Critical Release Notice

Publication number: 297-8991-824 Publication release: Standard 07.04

The content of this customer NTP supports the SN06 (DMS) and ISN06 (TDM) software releases.

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

Bookmark Color Legend

Black: Applies to new or modified content for the baseline NTP that is valid through the current release.

Red: Applies to new or modified content for NA017/ISN04 (TDM) that is valid through the current release.

Blue: Applies to new or modified content for NA018 (SN05 DMS)/ISN05 (TDM) that is valid through the current release.

Green: Applies to new or modified content for SN06 (DMS)/ISN06 (TDM) that is valid through the current release.

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

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PROGDIR level

flextab command: two extra examples and minor text changes to command parameter and variable descriptions for Q00767665.

The commands DELDF, QUERYDF and QWAKEUP were replaced to their correct position under PROGDIR level commands. The incorrect entries under NAOCCI level commands were deleted. The command listing at the beginning of PROGDIR level commands was updated.

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Modified command TRAVER. Modified chapter introduction PROGDIR Modified command AINTRACE Modified chapter introduction DNSCRN New command FINDATTRS Modified command QGRP New command FLEXTAB New directory SWAPPTCI

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<u>C7ULINK level, modified commands as follows:</u> build, display, monitor, intercept, match, mask, dump, QueryPC, QueryUsr

<u>New directory DPTLTP with new commands as follows:</u> DISPLAY, FIND

<u>New directory DPTTRM with new commands as follows:</u> Disp, Post, Bsy set, Rts set, Frls set

New directory FPSDIR with new commands as follows:

QFPS, RFPS, LFPS

New directory LFPSDIR with new commands as follows: QFPS, LOAD, CHG_PSW

DMS-100 Family Command Interface

Reference Manual

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Standard 03.01 released for TL14. Added directories and commands:

- c7router directory with commands:
 - bsy
- c7rteset directory with commands:
 - bsy
 - offl
 - queryflt
 - rts
 - transl
- Under the progdir directory, command:
 - objmgrci

April 2000	Standard 02.02. Fourth release of this document for TL13 (CSP13).
March 2000	

Standard 02.01. Third release of this document for TL13 (CSP13).

August 1999

Standard 01.02. Second release of this document for TL12 (CSP12).

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About this document

When to use this document

This document is a reference manual that describes all new and changed commands generated for TL12-based and future software releases. Operating company personnel use these commands at the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal in a DMS-100 switch. MAP levels contain menu listed and menu unlisted commands. Directories contain non-menu commands.

This document contains examples of HELP commands for use in the menu and non-menu environments. The HELP commands show the user how to find command syntax information at the MAP terminal.

How to check the version and issue of this document

Numbers indicate the version and issue of the document. An example is 01.01.

The first two digits indicate the version. The version number increases for each document update that supports a new software release. For example, the first release of a document is 01.01. In the next software release cycle, the first release of the same document is 02.01.

The second two digits indicate the issue. The issue number increases for each document revision and release in the same software release cycle. For example, the second release of a document in the first software release cycle is 01.02.

You can determine the version of this document for the software release in your office. You can also determine the organization of the documentation for your product. The release information in Product Documentation Directory, 297-8991-001, contains this information.

References in this document

This document refers to the following documents:

- Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations, 297-1001-825
- DMS-100 Family Commands Reference Manual, 297-1001-822

What menu listed, menu unlisted, and non-menu commands are

The commands used at a MAP terminal are menu listed, menu unlisted, and non-menu:

• Menu listed commands associate with a MAP display. The MAP display contains a numbered list or menu of commands and parameters when you access the level or sublevel. To access the menu commands, you can type the command name or the number to the left of the command. The level from which you enter a menu listed command is the menu or menu level.

Note 1: Menus do not always appear when you access a menu level or sublevel. For example, menus do not always appear when the mapci nodisp command suppresses the display.

Note 2: To display all the commands (menu listed, menu unlisted, and non-menu) available at the current directory or MAP level, enter the listst command. The list includes the following types of commands:

- perform tasks
- access other directories or MAP levels
- appear on the menu
- do not appear on the menu

>listst

- Menu unlisted commands also associate with a MAP display. You can execute menu unlisted commands from an accessed menu but these commands are not visible to the user in a MAP menu.
- Non-menu commands do not associate with a MAP display, even when you access the commands from a level or sub-level. The level from which you enter a non-menu command is a directory or directory level.

Note: To display a list of all the menu unlisted and non-menu commands available in the directory level that you accessed, enter the print command with the name of the directory.

>print <directory_name>

Organization of this manual

The organizational design of this manual allows the user to gain quick access to comprehensive command information.

This manual provides two appendices:

• Appendix A contains of a commands reference table that includes only commands already documented in this manual. The table allows the user

to identify the directory or MAP level of any command and identify the location of the command in this manual.

• Appendix B contains of a commands reference table that includes all the commands documented in the *DMS-100 Family Commands Reference Manual*, 297-1001-822. This table includes commands that were not documented in this manual for TL12-based and future releases.

Chapter organization

Each chapter documents one directory (for non-menu commands) or MAP level (for menu commands), followed by the commands in that particular directory or MAP level. The names of the directory sections are the same as the names of the directories or MAP levels which they document. The directory sections, as well as the command sections within them, are grouped alphabetically.

Organization of a directory or MAP level section

A directory or MAP level section contains the following, in the order listed:

- a description of the directory
- instructions on how to access the directory
- instructions on how to return to the command interpreter (CI) level
- MAP level sections include an example of a MAP display

Organization of a command section

A command section contains the following, in the order listed:

- command type
- command target
- description of the command
- limitations and restrictions
- command syntax, followed by a table that lists the descriptions of the command parameters and variables
- table showing a command example
- table showing command responses

Command conventions

The following section describes the command conventions used in this manual.

Command syntax

The command syntax is a precise duplication of the format viewed by the user at the MAP terminal. For the command syntax, type one of the following commands at the prompt in the directory or MAP level of the command:

- >help <command_name>
- >h <command_name>

The following is an example of command syntax for the cntrs command:

```
cntrs <Plane number>

    cDisplay what> {CARD <Card Number>,
        ALL,
        PROC}
```

Note: The text string <...what> indicates the function of the command, is not considered a variable name, and is not part of the command syntax. Do not enter a value to replace this text string.

The command syntax is as follows:

- <> indicates that you must enter a value to replace the variable name
- { } indicates that you must enter one of the parameters or variables within the brackets
- [] indicates that the parameter or variable within the brackets is optional

Note: <...what> indicates the function of the command and is not considered a variable name. Do not enter a value to replace this text string.

Order of elements

When an element directly precedes another element (parameter or variable) horizontally, if you select the first element, you must enter the second element.

Command words

The actual command word appears in lowercase letters. The command appears to the left of all other elements in the command syntax. Enter the command as shown in the command syntax.

Parameter names

Constant parameters appear in uppercase letters, unless the format viewed at the MAP terminal shows otherwise. Enter the parameter as shown in the command syntax.

Variable names

Variable names appear in mixed case letters, unless the format viewed at the MAP terminal shows otherwise. Do not enter the variable as shown. You must

enter the applicable value from the value column in the table of command parameter and variables.

Command input

Command input appears in boldface letters preceded by a prompt symbol. The following is an example of command input:

>cntrs CARD 0 all

Hierarchy

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), you must select one of them for that position, except when there is a default.

Defaults

In a vertical list, if an element is required, but not entered, the system must act as if an element was entered. The action the system takes when you do not enter an element is called a default action. This action is usually indicated by one of the elements that can be selected. Occasionally, the default action is something other than a selectable action. These non-selectable defaults are represented by the word, "default," or by another word that indicates the word cannot be entered. The default is identified and fully described in the parameter and variable descriptions section.

Description of elements

The table of command parameters and variables contains a list of every element that applies to that command. The elements are listed in the order that they appear in the syntax (horizontally and vertically). Each of these command elements has a full description, including replacement values and ranges for variables.

In the parameter and variable descriptions table, the replacement values and ranges for variables are represented in the "Value" column. The value ranges are numeric, alphabetic, or alphanumeric.

Constant parameters are parameter names that do not vary. You enter the parameter name as it appears at the MAP terminal. These constant parameters are specified as N/A in the "Value" column of the table.

An example of the descriptions of the parameters and variables follows:

Table 1	Command	parameters	and variables
---------	---------	------------	---------------

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
Plane number	0 or 1	This variable is the number of the central processing unit (CPU) plane.
Display what	N/A	This text string is not user input.
CARD	N/A	This parameter directs the system to display the erro count for one card only.
Card Number	1 to 10	This variable is the number of the card to be displayed.
ALL	N/A	This parameter displays ECC error counts for all of the cards on the specified plane. This includes the processor ECC error counts.
PROC	N/A	This parameter displays ECC error counts for the memory of the processor card only.

Command examples

One example of a command is shown in the Command example section. For commands with numerous elements, a complex example is shown. All of the elements in a command example appear in boldface.

The following example shows the cntrs command input with parameters and variables. The input is followed by the description of the task, the MAP response, and an explanation of the MAP response.

Table 2	Command	example
---------	---------	---------

Command:	>cntrs 0 all
Description of task:	Display all transient error counters for the plane.
MAP response:	CM 1 CPU PLANE 1 1 CARD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ERR CNTS 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Explanation:	There are no transient error counters for plane 0.

Command responses

This section contains MAP responses that the command generates. These responses include prompts, status messages, instructions to the user, and error or failure messages. For commands that generate numerous system responses,

the responses that are unique or require further system or user actions are identified. Responses are represented in Courier font.

Other command conventions

The command convention used in this reference manual is different from the conventions used in some older Nortel Networks documents. In older documents, the intention was to make a clear distinction between the command syntax and the command information viewed at a MAP terminal. However, in this document, the representation of the command syntax is similar to the command information documented on a MAP terminal. The use of one command convention aims to simplify explanations of command syntax and to eliminate possible confusion. For example, the user does not have to translate the command convention used in this document to understand what the user sees at the MAP terminal.

1 CI global level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the CI global level commands. Access the commands described here directly from the Command Interface level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the CI global level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the Command Interface level.

Table 1-1

Command
billcomp
listab
mtrcount
mtrver
trk_tot

How to access the CI global level

You are at the CI level

How to return to the CI

You are at the CI level.

BILLCOMP

Туре

The BillComp command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the BillComp command is SuperNode.

Description

The BillComp command allows the user to compare two billing files on disk. The system displays the result on the screen or saves it to tape. The result includes:

- an effective billing count calculated from date and time information contained in the billing file names
- DNs with critical billing counts
- added and deleted DNs

For results saved to tape, the output file name has the format

RyymmddhhmmssXXX

where yymmdd is the date (year, month, day) hhmmss is the time (hour, minute, second) XXX is the class of comparison (ADD = added DNs, DEL = deleted DNs, CRI = DNs with critical values, ALL = all DNs)

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP14

Feature 59017089 (Billing Files Comparison) introduced the BillComp command to the MMP market.

INT44

Feature TA0014 (Billing Files Comparison) introduced the BillComp command.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the BillComp command:

- The files to be compared must be closed line billing files. If the command specifies a file which is not a line billing file, the system displays a warning message and no comparison takes place.
- The tape to hold the result must be DAT or MTD tape. If the command includes the SAVE option, the system checks the specified device and displays a warning message if the tape format is anything other than DAT or MTD.

Syntax

The BillComp command syntax is as follows:

```
billcomp <fn1> with <fn2> save <tn> <class> <lowDN> <highDN>
```

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the BillComp command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
fn1	Alphanumeric, maximum 16 characters	First file name. If the BillComp command specifies only one file name, the system compares that billing file with the latest closed billing file. This parameter is mandatory.
with		Optional parameter to specify a second file.
fn2	Alphanumeric, maximum 16 characters	Second file name. The system compares the two billing files specified. This parameter is mandatory if the parameter 'with' is used.
		<i>Note:</i> The two files specified in the BillComp command can be in either order. The system determines which is the first and second file from the date and time information contained in the file names.
save		Optional parameter to specify tape for storage of the result.
tn	Alphanumeric, maximum 16 characters	Tape number. This parameter is mandatory if the parameter 'save' is used.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

BILLCOMP (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description	
class	ADDDN, DELDN, CRITICAL	Class option. This parameter is optional. The class option determines the contents of the BillComp output, as follows:	
		ADDDN - added DNs only	
		DELDN - deleted DNs only	
		CRITICAL - DNs with critical counts	
lowDN	Numeric, 8 digits	Lower DN for comparison between two DNs. This parameter is optional.	
highDN	Numeric, 8 digits	Higher DN for comparison between two DNs. This parameter is mandatory if the parameter 'lowDN' is used.	

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Example

The following table provides an example of the BillComp command.

Command example

Command:	>BILLCOMP R990428133044BIL	
Description of task:	Compare a file with the latest file on disk.	
MAP response:	See the following figure.	
Explanation:	The command compares file R990428133044BIL with the latest file on disk (R990430152549BIL) and displays the result on the screen.	

The following figure shows the MAP response from the example BillComp command.

BILLCOMP (continued)

```
FIRST FILE: R990428133044BIL
SECOND FILE: R990430152549BIL
DATE DIFF= 00:00:02 TIME DIFF= 01:55
EFFECTIVE CRITICAL COUNT IS: 00000001500
BILLING FILE COMPARISON: DELETED DNS
  DN METERNAME COUNT WRAP
 -----
RECORD NUMBER: 500
RECORD NUMBER: 1000
RECORD NUMBER: 4500
NO DATA FOUND FOR: DELETED DNS
BILLING FILE COMPARISON: NEW ADDED DNS
    DN METERNAME COUNT WRAP
42700004 SUBSMET 00000000068 NO
RECORD NUMBER: 500
42700670 SUBSMET 00000000019 NO
-----
            -----

        A270670 SUBSMET
        00000000019 NO

        42700671 SUBSMET
        00000000103 NO

        42700672 SUBSMET
        00000000035 NO

RECORD NUMBER: 1000
RECORD NUMBER: 4500
BILLING FILE COMPARISON: FOR CRITICAL VALUES
DN METERNAME 1ST_COUNT WRAP 2ND_COUNT WRAP DIFF. WRAP
42700002 SUBSMET 00000000350 NO 00000002300 NO 00000001900 NO
RECORD NUMBER: 500
42700658 SUBSMET 00000000158 NO 00000001870 NO 000000001712 NO
RECORD NUMBER: 1000
RECORD NUMBER: 4500
```

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the BILLCOMP command.

Command:	>BILLCOMP R990428133044BIL			
MAP response:	FILE NOT ON DISK			
Meaning:	The file specified is not found.			
Actions:	If necessary, list the contents of the disk to check the file name. Repeat the BillComp command using the correct file name.			
Command:	>BILLCOMP R990428133044BIL			
MAP response:	GIVEN FILE IS THE LATEST FILE ON DISK			
Meaning:	When the BillComp command specifies only one file, the system compares this with the latest file. If the command itself specifies the latest file, the system does not have two files to compare.			
Actions:	Repeat the BillComp command using a file other than the latest one.			

BILLCOMP (continued)

Command:	>BILLCOMP R990428133044BIL SAVE R990428133045BIL		
MAP response:	OUTPUT CAN BE SAVED ONLY ON DAT or MTD TAPE		
Meaning:	The SAVE option specifies a device other than DAT or MTD tape.		
Actions:	Repeat the BillComp command specifying a DAT tape or MTD tape.		
Command:	>BILLCOMP R990428133044BIL 42700670		
MAP response:	LOW AND HIGH LIMITS ARE REQUIRED TOGETHER		
Meaning:	The BillComp command specifies only one DN.		
Actions:	Repeat the BillComp command specifying two DNs.		
Command:	>BILLCOMP R990428133044BIL 42700670 42700660		
MAP response:	LOWER DN SHOULD BE LESS THAN HIGHER DN		
Meaning:	The BillComp command specifies a second DN lower than the first DN.		
Actions:	Repeat the BillComp command specifying a second DN higher than the first DN.		
Command:	>BILLCOMP R990428133044BIL		
MAP response:	EMPTY FILE: <file name=""></file>		
Meaning:	The BillComp command specifies an empty file. The system displays this warning if any of the files specified are empty.		
Actions:	Repeat the BillComp command specifying a non-empty file.		
Command:	>BILLCOMP R990428133044BIL 42700670		
MAP response:	WRONG FILE NAME: <file name=""></file>		
Meaning:	The BillComp command specifies a file with a name that is not in billing file name format.		
Actions:	Repeat the BillComp command using a file name in the correct format.		
Command:	>BILLCOMP R990428133044BIL 427006700		
MAP response:	DN OUT OF RANGE: <dn></dn>		
Meaning:	The BillComp command specifies a DN with too many digits.		
Actions:	Check the DN. Repeat the BillComp command specifying an 8-digit DN.		

BILLCOMP (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Command:	>BILLCOMP R990428133044BIL 42700670X
MAP response:	INVALID DN: <dn></dn>
Meaning:	The BillComp command specifies a DN containing non-numeric characters.
Actions:	Repeat the BillComp command specifying an 8-digit DN.
Command:	>BILLCOMP R990428133044BIL
MAP response:	<file name=""> MAY BE CORRUPT OR TRUNK METER FILE</file>
Meaning:	The BillComp command specifies a file that is not a line billing file.
Actions:	Repeat the BillComp command specifying a line billing file.

listab

Туре

The listab command is a menu unlisted command.

Target

The command target for the listab command is ALL.

Description

The listab command displays the statistics for each of the listab pools. The listab pools are numbered 0 to 13, where 0 is the default listab pool, and pools 1 to 13 are used specifically for the OVRx routing tables.

The statistics displayed for each listab pool are:

- the number of listabs in use
- the number of listabs available

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP15

Feature 59023454, Translation and Routing Expansion, introduced the listab command.

