contains a value of 7.</p>
-continued-	

**list (continued)**

Examples of the list command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>list all (2 eq '7')</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>((2 eq '7')) lists all tuples in a field (specified by number) that meet the "equal" condition</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> List only tuples with a conditional value.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> TOP CLLI          TRKGRSIZ   TRAFCLS   OFFCLS   TRKGRTYP OTWAON2303T1    7         13        11        IT PTBOON0101T3    7         13        11        IT BOTTOM                     </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string lists only those tuples where field 2 contains a value of 7. In this example, the response is the same as in the previous example since field 2 is the equivalent of field trkgrsiz.</p>
<p><b>list all ((2 eq '7') or (2 eq '10'))</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>((2 eq '7') or (2 eq '10')) lists all tuples in a field (specified by number) that meet multiple "equal" conditions</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> List only tuples with a conditional value.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> TOP CLLI          TRKGRSIZ   TRAFCLS   OFFCLS   TRKGRTYP LONDON4902T0   10        12        11        IT OTWAON2303T1    7         13        11        IT PTBOON0101T3    7         13        11        IT BOTTOM                     </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string lists only those tuples where field 2 contains a value of 7 or 10.</p>
-continued-	

**list (end)**

Examples of the list command (continued)																									
Example	Task, response, and explanation																								
<p><b>list 3 (1 ge 'custab') ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>3 specifies the number of tuples to be displayed                      (1 ge 'custab') lists an exact number of tuples where a specified field meets an “equal to or greater than” condition</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> List a specified number of tuples with a conditional value.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TABNAME</th> <th>READPRCT</th> <th>UPDTPROT</th> <th>ALLPROT</th> <th>OLDTC</th> <th>LOGTAB</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CUSTAB</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> <td>N</td> <td>CUSTAB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CUSTFLDS</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> <td>N</td> <td>CUSTFLDS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OFCSTD</td> <td>5</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> <td>N</td> <td>OFCSTD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string lists three tuples of the current table where field 1 (tabname) contains a value equal to or greater than custab.</p>	TABNAME	READPRCT	UPDTPROT	ALLPROT	OLDTC	LOGTAB	CUSTAB	15	15	15	N	CUSTAB	CUSTFLDS	15	15	15	N	CUSTFLDS	OFCSTD	5	15	15	N	OFCSTD
TABNAME	READPRCT	UPDTPROT	ALLPROT	OLDTC	LOGTAB																				
CUSTAB	15	15	15	N	CUSTAB																				
CUSTFLDS	15	15	15	N	CUSTFLDS																				
OFCSTD	5	15	15	N	OFCSTD																				
<p><b>list 2 (tabfld eq 'ofcsdt' *) ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>2 specifies the number of tuples to be displayed                      (tabfld eq 'ofcsdt' *) lists an exact number of tuples with a two part field where the first part meets the equal condition regardless of the value of the second part</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> List a specified number of tuples with a conditional value.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TABFLD</th> <th>FLDNAME</th> <th>FSPEC</th> <th>PRTPOS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>OFCSTD 1</td> <td>PARMNAME</td> <td>PARMNAME</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OFCSTD 2</td> <td>PARMVAL</td> <td>PARMVAL</td> <td>34</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string lists two tuples of the current table, with the value ofcsdt in the first part of field tabfld (field 1) without specifying the second part of the field (represented by an asterisk).</p>	TABFLD	FLDNAME	FSPEC	PRTPOS	OFCSTD 1	PARMNAME	PARMNAME	1	OFCSTD 2	PARMVAL	PARMVAL	34												
TABFLD	FLDNAME	FSPEC	PRTPOS																						
OFCSTD 1	PARMNAME	PARMNAME	1																						
OFCSTD 2	PARMVAL	PARMVAL	34																						
End																									

**Responses**

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.





**locate****Function**

Use the locate command to position the cursor to a single, specific tuple. If more than one key is entered, the first one is accessed.

locate command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
locate	<i>key</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>key</i>	This variable specifies the tuple identification key. The exact format of the key depends on the table being accessed. If in doubt, enter the first field. The system provides prompt messages when more fields are required to complete the key.

**Qualification**

There is no response display for the locate command.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the locate command.

Example of the locate command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
locate tminvlf ↵	
<b>Task:</b>	Locate a tuple in the current table with a specified key.
<b>Response:</b>	None
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command string locates a tuple with the key tminvlf in the current table.

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of specific responses to the locate command. Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

---

## locate (end)

---

Responses for the locate command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>** ERROR ** FR   TYPE OF (KEYFIELD) IS INT KEYFIELD:</pre>	<p><b>Meaning</b> An incorrect keyfield was entered. The system prompts for the correct keyfield.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<pre>KEY NOT FOUND</pre>	<p><b>Meaning</b> An attempt was made to locate a nonexistent tuple. The cursor remains at the last tuple accessed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**next****Function**

Use the next command to position the cursor to the tuple following the current tuple.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
next	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualification**

There is no response display for the next command.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Example of the next command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
next ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Position the cursor at the next tuple in a table.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> None</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command moves the cursor to the next tuple in a table.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response specific to the next command. Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

Response for the next command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BOTTOM	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The cursor already was at the last tuple in the table.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**override**

**Function**

Use the override command to cancel the prompt that appears when the CPU is out of synchronization or when the journal file (JF) is not available.

override command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
override ove	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

The override command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The command must be entered each time a table is accessed.
- To be effective, the override command should be used immediately after accessing a table.
- Data modification orders made following the execution of the override command should be validated to ensure their acceptance by the system.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the override command.

Example of the override command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
override ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Override a prompt.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> &gt;del TUPLE TO BE DELETED 202 735 5106 1515 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT. &gt;y TUPLE DELETED JOURNAL FILE INACTIVE WARNING: CURRENTLY NOT POSITIONED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string overrides a prompt.</p>

**override (end)**

---

**Responses**

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

## Function

Use the pof command to enter the pending order file (POF) mode and open a file for output through FILESYS to a selected device. Any entered data modification order (DMO) is stored in the opened file.

pof command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
pof	<i>filename_1</i> <i>dev_nam filename_2</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>dev_nam</i>	This variable specifies the device to which the new output file is to be sent. This variable is necessary if the <i>filename_1</i> variable is not used.
<i>filename_1</i>	This variable specifies the name of an existing file to which DMOs are to be added. If this variable is used, no other entries are required.
<i>filename_2</i>	This variable specifies the name of a new file. This variable must be entered when a device name is specified.

## Qualifications

The pof command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- If the new file name already exists in the user's directory, the command is aborted.
- While in the POF mode, all TE commands except TAB directory commands add, change, delete, and replace will function for immediate table manipulation as documented. TAB directory commands add, change, delete, and replace are entered into the POF with the new data as a DMO for activation at a later date.
- Changes to more than one table may be entered into a given POF. Access the desired table prior to reopening the POF.
- When in POF mode in the TE, tuple-checking is extended to checking the key and tuple data. If the tuple does not pass the check, the DMO can be added to the POF anyway.
- This command is not available in the partitioned table editor (PTE) application of TE.

## pof (end)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the pof command.

Example of the pof command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
pof ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Add a DMO to a new file.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ENTER &lt;DEVICE NAME&gt;&lt;FILENAME&gt; &gt;sfdev enter &lt;FILENAME&gt; &gt;cutover2 pof cutover2 SHALL I APPEND TO EXISTING FILE? (Y/N) &gt;y</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> In this example, Table CLLI was accessed and POF mode was entered. Since the command was entered without parameters, the system prompts for them. The entries then add a DMO to the new file named cutover2 for processing into Table CLLI at a later date.</p>

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the specific response to the pof command. Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

Response for the pof command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NOT ENTERING POF MODE	<p><b>Meaning</b> This message displays if the response to the activity confirmation prompt is negative.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**position****Function**

Use the position command to position the cursor at a specified tuple and display the tuple.

position command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>position</b>	<i>field_1</i> <i>field...</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>field_1</i>	This variable specifies the value of the first field of the tuple.
<i>field...</i>	This variable specifies the value of the subsequent field or fields of the tuple. The exact format of the key depends on the table being accessed. If in doubt, enter the value of the first field and the system will prompt when extra fields are required to complete the key.

**Qualifications**

The position command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- When positioning the cursor within Table TRKDAT, a warning will appear each time an attempt to get information in TRKSGRP or CLLIMITCE fails.
- The data appearing in Table TRKDAT is invalid when the subgroup tuple is deleted.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the position command.

Example of the position command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>position lkout ↵</b>	
<b>Task:</b>	Position the cursor at a specified tuple.
<b>Response:</b>	LKOUT 10        XX
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command string positions the cursor at the lkout tuple.

**position (end)**

---

**Responses**

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

**prev****Function**

Use the prev command to position the cursor at the tuple previous to the current tuple.

prev command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
prev	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualification**

There is no response display for the prev command.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the prev command.

Example of the prev command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
prev ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Position the cursor at the tuple previous to the current tuple.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> None</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command positions the cursor at the tuple previous to the current tuple.</p>

**Responses**

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.



## Function

Use the pte command to activate the partitioned table editor (PTE) for the requested table.

pte command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
pte	<i>table_name</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>table_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the table to edit.

## Qualifications

The pte command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- When a table is accessed for editing purposes, the cursor is positioned at the first tuple and identified as being “owned by” the customer data change (CDC) user. This tuple becomes the current tuple.
- The prompt symbol displays at the start of the line indicating that the PTE application of the TE is ready to accept commands.
- When the PTE application of the TE is accessed successfully, the following command parameters are initiated:
  - display format is set to unpack
  - override mode is set to off
  - verify mode is set to on

## Example

Not currently available

## Responses

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.



**putpof****Function**

Use the putpof command to add comments to a currently-open POF.

putpof command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
putpof putp	'%text'
Parameters and variables	Description
'%text'	This variable specifies a line of text that adds comments to a currently-open POF. Each line of text must be enclosed in single quotes, begin with a percent (%) character, and contain no more than 40 characters including the initial percent character and spaces.

**Qualifications**

The putpof command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- To use the putpof command, you must be in POF mode.
- The putpof command is not available in the PTE application of the TE.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the putpof command.

Example of the putpof command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
putpof where	'% text ' ↵
'% text '	specifies the comments added to a currently-open POF
<b>Task:</b>	This command adds text to a specified file.
<b>Response:</b>	SHALL I APPEND TO EXISTING FILE (Y/N) >y putp '% text ' LINE ADDED TO POF.
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command adds text to the currently-open file.

**putpof (end)**

---

**Responses**

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.



**quit**

**Function**

Use the quit command to exit the TAB directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>                      all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

## quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit al ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
quit dsk# ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>dskut specifies a directory</p> <p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
quit 2 ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
End	

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



**range****Function**

Use the range command to display the value range for the fields of the current table.

range command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
range	<i>all</i> <i>field_nam</i> <i>field_num</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying all fields in the current table with their valid range of values.
<i>field_nam</i>	This variable specifies the name of the desired data field in the current table.
<i>field_num</i>	This variable specifies the number of the desired data field in the current table starting from the left (at field one) in increments of one.

**Qualifications**

The range command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- When a field points to a subtable, the number of subtable tuples displays.
- If field values seem inconsistent with expected values, consult the appropriate customer data schema.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the range command.

## range (end)

Examples of the range command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>range</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display all fields in the current table.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> 1 CLLI CHARKEY 2 TRKGRSIZ TRUNK_GROUP_SIZE 3 ADMININF THIRTY_TWO_CHAR_VECTOR</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command assumes the system default and displays the valid entry range of all the fields in the current table.</p>
<b>range</b> <b>trkgrsiz</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>trkgrsiz specifies the name of a data field</p> <p><b>Task:</b> Display a data field specified by name.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> 2 TRKGSIZ TRUNK_GROUP_SIZE TYPE TRUNK_GROUP_SIZE (0 TO 2047)</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string displays the valid entry range of the trkgrsiz field.</p>
<b>range</b> <b>1</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>1 specifies the number of the data field</p> <p><b>Task:</b> Display a data field specified by number.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> 1 NPANXX NPANXX_KEY TYPE IS NPANXX_KEY MULTIPLE WITH NPA COMPRESSED_NPA_TYPE NXX AE200 TO 99I</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string displays the valid entry range of the npanxx field only.</p>

## Responses

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

**replace**

**Function**

Use the replace command to replace a tuple with another tuple specified as the replace parameter. The replace command searches for the correct key. The key of the tuple need not be positioned.

replace command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
replace rep	<i>field_1</i> <i>field_2</i> <i>field...</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>field_1</i>	The variable specifies the value of the first field of the replacing tuple. The key field must be the same as that of the tuple being replaced. During the editing session, the present value of each field displays followed by the prompt character. To enter a new value, press the carriage return key to signify that the displayed value is correct.
<i>field_2</i>	The variable specifies the value of the second field of the replacing tuple. During the editing session, the present value of each field displays followed by the prompt character. To enter a new value, press the carriage return key to signify that the displayed value is correct.
<i>field...</i>	The variable specifies the value of any subsequent fields of the replacing tuple. During the editing session, the present value of each field displays followed by the prompt character. To enter a new value, press the carriage return key to signify that the displayed value is correct.

**Qualifications**

The replace command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- Before executing the replace command, the system prompts for verification of the replacement tuple data. When all fields have been edited the new tuple values display again for verification.
- Before attempting to replace a tuple, it is suggested that you determine the range of the table or subtable field values using the TAB directory range command.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the replace command.