Limitations and restrictions

The listab command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The listab command syntax is as follows:

listab

Example

The following table provides an example of the listab command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> listab	
Description of task:	Display the statistics for the listab pools.	

listab (end)

MAP response:	>listab					
	POOL	LISTABS I	N USE	LISTABS AVAILABLE		
	0	2391	63	129		
	1	0	6552	20		
	2	0	6552	20		
	3	0	6552	20		
	4	0	6552	20		
	5	0	65520			
	6	0	6552	20		
	7	0	6552	20		
	8	0	6552	20		
	9	0	6552	20		
	10	0	655	20		
	11	0	655	20		
	12	0	655	20		
	13	0	655	20		
	LISTAB POOLS 1 THROUGH 13 ARE DEDICATED TO OVRXX TAB					
	LISTAB F	LISTAB POOL 0 IS USED BY ALL OTHER TABLES USING LISTABS				
Explanation:		The statistics for the listabs that are in use, and the listabs that are available, are displayed.				

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Responses

There are no examples of responses to the listab command.

mtrcount

Туре

The mtrcount command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the mtrcount command is SuperNode, BRISC.

Description

The mtrcount command displays meter counts for a specific line, trunk, or Logical Meter Group (LMG). The optional print parameter can be used to send the output to the specified device. If that device is a storage device (that is, not an input/output device), information is recorded in the file mtrcounts.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP15

Feature 59022366 changed the mtrcount command to display meter counts for ETSI BRI line agents.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the tariff command:

• One meter block is allocated for each LEN, and the meter block is allocated for only the primary DN. Therefore, if one LEN has multiple DNs, the meter count is displayed for only the primary DN.

Syntax

The mtrcount command syntax is as follows:

mtrcount (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the mtrcount command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
agent type	LINE, TRUNK, LMG	This variable specifies the agent type.
agent id	LINE: the DN, or an SNPA and DN. TRUNK: the CLLI. LMG: numeric, up to 18 characters.	This variable specifies the agent ID.
print	print	This parameter specifies whether file creation is on a storage medium or a printer. This is an optional parameter, and the default is OFF.
print on/off	ON or OFF	This parameter specifies whether printing is on or off.
device name	character string	This variable specifies the name of an I/O or storage device.

Example

The following table provides an example of the mtrcount command.

Command example

Command:	> mtrcount line 7831008		
Description of task:	Display the metering count for the DN 7831008.		
MAP response:	DN: 1027831008 DATE: 00/06/14 MTR NAME: FEATURE MTR COUNT: 00000070 WRAP:N MTR NAME: LOCAL MTR COUNT: 00000500 WRAP:N MTR NAME: TOLL MTR COUNT: 00097647 WRAP:N		
Explanation:	The system displays the metering counts for the primary DN 7831008. The meter count for features is 70, for local calls is 500, and for toll is 97647. None of the meters has wrapped.		

mtrcount (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the mtrcount command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	> mtrcount
MAP response:	Undefined agent
Meaning:	The DN/CLLI/LMG for a trunk is undefined.
Actions:	Enter the correct DN/CLLI/LMG.
Command:	> mtrcount
MAP response:	Agent does not have software meters
Meaning:	The DN/CLLI/LMG does not have metering applied.
Actions:	None
Command:	> mtrcount
MAP response:	Agent has no MTRBLK allocated
Meaning:	The DN/CLLI/LMG does not have a meter block allocated.
Actions:	Execute command AUDIT ALL at the MTRSYS level of the MAP display. Check MTR logs.
Command:	> mtrcount
MAP response:	Trunk metering not supported
Meaning:	You cannot display meter counts for trunks. Trunk metering is not supported.
Actions:	None

mtrver

Туре

The mtrver command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the mtrver command is SuperNode, BRISC.

Description

The mtrver command enables switch operators to verify the content and agreement of the Tariff database. After any changes have been made to the metering tariff tables, the mtrver command can be used to ensure that all networks have valid tariffs for all time periods. Metering problems can occur during call processing if these datafill inconsistencies are in the database.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP15

Feature 59022366 changed the mtrver command to enable verification of the consistency of the metering tariff tables for ETSI BRI line agents.

Limitations and restrictions

The mtrver command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The mtrver command syntax is as follows:

mtrver <database type> {MOG, UNUSED>
 <MOG identifier> {mogid, ALLMOGS}
 <meter type> {AGENTS, SWMETERS, ALL}

mtrver (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the mtrver command.

Parameters and		
variables	Value	Description
database type	MOG or UNUSED	This variable specifies the database type. Enter MOG to verify the content and agreement of the MOG information in the database. If you enter MOG, you must also enter a MOG identifier and a meter type. Enter UNUSED to list unused tuples and tables.
MOG identifier	mogid (alphanumeric) or ALLMOGS	This variable specifies the MOG identifier. Enter a mogid to verify the information for only that MOG. Enter ALLMOGS to verify metered lines and metered trunks for all mogids in table MTRMOG.
meter type	AGENTS SWMETERS ALL	This variable specifies the meter type. Enter AGENTS to verify the metered lines and metered trunks associated with the mogid. Enter SWMETERS to verify the software meters associated with the mogid. Enter ALL to verify the metered lines, metered trunks and software meters associated with the mogid.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Example

The following table provides an example of the mtrver command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> mtrver mog mog_0 agents
Description of task:	Verify the metered lines and metered trunks for the MOG with mogid MOG_0.

mtrver (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	****** METERED AGENTS ****** Metered Originator Group: MOG_0		
	The following Metered Lines are contained within MOG MOG_0. Metered Agent		
	1027831008 1027831009		
	Metered Originator Group: MOG_0		
The following Metered Trunk Groups are contained within MOG MOG_0. Metered Agent			
	OGPRIAB		
Explanation:	The MOG with mogid MOG_0 contains the metered lines 1027831008 and1027831009, and the metered trunk group OGPRIAB.		

TRKTOT

Туре

The TRKTOT command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the TRKTOT command is SuperNode, BRISC, and XACORE.

Description

The TRKTOT command is used for displaying the total numbers of allocated and idle trunks in the switch. The TRKTOT command has two fields:

- TOTAL NCCT is the number of trunk circuits allocated in the switch
- TOTAL NWCCT is the number of trunk circuits that are available for service

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP15

The TRKTOT command is new for the MMP15 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The TRKTOT command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The TRKTOT command syntax is as follows:

trktot

Example

The following table provides an example of the TRKTOT command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> trktot
Description of task:	Display the total number of active trunk registers.

TRKTOT (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	TOTAL NCCT		
	720		
	TOTAL NWCCT		
	600		
Explanation:	The number of trunk circuits allocated in the switch is 720. The number of trunk circuits available for service is 600.		

Responses

There is no change to the TRKTOT command responses.

2 AINTITT level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the AINTITT level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the AINTITT level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the AINTITT level.

Command
changetiid
clear
create
disable
display
enable
help
quit
subscribe

Table 2-1

Description

The AIN trigger item transition tool increment (AINTITT) MAP level

How to access the AINTITT level

Access the AINTITT level from the CI environment:

> AINTITT

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit

create

Туре

The create command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the create command is ALL.

Description

The create command

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

CCM12

Feature 59008267 allows the create command to convert PODPATTR tuples with related SDS trigger groups to functionally equivalent trigger items with the LARP option.

Limitations and restrictions

The create command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

There is no change to the create command syntax.

Example

There is no change to the create command example.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the create command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>CREATE OFFICE NOPROMPT
MAP response:	>PODPATTR tuple unconverted, key = <digits></digits>
Meaning:	The CREATE command of the trigger item transition tool either did not find a match between a trigger group and this PODPATTR tuple or the matched trigger group was not converted.

2-4 AINTITT level commands

create (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Actions:	After the completion of the CREATE command of the trigger item transition tool, review the unconverted PODPATTR tuples and verify against the trigger groups to determine if there was an expected match. If there was an expected match and the trigger group was converted, manually update the trigger item that was created from this trigger group by adding a LARP option through table control and specifying the values that were datafilled in PODPATTR.
Command:	>CREATE OFFICE NOPROMPT
MAP response:	PODPATTR tuple converted, key = <digits></digits>
Meaning:	The CREATE command of the trigger item transition tool found a match between a trigger group that was converted and this PODPATTR tuple. However, the PODPATTR conversion record failed and only CONVERTED tuples are reported.
Actions:	After the completion of the CREATE command of the trigger item transition tool, the user should review the entire PODPATTR table against the converted PODPATTR tuples that were reported to determine the unconverted PODPATTR tuples. The user should review the unconverted PODPATTR tuples and verify against the trigger groups to determine if a match was expected. If a match was expected and the trigger group was converted, the user manually updates the trigger item that was created from this trigger group by adding a LARP option through table control and specifying the values that were datafilled in PODPATTR.

3 C7TTP level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the C7TTP level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the C7TTP level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the C7TTP level.

Table 3-1

Command	
cic	

Description

Use the C7TTP level of the MAP to test and maintain CCS7 trunks.

How to access the C7TTP level

To access the C7TTP level, enter the following from the CI environment:

> mapci;mtc;trks;ttp;c7ttp

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

>quit

cic

Туре

The cic command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the cic command is BRISC and XACORE.

Description

The cic command is used to display the circuit identification code (CIC) of the posted trunk.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP15

Feature 59022906 enabled the CIC to be displayed in 7-5 format as an alternative to the existing 14-bit format. The display format is set by the office parameter C7_CIC_7_5_FORMAT.

Limitations and restrictions

The cic command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The cic command syntax is as follows:

cic

Example

The following table provides an example of the cic command.

Command example

Command:	> cic
Description of task:	Display the CIC of the posted trunk.
MAP response:	Circuit ID Code (CIC): 3-5
Explanation:	The CIC of the posted trunk, in 7-5 format, is carrier number 3 and channel number 5.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the cic command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	> cic
MAP response:	Circuit ID Code (CIC): 1
Meaning:	The CIC of the posted trunk, in 14-bit format, is 1.
Actions:	None
Command:	> cic
MAP response:	FAILED, NO CIRCUIT
Meaning:	No circuit is posted.
Actions:	Post a circuit and retry the command.
Command:	> cic
MAP response:	FAILED, NOT A CCS7 TRUNK
Meaning:	The posted circuit is not a CCS7 trunk.
Actions:	Post a circuit that contains a CCS7 trunk and retry the command.
Command:	> cic
MAP response:	FAILED, INCOMPLETE DATAFILL
Meaning:	The posted trunk member is not datafilled in table C7TRKMEM.
Actions:	Add a tuple for the posted trunk member to table C7TRKMEM.

4 C7TULINK level commands

Table 4-1

This chapter provides an overview of the C7TULINK level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the LINKDIR level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the C7TULINK level.

Command
BUILD
DISPLAY
DUMP
INTERCEPT
MASK
MATCH
MONITOR

Description

Use the C7TULINK level of the MAP to access commands for monitoring CCS7 messages or links.

The basic C7TULINK environment (C7TULINK_PMT7) allows you to monitor messages. The password-protected C7TULINK environment

(C7TULINK_ILPT7) allows you to build, send, intercept, and monitor messages.

ATTENTION

You cannot enter message tracing criteria using the C7TULINK commands when any other message tracing is in progress. This restriction applies to C7MON and SIGRTU commands.

How to access the C7TULINK level

Access the C7TULINK level from the CI environment:

> c7tu;c7tulink

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit

build

Туре

The BUILD command is a non-menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the BUILD command is ALL.

Description

This command is one of the C7TU test tool commands. It allows users to build a CCS7 message. This message can then be inserted on a link by the C7TU SEND command.

Effective with MMP15, users can build a message with any of the supported point code (PC) formats: BASIC, INTL, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, CHINA, GERMAN, and TURK in a CCITT network.

Release history

ISN06 (TDM)

Support added for point code format BANGLADESH.

MMP15

Point code format TURK added.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limitations and restrictions apply to the BUILD command:

• Switches in the network cannot distinguish between CCS7 test messages and normal CCS7 messages, after they are sent into the network.

Syntax

The BUILD command syntax is as follows:

```
build <Message number> <Network type> DEFAULT <Message type>
<Message body>
```

or

```
build <Message number> <Network type> LABEL <NI> <Priority>
<DPC> <OPC> <SLS> <Message type> <Message body>
```

In the default setting:

- The default OPC is taken from table C7NETWRK.
- The default DPC is taken from table C7RTESET.

build (continued)

- The default priority is 0.
- The default SLS is 0.

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the BUILD command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
Message number	0 to 7	Message index of built message.
Network type	ANSI, CCITT, JPN, NTC, TTC	Network type for which the message is built.
NI	INTL, INTLSP, NATL, NATLSP	Network indicator.
Priority	0 to 3	Message priority.
DPC		Destination point code. It is in Point Code format and depends on the network type. Respective formats and values are:
		CCITT BASIC <point code=""></point>
		{0 to 16383}
		INTL <zone> <areanetw> <sigpoint></sigpoint></areanetw></zone>
		{0 to 7} {0 to 255} {0 to 7}
		AUSTRIA <zone> <region> <sigpoint></sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to 31} {0 to15} {0 to 31}
		BANGLADESH <zone> <region> <sigpoint></sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to 7} {0 to15} {0 to 127}
		CHINA <zone> <exchange> <sigpoint></sigpoint></exchange></zone>
		{0 to15} {0 to127} {0 to 7}

Command parameter and variable descriptions

build (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
		GERMAN <numarea> <hvst> <kvst> <sigpoint></sigpoint></kvst></hvst></numarea>
		{0 to 15} {0 to 7} {0 to 15} {0 to 7}
		TURK <zone> <region> <sigpoint>}</sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to15} {0 to7} {0 to 127}
		ANSI <dpc-member> <dpc-cluster> <dpc-network></dpc-network></dpc-cluster></dpc-member>
		{0 to 255} {0 to 255} {0 to 255}
		JPN and TTC { <dpc-mainarea> <dpc-subarea> <dpc-areaunit>}</dpc-areaunit></dpc-subarea></dpc-mainarea>
		{0 to 31} {0 to 15} {0 to 127}
		NTC { <dpc-sigpoint> <dpc-subarea> <dpc-mainarea>}</dpc-mainarea></dpc-subarea></dpc-sigpoint>
		{0 to 255} {0 to 255} {0 to 255}
OPC		Origination point code. It is in Point Code format and depends on the network type. Respective formats and values are:
		CCITT BASIC <point code=""></point>
		{0 to 16383}
		INTL <zone> <areanetw> <sigpoint></sigpoint></areanetw></zone>
		{0 to 7} {0 to 255} {0 to 7}
		AUSTRIA <zone> <region> <sigpoint></sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to 31} {0 to15} {0 to 31}
		BANGLADESH <zone> <region> <sigpoint></sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to 7} {0 to 15} {0 to 127}
		CHINA <zone> <exchange> <sigpoint></sigpoint></exchange></zone>
		{0 to15} {0 to127} {0 to 7}

4 C7TULINK level commands

build (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
		GERMAN <numarea> <hvst> <kvst> <sigpoint></sigpoint></kvst></hvst></numarea>
		{0 to 15} {0 to 7} {0 to 15} {0 to 7}
		TURK <zone> <region> <sigpoint>}</sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to15} {0 to7} {0 to 127}
		ANSI { <opc-member> <opc-cluster> <opc-network>}</opc-network></opc-cluster></opc-member>
		{0 to 255} {0 to 255} {0 to 255}
		JPN and TTC { <opc-mainarea> <opc-subarea> <opc-areaunit>}</opc-areaunit></opc-subarea></opc-mainarea>
		{0 to 31} {0 to 15} {0 to 127}
		NTC <opc-sigpoint> <opc-subarea> <opc-mainarea>}</opc-mainarea></opc-subarea></opc-sigpoint>
		{0 to 255} {0 to 255} {0 to 255}
SLS	CCITT, NTC, TTC: 0 to15	Signaling link selector. It is an integer in which the value range depends on the network type.
	ANSI, JPN: 0 to 31	
Message type	character string	The name of the message to be built.
Message body	{DATA [<hex BYTES> STRING], PARMS <cic> [<hex BYTES>]}</hex </cic></hex 	The contents of the message. The range for CIC (CIrcuit Identification Code) is 0 to 4095.

build (continued)

Example 1

The following table provides an example of the BUILD command for the Turkish PC.

Command example

Command:	> BUILD 2 CCITT LABEL INTL 0 TURK 2 4 24 TURK 7 3 19 10 IAM PARMS 150 00 60 00 0A 00 02 08 06 03 10 87 24 01 F7 0A
Description of task:	Build an IAM message in the Turkish CCITT network, with OPC 2 4 24, DPC 7 3 19, SLS 10, over CIC 150, with the given HEX byte contents, with Message Number 2.
MAP response:	Message 2 was built successfully.
Explanation:	The message was built successfully.

Example 2

The following table provides an example of the BUILD command for the Bangladesh PC.

Command example

Command:	> BUILD 0 CCITT DEFAULT RSC PARMS 500
Description of task:	Build a Bangladesh CCITT RSC message over CIC 500, with Message Number 0.
MAP response:	Message 0 was built successfully.
Explanation:	The message was built successfully.
Command:	> BUILD 1 ANSI DEFAULT QQ
Description of task:	Build a wrong ANSI message, with Message Number 1.
MAP response:	ERROR: INVALID MSG CODE:QQ
Explanation:	The message was NOT built successfully.
Command:	> BUILD 2 CCITT LABEL INTL 0 BANGLADESH 2 4 24 BANGLADESH 7 3 19 10 IAM PARMS 150 00 60 00 0A 00 02 08 06 03 10 87 24 01 F7 0A
Description of task:	Build an IAM message in the Bangladesh CCITT network, with OPC 2 4 24, DPC 7 3 19, SLS 10, over CIC 150, with the given HEX byte contents, with Message Number 2.

6 C7TULINK level commands

build (end)

Command example

MAP response:	Message 2 was built successfully.
Explanation:	The message was built successfully.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the <command_name> command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

MAP response:	Message <message number=""> was built successfully.</message>
Meaning:	The message has been built with the message number specified and is stored in the message table.
Actions:	You can use the built message in a SEND command.
MAP response:	Message <message number=""> was not built successfully.</message>
Meaning:	No message was built.
Actions:	Due to a wrong entry, the BUILD command was not successful. Try the command again with new parameters.
MAP response:	ERROR: INVALID MSG CODE: <message type="">.</message>
Meaning:	An invalid message type was entered.
Actions:	Check the message type entry and retry with a valid message type.

display

Туре

The display command is a nonmenu listed command.