## replace (continued)

Examples of the replace command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>replace dallas01 150 ↵ where</pre>	<p>dallas01 specifies the value of the first field of the replacing tuple            15 specifies the value of the second field of the replacing tuple            0 specifies the value of any subsequent fields of the replacing tuple</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Replace a specified tuple with another tuple using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> <pre>TUPLE TO BE REPLACED DALLAS01 15 0 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y TUPLE REPLACED</pre> </p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string example demonstrates the successful execution of the replace command using no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	



**replace (end)****Examples of the replace command** (continued)**Example**      **Task, response, and explanation****replace** ↵

**Task:** Replace the value of a specified tuple with another value using prompt entry mode.

**Response:** RRTSUB:  
>5  
TABID:  
>ofrt  
KEY:  
>30  
LEVEL:  
>110  
TUPLE TO BE REPLACED  
5 OFRT 30 110  
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  
>e  
RRTSUB: 5  
TABID: OFRT  
KEY: 30  
LEVEL: 110  
>100  
TUPLE TO BE REPLACED  
5 OFRT 30 100  
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT  
>y  
TUPLE REPLACED

**Explanation:** This example demonstrates the process for using the replace command in prompt entry mode for changing the value of field level from 110 to 100.

End

**Responses**

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.



**return****Function**

Use the return command to return from a nested subtable to a subtable or to return from a subtable to a main table. The system displays the tuple to which you returned.

return command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
return ret	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the return command.

Example of the return command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
return ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Return from a subtable to a main table.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>&gt;table hnpacont TABLE: HNPACONT &gt;pos 001 001 16 0 (0) (1) (0) &gt;sub hnpacode &gt;list 1 &gt;top FROMDIGS      TODIGS      CDRRTMT       222          229          FRTE 1 &gt;ret 001 16 0 (0) (1) (0)*</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> In order to illustrate the return command, this example provides a sequence of entries. First, the command is issued to access Table HNPACONT and the cursor is positioned at the desired tuple using the position command. Then, the HNPACODE subtable is accessed and the required information is listed using the list command. When the return command is issued, the system returns to the original tuple in the main table.</p>

**return (end)**

---

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the specific response to the return command. Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

<b>Response for the return command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
NOT IN A SUBTABLE	<b>Meaning</b> The command was issued but the system is not in a subtable. <b>Action:</b> None

**subtable****Function**

Use the subtable command to access a subtable or a table nested in a subtable through the pointer owned by the specified field name or field number for the current tuple. Two levels of subtables are supported.

subtable command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>subtable</b>	<i>default</i>
<b>sub</b>	<i>field_nam</i> <i>field_num</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the assumption that only one field points to a subtable and that particular subtable is entered.
<i>field_nam</i>	This variable specifies the name of the desired data field of the current table as shown in the table heading.
<i>field_num</i>	This variable specifies the field number. The fields of any table may be represented by a number starting from the left at field one, increasing in increments of one.

**Qualifications**

The subtable command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- When the tuple containing the desired subtable pointer is not the current tuple, use the TE up, down, next, last, or position commands to move the cursor to that tuple before using the subtable command. Subsequent TE commands modify the accessed subtable.
- When a desired subtable is entered, only one field of the tuple points to a subtable. If more than one field points to a subtable, the field parameter for the desired subtable must follow the command.
- To exit a subtable, use the return command.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the subtable command.

## subtable (end)

Example of the subtable command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>subtable</b> <b>fnpacode</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
fnpacode	specifies the subtable name
	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Access a specified subtable.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>&gt;table fnpacont TABLE: FNPACONT &gt;pos 817 817 16 (0) (0) &gt;sub fnpacode &gt;top FROMDIGS  TODIGS  RTEREF  CAMAAUTH    481      481      1         Y</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command string accesses a subtable (FNPACODE) of Table FNPACONT through the pointer owned by the specified field name for the current tuple.</p>

## Responses

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

**top****Function**

Use the top command to position cursor at the first tuple in the table and display the tuple field data.

top command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
top	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the top command.

Example of the top command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
top ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Position the cursor at the first tuple.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> LKOUT 10 XX</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command positions the cursor at the first tuple in the table and displays the tuple field data.</p>

**Responses**

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.





**Function**

Use the up command to move the cursor up the specified number of tuples and display the field data without headings.

up command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
up	<u>1</u> n
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>1</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to moving up one line move from its current position.
n	This variable specifies the number of tuples the cursor is to move upward from its current position in the table.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the up command.

Example of the up command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
up 7 ↓ where	
7	specifies the number of tuples the cursor is to move up
<b>Task:</b>	Move the cursor up a specified number of tuples.
<b>Response:</b>	VACCODE 2 ANNOUNCE
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command moves the cursor up seven tuples from its current position in Table CLLI.

**Responses**

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.



**verify****Function**

Use the verify command to toggle the verification function.

verify command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
verify	off
ver	on
Parameters and variables	Description
off	This parameter indicates that the system executes the command, as entered, without your confirmation.
on	This parameter indicates that the system prompts you to verify tuple addition, change, replacement, or deletion data prior to executing the commands.

**Qualification**

At the start of a TE session, the verification function automatically is set to on.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the verify command.

Examples of the verify command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
verify on ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Turn on the verification function and add a tuple.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>&gt;add 5 ofrt 30 100 TUPLE TO BE ADDED     5 OFRT 30 100 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT &gt;y TUPLE ADDED</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example illustrates the way the system echoes a command for verification when the verify value is on.</p>
-continued-	

---

## verify (end)

---

### Examples of the verify command (continued)

Example	Task, response, and explanation
---------	---------------------------------

<code>verify off ↵</code>	
---------------------------	--

<b>Task:</b>	Turn off the verify function and replace a tuple.
--------------	---------------------------------------------------

<b>Response:</b>	<pre>&gt;rep 7 ofrt 25 100 TUPLE TO BE REPLACED     7 OFRT 25 100 TUPLE REPLACED</pre>
------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Explanation:</b>	This example illustrates the way the system responds when the verify value is off.
---------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

End

## Responses

Refer to page T-3 for explanations of common responses for the TAB directory.

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## TABAUDIT level commands

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Use the TABAUDIT level of the MAP to check data integrity without external guidance. TABAUDIT accomplishes this by producing three types of reports. These reports consist of generic table checks, syntax checks, and table-specific data checks including routing checks. The reports are generated for each table as it is being verified. The reports are maintained and displayed using a report utility.

**Note:** No two TABAUDIT sessions can verify the same table at the same time.

An automated version of TABAUDIT can be accessed using the TABAUDIT auto command. This subdirectory (called AUTOTABAUDIT) provides command functions that are similar to the TABAUDIT directory. In addition, the AUTOTABAUDIT subdirectory provides a command named timeframe that allows you to define the start time for the system to automatically begin processing data integrity checks for specified tables.

### Accessing the TABAUDIT level

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

**tabaudit** ↵

### TABAUDIT commands

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

TABAUDIT commands	
Command	Page
auto	T-91
clear	T-93
exclude	T-95
execute	T-97
-continued-	

<b>TABAUDIT commands</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
help	T-101
include	T-105
info	T-107
quit	T-111
report	T-115
status	T-119
<b>End</b>	

**auto**

**Function**

Use the auto command to access the automated TABAUDIT (AUTOTABAUDIT) level of the TABAUDIT directory. All commands issued from within this level apply to an automated TABAUDIT session.

The AUTOTABAUDIT directory has commands similar to those available from the TABAUDIT directory. The exclude, execute, and status commands are somewhat different from the TABAUDIT commands of the same name. In addition, the AUTOTABAUDIT directory provides two additional commands, timeframe and terminate.

auto command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
auto	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

The auto command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- Only one user can be in the AUTOTABAUDIT directory at a time. If another user tries to enter AUTOTABAUDIT while it is being used, the device of the current user displays along with a message stating that only one user is allowed at a time.
- Before initiating an AUTOTABAUDIT run, you must define a list of “includes” and “excludes” from within the AUTOTABAUDIT level.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the auto command.

Example of the auto command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
auto ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access the AUTOTABAUDIT directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AUTOTABAUDIT:</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You have accessed the AUTOTABAUDIT directory.</p>

## auto (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the auto command.

Responses for the auto command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The AUTOTABAUDIT directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory. More than likely, you tried to access AUTOTABAUDIT from the CI increment without first accessing the TABAUDIT directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p><b>Meaning</b> The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the AUTOTABAUDIT directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**clear**

**Function**

Use the clear command to reset protected variables for TABAUDIT. This command clears the included tables list that was previously defined using the include command.

clear command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
clear	included
Parameters and variables	Description
included	This parameter clears the list of included tables.

**Qualification**

The clear command for the TABAUDIT directory differs from the AUTOTABAUDIT version of the clear command.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the clear command.

Example of the clear command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
clear included ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Clear the included tables.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> None</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The clear included command string executed. The system does not display a response to this command.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the clear command.

## clear (end)

---

Response for the clear command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Invalid symbol: <function> {INCLUDED} Enter: <function>	<p><b>Meaning</b> You issued the clear command without the included parameter.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the included parameter or abort this command.</p>

**exclude**

**Function**

Use the exclude command to specify a table that is not to be checked by TABAUDIT.

exclude command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
exclude	<i>tablename</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>tablename</i>	This variable specifies the table that should not be verified.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the exclude command.

Example of the exclude command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
exclude ofcopt $\downarrow$ <i>where</i>	
ofcopt	specifies the name of the table that should not be verified
	<p><b>Task:</b> Exclude a table from the verification process.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Table OFCOPT is already excluded.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Table OFCOPT already is excluded from the list of tables that should not be verified by TABAUDIT.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the exclude command.

## exclude (end)

---

Response for the exclude command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Error: Not a valid table name: OFCOPTT	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered the table name incorrectly.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a valid table name in the command string or abort this command.</p>

**execute**

**Function**

Use the execute command to activate TABAUDIT immediately with the current range of tables to be verified.

execute command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>execute</b>	<i>device</i> <i>device filename</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the device to which data integrity reports are to be routed when using TABAUDIT functions.
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies a destination file name. This variable is valid if only one table is to be verified. Otherwise, this variable is not valid for this command.

**Qualification**

The execute command for the TABAUDIT directory differs from the AUTOTABAUDIT directory version of the execute command.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the execute command.

## execute (continued)

Example of the execute command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>execute</b> ↵</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Activate TABAUDIT with the current range of tables to be verified.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> -----</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TABAUDIT STATUS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p>The following tables are INCLUDED table OFCOPT (17)</p> <p>The following tables are EXCLUDED From table ACTPATCH (0) to table OFCSTD (16). From table OFCENG (17) to table OCFPORT (927).</p> <p>Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO" or "N"): &gt;y</p> <p>Creating TABAUDIT summaryfile: SUMMARY\$MODEM on SFDEV. Starting DMS data verification... Table OFCOPT: New table control. Completed tuple checking. SUMMARY: Tbl OFCOPT: tuples checked 95, passed 95, failed 0. Data verification complete.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> TABAUDIT executed properly. The scheduler uses supplied data to perform data integrity checks on table OFCOP T. (All other tables are excluded.)</p>

## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the execute command.

**execute (end)**

<b>Response for the execute command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
ERROR: No tables have been included. Request aborted.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> No tables had been included when you issued the execute command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Specify the missing data using the TABAUDIT directory include command and reissue the execute command.</p>





---

**help**

---

**Function**

Use the help command to generate a list of all the commands added by the TABAUDIT directory. Or, use the help command to display help on a single command added by the TABAUDIT directory by specifying the command name after the help command.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> <i>command_nam</i> tabaudit
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies the command for which help is required.
tabaudit	This parameter produces a short description of the function of the TABAUDIT directory and lists the valid commands.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the help command.

**help (continued)**

Examples of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the commands added by the TABAUDIT directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> The tabaudit increment is used to setup a standard session of TABAUDIT.</p> <p>The increment consists of the following subcommands:</p> <pre>INCLUDE EXCLUDE STATUS REPORT CLEAR EXECUTE AUTO QUIT HELP INFO</pre> <p>From within the TABAUDIT increment type:  HELP &lt;subcommand&gt;  for further help on subcommand.</p> <p>NOTE: The AUTO subcommand is used to enter the AUTOTABAUDIT increment.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The commands for the TABAUDIT increment are displayed.</p>
help tabaudit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the commands added by the TABAUDIT directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> The tabaudit increment is used to perform data integrity checks on a DMS switch. Type HELP for a list of available commands.</p> <p>The following is a typical scenario:</p> <pre>&gt;INCLUDE FROM custflds TO ofcvar &gt;EXECUTE</pre> <p>These commands will cause all tables between and including CUSTFLDS and OFCVAR to be verified.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The commands for the TABAUDIT increment are displayed.</p>
-continued-	

**help (end)**

<b>Examples of the help command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>help clear</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the help for the clear command.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CLEAR command -----</p> <p>COMMAND TO CLEAR DATA ASSOCIATED WITH TABAUDIT. THE OPTIONS ARE:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">INCLUDED - Clear the list of included tables.</p> <p>eg1: CLEAR INCLUDED</p> <p>Parms: &lt;function&gt; {INCLUDED}</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The definition of the clear command is displayed.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

<b>Response for the help command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**include**

**Function**

Use the include command to specify the range of tables to be verified by TABAUDIT. This command allows the specification of a single table to verify, a range of tables according to DART, or all tables on a DMS switch.

The include command is cumulative in the sense that the successive includes can be used to generate a complex includes list. In other words, including tables does not clear the previous includes list. In this manner, you can generate a list of tables, that does not necessarily have to follow a given sequence of tables in Table DART, to verify.

include command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>include</b>	all <i>tablename(s)</i> from <i>start_table</i> [ <i>last dart table</i> to <i>stop_table</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>last dart table</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to verifying tables from the specified starting table to the last table in DART. This is the default if no range is specified.
all	This parameter verifies all tables on a DMS switch.
from	This parameter verifies a range of tables beginning with the table specified after this parameter.
<i>start_table</i>	This variable specifies the table with which to start data verification. (The tables are verified following the order in Table DART.)
<i>stop_table</i>	This variable specifies the last table to verify in the range of tables. If this table name is not specified, the system defaults to using the last table in DART.
<i>tablename(s)</i>	This variable specifies the table or tables to verify. A series of tables to be included can be specified on a single line with each table name being separated by a space.
to	This parameter indicates a range of tables will be verified by separating the <i>start_table</i> variable replacement value from the <i>stop_table</i> variable replacement value.