Target

The command target for the display command is ALL.

Description

This command is one of the C7TU test tool commands. It allows users to display previously built CCS7 test messages.

Release history MMP15

Support added for point code format TURK.

Limitations and restrictions

The display command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The display command syntax is as follows:

display <message number>

or

display <all>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the display command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
message number	0 to 7	Index number of message to display.
	all	Displays all built messages.

display (continued)

Example

The following table provides examples of the display command.

Command example

Command:	> display 1		
Description of task:	Display message 1.		
MAP response:	C7TU MESSAGE SIO DPC OPC SLS		
	num type length ni pr si ZONE REG SIGP ZONE REG SIGP		
	1 IAM 29 0 0 ISUP 002 003 004 003 004 005 0A		
	num type length ni pr si ZONE REG SIGP ZONE REG SIGP		
	1 IAM 29 0 0 ISUP 002 004 024 007 003 019 0A		
Explanation:	Message 1 is displayed.		
Command:	> display ALL		
Description of task:	Display all the built messages.		
MAP response:	C7TU MESSAGE SIO DPC OPC SLS		
	num type length ni pr si ZONE REG SIGP ZONE REG SIGP		
	0 RSC 14 0 2 ISUPdefault routing label		
	Message bytes:		
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19		
	17 00 FD 04 FD FD 05 64 44 A1 A1 96 00 01 00 60 00 0A 00		
	08 06 03 10 87 24 01 F7 0A		
Explanation:	All messages are displayed.		
Command:	> display 7		
Description of task:	Try to display a non-built message.		
MAP response:	Message number 7 has not been built.		
Command:	> display a		
Description of task:	Try to display a built message wityh an invalid argument.		
MAP response:	EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters.		

display (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the display command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

MAP response:	Message number <n> has not been built yet.</n>	
Meaning:	You specified a message number for a message that has not been built yet.	
Actions:	None	
MAP response:	EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters.	
Meaning:	You have entered an incorrect parameter.	
Actions:	Check the parameter(s) for your mistake and retry in the correct form.	

monitor

Туре

The monitor command is a nonmenu listed command.

Target

The command target for the monitor command is ALL.

Description

This command is one of the C7TU test tool commands. Use the monitor command to view incoming or outgoing CCS7 messages.

The routing label identifies a network type, network indicator, priority, destination point code (DPC), origination point code (OPC), and signaling link selector (SLS). You can identify specific bytes in the data parameter associated with a message code. You can specify the message type or parameters for selected message types such as the CIC for ISUP messages.

Release history ISN06 (TDM)

Support added for point code format BANGLADESH.

MMP15

Support added for point code format TURK.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limitations and restrictions apply to the monitor command:

- Before you use the monitor command, use the select command to enable message monitoring on the peripheral modules (PM).
- To display the entries in the C7TU item table that are generated by the monitor command, use the C7TU status command.
- Intercept commands must be listed first in the item list.
- If the message code used in a monitor command string is not in the list of valid message codes, the monitor command does not operate. To review the list of valid message codes, use the msgcode command in the C7TU directory.
- Entries are matched from the first entry in the match table. The process stops when an entry matches or when the search does not produce a match. After the first suitable match, further entries are not evaluated. Ensure that your match entries are not screened by someone else's entries.

monitor (continued)

Syntax

The monitor command syntax is as follows:

```
monitor <Link ID> <Direction> <Network type> LABEL <NI>
<Priority> <DPC> <OPC> <SLS> <Message type> <Message body>
or
```

```
monitor <Link ID> <Direction> <Network type> ALL <Message type>
<Message body>
```

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the monitor command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
Link ID	{ALL, LINK <linkset name=""> <signaling link<br="">code>}</signaling></linkset>	The linkset over which the message(s) will be monitored.
		The linkset name is a string. The value range consists of the linksets defined in table C7LKSET. ALL means all of the defined links.
		The value range for signaling link code is 0 to 15.
Direction	IN, OUT, or BOTH	The direction of the message(s) to be monitored: incoming, outgoing, or both.
Network type	ANSI, CCITT, JPN, NTC, TTC	Network type for which the message is built.
NI	INTL, INTLSP, NATL, NATLSP	Network indicator.
Priority	0 to 3	Message priority.

monitor (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
DPC		Destination point code. It is in Point Code format and depends on the network type. Respective formats and values are:
		CCITT BASIC <point code=""></point>
		{0 to 16383}
		INTL <zone> <areanetw> <sigpoint></sigpoint></areanetw></zone>
		{0 to 7} {0 to 255} {0 to 7}
		AUSTRIA <zone> <region> <sigpoint></sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to 31} {0 to 15} {0 to 31}
		BANGLADESH <zone> <region> <sigpoint></sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to 7} {0 to 15} {0 to 127}
		CHINA <zone> <exchange> <sigpoint></sigpoint></exchange></zone>
		{0 to15} {0 to127} {0 to 7}
		GERMAN <numarea> <hvst> <kvst> <sigpoint></sigpoint></kvst></hvst></numarea>
		{0 to 15} {0 to 7} {0 to 15} {0 to 7}
		TURK <zone> <region> <sigpoint>}</sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to15} {0 to7} {0 to 127}
		ANSI <dpc-member> <dpc-cluster> <dpc-network></dpc-network></dpc-cluster></dpc-member>
		{0 to 255} {0 to 255} {0 to 255}
		JPN and TTC { <dpc-mainarea> <dpc-subarea> <dpc-areaunit>}</dpc-areaunit></dpc-subarea></dpc-mainarea>
		{0 to 31} {0 to 15} {0 to 127}
		NTC { <dpc-sigpoint> <dpc-subarea> <dpc-mainarea>}</dpc-mainarea></dpc-subarea></dpc-sigpoint>
		{0 to 255} {0 to 255} {0 to 255}

-4 C7TULINK level commands

monitor (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
OPC		Origination point code. It is in Point Code format and depends on the network type. Respective formats and values are:
		CCITT BASIC <point code=""></point>
		{0 to 16383}
		INTL <zone> <areanetw> <sigpoint></sigpoint></areanetw></zone>
		{0 to 7} {0 to 255} {0 to 7}
		AUSTRIA <zone> <region> <sigpoint></sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to 31} {0 to15} {0 to 31}
		BANGLADESH <zone> <region> <sigpoint></sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to 7} {0 to 15} {0 to 127}
		CHINA <zone> <exchange> <sigpoint></sigpoint></exchange></zone>
		{0 to15} {0 to127} {0 to 7}
		GERMAN <numarea> <hvst> <kvst> <sigpoint></sigpoint></kvst></hvst></numarea>
		{0 to 15} {0 to 7} {0 to 15} {0 to 7}
		TURK <zone> <region> <sigpoint>}</sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to15} {0 to7} {0 to 127}
		ANSI { <opc-member> <opc-cluster> <opc-network>}</opc-network></opc-cluster></opc-member>
		{0 to 255} {0 to 255} {0 to 255}
		JPN and TTC { <opc-mainarea> <opc-subarea> <opc-areaunit>}</opc-areaunit></opc-subarea></opc-mainarea>
		{0 to 31} {0 to 15} {0 to 127}
		NTC <opc-sigpoint> <opc-subarea> <opc-mainarea>}</opc-mainarea></opc-subarea></opc-sigpoint>
		{0 to 255} {0 to 255} {0 to 255}
SLS	CCITT, NTC, TTC: 0 to15	Signaling link selector. It is an integer in which the value range depends on the network type.
	ANSI, JPN: 0 to 31	

monitor (continued)

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
Message type	character string	The name of the message to be built.
Message body	{DATA [<hex BYTES> STRING], PARMS <cic> [<hex BYTES>]}</hex </cic></hex 	The contents of the message. The range for CIC (CIrcuit Identification Code) is 0 to 4095.

Example

The following table provides an example of the monitor command.

Command example

Command:	> monitor all out ccitt all isup data	
Description of task:	Set up a monitor entry to monitor all outgoing ISUP messages over all CCITT links.	
MAP response:	MON match entry setup successfully	
Explanation:	A monitor entry was set up that met the requirements.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the monitor command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

MAP response:	MON match entry setup successfully		
Meaning:	A monitor entry has been set up that matched the requirements.		
Actions:	You can test the specified message over the specified link.		
MAP response:	Error: Invalid Linkset Name		
Meaning:	The linkset name entered is not defined in table C7LKSET.		
Actions:	Verify the linkset name and retry the command with the correct name.		
MAP response:	Error: Invalid Msgcode <xx></xx>		
Meaning:	You entered a message code that is not recognized by C7TU.		

-6 C7TULINK level commands

monitor (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Actions:	Verify the message code and retry the command.	
MAP response:	Error: Match Table Full.	
Meaning:	You attempted to monitor a message, but the match table already has eight entries.	
Actions:	Remove an entry from the match table and try the command again.	
MAP response:	Only four monitors allowed in field environment.	
Meaning:	You attempted to monitor, but four entries already existed in the match table.	
Actions:	Remove an existing monitor or monitor request, and try the command again.	
MAP response:	Warning: C7TU is not enabled in any PMs. Warning: C7TU is not enabled on <pm num=""> where this link resides.</pm>	
Meaning:	The command executed and the request was added to the match table.	
Actions:	Use the select command to enable C7TU in the PMs that are to be used.	
MAP response:	Msg type has been overwritten.	
Meaning:	The command executed. The message body that follows the routing label has been overwritten with the entries or default data parameter. The default entry fills all data bytes after the routing label, up to 16 bytes for a match entry, with zeroes.	
Actions:	None	

intercept

Туре

The intercept command is a nonmenu listed command.

Target

The command target for the intercept command is ALL.

Description

This command is one of the C7TU test tool commands. Use the intercept command to intercept CCS7 messages received or sent on a link. The intercept command blocks the message in the link, so that the CCS7 system does not receive or send the message.

The routing label identifies a network indicator, priority, destination point code (DPC), origination point code (OPC), and signaling link selector (SLS). You can identify specific bytes in the data parameter associated with a message code. You can specify the message type or parameters for selected message types such as the CIC for ISUP messages.

Release history ISN06 (TDM)

Support added for point code format BANGLADESH.

MMP15

Support added for point code format TURK.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limitations and restrictions apply to the intercept command:

- Use the C7TU status command to display the entries in the C7TU item table that you can intercept.
- Intercept commands must be listed first in the item list.
- Each intercept command must be followed by a corresponding "monitor" command.



DANGER

Possible loss of service

Use the intercept command with care, because CCS7 messages that are removed can affect the operation of the node and the network.

intercept (continued)

Syntax

The intercept command syntax is as follows:

intercept <Link ID> <Direction> <Network type> LABEL <NI>
<Priority> <DPC> <OPC> <SLS> <Message type> <Message body>
or
intercept <Link ID> <Direction> <Network type> ALL <Message</pre>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the intercept command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

type> <Message body>

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
Link ID	{ALL, LINK <linkset name=""> <signaling link<br="">code>}</signaling></linkset>	The linkset over which the message(s) will be intercepted.
		The linkset name is a string. The value range consists of the linksets defined in table C7LKSET. ALL means all of the defined links.
		The value range for signaling link code is 0 to 15.
Direction	IN, OUT, or BOTH	The direction of the message(s) to be intercepted: incoming, outgoing, or both.
Network type	ANSI, CCITT, JPN, NTC, TTC	Network type for which the message is built.
NI	INTL, INTLSP, NATL, NATLSP	Network indicator.
Priority	0 to 3	Message priority.

intercept (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
DPC		Destination point code. It is in Point Code format and depends on the network type. Respective formats and values are:
		CCITT BASIC <point code=""></point>
		{0 to 16383}
		INTL <zone> <areanetw> <sigpoint></sigpoint></areanetw></zone>
		{0 to 7} {0 to 255} {0 to 7}
		AUSTRIA <zone> <region> <sigpoint></sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to 31} {0 to 15} {0 to 31}
		BANGLADESH <zone> <region> <sigpoint></sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to 7} {0 to 15} {0 to 127}
		CHINA <zone> <exchange> <sigpoint></sigpoint></exchange></zone>
		{0 to15} {0 to127} {0 to 7}
		GERMAN <numarea> <hvst> <kvst> <sigpoint></sigpoint></kvst></hvst></numarea>
		{0 to 15} {0 to 7} {0 to 15} {0 to 7}
		TURK <zone> <region> <sigpoint>}</sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to15} {0 to7} {0 to 127}
		ANSI <dpc-member> <dpc-cluster> <dpc-network></dpc-network></dpc-cluster></dpc-member>
		{0 to 255} {0 to 255} {0 to 255}
		JPN and TTC { <dpc-mainarea> <dpc-subarea> <dpc-areaunit>}</dpc-areaunit></dpc-subarea></dpc-mainarea>
		{0 to 31} {0 to15} {0 to127}
		NTC { <dpc-sigpoint> <dpc-subarea> <dpc-mainarea>}</dpc-mainarea></dpc-subarea></dpc-sigpoint>
		{0 to 255} {0 to 255} {0 to 255}

-4 C7TULINK level commands

intercept (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
OPC		Origination point code. It is in Point Code format and depends on the network type. Respective formats and values are:
		CCITT BASIC <point code=""></point>
		{0 to 16383}
		INTL <zone> <areanetw> <sigpoint></sigpoint></areanetw></zone>
		{0 to 7} {0 to 255} {0 to 7}
		AUSTRIA <zone> <region> <sigpoint></sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to 31} {0 to15} {0 to 31}
		BANGLADESH <zone> <region> <sigpoint></sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to 7} {0 to 15} {0 to 127}
		CHINA <zone> <exchange> <sigpoint></sigpoint></exchange></zone>
		{0 to15} {0 to127} {0 to 7}
		GERMAN <numarea> <hvst> <kvst> <sigpoint></sigpoint></kvst></hvst></numarea>
		{0 to 15} {0 to 7} {0 to 15} {0 to 7}
		TURK <zone> <region> <sigpoint>}</sigpoint></region></zone>
		{0 to15} {0 to7} {0 to 127}
		ANSI { <opc-member> <opc-cluster> <opc-network>}</opc-network></opc-cluster></opc-member>
		{0 to 255} {0 to 255} {0 to 255}
		JPN and TTC { <opc-mainarea> <opc-subarea> <opc-areaunit>}</opc-areaunit></opc-subarea></opc-mainarea>
		{0 to 31} {0 to 15} {0 to 127}
		NTC <opc-sigpoint> <opc-subarea> <opc-mainarea>}</opc-mainarea></opc-subarea></opc-sigpoint>
		{0 to 255} {0 to 255} {0 to 255}
SLS	CCITT, NTC, TTC: 0 to15	Signaling link selector. It is an integer in which the value range depends on the network type.
	ANSI, JPN: 0 to 31	

Command parameter and variable descriptions

intercept (continued)

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
Message type	character string	The name of the message to be built.
Message body	{DATA [<hex BYTES> STRING], PARMS <cic> [<hex BYTES>]}</hex </cic></hex 	The contents of the message. The range for CIC (CIrcuit Identification Code) is 0 to 4095.

Example 1

The following table provides an example of the intercept command for Turkish PC.

Command example

Command:	> intercept link ab_links 0 in ccitt label intl 0 turk 2 3 4 turk 3 4 5 4 isup data
Description of task:	Set up an intercept entry to intercept all Turkish CCITT messages with OPC 2 3 4, DPC 3 4 5, and SLS 4 incoming to linksets datafilled as AB_LINKS in table C7LKSET.
MAP response:	INT match entry setup successfully
Explanation:	Matching messages are intercepted and removed from the links.

Example 2

The following table provides exampleS of the intercept command for Bangladesh PC.

Command example

Command:	> INT LINK LKS_AB 0 IN CCITT LABEL INTL 0 BANGLADESH 2 3 4 BANGLADESH 3 4 5 4 ISUP DATA
Description of task:	Set up an intercept entry to intercept all Bangladesh CCITT messages with OPC 2 3 4, DPC 3 4 5, and SLS 4 incoming to linksets datafilled as AB_LINKS in table C7NETWORK.
MAP response:	INT match entry setup successfully
Command:	> INT LINK LKS_AB 0 BOTH CCITT LABEL INTL 0 BANGLADESH 2 3 4 BANGLADESH 3 4 5 4 ISUP DATA

intercept (end)

Command example

Description of task:	Set up an intercept entry forn a link undefined in table C7NETWORK (for example, LKS_AB).	
MAP response:	ERROR: INVALID LINKSET NAME	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the intercept command.

MAP response:	INT match entry setup successfully
Meaning:	An intercept entry has been set up that matched the requirements.
Actions:	None.
MAP response:	Error: Invalid Linkset Name
Meaning:	The linkset name entered is not defined in table C7LKSET.
Actions:	Verify the linkset name and retry the command with the correct name.
MAP response:	Error: Invalid Msgcode <xx></xx>
Meaning:	You entered a message code that is not recognized by C7TU.
Actions:	Verify the message code and retry the command.
MAP response:	Error: Match Table Full.
Meaning:	You attempted to intercept a message, but the match table already has eight entries.
Actions:	Remove an entry from the match table and try the command again.
MAP response:	Only four intercepts allowed in field environment.
Meaning:	You attempted to intercept, but four entries already existed in the match table.
Actions:	Remove an existing intercept request, and try the command again.
MAP response:	Warning: C7TU is not enabled in any PMs. Warning: C7TU is not enabled on <pm num=""> where this link resides.</pm>
Meaning:	The command executed and the request was added to the match table.
Actions:	Use the select command to enable C7TU in the PMs that are to be used.

match

Туре

The match command is a nonmenu listed command.

Target

The command target for the match command is ALL.

Description

This command is one of the C7TU test tool commands. Use the match command to change the match array bytes in a monitor or intercept entry in the C7TU item table.

Release history MMP15

Support added for point code format TURK.

Limitations and restrictions

The match command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The match command syntax is as follows:

match <Item number> <Byte offset> [<Match bytes> ...string]

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the match command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and		
variables	Value	Description
Item number	0 to 7	The number of the monitor or intercept entry.
Byte offset	0 to 17	The starting byte of the change.
Match bytes		Data to be placed in the match array. Values are multiple bytes of data. Each byte of data must be separated by a space.

Example

The following table provides an example of the match command.

Command example

Command:	> match 3 5 11 01
Description of task:	Set the match entry of item 3 in the C7TU table so that starting with byte 5, the block of two bytes has the values 11 01.
MAP response:	C7TU INT SIO DPC OPC SLS TYPE
	NUM DIR NET NI PR SI ZONE REG SIGP ZONE REG SIGP
	3 IN CCITT INTL 0 ISUP 2 3 4 3 4 5 4 XXX
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
	Match: 00 04 00 00 05 64 44 A1 41 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
	Mask: 00 FF 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00
	C7TU INT SIO DPC OPC SLS TYPE
	NUM DIR NET NI PR SI ZONE REG SIGP ZONE REG SIGP
	3 IN CCITT INTL 0 ISUP 0 8 17 3 4 4 4 XXX
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
	Match: 00 04 00 00 05 11 01 A1 41 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
	Mask: 00 FF 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00
Explanation:	The values of bytes 5 and 6 are changed to 11 and 01.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the match command.

MAP response:	Match entry <n> is not in use.</n>
Meaning:	The item number entered has not been assigned.
Actions:	Assign the entry. Repeat the match command.
MAP response:	Out of range: <byte offset=""> (0 to 15) Enter: <byte offset=""> [<match bytes="">]</match></byte></byte>
Meaning:	The byte offset range was entered incorrectly.
Actions:	Reenter the command.

mask

Туре

The mask command is a nonmenu listed command.

Target

The command target for the mask command is ALL.

Description

This command is one of the C7TU test tool commands. Use the mask command to change the mask array bytes in a monitor or intercept entry in the C7TU item table.

Release history MMP15

Support added for point code format TURK.

Limitations and restrictions

The mask command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The mask command syntax is as follows:

mask <Item number> <Byte offset> [<Mask bytes> ...string]

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the mask command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
Item number	0 to 7	The number of the monitor or intercept entry.
Byte offset	0 to 17	Starting byte of the change.
Mask bytes		Data to be placed in the mask array. Values are multiple bytes of data. Each byte of data must be separated by a space.

Example

The following table provides an example of the mask command.

Command example

Command:	> mask 2 4 00
Description of task:	Set the Mask entry of item 2 in the C7TU table so that byte 4 has the value 00.
MAP response:	C7TU MON SIO DPC OPC SLS TYPE
	NUM DIR NET NI PR SI XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX
	2 OUT CCITT ALL XX ISUP XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XX XXX
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
	Match: 00 04 00 00 05 E0 2C EC 7A 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
	Mask: 00 FF 00 00 0F 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
	C7TU MON SIO DPC OPC SLS TYPE
	NUM DIR NET NI PR SI XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX
	2 OUT CCITT ALL XX ISUP XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XX XXX
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
	Match: 00 04 00 00 05 E0 2C EC 7A 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
	Mask: 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Explanation:	The value of byte 4 is changed to 00.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the mask command.

MAP response:	Mask entry <n> is not in use.</n>
Meaning:	The item number entered has not been assigned.

Actions:	Assign the entry. Repeat the mask command.		
MAP response:	Out of range: <byte offset=""> (0 to 15) Enter: <byte offset=""> [<mask bytes="">]</mask></byte></byte>		
Meaning:	The byte offset range was entered incorrectly.		
Actions:	Reenter the command.		

dump

Туре

The dump command is a nonmenu listed command.

Target

The command target for the dump command is ALL.

Description

This command is one of the C7TU test tool commands. Use the dump command to display the contents of monitor and intercept items in the C7TU item table.

Release history MMP15

Support added for point code format TURK.

Limitations and restrictions

The dump command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The dump command syntax is as follows:

dump <first item> [<last item>]

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the dump command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description	
first item	0 to 7	The first item to display from the C7TU match table.	
last item	0 to 7	The last item to display from the C7TU match table.	
		If this optional parameter is not input, the dump command displays the item specified by the first item.	

dump (continued)

Example

The following table provides examples of the dump command.

Command example

Command:	> dump 2			
Description of task:	Dump the contents of item 2 in the C7TU table.			
MAP response:	NUMBER OF VALID MATCH ENTRIES = 4			
	C7TU MON SIO DPC OPC SLS TYPE			
	NUM DIR NET NI PR SI XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX			
	2 OUT CCITT ALL XX ISUP XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX			
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17			
	Match: 00 04 00 00 05 E0 2C EC 7A 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			
	Mask: 00 FF 00 00 0F 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			
Explanation:	The contents of item 2 from the C7TU table are displayed.			
Command:	> dump 1 3			
Description of task:	Dump the contents of item 0 to item 3 in the C7TU table.			
MAP response:	NUMBER OF VALID MATCH ENTRIES = 4			
	C7TU MON SIO DPC OPC SLS TYPE			
	NUM DIR NET NI PR SI MEM CLU NET MEM CLU NET			
	1 IN ANSI ALL XX ISUP XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX			
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17			
	Match: 00 04 00 00 05 61 E0 EC B0 EB D7 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			
	Mask: 00 FF 00 00 0F 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			

dump (end)

Command example	
	C7TU MON SIO DPC OPC SLS TYPE
	NUM DIR NET NI PR SI XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX
	2 OUT CCITT ALL XX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
	Match: 00 04 00 00 05 E0 0C EC 72 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
	Mask: 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
	C7TU INT SIO DPC OPC SLS TYPE
	NUM DIR NET NI PR SI ZONE REG SIGP ZONE REG SIGP
	3 IN CCITT INTL 0 ISUP 0 8 17 3 4 4 4 XXX
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
	Match: 00 04 00 00 05 11 A1 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
	Mask: 00 FF 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF 00 00 00
Explanation:	The contents of item 2 from the C7TU table are displayed.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the dump command.

MAP response:	Error: First item must not be greater than last item.
Meaning:	You attempted to display a range where the first item had a larger entry number in the match table than the last item.
Actions:	Verify the start and stop numbers and retry the command with a correct range.
MAP response:	There are no valid match entries in the specified range.
Meaning:	There are no match entries in the specified range.
Actions:	None

5 C7LKSET level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the C7LKSET level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the C7LKSET level.

Table 5-1

Command

QueryUsr

Description

Use the C7LKSET level of the MAP to query CCS7 linksets.

How to access the C7LKSET level

Access the C7LKSET level from the CI environment:

> mapci;mtc;ccs;ccs7;c7lkset

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit all

QueryPC

Туре

The QueryPC command is a menu unlisted command.

Target

The command target for the QueryPC command is ALL.

Description

The QueryPC command is a MAPCI command in the C7RTESET level that displays the destination point code (DPC) of a posted routeset and the far-end point code (FEPC) for the linkset of a route in the posted routeset.

Release history

ISN06 (TDM)

Support added for point code format BANGLADESH.

MMP15

Added support for point code format TURK.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the QueryPC command:

- Post a routeset that has been datafilled in table C7RTESET before entering the QueryPC command.
- To display the FEPC of the linkset of a given route, the route must exist in table C7RTESET.

Syntax

The QueryPC command syntax is as follows:

QueryPC <pc>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the QueryPC command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
рс	dpc or fepc <route_number></route_number>	Point code. Enter the DPC of the posted routeset, or the FEPC and the route number (0 to 5).

QueryPC (continued)

Example

The following table provides examples of the QueryPC command.

Command example

Command:	> querypc				
Description of task:	Run querypc without	Run querypc without any Routeset posted.			
MAP response:	Failed, no route	eset posted.			
Explanation:	The command does	not run.			
Command:	> querypc dpc				
Description of task:	Post a Routeset and display the DPC information for the linkset used by route 0.				
MAP response:	Linkset Name	Linkset Name Network Name DPC			
	AB_ROUTES	INTLNETA	CCITT7 INTL 2 004 5		
Explanation:	The MAP displays the linkset name, network name, and point code details of the linkset for route 0 in the posted routeset.				
Command:	> querypc fepc 0				
Description of task:	List the FEPC information for the linkset used by route 0.				
MAP response:	Linkset Name	Network Name	FEPC		
	STKBLKSET	C7TESTNETB	CCITT7 INTL 2 004 5		
Explanation:	The MAP displays the linkset name, network name, and point code details of the linkset for route 0 in the posted routeset.				

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the QueryPC command.

MAP response:	Failed, no routeset posted
Meaning:	The QueryPC command was executed before a routeset was posted.

QueryPC (end)

Actions:	Post a routeset from table C7RTESET, then retry the QueryPC command. To post a routeset, type:	
	> mapci;mtc;ccs;ccs7;c7rteset > post c <rteset></rteset>	
	Also ensure that the routeset exists in table C7RTESET.	
MAP response:	Route number entered not datafilled	
Meaning:	You attempted to display the FEPC information for the linkset of an undefined route.	
Actions:	Check the route values for the posted routeset in table C7RTESET. If necessary, datafill the new route for the routeset. Retry the QueryPC command with the correct route.	
MAP response:	Wrong number of parameters	
Meaning:	The QueryPC command was entered with invalid parameters.	
Actions:	Retry the QueryPC command with valid parameters.	

QueryUsr

Туре

The QueryUsr command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the QueryUsr command is ALL.

Description

The QueryUsr command is a MAPCI command in the C7LKSET level that displays the users of a posted linkset and related user information such as the routeset name and the signaling point code. For CCITT networks, the QueryUsr command displays the linkset for formats AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BASIC, CHINA, INTL, GERMAN, and TURK.

Release history ISN06 (TDM)

Support added for point code format BANGLADESH.

MMP15

Added support for point code format TURK.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the QueryUsr command:

• Post a linkset that has been datafilled in table C7LKSET before entering the QueryUsr command.

Syntax

The QueryUsr command syntax is as follows:

queryusr

The QueryUsr command has no parameters or variables.

Example 1

The following table provides an example of the QueryUsr command for Turkish PC.

Command example

Command:	> queryusr
Description of task:	List all routesets that use the posted linkset.

2 C7TULINK level commands

Command example			
MAP response:	Routeset Name	Network Name	Point Code
	AB_ROUTES	INTLNETA	CCITT7 Turk 2 004 5
Explanation:	The MAP displays the signaling point code, the routeset name, and the network name of the routesets that use the posted linkset.		

Example 2

The following table provides an example of the QueryUsr command for Bangladesh PC.

Command example

Command:	> queryusr		
Description of task:	List all routesets that use the posted linkset.		
MAP response:	Routeset Name	Network Name	Point Code
	AB_ROUTES	INTLNETA	CCITT7 Bangladesh 2 004 5
Explanation:	The MAP displays the signaling point code, the routeset name, and the network name of the routesets that use the posted linkset.		

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the QueryUsr command.

MAP response:	Failed, no linkset posted
Meaning:	The QueryUsr command was executed before a linkset was posted.
Actions:	Post a linkset from table C7LKSET, then retry the QueryUsr command. To post a linkset, type:
	> mapci;mtc;ccs;ccs7;c7lkset > post c <lkset></lkset>

6 C7RTR level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the C7RTR level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the C7RTR level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the C7RTR level.

Table 6-1

Command activate deactivate download_mtp

Description

The C7RTR is the activation utility for Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) link interface unit (LIU7) external routing. Use the C7RTR CI (command interpreter) tool to perform different functions on LIU7 external routers.

How to access the C7RTR level

Access the C7RTR level from the CI environment:

> c7rtr

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit

activate

Туре

The activate command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the activate command is ALL.

Description

Use the activate command to activate the Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) link interface unit (LIU7) external routing functionality. The command sends a message to the digital trunk controllers (DTC) to use the LIU7s to route integrated services digital network (ISDN) user part (ISUP) messages.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TL12

Feature 59010705 (Multi-LPP External Routing) removes the following response:

External routing is not supported on a Single Point Code INode. Remove the SSP_STP node types from the C7NETWRK table first. External Routing was not activated.

The feature introduces the following warning response:

WARNING: You are activating LIU7 external routing while there are local SS7 node(s) with STP capability datafilled in the C7NETWRK table (NODE_TYPE = SSP_STP). If a total external router outage (TRO) occurs, STP traffic will stop because all signaling links will go SYSB.

Limitations and restrictions

The activate command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The activate command syntax is as follows:

activate

This command has no parameters or variables.

activate (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the activate command.

Command example

Command:	>activate
Description of task:	Activate the LIU7 external routing functionality.
MAP response:	External Routing has been activated.
Explanation:	External routing has been activated. LIU7s are now routing ISUP messages.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the activate command.

MAP responses with	associated meanings a	nd actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>activate
MAP response:	External Routing is already active in the office. Do you want to reactivate External Routing? $[y/n]$
Meaning:	LIU7s are already routing ISUP messages.
Actions:	Enter y (yes) to reactivate external routing or n (no) to deactivate external routing.
Command:	>activate
MAP response:	The Routing Status is not sufficient to activate External Routing. Bring more routers into service. No action taken.
Meaning:	External routing is not activated.
Actions:	Bring more routers into service. Refer to table C7ROUTER.
Command:	>activate
MAP response:	There are CCS7 DTCs or SPMs in transient states. Use the C7RTR QUERY_EXT_ROUTING command to find out which ones, or check for DDM logs.
Meaning:	The CCS7 DTCs are not in a distributed data manger (DDM) stable state.
Actions:	No action taken.
Command:	>activate

activate (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	The External Routing Activation data was not distributed successfully to all nodes. Re-activate or wait for a DDM audit to correct the data. Also check for DDM logs for specification of problem nodes.
Meaning:	Data distribution manager has not distributed the external routing information to all nodes.
Actions:	Reactivate external routing or wait for a DDM audit to correct the data. Examine DDM logs for problems.
Command:	>activate
MAP response:	The C7ROUTER table must be datafilled with a minimum of <number of="" routers=""> routers to activate external routing. Please datafill more routers.</number>
Meaning:	External routing has not been activated. There are not enough external routers datafilled.
Actions:	Datafill more routers. Refer to table C7ROUTER.
Command:	>activate
MAP response:	WARNING: You are activating LIU7 external routing while there are local SS7 node(s) with STP capability datafilled in the C7NETWRK table (NODE_TYPE = SSP_STP). If a total external router outage (TRO) occurs, STP traffic will stop because all signaling links will go SYSB.
Meaning:	This warning is an information-only message to explain the possible results of this command when the node type in table C7NETWRK is SSP_STP.
Actions:	No action taken.

deactivate

Туре

The deactivate command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the deactivate command is ALL.

Description

Use the DEACTIVATE command to deactivate the Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) link interface unit (LIU7) external routing functionality. The command forces the CCS7 digital trunk controllers (DTC) to use message transfer part (MTP) routing tables. The DTCs use the MTP table information to route integrated services digital network (ISDN) user part (ISUP) messages.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TL12

Feature 59009996 (ITU SSP Link Expansion to 180 Channelized MLIU-based Links) creates a new response when you try to deactivate LIU7 external routing and there are more than 108 links in table C7LINK and DTCs exist in table LTCINV.

Limitations and restrictions

The deactivate command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The deactivate command syntax is as follows:

deactivate

Command deactivate has no parameter or variables.

Example

The following table provides an example of the deactivate command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>deactivate
Description of task:	Deactivate the LIU7 external routing functionality.

deactivate (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)	
MAP response:	External Routing deactivated.
Explanation:	External routing deactivates. CCS7 DTCs route ISUP messages.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the deactivate command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>deactivate
MAP response:	External Routing is already inactive in the office. Do you want to re-deactivate External Routing? Please confirm (`YES', `Y', `NO', or `N'):
Meaning:	LIU7 external routing is already inactive. The CCS7 DTCs route ISUP messages.
Actions:	If you want to deactivate external routing again, enter y (yes). If you do not want to deactivate external routing again, enter n (no).
Command:	>deactivate
MAP response:	The MTP tables must be added to the CCS7 DTCs before External Routing can be deactivated.
Meaning:	LIU7 external routing is not deactivated.
Actions:	Use the download_mtp command to add the MTP tables to the CCS7 DTCs.
Command:	>deactivate
MAP response:	There are expanded routesets in the office. External Routing cannot be deactivated until all the expanded routesets have been removed.
Meaning:	The command failed because there are expanded routesets in the office.
Actions:	Remove all expanded routesets and enter the command again.
Command:	>deactivate
MAP response:	There are CCS7 DTCs in transient states.
Meaning:	The command failed because there are CCS7 DTCs in transient states.
Actions:	Use the query_ext_routing command to list which DTCs are in a transient state.

deactivate (end)

Command:	>deactivate
MAP response:	External Routing activation was not distributed successfully to all nodes.
Meaning:	LIU7 external routing is not deactivated.
Actions:	Use the activate command to activate LIU7 external routing or wait for a DDM audit to correct the data. Examine the DDM logs for any problems.
Command:	>deactivate
MAP response:	Can not deactivate LIU7 external routing because there are greater than 108 links in C7LINK and DTC datafilled in table LTCINV.
Meaning:	You cannot deactivate LIU7 external routing when there are more than 108 links entered in table C7LINK and DTCs exist in table LTCINV.
Actions:	Reduce the number of links to 108 or less, or remove DTCs from table LTCINV. Enter command deactivate again.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

download_mtp

Туре

The download_mtp command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the download_mtp command is ALL.

Description

Use the download_mtp command to download message transfer part (MTP) databases to the Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) digital trunk controllers (DTC). This action allows the deactivation of the CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7) external routing.

Release history

TL12

Feature 59009996 (ITU SSP Link Expansion to 180 Channelized MLIU-based Links) introduces a new response to this command when there are more than 108 links in table C7LINK and DTCs exist in table LTCINV.

Limitations and restrictions

The download_mtp command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The download_mtp command syntax is as follows:

 ${\tt download_mtp}$

Command download_mtp has no parameters of variables.

Example

The following table provides an example of the download_mtp command.