**Qualifications**

None

---

## include (end)

---

### Example

The following table provides an example of the include command.

Example of the include command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>include ofcopt ↵</code> <i>where</i>	
ofcopt	specifies the name of the table
	<p><b>Task:</b> Verify a single table.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> None</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command adds table OFCOPT to the list of those to be verified.</p>

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the include command.

Response for the include command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ERROR: Not a valid end table name.	
	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered an invalid end table name while verifying a range of tables.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the include command to verify a range of tables and include a valid end table name.</p>

**Function**

Use the info command to provide a reference where more information about the TABAUDIT tool is available. This command also provides a general background of what the TABAUDIT tool is intended to do.

<b>info command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
info	There are no parameters or variables

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the info command.

**info (continued)**

Example of the info command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
info ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display information describing TABAUDIT T.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Information about TABAUDIT            -----            TABAUDIT performs the following checks with the DMS switch in sync:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Generic table checks: (Performed on a per table basis.) Verify that a table is not corrupt.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Syntax checks: (Performed on a per tuple basis.) Verify that data contained within a tuple's fields is consistent syntactically.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Table specific checks: (Performed on a per tuple basis.) Verify data consistency on the tuple.</p> <p>TABAUDIT is intended as a replacement for CHECKTAB. CHECKTAB needed to be executed on the inactive side with the switch out of sync in order to effectively verify all data in the switch. TABAUDIT does not have this limitation. This is accomplished by verifying data integrity without performing nil-writes.</p> <p>For more information, please refer to NTP 297-1001-303, the One Night Process and Hybrid Software Delivery Procedures document. The tabaudit increment is used to setup a standard session of TABAUDIT.</p> <p>The increment consists of the following subcommands:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">INCLUDE EXCLUDE STATUS REPORT CLEAR EXECUTE            AUTO QUIT HELP INFO</p> <p>From within the TABAUDIT increment type:            HELP &lt;subcommand&gt;            for further help on subcommand.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(cont.)</p>
-continued-	



<b>Example of the info command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
	<p><b>Response:</b> NOTE: The AUTO subcommand is used to enter the AUTOTABAUDIT increment.</p> <p>To set up the TABAUDIT process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use the INCLUDE command to specify the range of tables to be verified.</li> <li>2. Use the EXECUTE command to activate the TABAUDIT process.</li> </ol> <p>The following is a typical scenario:</p> <pre>&gt;INCLUDE all &gt;EXECUTE</pre> <p>These commands will cause all tables on the DMS to be verified.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> TABAUDIT information displays.</p>
<b>End</b>	

## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the info command.

<b>Response for the info command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Undefined command "INFORMATION"	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This variation of the info command is invalid.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the command correctly or abort this action.</p>



**quit**

**Function**

Use the quit command to exit the TABAUDIT directory. When you exit, the TABAUDIT directory will be deallocated; your user's session is lost.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>                      all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualification**

Leaving the increment will not effect AUTOTABAUDIT.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

<b>Examples of the quit command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>quit al</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dsk#</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



**report**

**Function**

Use the report command to display the data integrity checks performed by tabaudit.

report command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>report</b>	all errors included checked notchecked <i>tablename</i> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <span style="font-size: 2em;">[</span> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>local window</i>  <i>devicename filename</i> </div> <span style="font-size: 2em;">]</span> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <span style="font-size: 2em;">[</span> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>local window</i>  <i>filename</i> </div> <span style="font-size: 2em;">]</span> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>local window</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using the window from which the report command was issued as the destination.
all	This parameter indicates that a data integrity report of all tables in Table DART is to be generated. For each table with tuples failing TABAUDIT's data integrity checks, the keys of the failed tuples are listed.
checked	This parameter indicates that a report of all the tables that have been checked by TABAUDIT is to be generated.
<i>devicename</i>	This variable specifies the device to which the data integrity report is to be routed. If no device name and file name are provided, the default destination is the window from which the report command was issued.
errors	This parameter indicates that the reports of all the tables containing errors are to be generated. This report is identical to the report that is generated when the <i>tablename</i> variable is used, except that a report is generated for each table that has known errors.
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the report file name. If no device name and file name are provided, the default destination is the window from which the report command was issued.
included	This parameter indicates that the reports of all the included tables are to be generated. The report is identical to the report that is generated when the <i>tablename</i> variable is used, except that a report is generated for each table in the list of included tables.
-continued-	

**report (continued)**

<b>report command parameters and variable</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
notchecked	This parameter indicates that a report of all the tables that have not been checked by TABAUDIT is to be generated.
<i>tablename</i>	This variable specifies a single table for which the data integrity report is to be routed.
End	

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the report command.

<b>Example of the report command</b>	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<pre>report ofcopt ↵ where</pre>	<pre>ofcopt specifies a table name</pre> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Generate a report for a specified table.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>DART table Table           Start Elapsed name control chcked Pass  Fail  time  time ----- 17:OFCOPT New   95    95    0 1993/10/30                                 12:47:31.70 :02.359 -----  Total # of Tables Reported for this report option: 1 Total # of Passed Tuples for this report option: 95 Total # of Failed Tuples for this report option: 0 Total # of Verified Tuples for this report option: 95 Total Elapsed time to verify the above tables: :02.359</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The report ofcopt command string produced a summary of Table OFRT's data integrity. No tuples failed the syntax check.</p>



## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the report command.

Response for the report command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Error: Not a valid table name: OFCPTT	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified table name is invalid or spelled incorrectly.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue this command with a valid table name or abort this action.</p>



**status**

**Function**

Use the status command to display the current TABAUDIT settings.

status command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
status	There are no parameters or variables

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the status command.

Example of the status command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
status ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the current status.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TABAUDIT STATUS</p> <p>The following tables are included table AUTOEXEC (920)</p> <p>The following tables are excluded From table ACTPATCH (0) to table NPASPLIT (919) From table AUTOHIB (921) to table OCFPORT (927)</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This response displays the included and excluded table names.</p>

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the status command.

---

## status (end)

---

Responses for the status command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>TABAUDIT STATUS  The following tables are included   No tables have been included.  The following tables are excluded   From table ACTPATCH (0) to table OCFPORT (927)</pre>	<p><b>Meaning</b> No tables are included. All tables are excluded.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Specify the table or tables that you wish to include or take no action.</p>
<pre>TABAUDIT STATUS  The following tables are included   From table ACTPATCH (0) to table OCFPORT (927)  The following tables are excluded   No tables have been excluded.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning</b> No tables are excluded. All tables are included.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Specify the table or tables that you wish to exclude or take no action.</p>

---

## TFAN level commands

---

Use the TFAN level of the MAP to evaluate and process traffic separation data.

### Accessing the TFAN level

To access the TFAN level, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
tfan ↵
```

### TFAN commands

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

TFAN commands	
Command	Page
help	T-123
querycli	T-125
queryint	T-129
queryreg	T-133
queryts	T-135
quit	T-139
tsreprep	T-143
tsreptsno	T-147

**Note:** The tsreptsno and tsreprep commands only are available with the Traffic Summary report feature package (NTX088AA).



**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the TFAN directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> <i>command_nam</i> tfan
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid TFAN directory command name. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.
tfan	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the TFAN directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

## help (end)

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help tfan ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TFAN - TRAFFIC SEPARATION/ANALYSIS COMMANDS</p> <p>QUERYTS - List Tone, Anns, Trk, LnAttr &amp; Stn FOR A TRAFSNO(s)</p> <p>QUERYREG - Display TS Reg(s) &amp; their Intersection Points(s)</p> <p>QUERYINT - Display all Terminals for an Intersection(s)</p> <p>QUERYCLLI- List TRAFSNO for a Trk-Clli (ALL for all Trks)</p> <p>TSREPTSNO- Display OM register data from STSN(s) to DTSN(s)</p> <p>TSREPREG - Display OM data from register to register</p> <p>QUIT - To Quit from the TFAN mode</p> <p>THE GENERIC TS NUMBERS ARE:            LCKOUT=1, TSTLN=2, POSN=3, CFW=4, SPDCALL=5            RVRTCALL=6, FALSEST=7, PDILAB=8</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**querycli****Function**

Use the querycli command to display the trunk direction and the traffic separation number or numbers for the trunk group associated with the specified CLLI.

querycli command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
querycli	all cli
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter displays all trunk CLLIs and the associated traffic separation numbers.
cli	This variable specifies the CLLI of the trunk group for which traffic separation numbers display.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the querycli command.

Examples of the querycli command										
Example	Task, response, and explanation									
querycli ottg2 ↵ where										
ottg2	specifies the CLLI of the trunk group									
<b>Task:</b>	Display the trunk direction and the traffic separation number for the trunk group associated with the specified CLLI.									
<b>Response:</b>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th>CLLI</th> <th>DIR</th> <th>TSNO</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3">-----</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>OTTG2</td> <td>OG</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CLLI	DIR	TSNO	-----			OTTG2	OG	12
CLLI	DIR	TSNO								
-----										
OTTG2	OG	12								
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command displays a columnar listing of the CLLI, trunk direction, and traffic separation number for the OTTG2 trunk group.									
-continued-										

## querycli (continued)

Examples of the querycli command (continued)																												
Example	Task, response, and explanation																											
querycli all ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the trunk direction and the traffic separation number for all trunk group CLLIs.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CLLI</th> <th>DIR</th> <th>TSNO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>OTTG</td><td>OG</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>INWTS</td><td>IC</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>TRAM1</td><td>OG</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>TRAM2</td><td>OG</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>ORF</td><td>IC</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>KKOP</td><td>IC</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>CRDIC</td><td>OG</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>FFL2W</td><td>2W</td><td>12</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays a columnar listing of the CLLI, trunk direction, and traffic separation numbers for all trunk group CLLIs.</p>	CLLI	DIR	TSNO	OTTG	OG	12	INWTS	IC	12	TRAM1	OG	12	TRAM2	OG	12	ORF	IC	12	KKOP	IC	12	CRDIC	OG	12	FFL2W	2W	12
CLLI	DIR	TSNO																										
OTTG	OG	12																										
INWTS	IC	12																										
TRAM1	OG	12																										
TRAM2	OG	12																										
ORF	IC	12																										
KKOP	IC	12																										
CRDIC	OG	12																										
FFL2W	2W	12																										
End																												

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the querycli command.

Responses for the querycli command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Either incorrect parameter(s) OR too many parameters.	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered an invalid command string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using valid entry values.</p>
Next par is: <CLLI   ALL> STRING Enter: <CLLI   ALL>	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered the querycli command without the all parameter or a <i>cli</i> variable replacement value.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue this command string using the all parameter or a <i>cli</i> variable replacement value.</p>
-continued-	

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**querycli (end)**

---

**Responses for the querycli command** (continued)**MAP output**    **Meaning and action**

Undefined command "QUERYCLLALL"

**Meaning:** You entered the command incorrectly.**Action:** Reissue the command.**End**



**queryint****Function**

Use the queryint command to display sources and destinations for a single intersection or all intersections starting at a specified intersection and continuing to the last intersection.

queryint command parameters and variables			
Command	Parameters and variables		
queryint	<i>tsint</i>	<i>tsout</i>	$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \textit{one intersection} \\ \textit{all} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description		
<u><i>one intersection</i></u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying sources and destinations assigned to the specified intersection only.		
<i>all</i>	This parameter displays sources and destinations assigned to all intersections starting at the specified intersection and continuing to the last intersection.		
<i>tsint</i>	This variable specifies the carrier traffic separation number (STSN) of the intersection. The valid entry range is 0-127.		
<i>tsout</i>	This variable specifies the trunk traffic separation number (DTSN) of the intersection. The valid entry range is 0-127.		

**Qualifications**

The queryint command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- This command should be used after the assignment of traffic separation numbers using Table TFANINT.
- Only intersections that have been entered in Table TFANINT display.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the queryint command.

## queryint (continued)

Examples of the queryint command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>queryint 10 11 ↵ where</pre>	<p>10 specifies the STSN of the intersection 11 specifies the DTSN of the intersection</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display the sources and destinations for a specified intersection.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>Indx (IN-OUT)           INCOMING                      OUTGOING ----- 10 11 DD-REGNO= 54  OA-REGNO= 54  NP-REGNO= 54 LNATR 1LTG= 1  LCC=1MR  LNATR  3  LTG=1  LCC=PBX LNATR 2LTG= 1  LCC=CDF  LNATR 11  LTG=1  LCC=PBX</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command produces a columnar listing of all sources and destinations associated with intersection 10 11. Since the all parameter is not specified, the system defaults to displaying information for the specified intersection only.</p>
-continued-	

**queryint (continued)****Examples of the queryint command (continued)****Example Task, response, and explanation**

**queryint 10 10 all** ↵  
*where*

10 specifies the STSN of the intersection  
 10 specifies the DTSN of the intersection

**Task:** Display all sources and destinations starting with intersection 10 10 and continue to the last intersection.

**Response:**