Command example

Command:	>download_mtp
Description of task:	Download the MTP databases to the DTCs.
MAP response:	MTP Databases are being downloaded. The procedure will be complete when the CCS7 DTC are stable.
Explanation:	The system is sending the MTP database updates to the DTC routing databases.

download_mtp (continued)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the download_mtp command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions ((Sheet 1 of 3)
mai responses with associated meanings and actions (

Command:	>download_mtp
MAP response:	DDM is in a transient state. Please enter the command when DDM is stable. Use the QUERY_EXT_ROUTING command to determine if DDM is stable. No action taken.
Meaning:	The DTC, LIU7, or routeset was in a transient state when this command was invoked.
Actions:	Check the logs to identify the transient component and use the query_ext_routing command to check if DDM is stable.
Command:	>download_mtp
MAP response:	There are expanded routesets in the office. Use the C7RTR query_exp_rtesets command to find which routesets must be deleted before the MTP databases can be downloaded. No action taken.
Meaning:	There are routesets datafilled with a tuple index greater than 255 (expanded). These tuples must be deleted or moved to a lower index before MTP can be downloaded to DTCs.
Actions:	Use the query_exp_rtesets command to list the expanded routesets; delete them before executing the download_mtp command again.
Command:	>download_mtp
MAP response:	Routing tables cannot be downloaded with 8-bit SLS load balancing active and non-ANSI network datafilled in table C7NETWRK. Please deactivate 8-bit SLS load balancing or remove the non-ANSI network before downloading routing tables.
Meaning:	The 8-bit signaling link selection (SLS) Load Balancing option is activated and non-ANSI network is datafilled in table C7NETWRK. Routing tables could not be downloaded.
Actions:	Deactivate the 8-bit SLS Load Balancing option or remove the non-ANSI network before executing the download_mtp command again.
Command:	>download_mtp

download_mtp (continued)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 3)

MAP response:	Routing tables cannot be downloaded with 8-bit SLS load balancing active and a PDTC peripheral datafilled in table LTCINV. Please deactivate 8-bit SLS load balancing or remove the PDTC peripherals before downloading router tables.		
Meaning:	The 8-bit SLS Load Balancing option is active and a PCM30 digital trunk controller (PDTC) is datafilled in table LTCINV. Routing tables could not be downloaded.		
Actions:	Deactivate the 8-bit SLS Load Balancing option or remove the PDTCs from table LTCINV before executing the download_mtp command again.		
Command:	>download_mtp		
MAP response:	Download of all the tables was not successful. Download the MTP tables again and check for LOGs/SWERs.		
Meaning:	The command failed for an unspecified reason.		
Actions:	Repeat the command. Check for logs and software errors.		
Command:	>download_mtp		
MAP response:	The MTP databases are already downloaded to the CCS7 DTCs. Do you want to download them again $[y/n]$?		
Meaning:	The MTP data is already downloaded.		
Actions:	Download the tables again, if any problems occurred during the original download.		
Command:	>download_mtp		
MAP response:	There are currently more than <number> dtcs with optattr = CCS7. Please remove the appropriate number of CCS7 DTCs. No action taken.</number>		
Meaning:	The number of DTCs supported during the MTP download is less than the number of datafilled DTCs.		
Actions:	Remove DTCs from table LTCINV until the maximum number of supported DTCs is equal to the number of datafilled DTCs.		
Command:	>download_mtp		
MAP response:	The MTP databases have not been downloaded successfully. Check for DDM logs and/or attempt the download again.		

download_mtp (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 5 of 5)			
Meaning:	The process was not successful.		
Actions:	Check logs, software errors, and traps for any unusual events.		
Command:	>download_mtp		
MAP response:	Can not download MTP databases because there are greater than 108 links in C7LINK and DTC datafilled in table LTCINV. Command WAS NOT Processed.		
Meaning:	The command failed because there are more than 108 links in table C7LINK and DTCs exist in table LTCINV.		
Actions:	Reduce the number of links to 108 or less, or remove DTCs from table LTCINV. Enter the command again.		

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 3 of 3)

7 CM level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the computing module (CM) level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the CM level. The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the CM level, as well as the page number for each command.

Table 7-1 CM level commands

Command		
mtctst		
rextst		

CM level

Description

Use the CM level of the MAP to access commands that control and display the status of the paired central processing units (CPU) that comprise the CM.

How to access the CM level

Access the CM level from the CI environment:

>mapci;mtc;cm

How to return to the C

Return to the CI environment:

> quit mapci

7-1

MAP display

The following figure shows an example of the MAP display of the CM level.

Figure 7-1 Example of a MAP display of the CM level

(
CM	MS	IOD	NET	PM		CCS	LNS	TRKS	EXT APPL
CM FLT	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	• •
М									
CM	CM								MC PMC
0 Quit	0	no	cpu	1 flt	•		flt	LOWSpr	cbsy tbl
2 CMMnt									
3 Memory									
4 MC	CM:								
5 PMC									
6 Tst									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12 MtcTst									
13 SwAct									
14 Sync									
15 DpSync 16									
17									
18 Locate									
LO DOCALE_									
									,

mtctst

Туре

The mtctst command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the mtctst is SUPERNODE.

Description

Use the mtctst command to detect faults on new hardware or hardware that may have faults. The mtctst command performs CPU class and memory (MEM) class tests on an inactive CPU.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, as well as the applicable software release.

BASE13

The mtctst command is new for BASE13.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the mtctst command.

- The mtctst command executes only CPU class and MEM class tests on an inactive CPU.
- The mtctst command does not execute a SWACT.
- The CPU's sychronization status changes automatically during the test. At the end of the test, the sychronization status of the CPU returns to it's initial status.

Syntax

The mtctst command syntax is as follows:

mtctst	[<class></class>	{CPU,
		MEM }]
	[<error action=""></error>	{STOP,
		CONTINUE]
	[<alarm action=""></alarm>	$\{CLRREXALARM\}$]
	[<options></options>	{NOWAIT,
		NOPROMPT,
		VERBOSE }]
	[<rextst terminate=""></rextst>	<pre>> {TERMINATE}]</pre>

mtctst (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the mtctst command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
class	cpu, mem	This parameter directs the system to run the CPU or MEM class tests. Enter MEM class to test both the CPU and MEM classes. Enter CPU class to run the CPU class test.
		The default class is CPU.
error action	stop, continue	This parameter defines the action the system takes when an error occurs. Enter stop, to stop the test when an error occurs. Enter continue to continue the test when an error occurs.
alarm action	clrrexalarm	This parameter clears previous REx alarms raised by CPU or mem faults.
options	nowait, noprompt, verbose	The nowait parameter directs the system to allow use of the MAP for other functions while the test is running.
		The noprompt parameter directs the system to suppress warning prompts.
		The verbose prompt directs the system to report the name of each completed sub test.
mtctst terminate	terminate	This parameter directs the system to terminate the test.

Example

The following table provides an example of the mtctst command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	mtctst cpu clrrexalarm
Description of task:	The command mtctst will run CPU tests and clear the previous 'rex' alarm. The system will report the name of each completed sub test.

mtctst (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	The 'rex' alarm was raised due to REXTEST MEM test failure. MTCTST MEM CLRREXALARM must be run to clear the rex alarm. Do you want to continue with MTCTST CPU? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", 'N"): N mtctst mem clrrexalarm maintenance action submitted mtctst passed.
Explanation:	The test passes and the previous 'rex' alarm is cleared.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the mtctst command.

Command:	MTCTST TERMINATE	
MAP response:	Termination timed out.	
Meaning:	MTCTST termination failed 20 minutes after the request for MTCTST TERMINATE	
Actions:	MTCTST is not terminated. Contact the next level of support.	
Command:	MTCTST	
MAP response:	Maintenance action not performed, resources in use.	
Meaning:	MTCTST action is not performed due to the RMS resource in use.	
Actions:	Repeat action. If unsuccessful, contact next level of support.	
Command:	MTCTST	
MAP response:	MTCTST failed. Environment error has occurred.	
Meaning:	MTCTST failed because an environment error occurred.	
Actions:	Contact next level of support.	
Command:	MTCTST	
MAP response:	MTCTST failed. Waiting for RMS reply timed out.	
Meaning:	The MTCTST failed due to waiting for RMS reply.	
Actions:	Contact next level of support.	

7-6 CM level commands

mtctst (end)

Command:	MTCTST	
MAP response:	MTCTST aborted. Detected a mismatch or SWACT during CM MTCTST. Please check logs.	
Meaning:	MTCTST aborted due to a mismatch or SWACT.	
Actions:	Check logs and reason for test failure. Contact next level of support.	
Command:	MTCTST	
MAP response:	MTCTST failed. Sending of RMS request failed.	
Meaning:	The MTCTST failed due to RMS request failure.	
Actions:	Contact next level of support.	
Command:	MTCTST	
MAP response:	MTCTST: Inactive FOOTPRINT transfer in progress MTCTST: Inactive FOOTPRINT transfer passed. MTCTST failed. Test name: <test name=""> Site FIr Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPEC HOST 00 A00 DPCC:00 18 RTIF:00:0:0 9X26EA BACK HOST 00 A00 DPCC:00 18 CPU:00:0:0 9X10BA FRNT</test>	
Meaning:	The system indicates that MTCTST failed, which subtest failed and the suspect cardlist.	
Actions:	Contact the next level of support.	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

rextst

Туре

The rextst command is a menu unlisted command.

Target

The command target for the rextst is SuperNode.

Description

The rextst executes a test to identify latent hardware failures.

Note: Use the MTCTST command to execute CPU and memory class tests on an inactive CPU. The MTCTST (manual maintenance test) detects faults on new hardware installation and hardware that may have faults. Refer to "MTCTST" in this document.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, as well as the applicable software release.

BASE13

The rextst changes in BASE13.

Limitations and restrictions

The rextst command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The rextst command syntax is as follows:

rextst	<pre>[<class> [<error action=""> [<success action=""> [<options></options></success></error></class></pre>	<pre>{CPU,MEM,LINK,PMC,FULL,BASE}] {STOP,CONTINUE}] {RESETHITS}] {NOWAIT, NOPROMPT, RESETCOUNTS, VERBOSE}]</pre>
	[<rextst terminate=""></rextst>	

rextst (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the rextst command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
class	cpu, mem. link, pmc, full, base	Enter CPU class to test the CPU class.
		Enter MEM class to run the MEM class test.
		Enter link to run link tests
		Enter PMC to run only the peripheral message controller (PMC) test.
		Enter full to run the full test and include activity switches.
		Enter base to test the BASE class.
error action	stop, continue	This parameter defines the action the system takes when an error occurs. Enter stop, to stop the test when an error occurs. Enter continue to continue the test when an error occurs.
success action	resethits	This parameter directs the system to reset link hit counts.
options	nowait, noprompt, resetcounts, verbose	The nowait parameter directs the system to allow use of the MAP for other functions while the test is running.
		The noprompt parameter directs the system to suppress warning prompts.
		The resetcounts parameter directs the system to reset all counts except the cancelled REx fault counts.
		The verbose prompt directs the system to report the name of each completed sub test.
mtctst terminate	terminate	This parameter directs the system to terminate the test.

Example

The following table provides an example of the rextst command.

Command example

Command:	REXTST FULL	
Description of task:	REXTST runs full test.	
MAP response:	The 'rex' alarm was raised due to REXTST PMC test failure. It is recommended to run REXTST PMC to clear the 'rex' alarm. Do you want to continue with REXTST FULL? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): N REXTST PMC Caution: CM will drop sync when RExTst is running. Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): Y Maintnance action submitted RExTst passed.	
Explanation:	'Rex' alarm was raised due to REXTST PMC failure. Enter N to stop REXTST FULL. Run REXTST PMC to clear 'rex' alarm.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the rextst command.

Command:	REXTST	
MAP response:	Aborted. CPU is jammed inactive.	
Meaning:	The REx test cannot run because the mate CPU is jammed inactive. The CM must be able to switch activity for the REx test to be run.	
Command:	REXTST	
MAP response:	REX test did not run - resources in use.	
Meaning:	Another process is using the resources required to run the test specified. The test is cpu, mem, mc, ssc, or pmc.	
Actions:	Check logs and status displays for faults that may prevent the test from running.	
Command:	REXTST	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Actions:	Enter Y to continue test or N to stop the action.	
Meaning:	This message is displayed when REXTEST FULL or REXTST BASE is entered and no alarms are present. It is recommended to run the MTCTST.	
MAP response:	Using manual REx test is not recommended. Use MTCTST instead. Do you want to continue with REXTST <base, full="">? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):</base,>	
Command:	REXTST FULL	
Actions:	Enter Y to continue with REXTST or N to stop the action.	
Meaning:	It is recommended to run a MTCTST.	
MAP response:	It is recommended to run MTCTST <cpu, mem="">. Do you want to continue with REXTST <cpu, mem="">? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", oe "N"):</cpu,></cpu,>	
Command:	REXTST	
Actions:	Wait for fault counts to fall below the stability thresholds and retry the rextst command. Use the rextst resetcounts command string to clear the counts if the error condition is known and has been corrected.	
Meaning:	One or more counts of stability-affecting error conditions has exceeded a preset threshold.	
MAP response:	Warning: Running of a REx test is not recommended at this time due to exceeded error thresholds. Use the QUERYCM RExSchd command for more details concerning the errors which have occurred.	

8 COMPRSCI level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the COMPRSCI level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the COMPRSCI level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the COMPRSCI level.

Table 8-1

Command
compress
help
quit

Description

The COMPRSCI tool requires the PLM Packaging - LOC00025 LINEATTR Restructuring Package.

To prevent service order failures, update the MARCH RPM tables to reflect the proposed changes to the LINEATTR table before using the COMPRSCI tool.

The COMPRSCI level requires password protection through the TOOLSUP utility.

The COMPRSCI tool requires that the OFCVAR table XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED (XRSE) parameter is set to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.

Use the COMPRSCI tool to delete multiple instances of the same tuple from the LINEATTR table.

How to access the COMPRSCI level

Access the COMPRSCI level from the CI environment after password verification through the TOOLSUP utility:

>comprsci

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

>quit

MAP display

The following figure shows an example of the MAP display for access to the TOOLSUP utility and the COMPRSCI level.

Figure 8-1 Example of a MAP display for access to the COMPRSCI level

```
CI:
>toolsup
TOOLSUP - Tool Supervisor
Type HELP to display available commands
TOOLSUP:
>help
TOOLS
          Display a list of available tools
RESOURCES Display a list of available tool resources
STATUS
          Query the current status of a tool or resource
HISTORY
          Provide a report of the recent actions of a
          tool or resource
ACCESS
          ON, OFF or STATUS of a password controlled tool
          Reset a tool or resource being used by a hung CI
RESET
          Display this list
HELP
         Leave TOOLSUP
OUIT
>access on comprsci
Enter Password:
>comprsci %% <enter the password generated by the ToolSup utility>
COMPRSCI permitted
COMPRSCI access will expire 48 hours from now.
                  ** WARNING **
You have permitted access to command(s) that require
skilled and knowledgable users. Proper use is required
to avoid possible service degradations. Please ensure
that only fully trained and qualified personnel
proceed.
TOOLSUP:
>quit
CI:
>comprsci
MACHINES NOT IN SYNC - USE OF COMPRSCI NOT RECOMMENDED
JOURNAL FILE UNAVAILABLE - USE OF COMPRSCI NOT RECOMMENDED
COMPRSCI
>
```

compress

Туре

The compress command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the compress command is ALL.

Description

The compress command removes duplicate tuple occurrences, owned by the same owner, from the LINEATTR table. Command execution deletes all duplicate tuples, or duplicate tuples specified by an associated LINEATTR index.

all option

The all option removes all duplicate tuples in the LINEATTR table. The first line attribute index (LNATTIDX) that contains a duplicated tuple remains. The compress command removes all other LNATTIDX tuples from the table that match the duplicate tuple first found. For example, the compress command uses the all option. LNATTIDX tuples 0 and 1 appear in the LINEATTR table as:

0 1MR NONE NT 10 NILSFC 0 NIL NIL 00

1 CCF NONE NT 10 NILSFC 0 NIL NIL 00

LNATTIDX tuples 6 and 9 contain the same tuple as LNATTIDX 0, and LNATTIDX 5 contains the same tuple as LNATTIDX 1. The compress command removes LNATTIDX tuples 5, 6, and 9 from the table but LNATTIDX 0 and 1 remain in the LINEATTR table.

key option

The key option removes all tuples that match the tuple referenced in the LNATTIDX specified in the compress command. For example, the compress command specifies key 2. LNATTIDX 2 appears in the LINEATTR table as:

2 1FR NONE NT 10 NILSFC 0 NIL NIL 00

LNATTIDXs 8 and 14 contain the identical tuple (1FR NONE NT 10 NILSFC 0 NIL NIL 00). The compress command updates the references to LNATTIDX tuples 8 and 14 to reference only LNATTIDX tuple 2.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

CCM14

The LINEATTR Compression Tool feature (59017776) introduced the compress command.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the compress command:

- The compress command requires PLM Packaging LOC00025 LINEATTR Restructuring Package.
- The compress command requires that the non-DMS MARCH operating system RPM tables include the LINEATTR, XLAPLAN, and RATEAREA tables.
- The compress command requires the OFCVAR table XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED parameter set to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.
- The LINEATTR Compression Tool requires password protection through the TOOLSUP utility to restrict compress command usage to qualified personnel only.
- The compress command only deletes tuples owned by the same owner, defined in the DATAOWNR table.
- The LINEATTR Compression Tool has single user access restriction.

Syntax

The compress command syntax is as follows:

compress all key <lineattr_key1>... <lineattr_key14> \$

Note: The key option accepts a maximum of 14 LINEATTR keys.

compress (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the compress command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
ALL	N/A	This parameter uses a top to bottom method to compare and remove all duplicate tuples in the LINEATTR table.
KEY	<lineattr_key></lineattr_key>	This parameter provides a method to define a specific tuple, or tuples, for duplication removal in the LINEATTR table.
<lineattr_key></lineattr_key>	alphanumeric characters	This variable represents 1 to 14 alphanumeric keys defined in the LINEATTR table.
\$	N/A	This notation indicates the key list completion.

Example

The following table provides an example of the compress command.