```

Indx (IN-OUT)
      INCOMING                                OUTGOING
-----
10 10 DD-REGNO= 5   OA-REGNO= 5   NP-REGNO= 5
      LNATR 0LTG= 1 LCC=1FR LNATR  1  LTG= 1 LCC=1FR
      LNATR 1LTG= 1 LCC=1MR LNATR  1  LTG= 1 LCC=1MR
      LNATR 2LTG= 1 LCC=CDF LNATR  1  LTG= 1 LCC=CDF
10 11 DD-REGNO= 12  OA-REGNO= 12  NP-REGNO= 12
      LNATR 0LTG= 1 LCC=1FR LNATR  3  LTG= 3 LCC=PBX
      LNATR 1LTG= 1 LCC=1MR LNATR 11  LTG=11 LCC=PBX
      LNATR 2LTG= 1 LCC=CDF LNATR 12  LTG=12 LCC=PBX
11 10 ...
. . .
. . .
26 32 DD-REGNO= 78  OA-REGNO= 78  NP-REGNO= 78
      CLLI   ITTG2   IC   STN   ROH   0
                        STN   CWT   0
  
```

**Explanation:** This command produces a columnar listing of all sources and destinations starting with intersection 10 10 and continuing to the last intersection. Since the all parameter is specified, the system displays all sources and destinations in ascending order of STSN and DTSN.

**End**

## queryint (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the queryint command.

Response for the queryint command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Either incorrect parameter(s) OR too many parameters.	<b>Meaning</b> You entered an invalid command string. <b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using valid entry values.



**queryreg****Function**

Use the queryreg command to display the intersections assigned to a specified operational measurements (OM) register or registers.

queryreg command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
queryreg	om_reg_no <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">one all</span>
Parameters and variables	Description
one	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying intersections assigned to the specified OM register only.
all	This parameter displays intersections for all OM registers following the specified OM register number.
om_reg_no	This variable specifies the OM register number for which intersections display. The valid entry range is 0-2047.

**Qualification**

The queryreg command displays assigned OM registers only.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the queryreg command.

Example of the queryreg command					
Example	Task, response, and explanation				
<pre>queryreg 12 ↵ where</pre>	<p>12 specifies the OM register number</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display the intersections for a specified OM register.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Register-No</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Indx (IN_OUT)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px dashed black; border-bottom: 1px dashed black;">12</td> <td style="border-top: 1px dashed black; border-bottom: 1px dashed black;">10 25</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command produces a columnar listing of the associated carrier traffic separation number (STSN) and trunk traffic separation number (DTSN) of each intersection assigned to OM register 12.</p>	Register-No	Indx (IN_OUT)	12	10 25
Register-No	Indx (IN_OUT)				
12	10 25				

## queryreg (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the queryreg command.

Responses for the queryreg command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Either incorrect parameter(s) OR too many parameters.	<b>Meaning</b> You entered an invalid command string. <b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using valid entry values.
OM-register not assigned.	<b>Meaning</b> The queryreg command displays assigned registers only. <b>Action:</b> Reissue the command with an assigned register.

**queryts****Function**

Use the queryts command to display the sources and destinations for a specified traffic separation number or numbers.

queryts command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
queryts	<i>trafsno</i> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><i>one</i> <i>all</i></span>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>one</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying sources and destinations for the specified traffic separation number only.
<i>all</i>	This parameter displays information for all traffic separation numbers starting with the specified traffic separation number.
<i>trafsno</i>	This variable specifies the traffic separation number for which sources and destinations display. The valid entry range is 0-127.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the queryts command.

## queryts (continued)

Examples of the queryts command																	
Example	Task, response, and explanation																
<p><b>queryts 10</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p>	<p>10 specifies the traffic separation number</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display the sources and destinations for a specified traffic separation number.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TSno</th> <th>Trmnl</th> <th>Name/Loc</th> <th>Info</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>LNATR</td> <td>0 LTG= 1</td> <td>LCC=1FR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>LNATR</td> <td>1 LTG= 1</td> <td>LCC=1MR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>LNATR</td> <td>2 LTG= 1</td> <td>LCC=CDF</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the sources and destinations for traffic separation number 10. Traffic separation number information displays for trunk groups, lines attributes, tones, special tones, and announcements.</p>	TSno	Trmnl	Name/Loc	Info	10	LNATR	0 LTG= 1	LCC=1FR	10	LNATR	1 LTG= 1	LCC=1MR	10	LNATR	2 LTG= 1	LCC=CDF
TSno	Trmnl	Name/Loc	Info														
10	LNATR	0 LTG= 1	LCC=1FR														
10	LNATR	1 LTG= 1	LCC=1MR														
10	LNATR	2 LTG= 1	LCC=CDF														
-continued-																	

**queryts (end)**

<b>Examples of the queryts command</b> (continued)																																									
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>																																								
<b>queryts 10</b> all ↵ <i>where</i>																																									
10	specifies the traffic separation number																																								
<b>Task:</b>	Display all sources and destinations starting with a specified traffic separation number and continuing to the last traffic separation number.																																								
<b>Response:</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TSno</th> <th>Trmnl</th> <th>Name/Loc</th> <th>Info</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>LNATR</td> <td>0 LTG= 1</td> <td>LCC=1FR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>LNATR</td> <td>1 LTG= 1</td> <td>LCC=1MR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>LNATR</td> <td>2 LTG= 1</td> <td>LCC=CDF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>LNATR</td> <td>3 LTG= 1</td> <td>LCC=PBX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>LNATR</td> <td>11 LTG= 3</td> <td>LCC=PBX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>33</td> <td>TONES</td> <td>T120PSPD</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TSno	Trmnl	Name/Loc	Info	10	LNATR	0 LTG= 1	LCC=1FR	10	LNATR	1 LTG= 1	LCC=1MR	10	LNATR	2 LTG= 1	LCC=CDF	11	LNATR	3 LTG= 1	LCC=PBX	11	LNATR	11 LTG= 3	LCC=PBX	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	TONES	T120PSPD	
TSno	Trmnl	Name/Loc	Info																																						
10	LNATR	0 LTG= 1	LCC=1FR																																						
10	LNATR	1 LTG= 1	LCC=1MR																																						
10	LNATR	2 LTG= 1	LCC=CDF																																						
11	LNATR	3 LTG= 1	LCC=PBX																																						
11	LNATR	11 LTG= 3	LCC=PBX																																						
.	.	.	.																																						
.	.	.	.																																						
.	.	.	.																																						
33	TONES	T120PSPD																																							
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command displays all sources and destinations starting with traffic separation number 10 and continuing to the last traffic separation number. Traffic separation number information is displays for trunk groups, lines attributes, tones, special tones, and announcements.																																								
<b>End</b>																																									

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the queryts command.

<b>Response for the queryts command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Either incorrect parameter(s) OR too many parameters.	
	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid command string.
	<b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using valid entry values.



**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the TFAN directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<pre>[ 1 level   all   name   n_levels ]</pre>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

<b>Examples of the quit command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>quit al</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dsk#</b> ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.



**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



**tsreprep****Function**

Use the `tsreprep` command to display a data summary for operational measurement (OM) registers within a specified range

tsreprep command parameters and variables				
Command	Parameters and variables			
<code>tsreprep</code>	<code>class</code>	<code>fr_reg</code>	<code>to_reg</code>	<code>[summary]</code> <code>details</code>
Parameters and variables	Description			
<code>summary</code>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying a summary of the total pegs, set-up usage, connect usage, and sum of the two usages for the class and range of the specified OM registers.			
<code>class</code>	This variable specifies the OM register class. The valid entry values are active or holding.			
<code>details</code>	This parameter produces a columnar summary of the data associated with each OM register and displays a summary of the total pegs, set-up usage, connect usage, and sum of the two usages for the class and range of the specified OM registers.			
<code>fr_reg</code>	This variable specifies the starting OM register number. The valid entry range is 0-2047.			
<code>to_reg</code>	This variable specifies the ending OM register number. The valid entry range is 0-2047.			

**Qualifications**

The `tsreprep` command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The `tsreprep` command only is available if the Traffic Separation Measurement System (TSMS) Summary Report feature package (NTX088AA) is loaded.
- Register numbers do not appear in sequential order in the printout.

## tsreprep (continued)

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the tsreprep command.

Examples of the tsreprep command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>tsreprep active 1 10 ↵ where</pre> <p>active specifies the OM register class            1 specifies the starting register            10 specifies the ending register</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the summary data for the active registers in the specified range.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>REGISTER= 1 TO REGISTER= 10           PEGS      SET_U      CON_U      SUM_U                    (CCS)      (CCS)      (CCS) ----- TOTALS:      7      3      3      6</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the summary data for the active registers in the range of 1-10. The system defaults to displaying a summary of the total pegs, set-up usage, connect usage, and sum of the two usages for the class and range of registers 1 to 10.</p>
-continued-	

**tsreprep (continued)**

Examples of the tsreprep command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>tsreprep active 1 10 details</b> ↓ <i>where</i>	
active	specifies the OM register class
1	specifies the starting register
10	specifies the ending register
<p><b>Task:</b> Display detailed summary data for the active registers in the specified range.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> REGISTER= 1 TO REGISTER= 10 REGNO      PEGS      SET_U      CON_U      SUM_U            (CCS)      (CCS)      (CCS)      (CCS) -----  1          2          1          1          2  9          2          1          1          2  6          3          1          1          2 TOTALS:    7          3          3          6 </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the summary data for the active registers in the range of 1-10. This command produces a summary of the total pegs, overflow, set-up usage, connect usage, and sum of the two usages for the class and range of registers 1 to 10. In addition to the usual summary totals, the details parameter produces a columnar summary of the data associated with the range of OM registers.</p>	
End	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the tsreprep command.

Responses for the tsreprep command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Either incorrect parameter(s) OR too many parameters.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid command string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using valid entry values.</p>
-continued-	

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## tsreprep (end)

---

Responses for the tsreprep command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Invalid om class	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered an invalid OM class value.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using either active or holding as the <i>class</i> variable replacement value.</p>
NO COMMAND IN LINE	<p><b>Meaning</b> This response appears when the TSMS Summary Report feature package (NTX088AA) is not loaded.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
End	

**tsreptsno****Function**

Use the `tsreptsno` command to summarize data associated with a range of carrier traffic separation numbers (STSN) and a range of trunk traffic separation numbers (DTSN). The OCCTS directory queryint command can be used in conjunction with this command to determine sources and intersections.

tsreptsno command parameters and variables						
Command	Parameters and variables					
<code>tsreptsno</code>	<code>class</code>	<code>fr_stsn</code>	<code>to_stsn</code>	<code>fr_dtsn</code>	<code>to_dtsn</code>	<code>[summary]</code> <code>[details]</code>
Parameters and variables	Description					
<code>summary</code>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying a summary of the total pegs, set-up usage, connect usage, and sum of the two usages for the class and range of the specified DTSN and STSN.					
<code>class</code>	This variable specifies the operational measurements (OM) register class. The valid entry values are active or holding.					
<code>details</code>	This parameter produces a columnar summary of the data associated with each OM register in addition to displaying a summary of the total pegs, set-up usage, connect usage, and sum of the two usages for the class and range of the specified STSN and DTSN.					
<code>fr_dtsn</code>	This variable specifies the starting DTSN. The valid entry range is 0-127.					
<code>fr_stsn</code>	This variable specifies the starting STSN. The valid entry range is 0-127.					
<code>to_dtsn</code>	This variable specifies the ending DTSN. The valid entry range is 0-127.					
<code>to_stsn</code>	This variable specifies the ending STSN. The valid entry range is 0-127.					

**Qualifications**

The `tsreptsno` command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The `tsreptsno` command only is available with the Traffic Separation Measurement System (TSMS) Summary Report feature package (NTX088AA).
- Register numbers do not appear in sequential order in the printout.

## tsreptsno (continued)

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the tsreptsno command.

Examples of the tsreptsno command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>tsreptsno active 15 15 0 127 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>active specifies the OM register class                      15 specifies the starting STSN                      15 specifies the ending STSN                      0 specifies the starting DTSN                      127 specifies the ending DTSN</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the summary data for the active registers in the specified range.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> SOURCE TRAFSNOs=15 15 DESTINATION TRAFSNOs0 127 REGNO      PEGS      SET_U      CON_U      SUM_U            (CCS)      (CCS)      (CCS) ----- TOTALS:      28        7          6          13                     </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the summary data for the active registers in the 15 to 15 STSN range and the 0 to 127 DTSN range. This system defaults to displaying a summary of the total pegs, set-up usage, connect usage, and sum of the two usages for the class and range of the specified STSN and DTSN.</p>
-continued-	





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## tsreptsno (end)

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### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the tsreptsno command.

Responses for the tsreptsno command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Either incorrect parameter(s) OR too many parameters.	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered an invalid command string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using valid entry values.</p>
Invalid om group	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered the command string without a <i>class</i> variable replacement or with an invalid value. (The only valid entries are either active or holding.)</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using valid entry values.</p>
Next par is: <FRSTSN> {0 TO 127} Enter: <FRSTSN> <TOSTSN> <FRDTSN> <TODTSN> [<DETAILS>]	<p><b>Meaning</b> You did not complete the tsreptsno command string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command string with value replacements for the variables <i>fr_stsn</i>, <i>to_stsn</i>, <i>fr_dtsn</i> and <i>to_dtsn</i>. (If the details parameter is not included in this command string, the system defaults to producing a simple summary of the data.)</p>
NO COMMAND IN LINE	<p><b>Meaning</b> This response appears when the TSMS Summary Report feature package (NTX088AA) is not loaded.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

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## TQMIST level commands

---

Use the TQMIST level of the MAP to trace a call and capture Queue Management System (QMS) Management Information System (MIS) event messages based on specified call trace selection criterion or criteria. The captured data is stored in a buffer and can be dumped to the screen for display.

*Note:* Data stored in the TQMIST directory message buffer does not survive any type of restart. However, TQMIST directory call trace selection criteria are maintained over all restarts.

### Accessing the TQMIST level

To access the TQMIST level, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
tqmist ↵
```

### TQMIST commands

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

TQMIST commands	
Command	Page
alloc	T-153
clr	T-155
dump	T-157
event	T-161
help	T-163
info	T-165
quit	T-167
-continued-	

<b>TQMIST commands</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
rst	T-171
sel	T-173
show	T-177
trace	T-179
unsel	T-181
<b>End</b>	

**alloc****Function**

Use the alloc command to set the buffer that stores data captured during a call trace. In order to change the size of the buffer, tracing must be turned off and the buffer must be cleared of its previous contents. This command can be used to allocate a smaller buffer size as well.

alloc command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
alloc	<u>8K</u> <i>buffer_size</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>8K</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the value of eight (8K) for the buffer size.
<i>buffer_size</i>	This variable specifies the buffer size in units of 1024 bytes. The valid entry range is 1-32.