Command example

Command:	>compress key 2 5 8 \$
Description of task:	Eliminate all keys in the LINEATTR table that have tuples identical to the tuples associated with keys 2, 5, and 8.
MAP response:	<pre>command is : COMPRESS KEY 2 5 8 \$ Do you still want to continue? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N") : >y Compression of table LINEATTR in progress. Compression to LINEATTR key 2 is complete. Compression to LINEATTR key 5 is complete. Compression to LINEATTR key 8 is complete. COMPRESS command execution completed successfully.</pre>
Explanation:	The compress command executed without errors.

compress (continued)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the compress command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Command:	>comprsci	
MAP response:	COMPRSCI access is restricted	
Meaning:	This response indicates that an attempt was made to enter the COMPRSCI directory without using the TOOLSUP utility.	
Actions:	Enter the TOOLSUP utility using a valid non-TAS password.	
Command:	>comprsci	
MAP response:	WARNING: XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED is not set to MANDATORY_PROMPTS. COMPRESS command is disabled.	
Meaning:	This response indicates that the XRSE parameter in the OFCVAR table is not set to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.	
Actions:	Use the XRSECHG CI tool to set the XRSE parameter in the OFCVAR table to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.	
Command:	>comprsci	
MAP response:	ERROR: The COMPRESS command can only be used when XRSE is set to MANDATORY_PROMPTS	
Meaning:	This response indicates that the XRSE parameter in the OFCVAR table is not set to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.	
Actions:	Use the XRSECHG CI tool to set the XRSE parameter in the OFCVAR table to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.	
Command:	>compress key LKx \$	
MAP response:	WARNING: Tuple LKx does not exist in table LINEATTR.	
Meaning:	This response indicates that a specified key does not exist in the LINEATTR table.	
Actions:	Check the key, or keys, entered for spelling errors.	
Command:	>compress key LK1 LK2 LK3 LK4 LK5 LK6 LK7 LK8 LK9 LK10 LK11 LK12 LK13 LK14 LK15 \$	
MAP response:	ERROR: Too many LINEATTR keys specified.	

compress (continued)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Command:	>compress key LKx \$	
Actions:	The compression process continues.	
Meaning:	This response indicates that a tuple in a table affected by the LINEATTR key compression has been modified after that tuple has been marked for deletion but, before the deletion occurred. That tuple/key cannot be removed from the LINEATTR table.	
MAP response:	WARNING: LKx Could not be removed from table LINEATTR.	
Command:	>compress key LKx \$	
Actions:	No action is required.	
Meaning:	This response indicates that all keys with a corresponding tuple identical to key LKx have been replaced with key LKx in the LINEATTR table. Tuples in other tables that reference the tuples removed from the LINEATTR table have also been replaced with key LKx.	
MAP response:	Compression to LINEATTR key LKx is complete.	
Command:	<pre>>compress key LKx \$</pre>	
Actions:	No action is required.	
Meaning:	This response appears during a valid LINEATTR table compression.	
MAP response:	WARNING: Compression of table LINEATTR in progress.	
Command:	>compress key LKx \$	
Actions:	Check the entered key, or keys, for spelling errors.	
Meaning:	This response indicates that two or more specified keys reference identical tuples in the LINEATTR table.	
	proceeding will preserve the first key specified. Please confirm ["Yes", "Y", "No", "N"]	
MAP response:	WARNING: Two or more keys reference identical tuples,	
Command:	кеуs. >compress key LK1 LK2 LK3 LK4 LK5 \$	
Actions:	Re-enter the command without exceeding the maximum 14 LINEATTR table keys.	
Meaning:	This response indicates that the number of LINEATTR table keys, used with the compress command key option, exceeds 14.	

compress (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 3 of 3)

MAP response:	ERROR: Several tuples could not be removed from table LINEATTR.	
Meaning:	This response indicates that a second tuple in a table affected by the LINEATTR key compression was modified after that tuple was marked for deletion, but before the deletion occurred. Both tuple/keys cannot be removed from the LINEATTR table.	
Actions:	The compression process ends and the command prompt appears.	
Command:	>compress key LKx \$	
MAP response:	COMPRESS command execution completed successfully.	
Meaning:	This response indicates that the COMPRESS command executed without errors.	
Actions:	No action is required.	

help

Туре

The help command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the help command is ALL.

Description

The COMPRSCI directory help command displays a list of available commands in the COMPRSCI directory.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

CCM14

The LINEATTR Compression Tool feature (59017776) introduced the help command.

Limitations and restrictions

The help command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The help command syntax is as follows:

help

help <COMPRSCI level command>

q <COMPRSCI level command>

Example

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> help
Description of task:	The help command provides a list of commands for the COMPRSCI level.

help (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	COMPRSCI TOOL - Valid Commands:
	COMPRESS - Compress identical tuples in table LINEATTR
	HELP - Help on COMPRSCI Tool sub-commands
	QUIT - Quit COMPRSCI Tool
	Type "Q <command/> " to see a description of a given sub-command
Explanation:	The help command MAP response lists the commands and corresponding explanations for the COMPRSCI level directory.

Responses

The help command displays information specific to a command and does not generate any system responses.

quit

Туре

The quit command is a nonmenu listed command.

Target

The command target for the quit command is ALL.

Description

The quit command exits the COMPRSCI CI level.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

CCM14

The LINEATTR Compression Tool feature (59017776) introduced the quit command.

Limitations and restrictions

The quit command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The quit command syntax is as follows:

quit

Example

The following table provides an example of the quit command.

Command example

Command:	>quit	
Description of task:	This command exits from the COMPRSCI command level.	
MAP response:	CI:	
Explanation:	The command returns to the previous level.	

Responses

There is no change to the quit command responses.

FPSDIR level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the FPSDIR level. The following table lists the commands available at the FPSDIR level.

Command
QFPS
RFPS
LFPS
HELP

Description

Use the FPSDIR level of the CI to access commands for managing FPS subscribers.

How to access the FPSDIR level

Access the FPSDIR level from the CI environment:

> fps

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit

QFPS

Туре

The QFPS command is non-menu.

Target

The command target for the QFPS command is BRISC and XA-Core.

Description

This command is used to query the FPS counters of a specified subscriber or all subscribers. It has the following options:

- DN
- ALL
- SUMMARY
- UNUSEDFOR
- ZERO
- HELP

Release history ISN06 (TDM)

Feature 89007209 introduced the enhanced Fixed Price Service and extensions to the FPSDIR level commands.

Limitations and restrictions

The QFPS command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The QFPS command syntax is as follows: QFPS [{ DN <Directory Number>, ALL, SUMMARY, UNUSEDFOR <0 to 365> ZERO, HELP}]

The following table describes the command parameters and variables.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
DN		Displays the:
	Number>	Directory number
		MOGID of specified line
		FPS limit of specified line
		FPS counter of specified line
ALL		Displays the:
		Directory number of each line
		MOGID of each line
		FPS limit of each line
		FPS counter of each line
SUMMARY		Displays the:
		 Value of the FPS_VARIANT office parameter
		 Value of FPS_PRE_ANNOUNCE_LIMIT office parameter
		Count of used and recycled FPS subscribers
		Number of FPS subscribers defined with FPS1
		Number of FPS subscribers defined with FPS2
		Number of FPS subscribers with zero units
		 Number of FPS subscribers with fewer than FPS_PRE_ANNOUNCE_LIMIT units
		 Number of FPS subscribers with more units than their predefined limit (FPS1 or FPS2)
		<i>Note:</i> The value of FPS1 is set by the FPS_CREDIT_LIMIT_1 office parameter and FPS2 is set by the FPS_CREDIT_LIMIT_2 office parameter.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
UNUSEDFOR	<0 to 365>	Where <0 to 365> gives the number of days that the credit has remained unused.
		For each line not used for the specified number of days, displays the:
		Directory number
		• MOGID
		FPS limit
		FPS counter
ZERO		For each line with zero units remaining, displays the:
		Directory number
		• MOGID
		FPS limit
		FPS counter

Examples

The following tables provide examples of the QFPS command.

QFPS DN command example

Command:	> QFPS DN 7835403
Description of task:	Query the specified FPS subscriber's data.
MAP response:	DN: 7835403 MOG_ID: MOG_2 FPS1 176
Explanation	Line 7835403 is allocated to MOG_2 and has an FPS1 threshold. The current count of units available are 176.

QFPS ALL command example

Command:	> QFPS ALL	
Description of task:	Query all FPS subscriber's data.	

4 FPSDIR commands

QFPS (continued)

QFPS ALL command example

MAP response:	WARNING: Query of amount of time	all FPS coun	ters may take a s	ignific	ant
	Please confirm ("	YES", "Y", "	NO", or "N"):		
	>y				
	DN:	7835403	MOG_ID: MOG_2	FPS1	13
	DN:	7835404	MOG_ID: \$	FPS2	256
	DN:	7835405	MOG_ID: MOG_1	FPS2	0
	DN:	7835406	MOG_ID: MOG_3	FPS2	10
	DN:	7835407	MOG_ID: MOG_3	FPS2	0
		=============			
	TOTAL: 5 FPS subs	criber(s) fo	und		
Explanation	Each entry gives the di that line, followed by th	•		threshol	d for

QFPS SUMMARY command example

Command:	> QFPS SUMMARY
Description of task:	Query all the FPS subscribers and produce a summary report.

QFPS SUMMARY command example

MAP response:	WARNING: Query of all FPS counters may take a significant amount of time
	Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
	>у
	FPS VARIANT: STANDARD
	PRE_ANNOUNCEMENT_LIMIT: 15
	FPS SUBSCRIBERS
	USED:5 RECYCLE: 7
	FPS SUBSCRIBERS DEFINED WITH FPS1 : 1
	FPS SUBSCRIBERS DEFINED WITH FPS2 : 4
	FPS SUBSCRIBERS WITH ZERO COUNT : 2
	FPS SUBSCRIBERS WITH EQUAL AND LESS THAN PRE_ANNOUNCE
	LIMIT : 2
	FPS SUBSCRIBERS WITH MORE THAN PREDEFINED LIMIT: 0
Explanation:	FPS_VARIANT, FPS_PRE_ANNOUNCE_LIMIT, FPS1 (FPS_CREDIT_LIMIT_1), and FPS2 (FPS_CREDIT_LIMIT_2) are office parameters defining the FPS service.

QFPS UNUSEDFOR command example

Command:	QFPS UNUSEDFOR 30
Description of task:	Query all FPS subscribers have not used their credit for the specified number of days

QFPS UNUSEDFOR command example

MAP response:	WARNING: Query of all FPS counters may take a significant amount of time
	Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
	>y
	Listed FPS subscriber(s) is/are not used for 30 days.
	DN: 7835402 MOG_ID: MOG_1 FPS2 5
	DN: 7835409 MOG_ID: MOG_2 FPS2 123
	TOTAL: 2 FPS subscriber(s) found
Explanation:	The report entries are for all the subscribers that have not used their credit for the specified number of days. The entries are formatted in the same way as the other QFPS options.

QFPS ZERO command example

Command:	> QFPS ZERO			
Description of task:	Query all FPS subscribers	s with a zero c	credit count.	
MAP response:	WARNING: Query of a take a significant			count may
	Please confirm ("YE	S", "Y", "	NO", or "N"):	
	>y			
	DN:	7835405	MOG_ID: MOG_1	FPS2 0
	DN:	7835407	MOG_ID: MOG_3	FPS2 0
				======
	TOTAL: 2 FPS subscr	iber(s) fo	und	
Explanation:	The report entries are for The entries are formatted			

QFPS HELP command example

Command:	> QFPS HELP
Description of task:	Request help on the QFPS command and its parameters.

QFPS HELP command example

MAP response:	DN	- Query entered lines DN, mog_id, FPS limit and FPS
		counter
	ALL	-Query all FPS subscribers DNs, mog_ids, FPS limits and
		FPS counters.
	SUMMARY	- Print a report about FPS subscribers.
	UNUSEDF	OR -Query all FPS subscribers that are unused for entered
		days
	ZERO	- Query all FPS subscribers that has zero charge count
	HELP	- Lists available options
Explanation:	Basic help.	

Responses

The following table describes the MAP responses.

QFPS SUMMARY command responses

 MAP output
 Meaning and action

 WARNING: Query of all FPS subscribers and prepare summary may take a significant amount of time

 Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):

 Meaning: Because all the FPS subscribers are checked to prepare the summary report it takes an amount of time.

 Action: Select Y to continue or N to halt the process.

QFPS ZERO command responses

MAP output Meaning and action

```
WARNING: Query of all FPS subscribers and prepare summary may take a
significant amount of time
Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
    Meaning: Because all the FPS subscribers are checked to prepare the summary
    report it takes an amount of time.
    Action: Select Y to continue or N to halt the process.
```

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QFPS (end)

QFPS UNUSEDFOR command responses

MAP output Meaning and action

WARNING: Query of all FPS subscribers and prepare summary may take a significant amount of time $% \left({{\left[{{{\rm{S}}_{\rm{T}}} \right]}} \right)$

Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):

Meaning: Because all the FPS subscribers are checked to prepare the summary report it takes an amount of time.

Action: Select Y to continue or N to halt the process.

RFPS

Туре

The RFPS command is non-menu.

Target

The command target for the RFPS command is BRISC and XA-Core.

Description

This command is used to reset all FPS counters to their initial values or zero. Their initial values are defined by FPS1 (FPS_CREDIT_LIMIT_1 office parameter) or FPS2 (FPS_CREDIT_LIMIT_2 office parameter).

Release history ISN06 (TDM)

Feature 89007209 introduced the enhanced Fixed Price Service and extensions to the FPSDIR level commands.

Limitations and restrictions

The RFPS command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The RFPS command syntax is as follows:

RFPS [{INIT,ZERO}]

The following table describes the command parameters and variables.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables Value	Description
INIT	Used to set all FPS subscriber counters to their predefined initial value (FPS1 or FPS2).
ZERO	Used to set all FPS subscriber counters to zero.

Examples

The following tables provide examples of the RFPS command.

RFPS INIT command example

Command:	> RFPS INIT	
Description of task:	Reset all FPS counters to their initial values (FPS1 or FPS2).	
MAP response:	WARNING: All FPS counters will be reset to their initial limits (FPS1/FPS2).	
	Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):	
	>Y	
	Resetting all FPS counters with their initial limits	
	TOTAL: 2 FPS counter(s) reset	
Explanation	All FPS counters are reset to FPS1 or FPS2 depending on their definition.	

RFPS ZERO command example

Command:	> RFPS ZERO	
Description of task:	Set all FPS counters to zero.	
MAP response:	WARNING: All FPS counters will be reset to zero.	
	Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):	
	Υ<	
	Resetting all FPS counters with 0	
	TOTAL: 2 FPS counter(s) reset	
Explanation	All FPS counters are set to zero.	

Responses

The following table describes the MAP responses.

RFPS INIT command responses

MAP output	Meaning and action
Warning: RF	'PS access is restricted.
	Meaning: RFPS command is protected using the TOOLSUP - Tool Supervisor utility.
	Action: You must use the TOOLSUP utility to use the RFPS command.

RFPS (end)

RFPS INIT command responses

MAP output Meaning and action

WARNING: All FPS counters will be reset to their initial limits (FPS1/FPS2) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):

Meaning: All FPS subscribers will be loaded with their predefined limits so current counts will be lost.

Action: Type Y to continue or N to halt.

RFPS ZERO command responses

MAP outputMeaning and actionWARNING: All FPS counters will be reset to zeroPlease confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):Meaning: All FPS subscribers will be loaded with zero so current counts will be lost.

Action: Select Y to continue or N to halt the process.

Туре

The LFPS command is non-menu.

Target

The command target for the LFPS command is BRISC and XA-Core.

Description

The Load Fixed Price Service (LFPS) sublevel is used to add credit units to the subscriber's counter.

This command accesses the LFPSDIR sublevel below the FPSDIR level. It requires a valid password. The LFPS sublevel is only available for enhanced FPS (office parameter FPS_VARIANT=ENHANCED).

Release history

ISN06 (TDM)

Feature 89007209 introduced the LFPS command as part of the enhanced FPS feature.

Limitations and restrictions

The LFPS command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The LFPS command syntax is as follows:

LFPS

Examples

The following tables provide examples of the LFPS command.

LFPS command example

Command:	> LFPS
Description of task:	Log into the LFPSDIR sublevel.

LFPS (end)

LFPS command example

MAP response:	LFPS:
	Enter Password:
	>****
	Available commands:
	LOAD - Load the specified FPS subscriber's counter
	CHG_PSW - Change the password which is used to enter LFPS sublevel
	HELP - Lists the available commands
	QUIT - Quit from this increment
	>
Explanation	You have successfully logged in to the LFPSDIR sublevel and may use the commands listed.

Responses

The following table describes the MAP responses.

LFPS INIT command responses

MAP output	Meaning and action
WARNING: LFPS sublevel is accessible only ENHANCED FPS variant. Please set FPS_VARIANT to ENHANCED.	
	Meaning: You have attempted to enter the LFPS level with a standard FPS variant.
	Action: The LFPSDIR sublevel is only available where enhanced FPS is in use. In order to enable enhanced FPS set the FPS_VARIANT office parameter in the OFCENG table to ENHANCED.
ERROR: Invalid Password.	
	Meaning: The LFPS password you entered was incorrect.
	Action: If you enter an incorrect password three times a secure log SFPS100 is generated. Enter the correct password.
ERROR: Inval	id password is entered for three times.
	Meaning: The LFPS password you entered was incorrect three times. A secure log SFPS100 has been generated.
	Action: Enter the correct password.

LFPSDIR level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the LFPSDIR sublevel of the FPSDIR level. The following table lists the commands available at the LFPSDIR level.

Command
QFPS
LOAD
CHG_PSW
HELP
QUIT

Description

Use the Load Fixed Price Service Directory (LFPSDIR) sublevel of FPSDIR of the CI to access commands for crediting FPS subscribers with extra units.

How to access the LFPSDIR level

Access the LFPSDIR sublevel from the FPSDIR level of the CI environment:

> lfps

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit

-1

QFPS

Туре

The QFPS command is non-menu.

Target

The command target for the QFPS command is BRISC and XA-Core.

Description

This command is used to query the FPS counters of a specified subscriber or all subscribers. It has the following options:

- DN
- ALL
- SUMMARY
- UNUSEDFOR
- ZERO
- HELP

Release history ISN06 (TDM)

Feature 89007209 introduced the enhanced Fixed Price Service and extensions to the FPSDIR level commands.