**Qualifications**

The alloc command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- Tracing must be turned off and the buffer must be cleared of its previous contents to change the size of the buffer. Use the TQMIST directory trace off command string and then use the TQMIST directory clear command prior to using the alloc command.
- The buffer cannot be deallocated completely because the minimum buffer size is 1K.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the alloc command.

## alloc (end)

Example of the alloc command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>alloc 30 ↵ where</pre>	<p>30 specifies the buffer size</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Define a buffer size.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> THE BUFFER SIZE IS SET TO 30K</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command allocates a buffer size of 30K.</p>

## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the alloc command.

Response for the alloc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Out of range: &lt;BUFFER SIZE&gt; {1 TO 32} Enter: &lt;BUFFER SIZE&gt;</pre>	<p><b>Meaning</b> The value you entered was invalid.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a value within the valid entry range.</p>

## Function

Use the clr command to clear call trace data from the buffer.

clr command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
clr	There are no parameters or variables.

## Qualifications

The clr command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The clr command has no effect on the size of the buffer.
- If the clr command is entered while a call trace is in progress, the data currently stored in the buffer is erased.

## Example

The following table provides an example of the clr command.

Example of the clr command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
clr ↵	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Clear the buffer.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> THE BUFFER HAS BEEN CLEARED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command clears the buffer.</p>

## Responses

Currently not available





**dump**

**Function**

Use the dump command to view the data captured during the call trace. The order of the data displays is from the oldest message to the most recent message.

dump command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
dump	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualification**

The dump command does not clear the buffer of its current contents.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the dump command.

Example of the dump command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dump ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Dump the buffer contents to the MAP.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> *****          INFO          MESSAGE *****       Application ID :#00          - QMS TOPS       Protocol Version :#01        - 1       BCS Number :#23              - 35       Time :#0B07 2206            - 11:07:34:06       Date :#0113 5D              - 01/19/93       Tenths of Second Stamp :#9BE4 - 39908       Restart Severity :#00        - No Restart                                    FM Rep       Per Boundary Reached :#00    - NO  *****          POS          EVENT          MESSAGE *****       Application ID :#00          - QMS TOPS       Sequence Number :#01         - 1       Reset Time Flag :#01         - YES       Tenths of Second Stamp :#A21D - 41501       Position Number :#01D6       - 470       Team Number :#04             - 4           </pre> <p style="text-align: center;">-continued-</p>

**dump (continued)**

Example of the dump command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>Response:</b>	<pre> FM Position State :#09      - Occ,Oper                              Logged In, Not POS BUSY Position Type :#01        - Opr w/                              Call Queue Profile Profile Identifier :#00    - 0 Service Profile Identifier :#00 - 0 Operator Number :#019A   - 410 Call Queue :#FF          - N/A Service :#FF            - N/A                              Queue Peg Indicator Peg.. :#10              - NCWV SRV Peg Indicators :#00  - No Peg Loop Num and Call Disp :#00 - N/A Loop Number :#...      - No                              Active Loop Call Disposition :#...   - No Peg Class Charge :#FF       - ... Cls Charge-How Call Handle:#... - N/A Cls Charge-Paying Party :#... - N/A Special Number Type :#FF - ... SPL Number Type-Validity :#... - N/A SPL Number-Scope :#...  - N/A SPL Num Type-Type of SPL :#... - N/A Call ID :#FFFF FFFF - N/A Station Class :#FF     - N/A Prefix Type :#FF      - N/A Call Number Type :#FF  - N/A Call Origination Type :#FF - N/A Restricted Billing Index :#FF - N/A Carrier Access Code :#FFFF - N/A Automated System :#FF  - N/A Language :#FF         - N/A Miscellaneous:#08    - Position                              is IDLE FM Call type :#FFFF   - N/A Originating Trunk Cli :#FFFF - N/A Orig Trunk Group Member ID :#FFFF - N/A Switch ID :#FF       - N/A OGT key :#FF        - N/A </pre>
-continued-	

**dump (end)**

Example of the dump command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<p><b>Response:</b> ***** CQUE EVENT MESSAGE *****</p> <pre> Application ID :#00          - QMS TOPS Sequence Number :#01        - 1 CW Indicator &amp; Queue Event :#02  - ... Queue Event :#...          - Call                              Presented to Operator CW Indicator :#...          - OFF Switch ID :#FE             - Stand-                              alone/HOST Switch Originating Trunk CLLI :#0194 - 404 Orig Trunk Group Member :#0001 - 1 Call                              Type for Queueing CT4Q :#019A                - 410 Call Queue :#00             - 0 Time in Que/Pred Wait Time :#0000 - 0 Current Call Queue Size :#0000 - 0 Position Number :#01D6      - 470 Call ID :#0008 0010        - 524304 Tenth of Second Stamp :#A492 - 42130 </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command dumps the buffer contents to screen. The “...” symbol indicates that the hex information is a multipart field. The hex information displays beside the translated data. (The “...” symbols are for filler only.)</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the dump command.

Response for the dump command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BUFFER IS EMPTY, DUMP COMMAND ABORTED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The buffer is empty and the dump command aborted.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**event****Function**

Use the event command to select the type of QMS MIS event messages to be captured during a call race. Either call queue event messages, position event messages, or both can be selected.

event command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
event	<u>both</u> cqevent posevent
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>both</u>	This default parameter captures both call queue event messages and position event messages. Either omit this entry or enter the both parameter to capture both types of event messages.
cqevent	This parameter captures call queue event messages only.
posevent	This parameter captures position event messages only.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the event command.

Example of the event command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
event both ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Capture both call queue event messages and position event messages.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> MESSAGE TYPE(S) TO BE CAPTURED: BOTH</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command captures both call queue event messages and position event messages.</p>

## event (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the event command.

Responses for the event command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MESSAGE TYPE(S) TO BE CAPTURED: CQEVENT	<b>Meaning</b> The event cqevent command string executed successfully. <b>Action:</b> None
MESSAGE TYPE(S) TO BE CAPTURED: POSEVENT	<b>Meaning</b> The event posevent command string executed successfully. <b>Action:</b> None

---

**help**

---

**Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the TQMIST directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> <i>command_nam</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid TQMIST directory command name. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help alloc ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ALLOC THE DESIRED BUFFER SIZE (1-32K)</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

## help (end)

---

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**info****Function**

Use the info command to turn on or turn off the ability to capture information IDs with the messages during a call trace.

info command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
info	<u>off</u> on
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>off</u>	This default parameter indicates that information IDs will not be captured with the message. Either omit this entry or enter the off parameter to turn off information ID capture during a call trace.
on	This parameter captures a messages as well as the messages' information ID during a call trace.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the info command.

Example of the info command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
info on ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Capture information IDs.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> INFO ID CAPTURE IS NOW ACTIVATED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command captures a messages as well as the messages' information ID during a call trace.</p>

## info (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the info command.

<b>Responses for the info command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
INFO ID CAPTURE IS ALREADY ON  or  INFO ID CAPTURE IS ALREADY OFF	<b>Meaning</b> You entered the info on command string or the info off command string but the capture already was turned on or off.  <b>Action:</b> None
INFO ID CAPTURE IS NOW DEACTIVATED	<b>Meaning</b> The info off command string executed successfully.  <b>Action:</b> None

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the TQMIST directory.

quit command parameters and variables					
Command	Parameters and variables				
quit	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>1 level</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>all</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>name</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>n_levels</i></td> </tr> </table>	<i>1 level</i>	all	<i>name</i>	<i>n_levels</i>
<i>1 level</i>					
all					
<i>name</i>					
<i>n_levels</i>					
Parameters and variables	Description				
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)				
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.				
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.				
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.				

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command							
Example	Task, response, and explanation						
quit ↵	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Task:</b></td> <td>Exit from this directory.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Response:</b></td> <td>CI :</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Explanation:</b></td> <td>You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Task:</b>	Exit from this directory.	<b>Response:</b>	CI :	<b>Explanation:</b>	You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.
<b>Task:</b>	Exit from this directory.						
<b>Response:</b>	CI :						
<b>Explanation:</b>	You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.						
-continued-							

**quit (continued)**

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>quit al</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<b>quit dsk#</b> ↵ <i>where</i>  dskut specifies a directory	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



## Function

Use the rst command to reset the call trace selection criteria (except the buffer size) to their default values. After executing this command, no selection criteria is set.

rst command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rst	There are no parameters or variables.

## Qualification

The buffer size is not reset to the default size of 8K in order to prevent possible fragmentation of data store.

## Example

The following table provides an example of the rst command.

Example of the rst command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rst ↵	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Reset call trace selection criteria to the default values.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> None</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command resets call trace selection criteria (except the buffer size) to the default values. You can review the default selection criteria by using the TQMIST directory show command.</p>

## Responses

None





**Function**

Use the sel command to set the call trace selection criteria. The call trace selection criteria determines the type or types of messages that will be captured. You can issue this command repeatedly to set the selection criteria you need for a call trace.

<b>sel command parameters and variables</b>		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>	
<b>sel</b>	callq	<i>callq</i>
	ct4q	<i>ct4q</i>
	every	
	fmct	<i>fmct</i>
	oper	<i>oper</i>
	pos	<i>pos</i>
	prof	<i>prof</i>
	svc	<i>svc</i>
	svcprof	<i>svcprof</i>
	swid	<i>swid</i>
	team	<i>team</i>
	trkcli	<i>trkcli</i>
	trkmem	<i>trkmem</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>	
callq	This parameter sets call queue as a call trace selection criterion.	
<i>callq</i>	This variable specifies the call queue value. The valid entry range is 0-254.	
ct4q	This parameter sets call type for queuing as a call trace selection criterion.	
<i>ct4q</i>	This variable specifies the call type value. The valid entry range is 0-2046.	
every	This parameter captures all messages unconditionally.	
fmct	This parameter sets Force Management (FM) call type as a call trace selection criterion.	
<i>fmct</i>	This variable specifies the FM call type value. The valid entry range is 0-2046.	
oper	This parameter sets operator number as a call trace selection criterion.	
<i>oper</i>	This variable specifies the operator number value. The valid entry range is 0-9999.	
-continued-		

**sel (continued)**

<b>sel command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>pos</i>	This parameter sets position number as a call trace selection criterion.
<i>pos</i>	This variable specifies the position number value. The valid entry range is 0-9999.
<i>prof</i>	This parameter sets profile ID as a call trace selection criterion.
<i>prof</i>	This variable specifies the profile ID value. The valid entry range is 0-254.
<i>svc</i>	This parameter sets service as a call trace selection criterion.
<i>svc</i>	This variable specifies the service value. The valid entry range is 0-62.
<i>svcprof</i>	This parameter sets service profile number as a call trace selection criterion.
<i>svcprof</i>	This variable specifies the service profile number value. The valid entry range is 0-254.
<i>swid</i>	This parameter sets switch ID as a call trace selection criterion.
<i>swid</i>	This variable specifies the switch ID value. The valid entry range is 0-254.
<i>team</i>	This parameter sets team number as a call trace selection criterion.
<i>team</i>	This variable specifies the team number value. The valid entry range is 1-30.
<i>trkcli</i>	This parameter sets originating trunk CLLI as a call trace selection criterion.
<i>trkcli</i>	This variable specifies the originating trunk CLLI value. The valid entry range is 0-8191.
<i>trkmem</i>	This parameter sets trunk group member ID as a call trace selection criterion.
<i>trkmem</i>	This variable specifies the trunk group member ID value. The valid entry range is 0-9999.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

None

**sel (end)****Example**

The following table provides an example of the sel command.

Example of the sel command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>sel oper 340 ↵ where</pre>	
340	specifies the operator number
	<p><b>Task:</b> Set selection criterion to capture messages.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> A SELECTION CRITERION IS SET TO OPERATOR 340</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command sets selection criterion to capture messages for operator number 340.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the sel command.

Response for the sel command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
SELECTION CRITERIA IS SET TO EVERYTHING	
	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The sel every command string executed successfully. Messages will be captured unconditionally.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**show****Function**

Use the show command to display current settings for call trace selection criteria.

show command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
show	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the show command.

Example of the show command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
show ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display current settings for call trace selection criteria.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TQMIST TOOL SUMMARY ----- TQMIST BUFFER SIZE IS : 10240 TQMIST BUFFER IS CURRENTLY 0% FULL TRACE IS CURRENTLY: OFF MSG TYPE(S) TO CAPTURE IS: POSEVENT AND CQEVENT INFO ID CAPTURE IS: OFF # ENTRIES IN BUFFER IS: 0 TIME FIRST MSG CAPTURED: TIME LAST MSG CAPTURED: SELECTION CRITERIA IS: EVERY POS 100</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays current settings for call trace selection criteria.</p>

**Responses**

Not currently available



**trace****Function**

Use the trace command to turn on or turn off the call trace.

trace command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
trace	<u>off</u> on
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>off</u>	This default parameter indicates that the call trace is turned off and no messages will be captured. Either omit this entry or enter the off parameter to turn off the call trace.
on	This parameter turns on the call trace and captures messages according to the call trace selection criteria you entered using the TQMIST directory sel command.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the trace command.

Example of the trace command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
trace on ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Activate the call trace.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TRACING IS NOW ACTIVATED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command activates the call trace.</p>

## trace (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the trace command.

Responses for the trace command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TRACING IS ALREADY ON	
or	
TRACING IS ALREADY OFF	
	<b>Meaning</b> You entered the trace on command string or the trace off command string but the capture already was turned on or off.
	<b>Action:</b> None
TRACING IS NOW DEACTIVATED	
	<b>Meaning</b> The trace off command string executed successfully.
	<b>Action:</b> None



**unsel****Function**

Use the unsel command to delete call trace selection criteria for the selected type or types of messages. You can issue this command repeatedly to delete specified selection criterion or use the all parameter to delete all call trace selection criteria at one time.

<b>unsel command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>unsel</b>	all callq ct4q every fmct oper pos prof svc svcprof swid team trkcli trkmem
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
all	This parameter deletes all call trace selection criteria.
callq	This parameter deletes call queue as a call trace selection criterion.
ct4q	This parameter deletes call type for queuing as a call trace selection criterion.
fmct	This parameter deletes Force Management (FM) call type as a call trace selection criterion.
oper	This parameter deletes operator number as a call trace selection criterion.
pos	This parameter deletes position number as a call trace selection criterion.
prof	This parameter deletes profile ID as a call trace selection criterion.
svc	This parameter deletes service as a call trace selection criterion.
-continued-	

**unsel (continued)**

<b>unsel command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
svcprof	This parameter deletes service profile number as a call trace selection criterion.
swid	This parameter deletes switch ID as a call trace selection criterion.
team	This parameter deletes team number as a call trace selection criterion.
trkcli	This parameter deletes originating trunk CLLI as a call trace selection criterion.
trkmem	This parameter deletes trunk group member ID as a call trace selection criterion.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the unsel command.

<b>Example of the unsel command</b>	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>unsel pos</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Delete a specified call trace selection criterion.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> SELECTION REMOVED FROM TRACE CRITERIA</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command deletes the call trace selection criterion that captures messages by position number.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the unsel command.

---

**unsel (end)**

---

**Response for the unsel command****MAP output    Meaning and action**

---

ALL SELECTION(S) REMOVED FROM TRACE CRITERIA

---

**Meaning:** The unsel all command string executed successfully.

**Action:**    None

---



---

## VIP level commands

---

Use the VIP level of the MAP to enable and disable VIP service for local exchange codes (LECs) or query the current status of VIP service.

### Accessing the VIP level

To access the VIP level, enter the following command from the CI level:

```
vip ↵
```

### VIP commands

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

VIP commands	
Command	Page
help	V-3
listvips	V-5
quit	V-7
restore	V-11
restrict	V-15
status	V-17



**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the VIP directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> <i>command_nam</i> vip
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
<i>command_nam</i>	This variable specifies a valid VIP directory command name. When the <i>command_nam</i> variable is replaced by a command name, online documentation for the specified command is provided.
vip	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the VIP directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help vip ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> The commands available in the VIP directory are:  RESTRICT &lt;LEC&gt; : Enable VIP service  RESTORE &lt;LEC&gt; : Disable VIP service  STATUS &lt;LEC&gt; : Query VIP service  LISTVIPS &lt;LEC&gt; : List VIP subscribers  QUIT : Leave the VIP level</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

Response for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**listvips****Function**

Use the listvips command to list all VIP subscribers for a specific LEC.

listvips command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
listvips	<i>lec</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>lec</i>	This variable specifies an LEC that is datafilled in table VIPCODES. The valid entry value is a vector of up to eight digits.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the listvips command.

Example of the listvips command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
listvips 238 ↵ where	
238	specifies an LEC
<b>Task:</b>	List all VIP subscribers for a specific LEC.
<b>Response:</b>	LEC 238 HAS 5 VIP SUBSCRIBERS. 2894 3564 3987 4598 2895
<b>Explanation:</b>	This response lists VIP subscribers for LEC 238.

---

## listvips (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the listvips command.

Responses for the listvips command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LEC <lec> HAS NO VIP SUBSCRIBERS.	<hr/> <b>Meaning</b> This response indicates that the specified LEC has no VIP subscribers. <b>Action:</b> None
LEC <lec> HAS <count> VIP SUBSCRIBERS. <subscriber number> . . .	<hr/> <b>Meaning</b> This response indicates that the specified LEC has VIP subscribers. The response provides the number of VIP subscribers and lists them. <b>Action:</b> None

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the VIP directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<pre>[ 1 level all name n_levels ]</pre>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

<b>Examples of the quit command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>quit al</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<b>quit dsk#</b> ↵ <i>where</i>  dskut specifies a directory	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



**restore****Function**

Use the restore command to restore complete terminating service to a specified restricted LEC or all restricted LECs.

restore command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
restore	\$ <i>lec</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
\$	This parameter restores service to all restricted LECs.
<i>lec</i>	This variable specifies service restoration for a restricted LEC. The LECs are datafilled in Table VIPCODES. The valid entry value is a vector of up to eight digits.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the restore command.

Examples of the restore command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
restore 237 ↵ <i>where</i>	
237	specifies an LEC
<b>Task:</b>	Restore complete terminating service to an LEC.
<b>Response:</b>	SERVICE TO LEC 237 WILL BE RESTORED TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS. DO YOU WISH TO PROCEED? (Y/N) >y SERVICE TO LEC 237 HAS BEEN RESTORED FOR ALL SUBSCRIBERS.
<b>Explanation:</b>	The restore command executed successfully.
-continued-	

## restore (continued)

Examples of the restore command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>restore 242 ↵ where</pre>	<p>242 specifies an LEC</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Restore complete terminating service to an LEC.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> SERVICE TO LEC 242 WILL BE RESTORED TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS. DO YOU WISH TO PROCEED?(Y/N) &gt;n COMMAND ABORTED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The restore command was aborted before execution.</p>
End	

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the restore command.

Responses for the restore command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>SERVICE TO ALL LECS WILL BE RESTORED FOR ALL SUBSCRIBERS. DO YOU WISH TO PROCEED? (Y/N) &gt;Y SERVICE TO ALL LECS HAS BEEN RESTORED FOR ALL SUBSCRIBERS. LECS RESTORED ARE: 236 3456 7856</pre>	<hr/> <p><b>Meaning</b> All LECs were restored for all subscribers.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	



---

**restore (end)**

---

**Responses for the restore command** (continued)**MAP output    Meaning and action**

NO LECs WERE RESTRICTED.

or

LEC <lec> WAS NOT RESTRICTED.

**Meaning:** No restriction was placed on a specific LEC or multiple LECs specified in the command string.

**Action:** Verify that the entry was correct and reissue the command.

End



**restrict****Function**

Use the restrict command to restrict the terminating service for an LEC to those directory numbers (DNs) specified in Table VIPDNS.

restrict command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
restrict	lec
Parameters and variables	Description
lec	This variable specifies a valid LEC. The LECs are datafilled in Table VIPCODES. The valid entry value is a vector of up to eight digits.

**Qualification**

The restrict command reduces the call-processing capability of the specified LEC.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the restrict command.

Examples of the restrict command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
restrict 237 ↓ where	
237	specifies an LEC
<b>Task:</b>	Restrict terminating service to those DN's specified in Table VIPDNS.
<b>Response:</b>	SERVICE TO LEC 237 WILL BE RESTRICTED TO VIP SUBSCRIBERS. DO YOU WISH TO PROCEED? (Y/N) >y SERVICE TO LEC 237 WILL BE RESTRICTED FOR ALL SUBSCRIBERS.
<b>Explanation:</b>	The restrict command executed successfully.
-continued-	

**restrict (end)**

Examples of the restrict command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>restrict 252</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
252	specifies an LEC
	<p><b>Task:</b> Restrict terminating service to those DNs specified in Table VIPDNS for an LEC.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> SERVICE TO LEC 252 WILL BE RESTRICTED TO VIP SUBSCRIBERS. DO YOU WISH TO PROCEED?(Y/N) &gt;n COMMAND ABORTED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example illustrates an aborted restrict command.</p>
End	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the restrict command.

Responses for the restrict command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LEC <lec> HAS NOT BEEN SPECIFIED IN THE VIPCODES TABLE.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The specified LEC number must be datafilled in Table VIPCODES in order to execute this command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify that the LEC was correct and reissue the command. Otherwise, add the LEC to Table VIPCODES.</p>
SERVICE TO LEC <lec> IS ALREADY RESTRICTED TO VIP SUBSCRIBERS.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The restrict command already has been executed for LEC 238.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**status****Function**

Use the status command to VIP traffic restrictions for LECs.

status command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>status</b>	<i>all</i> \$ <i>lec</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the VIP traffic restriction status for all LECs.
\$	This parameter lists all LECs with VIP traffic restrictions.
<i>lec</i>	This variable specifies a valid LEC. The LECs are datafilled in Table VIPCODES. The valid entry value is a vector of up to eight digits.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the status command.

Examples of the status command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>status 238</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
238	specifies a valid LEC
<b>Task:</b>	Query status for a specified LEC.
<b>Response:</b>	LEC 238 HAS NORMAL TRAFFIC.
<b>Explanation:</b>	This message indicates the LEC 238 does not have VIP-restricted traffic.
-continued-	

**status (end)**

Examples of the status command (continued)									
Example	Task, response, and explanation								
<b>status</b> \$↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Query status for all LECs.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TRAFFIC TO THE FOLLOWING LECS IS RESTRICTED TO VIP SUBSCRIBERS:</p> <table style="margin-left: 100px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">237</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">334</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">4785</td> <td>7896</td> </tr> <tr> <td>239</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This message indicates that VIP traffic restrictions are active for LECs 237, 334, 4785, 7896, and 239.</p>	237	334	4785	7896	239			
237	334	4785	7896						
239									
<b>End</b>									

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the status command.

Responses for the status command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LEC <lec> HAS BEEN RESTRICTED TO VIP SUBSCRIBERS.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The specified LEC has VIP traffic restrictions.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
LEC <lec> HAS NORMAL TRAFFIC.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The specified LEC does not have VIP traffic restrictions.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
NO LECS HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED.	<p><b>Meaning</b> When all LECs are queried, this response indicates that no LECs have VIP traffic restrictions.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

---

## **XBERT level commands**

---

Use the XBERT level of the MAP to detect bit errors in the transmission of high speed data in XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) and line concentrating module/Integrated Services Line Module (LCM/ISLM) circuit packs. The XBERT directory only can be used by one person at a time.

The XPM bit error rate test (XBERT) diagnostic supports six separate tests which test different hardware components in the peripheral speech and data paths. Several XPM peripheral side (P-side) ports or LCM bus interface cards (BIC) can be tested sequentially.

The XBERT directory is designed to be a fault detection and isolation tool. The commands in this directory should not be used as tools for providing accurate bit error ratio assessments because the XBERT directory does not use the CCITT standard test patterns in its test procedure. Instead, it uses XPM tone pulse code modulation (PCM) to provide the 64 kpbs test bit stream.

### **Accessing the XBERT level**

To access the XBERT level, you must specify must specify the XPM node on which the test will run in addition to the directory entry code. The syntax of the valid entry values differs depending on the XPM you choose to query. The general syntax of the command string you enter from the CI level is as follows:

```
xbert xpm_node xpm_id_info ↵
```

For detailed entry instructions, refer to the PROG directory xbert command.

### **XBERT commands**

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

XBERT commands	
Command	Page
display	X-5
help	X-7
initiate	X-11
portinfo	X-21
previous	X-23
query ports	X-25
quit	X-27
reset	X-31
stop	X-33

### Common responses

The following table provides explanations of the common responses to the XBERT commands. These responses will be produced by many of the commands under the XBERT level. This table will be referred to from the individual command descriptions to which it pertains.

Common responses for the XBERT commands	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ATTEMPTING TO REGAIN LOST CONN.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The test path connections have been disrupted. XBERT attempts to re-establish the lost connections.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
LOST CONNECTION NOT REGAINED	<p><b>Meaning</b> Several attempts to regain the lost connection have failed. The test run aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command.</p>
LOST CONNECTION REGAINED	<p><b>Meaning</b> XBERT was able to re-establish the lost connection and the test continues.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	



Common responses for the XBERT commands (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO CHECKSUM RESOURCES	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The bit verification facility cannot be accessed reliably. The test run aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command.</p>
NODE MUST BE IPE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The subtending node must be an IPE. The test is not initiated. The XBERTITE test can be used only on IPEs.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Try a different test or make sure parameters are correct.</p>
TEST CONNECTION HAS BEEN BROKEN	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A hardware connection in the test path is broken. The likely cause is an unseated interface card. The test run aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reseat or replace the P-side interface card.</p>
THIS XBERT COMMAND IS NOT ALLOWED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to enter an invalid XBERT monitor command. The command is ignored.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
XBERT NOT SUPPORTED BY THIS PM	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to access the XBERT monitor on an XPM type that cannot support XBERT.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command using a valid XPM type.</p>
End	



**display****Function**

Use the display command to display the current statistics of an in-progress test.

display command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
display d	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the display command.

Example of the display command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
display ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the current statistics for an in-progress test.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> DISPLAY INFORMATION XBERTPSL TEST - PORT 1: 0 BLOCKSIZE      : 4016  BITS ERROR THRESHOLD : 0 CARDS TESTED   : P-SIDE I/F 6X44 6X69 ELAPSED TIME           DURATION       BITS ERRORED  5              0                -5  (MMM:SS) (MMM:SS)  TESTED      BLOCKS      BER =====  =====  =====  =====  ===== 000:13    001:00    6.7468X10  0.0000X10  &lt;10 CURRENT MODE : ACTIVE/RUNNING  I(NITIATE, S(TOP, R(ESET, D(ISPLAY, P(REVIOUS, P(O)RTINFO, Q(UERY PORTS, H(ELP, *</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the current statistics for an in-progress test.</p>

## display (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the display command. Refer to page X-2 for explanations of common responses for the XBERT directory.