Limitations and restrictions

The QFPS command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The QFPS command syntax is as follows: QFPS [{ DN <Directory Number>, ALL, SUMMARY, UNUSEDFOR <0 to 365> ZERO, HELP}]

The following table describes the command parameters and variables.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
,	<directory< td=""><td>Displays the:</td></directory<>	Displays the:
	Number>	Directory number
		MOGID of specified line
		FPS limit of specified line
		FPS counter of specified line
ALL		Displays the:
		Directory number of each line
		MOGID of each line
		FPS limit of each line
		FPS counter of each line
SUMMARY		Displays the:
		 Value of the FPS_VARIANT office parameter
		 Value of FPS_PRE_ANNOUNCE_LIMIT office parameter
		Count of used and recycled FPS subscribers
		Number of FPS subscribers defined with FPS1
		Number of FPS subscribers defined with FPS2
		Number of FPS subscribers with zero units
		 Number of FPS subscribers with fewer than FPS_PRE_ANNOUNCE_LIMIT units
		 Number of FPS subscribers with more units than their predefined limit (FPS1 or FPS2)
		<i>Note:</i> The value of FPS1 is set by the FPS_CREDIT_LIMIT_1 office parameter and FPS2 is set by the FPS_CREDIT_LIMIT_2 office parameter.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
UNUSEDFOR	<0 to 365>	Where <0 to 365> gives the number of days that the credit has remained unused.
		For each line not used for the specified number of days, displays the:
		Directory number
		• MOGID
		FPS limit
		FPS counter
ZERO		For each line with zero units remaining, displays the:
		Directory number
		• MOGID
		FPS limit
		FPS counter

Examples

The following tables provide examples of the QFPS command.

QFPS DN command example

Command:	> QFPS DN 7835403
Description of task:	Query the specified FPS subscriber's data.
MAP response:	DN: 7835403 MOG_ID: MOG_2 FPS1 176
Explanation	Line 7835403 is allocated to MOG_2 and has an FPS1 threshold. The current count of units available are 176.

QFPS ALL command example

Command:	> QFPS ALL
Description of task:	Query all FPS subscriber's data.

4 LFPSDIR commands

QFPS (continued)

QFPS ALL command example

MAP response:	WARNING: Query of all FPS counters may take a significant amount of time				
	Please confirm	("YES", "Y", "	NO", or "N"):		
	>y				
	DN:	7835403	MOG_ID: MOG_2	FPS1	13
	DN:	7835404	MOG_ID: \$	FPS2	256
	DN:	7835405	MOG_ID: MOG_1	FPS2	0
	DN:	7835406	MOG_ID: MOG_3	FPS2	10
	DN:	7835407	MOG_ID: MOG_3	FPS2	0
	================				
	TOTAL: 5 FPS su	bscriber(s) fo	und		
Explanation	Each entry gives the directory number, the MOG_ID and FPS threshold for that line, followed by the current count of units available.				

QFPS SUMMARY command example

Command:	> QFPS SUMMARY
Description of task:	Query all the FPS subscribers and produce a summary report.

QFPS (continued)

QFPS SUMMARY command example

MAP response:	WARNING: Query of all FPS counters may take a significant amount of time
	Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
	>у
	FPS VARIANT: STANDARD
	PRE_ANNOUNCEMENT_LIMIT: 15
	FPS SUBSCRIBERS
	USED:5 RECYCLE: 7
	FPS SUBSCRIBERS DEFINED WITH FPS1 : 1
	FPS SUBSCRIBERS DEFINED WITH FPS2 : 4
	FPS SUBSCRIBERS WITH ZERO COUNT : 2
	FPS SUBSCRIBERS WITH EQUAL AND LESS THAN PRE_ANNOUNCE
	LIMIT : 2
	FPS SUBSCRIBERS WITH MORE THAN PREDEFINED LIMIT: 0
Explanation:	FPS_VARIANT, FPS_PRE_ANNOUNCE_LIMIT, FPS1 (FPS_CREDIT_LIMIT_1), and FPS2 (FPS_CREDIT_LIMIT_2) are office parameters defining the FPS service.

QFPS UNUSEDFOR command example

Command:	QFPS UNUSEDFOR 30
Description of task:	Query all FPS subscribers have not used their credit for the specified number of days

QFPS (continued)

QFPS UNUSEDFOR command example

MAP response:	WARNING: Query of all FPS counters may take a significant amount of time		
	Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):		
	>y		
	Listed FPS subscriber(s) is/are not used for 30 days.		
	DN: 7835402 MOG_ID: MOG_1 FPS2 5		
	DN: 7835409 MOG_ID: MOG_2 FPS2 123		
	TOTAL: 2 FPS subscriber(s) found		
Explanation:	The report entries are for all the subscribers that have not used their credit for the specified number of days. The entries are formatted in the same way as the other QFPS options.		

QFPS ZERO command example

Command:	> QFPS ZERO			
Description of task:	Query all FPS subscribers	Query all FPS subscribers with a zero credit count.		
MAP response:	WARNING: Query of all FPS counters with zero count may take a significant amount of time			
	Please confirm ("YE	S", "Y", "NO", or "N"):		
	>y			
	DN:	7835405 MOG_ID: MOG_1 FPS2 0		
	DN:	7835407 MOG_ID: MOG_3 FPS2 0		
	TOTAL: 2 FPS subscr	iber(s) found		
Explanation:	The report entries are for all the subscribers that have a zero credit count. The entries are formatted in the same way as the other QFPS options.			

QFPS HELP command example

Command:	> QFPS HELP
Description of task:	Request help on the QFPS command and its parameters.

QFPS (continued)

QFPS HELP command example

MAP response:	DN	- Query entered lines DN, mog_id, FPS limit and FPS
		counter
	ALL	-Query all FPS subscribers DNs, mog_ids, FPS limits and
		FPS counters.
	SUMMARY	- Print a report about FPS subscribers.
	UNUSEDF	OR -Query all FPS subscribers that are unused for entered
		days
	ZERO	- Query all FPS subscribers that has zero charge count
	HELP	- Lists available options
Explanation:	Basic help.	

Responses

The following table describes the MAP responses.

QFPS SUMMARY command responses

 MAP output
 Meaning and action

 WARNING: Query of all FPS subscribers and prepare summary may take a significant amount of time

 Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):

 Meaning: Because all the FPS subscribers are checked to prepare the summary report it takes an amount of time.

 Action: Select Y to continue or N to halt the process.

QFPS ZERO command responses

MAP output Meaning and action

```
WARNING: Query of all FPS subscribers and prepare summary may take a
significant amount of time
Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
    Meaning: Because all the FPS subscribers are checked to prepare the summary
    report it takes an amount of time.
    Action: Select Y to continue or N to halt the process.
```

8 LFPSDIR commands

QFPS (end)

QFPS UNUSEDFOR command responses

MAP output Meaning and action

WARNING: Query of all FPS subscribers and prepare summary may take a significant amount of time $% \left({{\left[{{{\rm{S}}_{\rm{T}}} \right]}} \right)$

Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):

Meaning: Because all the FPS subscribers are checked to prepare the summary report it takes an amount of time.

Action: Select Y to continue or N to halt the process.

Туре

The LOAD command is non-menu.

Target

The command target for the LOAD command is BRISC and XA-Core.

Description

The LOAD command is used to add credit units to a subscriber's account. The number of units added can be either FPS1 or FPS2. If neither limit (FPS1 or FPS2) is specified, the default limit for the line is used. Existing units are not lost.

Release history ISN06 (TDM)

Feature 89007209 introduced the LOAD command as part of the enhanced FPS feature.

Limitations and restrictions

The LOAD command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The LOAD command syntax is as follows:

LOAD DN <Directory Number> [{FPS1,FPS2}]

The following table describes the command parameters and variables.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
DN	<directory Number></directory 	Load entered FPS subscriber with entered limit. If Limit is not entered then line's predefined limit is used to load its FPS counter. <dn> is the directory number to credit.</dn>
FPS1		FPS1 is defined by the FPS_CREDIT_LIMIT_1 operational parameter in the OFCENG table.
FPS2		FPS2 is defined by the FPS_CREDIT_LIMIT_2 operational parameter in the OFCENG table.

LOAD (continued)

Examples

The following tables provide examples of the LOAD command.

LOAD command example

Command:	> LOAD DN 7835402		
Description of task:	Load specified FPS subscriber with the total of its existing units and its predefined limit units.		
MAP response:			
	DN: 7835402 MOG_ID: MOG_2 FPS1 190		
Explanation	You have successfully loaded DN: 7835402 with FPS1 units. The total count is now 190.		
Command:	> LOAD DN 7835403 FPS2		
Description of task:	Load specified FPS subscriber with the total of its existing units and its FPS2 limit.		
MAP response:			
	DN: 7835403 MOG_ID: MOG_2 FPS1 270		
Explanation	You have successfully loaded DN: 7835403 with FPS2 units, even though the default FPS credit limit is FPS1. The total count is now 270.		

Responses

The following table describes the MAP responses.

LOAD DN command responses

MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID DN	
	Meaning: This line does not have the FPS option selected.
	Action: Assign the FPS option to this DN using SERVORD.
INVALID CALL	ING DN FOR THIS OFFICE
	Meaning: This line is not defined in this office.
	Action: Use a valid DN.
WARNING: FPS	counter for 7835402 will be loaded with 32+176 (FPS1)
Please confi	rm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):

LOAD (end)

LOAD DN command responses

MAP output	Meaning and action	
	Meaning: FPS counter 7836402 will be loaded with total existing counts and the FPS1 limit.	
	Action: Type Y for Yes to continue or, N for No to halt the process.	
WARNING: FPS	counter for 7835403 will be loaded with 32+256 (FPS2)	
Please confi	rm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):	
	Meaning: FPS counter 7836403 will be loaded with total existing counts and the FPS2 limit.	
	Action: Type Y for Yes to continue or, N for No to halt the process.	
INVALID FPS LIMIT (FPS1/FPS2)		
	Meaning: The command did not recognize the limit that you typed (FPS1 or FPS2).	
	Action: Try the command again and type only FPS1, FPS2 or leave it blank after the DN number.	

CHG_PSW

Туре

The CHG_PSW command is non-menu.

Target

The command target for the CHG_PSW command is BRISC and XA-Core.

Description

The CHG_PSW command is used to change the password used to access the Load Fixed Price Service Directory (LFPSDIR) sublevel below the FPSDIR level.

The password is not case sensitive. It must be exactly 8 characters long and contain at least one symbol, one number and one letter.

Release history ISN06 (TDM)

Feature 89007209 introduced the CHG_PSW command as part of the enhanced FPS feature.

Limitations and restrictions

The CHG_PSW command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The CHG_PSW command syntax is as follows:

CHG_PSW

The following table describes the command parameters and variables.

Examples

The following tables provides an example of the CHG_PSW command.

CHG_PSW command example

Command:	> CHG_PSW
Description of task:	Change the LFPS password using the CHG_PSW command.

CHG_PSW (continued)

CHG_PSW command example

MAP response:	Previous LFP	PS Password	Changes
	Date:	Time:	User:
	02 03 2002	13:40:13	OPERATOR
	25 01 2002	01:10:08	ADMIN
	Enter New Pa	assword	
	>*****		
	Please enter	the new pa	assword again to verify.
	>*****		
	PASSWORD: Enter your current password to verify.		
	>*****		
	The LFPS pas	ssword is su	accessfully changed by OPERATOR1.
Explanation	Operator 1 has sublevel.	successfully ch	anged the password for the LFPSDIR

Responses

The following table describes the MAP responses.

CHG_PSW DN command responses

MAP output	Meaning and	d action	
Previous LFP	S Password	Changes	
Date:	Time:	User:	
02 03 2002	13:40:13	OPERATOR	
25 01 2002	01:10:08	ADMIN	
Enter New Pa	ssword :		
Meaning: The LFPS password has been changed by the listed users at the dates and times given.			
Action: Enter the new LFPS password.			
ERROR The password should be eight characters and at least one alphanumeric character.			
	Meaning: The new password entered was not valid.		
	Action: Try again. The password must be exactly 8 characters long and contain at least one alphanumeric character.		

CHG_PSW (end)

CHG_PSW DN command responses

MAP output	Meaning and action		
ERROR: New p	assword verification failed		
	Meaning: The two new-password entries do not match.		
	Action: Try again.		
ERROR: Enter	ed current password is wrong		
	Meaning: The current password that you entered to confirm the password change was incorrect.		
Action: Try again.			
The LFPS pas	The LFPS password has been successfully changed by the OPERATOR1		
Meaning: The user OPERATOR1 has successfully changed the password.			
	Action: You should now use the new password when you access the LFPSDIR sublevel.		

9 DNSCRNCI level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the DNSCRN level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the DNSCRN level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the DNSCRNCI level.

Command
ADDRANGE
DELRANGE
UPDATTR
FINDATTRS

Description

Use the DNSCRNCI level of the MAP to modify the DN screening database as specified by the parameters FROMD and TOD. You may enter an NPI and NOA for the ADDRANGE, DELRANGE and UPDATTR commands.

To access the DNSCRNCI level

To access the DNSCRNCI level, enter the following from the CI environment:

>dnscrnci

To return to CI

Return to the CI environment:

>quit

ADDRANGE

Туре

The ADDRANGE command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the ADDRANGE command is ALL.

Description

The ADDRANGE command adds or modifies the DN screening database. It allows addition or modification of a single DN or a range of DNs specified by the parameters FROMD and TOD.

The NOA parameter allows the Nature of Address NOA of the number being added to be specified. The Numbering Plan is assumed to be E164 compliant. The NOA parameter is optional and, if it is not specified, then the number(s) will be added to table DNSCRN.

If the NOA parameter is specified, then table DNSCRMAP is used to determine which DN screening table is modified.

Release history MMP15

This command is amended by activity 59023556 to allow an optional NOA to be entered.

Limitations and restrictions

The ADDRANGE command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The ADDRANGE command syntax is as follows:

```
ADDRANGE <FROMD> <TOD> <ATTROPTS>
[<WRITEMODE>{NOREPLACE,REPLACE}] [<NOA> {SUB,NAT,INTL,UNKN,
NONE}]
```

The following table describes the changed parameters and variables of the ADDRANGE command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
NOA		The NOA of the number to be added or modified.

ADDRANGE (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the ADDRANGE command.

Command example

Command:	>addrange 234 234 unpaid \$ noreplace nat		
Description of task:	Adding an number with Nature of Address of National (NAT)		
MAP response:	MACHINES NOT IN SYNC - DMOS NOT ALLOWED JOURNAL FILE IS INACTIVE - DMOS NOT ALLOWED DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N") >y NOA option accessed. Table DNSCRN2 modified. ADDRANGE summary		
	Number of tuples added Number of tuples replaced	1 0	
	Total number of tuples added or replaced	1	
	Last DN datafilled	234	
	Total number of tuples written to Journal file	0	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the ADDRANGE command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>addrange 234 234 unpaid \$ noreplace nat	
MAP response:	MACHINES NOT IN SYNC - DMOS NOT ALLOWEDJOURNAL FILE IS INACTIVE - DMOS NOT ALLOWEDDO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE?Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N")>yNOA option specified. Table DNSCRN2 modified.ADDRANGE summaryNumber of tuples addedNumber of tuples replaced0Total number of tuples added or replaced1Last DN datafilled234Total number of tuples written to Journal file	
Meaning:	The specified table has been modified by the ADDRANGE comm	nand.
Actions:	None. This is for information only.	
Command:	>addrange 234 234 \$ noreplace sub	

ADDRANGE (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	MACHINES NOT IN SYNC - DMOS NOT ALLOWED JOURNAL FILE IS INACTIVE - DMOS NOT ALLOWED DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N") >y NOA option specified. Table DNSCRN modified. ADDRANGE summary Number of tuples added Number of tuples added Number of tuples replaced Total number of tuples added or replaced Last DN datafilled Total number of tuples written to Journal file	1 0 1 234 0
Meaning:	No matching tuple in DNSCRMAP exists but the table is not emp screening tables have been unaffected by the ADDRANGE comr	
Actions:	Datafill a tuple in DNSCRMAP corresponding to the NOA value b	
	specified.	

DELRANGE

Туре

The DELRANGE command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the DELRANGE command is ALL.

Description

The DELRANGE command deletes entries from the DN screening database. It allows deletion of a single DN or a range of DNs specified by the parameters FROMD and TOD.

The NOA parameter allows the Nature of Address NOA of the number being deleted to be specified. The Numbering Plan is assumed to be E164 compliant. The NOA parameter is optional and, if it is not specified, then the number(s) will be deleted from table DNSCRN.

If the NOA parameter is specified, then table DNSCRMAP is used to determine which DN screening table is modified.

Release history MMP15

This command is amended by activity 59023556 to allow an optional NOA to be entered.

Limitations and restrictions

The DELRANGE command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The DELRANGE command syntax is as follows:

DELRANGE <FROMD> <TOD> [<NOA> {SUB,NAT,INTL,UNKN, NONE}]

The following table describes the changed parameters and variables of the DELRANGE command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
NOA		The NOA of the number to be deleted.

DELRANGE (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the DELRANGE command.

Command example

Command:	>delrange 234 234 nat	
Description of task:	Deleting an number with Nature of Address of National (NAT)	
MAP response:	MACHINES NOT IN SYNC - DMOS NOT ALLOWED JOURNAL FILE IS INACTIVE - DMOS NOT ALLOWED DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N") >y WARNING: ALL TUPLES IN SPECIFIED RANGE WILL BE DEL FROM TABLE DNSCRN2 Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N") >y NOA option specified. Table DNSCRN modified. DELRANGE summary Number of tuples deleted Last DN deleted Total number of tuples written to Journal file	ETED 1 234 0

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the DELRANGE command.

MAP responses with associated meanings	and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)
--	----------------------------

Command:	>delrange 234 234 nat	
MAP response:	MACHINES NOT IN SYNC - DMOS NOT ALLOWED JOURNAL FILE IS INACTIVE - DMOS NOT ALLOWED DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N") >y WARNING: ALL TUPLES IN SPECIFIED RANGE WILL BE DEL FROM TABLE DNSCRN2 Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N") >y NOA option specified. Table DNSCRN modified. DELRANGE summary	ETED
	Number of tuples deleted	1
	Last DN deleted	234
	Total number of tuples written to Journal file	0
Meaning:	The specified table has been modified by the DELRANGE comm	hand.