Response for the display command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO DISPLAY INFORMATION AVAILABLE REASON: THERE ARE NO TESTS RUNNING	<p><b>Meaning</b> No test is in progress.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

---

**help**

---

**Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the XBERT directory.

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	xbert
Parameters and variables	Description
xbert	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the XBERT directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

## help (continued)

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help xbert ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Next par is: &lt;MODTYPE OR N OR NODE&gt;  {N &lt;NODENO&gt; {0 TO4095}  [&lt;SUBUNIT&gt; {0 TO 3}],  LTC &lt;NUMBER&gt;{0-255}  [&lt;SUBUNIT&gt; {0 TO 3}],  LGC &lt;NUMBER&gt;{0-255}  [&lt;SUBUNIT&gt; {0 TO 3}],  DTC &lt;NUMBER&gt;{0-255}  [&lt;SUBUNIT&gt; {0 TO 3}],  TMS &lt;NUMBER&gt;{0-255}  [&lt;SUBUNIT&gt; {0 TO 3}],  MSB6 &lt;NUMBER&gt;{0-255}  [&lt;SUBUNIT&gt; {0 TO 3}],  MSB7 &lt;NUMBER&gt;{0-255}  [&lt;SUBUNIT&gt; {0 TO 3}],  .  .  .  RCO2 &lt;NUMBER&gt;{0-255}  [&lt;SUBUNIT&gt; {0 TO 3}]</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help xbert command string. You cannot display help text until you enter the xbert command with a valid node number or use a valid XPM name and XPM number. (You can determine valid XPM names and numbers by accessing the MAPCI PM menu level, using the status command to determine valid XPMs, performing the post function, using the display command to review the list of valid XPM numbers, and selecting an entry. Exit the PM MAP level, return to the CI level, and enter an xbert command string that includes the valid XPM name and XPM number.)</p>

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the help command.

---

**help (end)**

---

**Response for the help command****MAP output    Meaning and action**

MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.

**Meaning:** The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.

**Action:** None





## initiate

### Function

Use the initiate command to start up one of the XBERT tests. The initiate command requires several parameters. Not all of the parameters are used for all of the tests.

<b>initiate command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>initiate</b> <b>i</b>	xberthlp xbertint xbertpsl <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle; margin: 0 10px;">[</span> <span style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <span style="font-size: 0.8em; vertical-align: middle;">dm=min</span>  <span style="font-size: 0.8em; vertical-align: middle;">ds=sec</span> </span> <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle; margin: 0 10px;">]</span> port=port    ch=ch    bic=bic <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle; margin: 0 10px;">[</span> <span style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <span style="font-size: 0.8em; vertical-align: middle;">0</span>  <span style="font-size: 0.8em; vertical-align: middle;">et=e</span> </span> <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle; margin: 0 10px;">]</span> isol
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<u>0</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to a bit error threshold of zero errored blocks.
bic =	This parameter indicates that a specific BIC card will be tested. This parameter is specified for tests requiring a BIC only. Otherwise, no entry is required for this parameter.
<i>bic</i>	This variable specifies a BIC card (or PSTS for DLMs) to be tested. This entry is used with the bic= parameter for tests requiring a BIC only. A maximum of ten BICs (separated by commas) can be entered in a string. The valid entry range is 0-9.
ch =	This parameter indicates that the channel will be specified. This parameter is specified for tests requiring a channel only. Otherwise, no entry is required for this parameter.
<i>ch</i>	This variable specifies the channel to be used for the XBERTHLP test. The value ranges from 0-23 for DS1 ports and from 0-15 and 17-31 for DS30A ports. Channel 16 cannot be used for a DS30A port.
dm =	This parameter indicates that the duration of the test will be specified in minutes. The valid entry range is 1-530 minutes.
d s=	This parameter indicates that the duration of the test will be specified in seconds. The valid entry range is 1-32000 seconds.
<i>e</i>	This variable specifies an error threshold value. The valid entry range is 0-32000.
e t=	This parameter establishes a bit error threshold at which a test is to stop with a failed result. The number of errored blocks must exceed the error threshold value for a test to fail.
-continued-	

**initiate (continued)**

<b>initiate command parameters and variable</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>isol</i>	This parameter detects and isolates a fault to a particular set of circuit packs. The number of cards in a card list isolated in this manner can vary between one and three cards depending on the individual test results.
<i>min</i>	This variable specifies the duration of the test in minutes. The valid entry range is 1-530 minutes.
<i>port=</i>	This parameter indicates that the XPM P-side port(s) are to be tested. At least one port is required to run an XBERT test and some tests may require more than one port.
<i>port</i>	This variable specifies the value of each port. The valid entry range is 0-9. A maximum of ten ports (separated by commas) can be entered in a string.
<i>sec</i>	This variable specifies the duration of the test in seconds. The valid entry range is 1-32000 seconds.
<i>xberthlp</i>	This parameter initiates an XBERT hard loop test. The corresponding cards are 6X44, 6X69, and P-side I/ F.
<i>xbertint</i>	This parameter initiates an XBERT internal speech path test. The corresponding cards are 6X41, 6X42, 6X44, 6X69, and the P-side I/ F.
<i>xbertpsl</i>	This parameter initiates an XBERT P-side loop test. The corresponding cards are 6X44, 6X69, and the P-side I/ F.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

The initiate command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- For accurate fault detection, each of the above tests must be run on an active in-service (InSv) XPM.
- If the XPM P-side port being tested is a DS-1 port instead of a DS30A port, the 6X50 card will be tested in place of the 6X48.
- To display the results of the test, use the XBERT directory display command.

## initiate (continued)

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the initiate command.

Examples of the initiate command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>initiate xberthlp dm = 60 port=0,1 ch = 4 isol ↵ where 60 0,1 4</pre>	<p>specifies the duration of the test in minutes  specifies the port numbers  specifies the channel</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Initiate a specified XBERT test.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> XBERTHLP TEST INITIATED  TEST COMPLETED</p> <pre>&gt;display XBERTHLP TEST - TEST PASSED PORT 1: 10  BLOCK SIZE      : 4016 BITS ERROR THRESHOLD : 0 CARDS TESTED    : 6X69 6X44 P-SIDE I/F 7D07  ELAPSED TIME DURATION BITS ERRORED (MMM:SS) (MMM:SS) TESTED BLOCKS BER 001:00 001:00 2.9792X10 0.0000X10 &lt;10</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command initiates an XBERTHLP test on ports 0 and 1 using channel 4 for a duration of 60 minutes. The command string specifies fault detection and isolation. This example illustrates the results that are accessed using the XBERT directory display command.</p>
-continued-	

## initiate (continued)

Examples of the initiate command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>initiate xbertpsl ds=60 port=1,2,3 ↵</pre> <p>where</p>	<p>60 specifies the duration of the test in seconds 1,2,3 specifies the port numbers</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Initiate an XBERT test for a specified duration.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> XBERTPSL TEST INITIATED CURRENT MODE : ACTIVE/RUNNING</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command initiates a P-side loop test on ports 1,2, and 3 for a duration of 60 seconds. To see the results of the test, use the XBERT directory display command.</p>
End	

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the initiate command. Refer to page X-2 for explanations of common responses for the XBERT directory.

Responses for the initiate command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT ACCESS MESSAGE CARD	<hr/> <p><b>Meaning</b> The 6X69 message card is faulty or has been unseated from its slot. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Replace or reseal the 6X69 message card.</p>
CANNOT ACCESS PSIDE I/F CARD	<hr/> <p><b>Meaning</b> The 6X48 or 6X50 card controlling the specified P-side port is faulty or has been unseated. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Replace or reseal the XPM P-side interface card.</p>
-continued-	

**initiate (continued)**

<b>Responses for the initiate command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CANNOT ACCESS TIME SWITCH CARD	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The 6X44 timeswitch card is faulty or has been unseated from its slot. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Replace or reseal the 6X44 timeswitch card.</p>
CANNOT SPECIFY BIC WITH THIS TEST or CANNOT SPECIFY CHANNEL WITH THIS TEST	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified test does not require a BIC or channel.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command but do not specify a BIC or channel.</p>
CANNOT SPECIFY MULT PORTS WITH THIS TEST	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified test does not allow multiple ports.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Initiate a separate test for each port.</p>
CANNOT TEST INACTIVE DS1 CARD	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to run a test on a DS-1 port from the inactive XPM unit. All DS-1 ports are controlled exclusively by the active unit. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Perform the test on the active XPM unit.</p>
COULD NOT GET LCM CHANNEL	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A free channel to the requested port was not available. The system aborts the test initiation attempt.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure LCM/ISLM is InSv. If it is, re-attempt test initiation.</p>
COULD NOT GET PSIDE CHANNEL ON THIS PORT	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The required channel on the specified P-side port is in use. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Try to initiate on another port or try again later.</p>
-continued-	

## initiate (continued)

<b>Responses for the initiate commdn</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
COULD NOT LOOP AT 6X52	<p><b>Meaning</b> The LCM/ISLM was not able to loop the allocated channel on the requested port. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Ensure that LCM/ISLM is in service. If so, re-attempt test initiation.</p>
COULD NOT LOOP AT THE P-SIDE	<p><b>Meaning</b> A loop could not be established at the P-side and the test was not initiated.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Remove and replace P-side interface card.</p>
DURATION PARAMETER OUT OF RANGE	<p><b>Meaning</b> The initiate command was entered without specifying a valid test duration. The duration must be between 1 and 32 000 seconds or between 1 and 530 minutes. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Re-attempt test initiation using a valid duration parameter.</p>
ERROR THRESHOLD OUT OF RANGE	<p><b>Meaning</b> The specified error threshold is out of the valid range and the test was not initiated.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Specify a valid error threshold and re-attempt test initiation.</p>
INVALID PARAMETER(S)	<p><b>Meaning</b> At least one of the parameters associated with the initiate command is in error. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Re-attempt test initiation with valid parameters.</p>
MULT PORTS INVALID WITH MULT BICS	<p><b>Meaning</b> A test specifying more than two ports with multiple BICs cannot be initiated. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Initiate separate tests for each port.</p>
-continued-	

**initiate (continued)**

<b>Responses for the initiate command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
NO BIC SPECIFIED  or  NO CHANNEL SPECIFIED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Either a BIC or channel is needed for the test.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Specify a BIC or channel in the command string and re-attempt test initiation.</p>
NO C-SIDE CHANNEL AVAILABLE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The C-side loop-around channel required for the XBERTINT test is in use or the C-side maintenance channel used by the other tests is in use. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Re-attempt test initiation.</p>
NODE MUST BE LCM/RLCM/ISLM/DLM	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to run the XBERT test on a port that does not have an LCM/RLCM/ISLM/DLM on its P-side. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Re-attempt test initiation on a different port.</p>
NO FREE CHANNELS AVAILABLE FOR PORT 20	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The channels required for the XBERT test on the specified port are in use. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Re-attempt test initiation later.</p>
NO IPC BUFFERS AVAILABLE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Message buffers were not available and messaging could take place. The test did not initiate.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Re-attempt test initiation.</p>
-continued-	

## initiate (continued)

Responses for the initiate commdn (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO MULT PORT BIC TESTS RUNNING	<p><b>Meaning</b> There are no multiple-port BIC tests running and no multiple-port BIC test ran previously.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Initiate a multiple-port BIC test first.</p>
NO P-SIDE CHANNEL AVAILABLE	<p><b>Meaning</b> There is no channel available for the specified port and the test was not initiated.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Specify an alternate port or re-attempt test initiation.</p>
NOT AUTHORIZED TO STOP THIS TEST  or  NOT AUTHORIZED TO RESET COUNTERS	<p><b>Meaning</b> Only the person who initiated the test can stop the test or reset the counters.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait for the currently-running test to finish before issuing another command.</p>
NOT ENOUGH PORTS SPECIFIED	<p><b>Meaning</b> More ports need to be specified for the requested test and the test was not initiated.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Specify all required ports.</p>
NO TEST IN PROGRESS	<p><b>Meaning</b> No test currently is running and the requested action is not completed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Initiate the test first.</p>
-continued-	



**initiate (continued)**

<b>Responses for the initiate command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
PORT MUST BE DS1/DS30A	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to test an invalid P-side port type or the XPM does not contain static data. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the pmreset command to load static data if the XPM is manually busied (MBSy). Otherwise, re-attempt test initiation on a valid P-side port.</p>
SPECIFIED MULT PORT/BIC HAS NOT RUN	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The requested port BIC test has not yet completed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait until the test has completed to continue this action.</p>
SPECIFIED PORT/BIC NOT FOUND	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The requested port BIC test has not been initiated and is not scheduled to run.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command with a valid value.</p>
TEST FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The initiated test detected more bit errors than the error threshold.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Run the test with the isolation parameter and replace the faulty card.</p>
TEST IN PROGRESS	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Only one test can run at a time. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Stop the current test and initiate the required test.</p>
TEST NOT RUN	<p><b>Meaning:</b> No test was started because of syntax or resource errors in the initiate command. The system aborts the test initiation attempt. This response usually is followed by a message indicating why the test was aborted.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Re-attempt test initiation.</p>
-continued-	

---

## initiate (end)

---

<b>Responses for the initiate commdn</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
TEST PASSED	<b>Meaning</b> The initiated test completed as requested. <b>Action:</b> None
TEST UNDEFINED	<b>Meaning</b> The specified test name is valid, but this particular test is not supported by the specified peripheral. The command aborts. <b>Action:</b> Re-attempt the test initiation with a test which is supported on the peripheral.
THE TEST GIVEN IS UNKNOWN	<b>Meaning</b> The specified test name is invalid. The command aborts. <b>Action:</b> Re-attempt test initiation with a valid test name.
TOO MANY BICS SPECIFIED FOR TEST or TOO MANY PORTS SPECIFIED FOR TEST	<b>Meaning</b> Too many BICs or ports were specified in the command. <b>Action:</b> Initiate separate tests.
UNIT MUST BE ACTIVE/INSERVICE	<b>Meaning</b> The unit on which the test was to run is not active or InSv and the test did not initiate. <b>Action:</b> Run the test from an active and InSv unit.
<b>End</b>	

**portinfo****Function**

Use the portinfo command to display the statistics for all the tests requested for single or multiple ports. The portinfo command displays which ports have been tested, which port currently is being tested, and which ports have yet to be tested. Also, this command displays the statistics for the tests requested using single or multiple BICs.

<b>portinfo command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>portinfo</b> <b>po</b>	port = <i>valid_port</i> bic = <i>valid_range</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
bic =	This parameter indicates for which BIC card or cards (or PSTS for DLMs) information is needed. A maximum of ten BICs can be specified.
port =	This parameter indicates for which XPM P-side port or ports information is needed. A maximum of ten ports can be specified.
<i>valid_port</i>	This variable specifies the range of the port. The valid entry range is 0-19.
<i>valid_range</i>	This variable specifies the range of the BIC. The valid entry range is 0-9.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the portinfo command.

## portinfo (end)

Example of the portinfo command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>portinfo port = 1 ↵ where</pre>	
1	<p>specifies the range of the XPM P-side port</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display the statistics for all the tests requested for a specified port.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>PORT/BIC TEST INFORMATION TEST: XBERTPSL  PORT: 1   MAX. ALLOWABLE ERRORS : 0   TEST DURATION (MMM:SS): 001:00 PASSED CURRENT MODE : ACTIVE/RUNNING  I(NITIATE, S(TOP, R(ESET, D(ISPLAY, P(REVIOUS, PO(RTINFO, Q(UERY PORTS, H(ELP, *</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays information for port 1.</p>

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the portinfo command. Refer to page X-2 for explanations of common responses for the XBERT directory.

Responses for the portinfo command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID PORT SPECIFIED	<p><b>Meaning</b> An invalid port was specified.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command specifying a valid port number.</p>
NO MULT PORT/BIC ISOL. TEST RUN	<p><b>Meaning</b> You attempted to display information for a completed multiple port or for a BIC test when that XBERT test has not been completed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**Function**

Use the previous command to display the statistics for the previously-completed test. The information provided is similar to that provided by the display command except that the elapsed time field is not present and the duration field specifies how long the test ran.

If the previous command is requested after an isolation test, the complete bit error information on all of the tests involved in the fault isolation run are displayed. This display specifies whether the test passed or failed. If the test failed, the system indicates how long it took to fail and displays a list of the faulty cards.

<b>previous command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>previous</b> p	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the previous command.

## previous (end)

Example of the previous command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
previous ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display statistics for the previously-completed test.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> PREVIOUS TEST RESULTS XBERTPSL TEST PORT 1: 0 RESULT OF TEST      : PASSED CARDS TESTED       : P-SIDE I/F 6X44 6X69 BLOCKSIZE          : 4016 BITS DURATION           BITS      ERRORED 6                  0        -6 (MMM:SS)          TESTED    BLOCKS    BER =====          =====  =====  ===== 001:00           3.0360X10  0.0000X10 &lt;10 CURRENT MODE : ACTIVE/RUNNING I(NITIATE, S(TOP, R(ESET, D(ISPLAY, P(REVIOUS, PO(RTINFO, Q(UERY PORTS, H(ELP, *</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the test name, the port or ports being tested, the circuit packs in the test path, and the data block size being used in the test.</p>

## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the previous command. Refer to page X-2 for explanations of common responses for the XBERT directory.

Response for the previous command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO PREVIOUS TEST RUN	<p><b>Meaning</b> You attempted to display information on the last test when no XBERT tests have been completed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**query ports****Function**

Use the query ports command to display the ports and BICs used in prior or current multiple-port BIC tests.

query ports command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
query ports q	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the query ports command.

Example of the query ports command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
query ports ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the ports used in a previous multiple port test.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CURRENT PORT UNDER TEST: NONE PORT ALREADY TESTED: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 PORT LEFT TO TEST: NONE</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The response to this command indicates that ports 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 already were tested.</p>

## query ports (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the query ports command. Refer to page X-2 for explanations of common responses for the XBERT directory.

Response for the query ports command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO PORT QUERY INFORMATION AVAILABLE	<p><b>Meaning</b> No multiple-port BIC tests have been performed</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the XBERT directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>  all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

## quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit al ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
quit dsk# ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>dskut specifies a directory</p> <p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
quit 2 ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
End	

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.

**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



**reset****Function**

Use the reset command to reset the counter for the number of bits tested, to reset the number of bit errors to 0, and to reset the elapsed time to 0. This command has the effect of restarting the current test on the current test path.

reset command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
reset r	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the reset command.

Example of the reset command														
Example	Task, response, and explanation													
reset ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Reset bit error counters.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> VERIFY BER COUNTERS ARE TO BE RESET. ENTER YES/NO &gt;yes DISPLAY INFORMATION XBERTPSL TEST - PORT 1: 0 BLOCKSIZE : 4016 BITS ERROR THRESHOLD : 1 CARDS TESTED : P-SIDE I/F 6X44 6X69 ELAPSED</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>TIME</th> <th>DURATION</th> <th colspan="2">BITS ERRORED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>0</td> <td colspan="2">-6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(MMM:SS) (MMM:SS) TESTED BLOCKS BER =====</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>000:43</td> <td>001:00</td> <td>2.3332X10</td> <td>0.0000X10</td> <td>&lt;10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>XBERTPSL ERROR COUNTERS RESET CURRENT MODE : ACTIVE/RUNNING I(NITIAL, S(TOP, R(ES, D(ISPLAY, P(REVIOUS, P(O,RTINFO, Q(UERY PORTS, H(ELP, *</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command resets bit error counters.</p>	TIME	DURATION	BITS ERRORED		6	0	-6		000:43	001:00	2.3332X10	0.0000X10	<10
TIME	DURATION	BITS ERRORED												
6	0	-6												
000:43	001:00	2.3332X10	0.0000X10	<10										

## reset (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the reset command. Refer to page X-2 for explanations of common responses for the XBERT directory.

Responses for the reset command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BER COUNTERS NOT RESET	<p><b>Meaning</b> The response to the activity confirmation prompt was no and the command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command.</p>
ERROR COUNTERS NOT RESET REASON: NO TEST IN PROGRESS	<p><b>Meaning</b> The response to the activity confirmation prompt was yes but no tests are running. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**stop****Function**

Use the stop command to stop the current in-progress test. Once the test stops, the results display.

stop command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
stop s	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the stop command.

Example of the stop command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
stop ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Stop the current test before its specified time duration elapses.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> VERIFY TEST IS TO BE STOPPED. ENTER YES/NO &gt;yes</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The current test was halted.</p>

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the stop command. Refer to page X-2 for explanations of common responses for the XBERT directory.

---

## stop (end)

---

Responses for the stop command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ENTER CHOICE: CURR - STOP THE CURRENT TEST ONLY MULT - STOP ALL MULTIPLE PORT BIC TESTS ISOL - STOP ALL ISOLATION TESTS BOTH - STOP ALL ISOLATION AND MULT PORT BIC TESTS NONE - DO NOT STOP ANY TESTS CHOICE: >isol	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered the stop command while a multiple-port test or an isolation test was in progress. A response indicating which tests are to be stopped is required.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter one of the displayed choices.</p>
NO TEST STOPPED	<p><b>Meaning</b> An invalid or negative response to the stop test verification prompt was entered. The stop request aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command.</p>
TEST NOT STOPPED REASON: NO TEST IN PROGRESS	<p><b>Meaning</b> You attempted to stop a test when no test was running. The stop request is ignored.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



---

## XPMLFP level commands

---

Use the XPMLFP level of the MAP to list, start, and stop patches for a particular or all XPM loadfiles.

### Accessing the XPMLFP level

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

```
xpmlfp ↵
```

### XPMLFP commands

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

XPMLFP commands	
Command	Page
abort	X-37
patchlist	X-39
quit	X-41
start	X-45
status	X-47



**abort**

**Function**

Use the abort command to abort the loadfile patching that is in progress, and prevent loadfile patching of any of the loads which have not been loadfile patched up to that point. XPM Loadfile Patching runs through all loads again at the next scheduled time..

abort command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
abort	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the abort command.

Example of the abort command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
abort ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Abort the patching that is currently in progress.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> This operation will abort the XPM loadfile patching operation if it is in progress. Continue? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N"):</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Any loadfile patching in progress is aborted if y or yes is entered. If n or no is entered patching continues.</p>

## abort (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the abort command.

Response for the abort command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
This operation will abort the XPM loadfile patching operation if it is in progress. Continue? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N"):	<p><b>Meaning</b> This response is confirmation request for the XPMLFP abort command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter y or yes to abort patching; enter n or no to continue patching.</p>

**patchlist**

**Function**

Use the patchlist command to display the list of patches already applied to the active loadfile.

patchlist command parameters and variables			
Command	Parameters and variables		
patchlist	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>[ all loadname ]</td> <td>[ active backup ]</td> </tr> </table>	[ all loadname ]	[ active backup ]
[ all loadname ]	[ active backup ]		
Parameters and variables	Description		
active	This parameter indicates that the patches for the active loadfile should be listed.		
backup	This parameter specifies that patches from the backup loadfile should be listed.		
all	This parameter indicates that patches for all loads are to be listed.		
loadname	This variable specifies a specific loadname for which patches are to be listed. The entry for this variable is a string.		

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the patchlist command.

Example of the patchlist command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>patchlist nlt02bq active ↵ where</pre>	<p>nlt02bq is the loadfile for which patches are to be listed</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> List patches for loadfile NLT02BQ</p> <p><b>Response:</b>  Patches applied to loadname:NLT02BQ filename: NLT02BQ_930501  XTC00X02 XTC01X02</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The active file has two patches.</p>

---

## patchlist (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the patchlist command.

Responses for the patchlist command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Patches applied to loadname:NLT02BQ filename: NLT02BQ_930501 XTC00X02 XTC01X02	<p><b>Meaning</b> Response to patchlist nlt02bq command when there are to patches for the active file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Not a valid loadname in table PMLOADS: <loadname or ALL> STRING	<p><b>Meaning</b> Response to patchlist command for loadfile that is not datafilled.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**quit**

**Function**

Use the quit command to exit the XPMLFP directory.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>1 level</i>                      all  <i>name</i>  <i>n_levels</i> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1 level</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to exiting one directory level. (This is the most common selection for exiting nonmenu directories.)
all	This parameter causes the system to exit all directories and returns you to the CI level.
<i>n_levels</i>	This variable specifies the number of directory levels to exit. The default value is 1.
<i>name</i>	This variable specifies the particular directory level from which you want to exit.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>quit al</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<b>quit dsk#</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>dskut specifies a directory</p> <p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
<b>quit 2</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
End	

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the quit command.



**quit (end)**

<b>Responses for the quit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CI:	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered is incorrect, retry the command. If the name is correct, check to see if the environment is active or if you have already left that directory.</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an <i>n_levels</i> variable replacement value that is too large.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.</p>



**start**

**Function**

Use the start command to initiate XPM loadfile patching on the active loadfile associated with the shipped loadname in the table PMLOADS..

start command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
start	all loadname
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter indicates that patches for all loads are to be started.
loadname	This variable specifies a specific loadname for which patches are to be started. The entry for this variable is a string.

**Qualifications**

The start command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- XPM loadfile patching only runs on XPM loads that have the upduct field set to Y. Start does not allow patching of patches that have not met the soak criteria.
- If XPMLFP needs to remove a patch from the active loadfile, it must use the backup loadfile. If the backup load file cannot be found (has been erased or is not where the datafill says it is) then loadfile patching on that load is aborted, and PCH350 log is generated.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the start command.

Examples of the start command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
start all ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Start patch loading for all loadfiles that meet the loadfile patching criteria.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> XPM loadfile patching started.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The patching program is started.</p>

## start (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the start command.

Response for the start command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
XPM oadfile patching started	<p><b>Meaning</b> This is the response to any XPMLFP start command, because the program runs in the background.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**status****Function**

Use the status command to display when XPM loadfile patching is scheduled to run and which patches can be inserted into each XPM load that is datafilled in table PMLOADS.

<b>status command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>status</b>	all <i>loadname</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
all	This parameter indicates that status of patches for all loads are to be displayed.
<i>loadname</i>	This variable specifies a loadname for which status of patches are to be displayed. The entry for this variable is a string.

**Qualifications**

The status command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- Only patches that meet criteria (such as soak days, correct patch format, and all prerequisites present) can be inserted.
- The status command will display an indication of files

## status (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the status command.

Examples of the status command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>status nlt02bq ↵ where</pre>	<p>nlt02bq is the loadfile to be patched</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display status of patching for loadfile NLT02BQ.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> XPM loadfile patching is scheduled for tomorrow at 03:15</p> <p>Patches for load NLT02BQ Apply XTC00X02.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> There is one patch to loadfile NLT03BQ</p>

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the status command.

Responses for the status command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>XPM loadfile patching is scheduled for tomorrow at 03:15. Patches for load:NLT02BQ No patches applicable to load NLT02BQ</pre>	<p><b>Meaning</b> Response is to command status nlt02bq. There are no applicable patches.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**status (continued)**

<b>Responses for the status command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<p>XPM loadfile patching is scheduled for tomorrow at 03:15                      No patches applicable to load NLT02BQ                      No patches applicable to load NDT02BQ                      No patches applicable to load CRI02BQ</p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Response is to command status all. All loads in the table PMLOADS are associated with loads on the switch.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<p>File system open failed don file: DCH36BQ Reason: File does not exist.                      Check that fields ACTFILE and ACTVOL for load DCH36BQ is valid in table PMLOADS.</p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Response is to command status all. Load in table PMLOADS is not on disk accessible to XPMLFP.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<p>Load CMR33A15 is not an XPM loadfile patchable load.                      However, field UPDACT in table PMLOADS is Y.</p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Response is to command status all. The load in table PMLOADS has the UPDACT field set to Y but the file cannot be loadfile patched.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<p>XPM loadfile patching is scheduled for tomorrow at 03:15                       Patches for load: NLT02BQ                      Apply XTC00X02.</p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Response is to status nlt02bq command when a patch has met all criteria.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<p>-continued-</p>	

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**status (end)**

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**Responses for the status command** (continued)

**MAP output**    **Meaning and action**

XPM loadfile patching is scheduled for tomorrow at 03:15

Patches for load: NLT02BQ  
No patches applicable to load NLT02BQ.

**Meaning** Response is to status nlt02bq command when no patch has met all criteria.

**Action:**    None

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End





DMS-100 Family

## Nonmenu Commands

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