DELRANGE (end)

Actions:	None. This is for information only.
Command:	>delrange 234 234 sub
MAP response:	<pre>DELRANGE summary Number of tuples deleted 1 Last DN deleted 234 Total number of tuples written to Journal file OMACHINES NOT IN SYNC - DMOS NOT ALLOWED JOURNAL FILE IS INACTIVE - DMOS NOT ALLOWED DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N") >y WARNING: ALL TUPLES IN SPECIFIED RANGE WILL BE DELETED FROM TABLE DNSCRN2 Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N") >y NOA option specified. Table DNSCRN modified.</pre>
Meaning:	No matching tuple in DNSCRMAP exists but the table is not empty. (When no matching tuple in table DNSCRMAP exists, then table DNSCRN is accessed to attempt to make the relevant change).
Actions:	Datafill a tuple in DNSCRMAP corresponding to the NOA value being specified.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

FINDATTRS

Туре

The FINDATTRS command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the FINDATTRS command is ALL.

Description

The FINDATTRS command will search table DNSCRN based on the given attributes. It is a general tool that works for all the attributes in table DNSCRN. The FINDATTRS command contains the following subcommands:

- HELP
- SEARCH
- SEARCHALL
- SET
- QUIT

Release history

This command was created in SN06.

Limitations and restrictions

The FINDATTRS command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The FINDATTRS command syntax is as follows:

The syntax of the FINDATTRS command

HELP - Prints a list of FINDATTRS commands and a description of each command
SET - Sets up environment for the SEARCH command
Displays current environment when no parameters
specified
Parms: [<options> {FINDMODE <mode> {EXACT,</mode></options>
STARTAT <dn> STRING,</dn>
STOP <opt> {AT <dn> STRING,</dn></opt>
AFTER <num_of_tuples> {1 TO 8000000}},</num_of_tuples>
DISPLAY <num_of_tuples> {1 TO 8000000},</num_of_tuples>
SHOW <dn tuple=""> {DN,</dn>
TUPLE} }]
DEFAULTS - Initializes the options for the SEARCH
command with default values
SEARCH - Searches table DNSCRN for specified attributes
<attropts> - vector of up to 25 attributes</attropts>
SEARCHALL - Searches table DNSCRN for attributes CLILTID1
CLILTID2, SCRGRP1, and SCRGRP2
Parms: <ltgrp> STRING</ltgrp>
<pre><ltnum> {1 TO 1022}</ltnum></pre>
QUIT - Quits FINDATTRS increment

Subcommands

HELP subcommand

This command prints a list of FINDATTRS commands and a description of each command.

SEARCH subcommand

This command accepts as a parameter the attributes to search for in table DNSCRN. The SEARCH command will scan table DNSCRN and display tuples datafilled with the attributes specified in the ATTROPTS parameter of the command.

SEARCHALL subcommand

This command accepts an LTID to search all the attributes of table DNSCRN. The user is prompted for the LTID, and the command will scan all attributes of table DNSCRN.

SET subcommand

The SET subcommand sets up the search environment. Parameters of the SET subcommand are:

- FINDMODE
- STARTAT

- STOP
- DISPLAY
- SHOW
- QUIT

FINDMODE

These are the two modes for searching. An EXACT search takes the data associated with an input attribute literally and search the table. The sequence of given data under its attribute is significant. A WILD search finds all the combinations based on the given attribute data. For example, consider the following two tuples in table DNSCRN:

Table DNSCRN datafill examples

DN	ATTROPTS		
1234567	(CLILTID1 (ISDN 5) (ISDN 6) (ISDN 8) \$)\$		
7654321	(CLILTID1 (ISDN 5) (ISDN 8) \$) \$		

For a search command: SEARCH CLILTID1 ISDN 5 ISDN 8,

- An EXACT search would only find the second tuple, but not the first one.
- A WILD search would find both tuples.

For EXACT search, the sequence of (ISDN 5, ISDN 8) under attribute CLILTID1 is significant. The sequence of attributes given in the SEARCH command is not significant for the WILD search.

Note: This parameter is only applicable to the SEARCH subcommand.

STARTAT

This command is used to specify the DN to start the search at. The given DN does not have to be present in the table.

STOP

This command is used to specify how to stop the search. AT specifies which DN to stop at. AFTER specifies how many tuples in the table to search for.

Note: This parameter will be valid only when STARTAT has been defined.

If AT is specified, the search would stop after the given DN is searched. For AT, the given DN does not have to be present in the table. In this case, no tuple after the given DN, if any, would be searched.

If AFTER is specified, the search stops after the specified number of tuples are searched.

DISPLAY

This command specifies how many found tuples to display.

SHOW

This command specifies what to display for a found tuple. DN indicates only DN is displayed. TUPLE indicates the entire tuple is displayed.

DEFAULTS subcommand

Different from the SET command, the FINDATTRS command DEFAULTS sets the search environment to system defaults. They are:

- FINDMODE: exact
- STARTAT: NIL (if the table is empty) or the DN of the first tuple
- STOP: AFTER 0 (zero, if the table is empty) or the total number of tuples in the table
- DISPLAY: the lesser of 10 and the total number of tuples in the table. If the table if empty, DISPLAY is set to 0.
- SHOW: tuple

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the FINDATTRS command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
HELP		This command prints a list of FINDATTRS commands and a description of each command.
SEARCH		This command accepts as a parameter the attributes to search for in table DNSCRN. The SEARCH command will scan table DNSCRN and display tuples datafilled with the attributes specified in the ATTROPTS parameter of the command.
SEARCHALL		This command accepts an LTID to search all the attributes of table DNSCRN. The user is prompted for the LTID, and the command will scan all attributes of table DNSCRN.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
SET		The SET subcommand sets up the search environment. Parameters of the SET subcommand are:
		FINDMODE
		• STARTAT
		• STOP
		• DISPLAY
		• SHOW
		• QUIT
FINDMODE	EXACT , WILD	These are the two modes for searching. An EXACT search takes the data associated with an input attribute literally and search the table. The sequence of given data under its attribute is significant. A WILD search finds all the combinations based on the given attribute data.
STARTAT		This command is used to specify the DN to start the search at. The given DN does not have to be present in the table.
STOP		This command is used to specify how to stop the search. AT specifies which DN to stop at. AFTER specifies how many tuples in the table to search for.
		<i>Note:</i> This parameter will be valid only when STARTAT has been defined.
		If AT is specified, the search would stop after the given DN is searched. For AT, the given DN does not have to be present in the table. In this case, no tuple after the given DN, if any, would be searched.
		If AFTER is specified, the search stops after the specified number of tuples are searched.
DISPLAY		This command specifies how many tuples to display.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
SHOW	DN, TUPLE	This command specifies what to display for a found tuple. DN indicates only DN is displayed. TUPLE indicates the entire tuple is displayed.
DEFAULTS		Different from the SET command, the FINDATTRS command DEFAULTS sets the search environment to system defaults. They are:
		FINDMODE: exact
		 STARTAT: NIL (if the table is empty) or the DN of the first tuple
		• STOP: AFTER 0 (zero, if the table is empty) or the total number of tuples in the table
		• DISPLAY: the lesser of 10 and the total number of tuples in the table. If the table if empty, DISPLAY is set to 0.
		SHOW: tuple

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Example

The following table provides an example of the FINDATTRS command and its subcommands.

Command example

Command:	>FINDATTRS >SET
Description of task:	Display the currently set search attributes
MAP response:	FINDMODE - EXACT
	STARTAT - 1
	STOP - AFTER 5
	DISPLAY - 5
	SHOW - TUPLE

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the FINDATTRS command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	>FINDATTRS: >SET >SEARCH CLILTID 1 ISDN 1 \$ \$			
MAP response:	FINDMODE - EXACT STARTAT - 1 STOP - AFTER 5 DISPLAY - 5 SHOW - TUPLE DN ATTROPTS			
	6137221234 (CLISI) (CLILTID1 (ISDN 1)\$) \$			
	SEARCH summary			
	Reason for Stopping - Requested number of tuples scanned (STOP AFTER)			
	Number of tuples displayed - 1			
	Last search attempted on DN - 6137221234			
	Returns the search results for CLILTID 1 ISDN 1 in the EXACT FINDMODE.			
Actions:	None			
Command:	>SET FINDMODE WILD >SEARCH CLILTID1 ISDN 1 \$ \$			

MAP response:	FINDMODE - WILD STARTAT - 1 STOP - AFTER 5 DISPLAY - 5 SHOW - TUPLE DN ATTROPTS
	AFTER)
	Number of tuples displayed - 2
	Last search attempted on DN - 6137221234
Meaning:	Performs a WILD search for CLILTID1 ISDN 1.
Actions:	None
Command:	>SEARCHALL ISDN 1
MAP response:	DN ATTROPTS
	1 (CLISI) (CLILTID1 (ISDN 1) (ISDN 3) (ISDN 7) (ISDN 8) (ISDN 26) (ISDN 51)\$) (CLILTID2 (ISDN 104) (ISDN 105) (ISDN 106) (DWS 2) (DWS 4) (DWS 6)\$) \$
	6134557045 (CLISI) (SCRGRP2 (TEST)\$) \$
	6134559898 (CLISI) (SCRGRP1 (PRITEST)\$) \$
	6137221111 (CLISI) (CLILTID2 (ISDN 1) (ISDN 105)\$) \$
	6137221234 (CLISI) (CLILTID1 (ISDN 1)\$) \$
	SEARCH summary
	Reason for Stopping - Requested number of tuples displayed (DISPLAY)
	Number of tuples displayed - 5
	Last search attempted on DN - 6137221234

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Meaning:	Searches all the attributes of each tuple in table DNSCRN for the given attribute and returns the resulting tuples.
Actions:	None

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

UPDATTR

Туре

The UPDATTR command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the UPDATTR command is ALL.

Description

The UPDATTR command updates a single attribute for a single DN or a range of DNs specified by the parameters FROMD and TOD.

The NOA parameter allows the Nature of Address NOA of the number being updated to be specified. The Numbering Plan is assumed to be E164 compliant. The NOA parameter is optional and, if it is not specified, then the number(s) will be updated in table DNSCRN.

If the NOA parameter is specified, then table DNSCRMAP is used to determine which DN screening table is modified.

Release history

MMP15

This command is amended by activity 59023556 to allow an optional NOA to be entered.

Limitations and restrictions

The UPDATTR command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The UPDATTR command syntax is as follows:

UPDATTR <FROMD> <TOD> <OLDATTR> <NEWATTR> [<NOA> {SUB,NAT,INTL,UNKN, NONE}]

The following table describes the changed parameters and variables of the UPDATTR command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description	
NOA		The NOA of the number to be altered.	

UPDATTR (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the UPDATTR command.

Command example

Command:	>updattr 123 123 \$ blckcall unpaid nat	
Description of task:	Updating an number with Nature of Address of National (NAT)	
MAP response:	MACHINES NOT IN SYNC - DMOS NOT ALLOWED JOURNAL FILE IS INACTIVE - DMOS NOT ALLOWED DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N") >y OLDATTR in tuple range will be modified DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N") >y NOA option specified. Table DNSCRN2 modified. UPDATTR summary Number of tuples with attribute modified Tuple with attribute found but not modified Last DN checked Total number of tuples written to Journal file	1 0 123 0

UPDATTR (continued)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the UPDATTR command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>updattr 123 123 \$ blckcall unpaid nat	
MAP response:	MACHINES NOT IN SYNC - DMOS NOT ALLOWED JOURNAL FILE IS INACTIVE - DMOS NOT ALLOWED DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N") >y OLDATTR in tuple range will be modified DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N") >y NOA option specified. Table DNSCRN2 modified. UPDATTR summary Number of tuples with attribute modified Tuple with attribute found but not modified Last DN checked Total number of tuples written to Journal file	1 0 123 0
Meaning:	The specified table has been modified by the UPDATTR command.	
Actions:	None. This is for information only.	
Command:	>updattr 123 123 blckcall unpaid sub	
MAP response:	<pre>>Updatt 123 123 DickCall unpaid Sub MACHINES NOT IN SYNC - DMOS NOT ALLOWED JOURNAL FILE IS INACTIVE - DMOS NOT ALLOWED DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N") >y OLDATTR in tuple range will be modified DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N") >y NOA option specified. Table DNSCRN modified. UPDATTR summary Number of tuples with attribute modified 1 Tuple with attribute found but not modified 0 Last DN checked 123 Total number of tuples written to Journal file 0</pre>	

UPDATTR (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning:	No matching tuple in DNSCRMAP exists but the table is not empty. (When no matching tuple in table DNSCRMAP exists, then table DNSCRN is accessed to attempt to make the relevant change).
Actions:	Datafill a tuple in DNSCRMAP corresponding to the NOA being specified.

DPTLTP level commands

The DPTLTP directory contains commands for finding and displaying the DPT group and CIC associated with a posted line. The DPTLTP directory is a sub-level to the LTP directory.

The DPTLTP commands are as follows:

- FIND
- DISPLAY

To access the directory

To access the DPTLTP directory, enter the following command:

> mapci;mtc;lns;ltp;dptltp

To return to CI

To return to the CI, enter the following command:

> quit mapci

DISPLAY

Purpose

When a line is posted at the DPTLTP level, the DISPLAY command will determine what DPT group and CIC are associated with the posted line. It also displays the DPT group, CIC and DPT terminal ID (TID) information for that associated resource.

Command type

Listed Menu

Command target SuperNode

Command availability

Resident

Release history SN06 (DMS)

This command was introduced with the DPTLTP directory by feature number 89007733.

Example

The following figure gives an example display for the DISPLAY command.

DISPLAY command example output

```
DPT GROUP : DPTTRAFEG
DPT TERMINAL: SPM 2 3633
TYPE: ISUPPLUS
CIC: 300038912
```

FIND

Purpose

The FIND command finds the line associated with the DPT group and CIC that you supply as parameters. If an associated line exists then you are prompted before the line is posted.

Command type

Listed Menu

Command target

SuperNode

Command availability

Resident

Release history SN06 (DMS)

This command was introduced with the DPTLTP directory by feature number 89007733.

Syntax

The FIND command syntax is as follows:

FIND <DPT group> <CIC number>

Example

The following figure gives an example display for the FIND command.

FIND command example

FIND dpttrafeg 300038912

DPTTRM level commands

The DPTTRM directory allows Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) enabled nodes to be posted and acted upon. This directory supports the ability to display or post a set of DPT nodes. In addition, there is one new command added to this directory.

This chapter describes the syntax, purpose, and semantics of the DPTTRM commands for the DPT and lists them in the following order. Included with each command description are some of the messages that may occur when the command is executed.

The DPTTRM commands are as follows:

- Disp
- Post
- Bsy set, Rts set, Frls set

To access the directory

To access the DPTTRM directory, enter the following command:

> mapci;mtc;trks;dpttrm

To return to CI

To return to the CI, enter the following command:

> quit mapci

Disp

Purpose

This command displays the state of Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) terminal IDs (TIDs) on a set of DPT enabled nodes in the response area of the DPTTRM window. You cannot then perform actions on the information. The information is also static, to refresh it use the DISPLAY command again.

Command type

Listed Menu

Command target SuperNode

Command availability Resident

Release history SN06 (DMS)

This command was updated for feature number 89007733.

Parameters

Parameters are described in the following table.

Table 0-1

Command	Parameters and variables	Meaning
Disp	BICC	Bearer Independent Call Control
Disp	SIPT	Session Initiation Protocol for Telephony (SIP-T)
Disp	SPM <all>,<smg4>,<dpt>,<spm#></spm#></dpt></smg4></all>	Service Peripheral Module (SPM)
Disp	GWC <all>,<sipt>,<bicc>,<gwc#></gwc#></bicc></sipt></all>	Gateway Controller (GWC)

Examples

The following figure gives an example display for the Disp command.

XAC	MS	IOD	Net	PM	CCS	Lns	Trks	Ext	APPL
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
DPTTRM 0 Quit 2 Post_ 3 4 Disp_ 5 Bsy_ 6 RTS_ 7 8 Frls_ 9		PM: SUB STA		INB MANB	PMB	SYSB	CPB CPD	IDL	
10 Alrm 11 12 Next 13 14 15 17 18 AGE Time 15	:24	BICC TOTAL	ALL INB 2047 0 2047	MANB 0 0 0	РМВ 0 0	SYSB 0 0 0	CPB 0 0 0	CPD 0 0 0	IDL 0 2047 2047

DISP GWC ALL Command Example Output

The following table provides examples of the Disp command.

Table 0-2	Disp	command	examples
-----------	------	---------	----------

Command:	> DISP BICC
Description of task:	Display a summary of all BICC DPT-enabled nodes.
MAP response:	A summary of all the BICC DPT-enabled nodes.
Command:	> DISP SIPT
Description of task:	Display a summary of all SIPT DPT-enabled nodes.
MAP response:	A summary of all the SIPT DPT-enabled nodes.
Command:	> DISP SPM ALL
Description of task:	Display a summary of all DPT-enabled SPM type nodes.
MAP response:	A summary of all the DPT-enabled SPM type nodes.
Command:	> DISP SPM SMG4
Description of task:	Display a summary of all SMG4 class DPT-enabled SPMs.
MAP response:	A display of all DPT-enabled MG4000 nodes.
Command:	> DISP SPM DPT

Table 0-2 Disp command examples

Description of task:	Display all DPT-enabled Inter-Working (IW) nodes.
MAP response:	A display of all the DPT-enabled IW nodes.
Command:	> DISP SPM 3
Description of task:	Display an individual SPM.
MAP response:	DPT-enabled node SPM 3 is displayed.
Command:	> DISP GWC ALL
Description of task:	Display a summary of all DPT-enabled nodes residing on GWCs.
MAP response:	A summary of all DPT-enabled GWC nodes is displayed.
Command:	> DISP GWC SIPT
Description of task:	Display all GWCs which are SIP-T DPT-enabled nodes.
MAP response:	All the GWC SIP-T DPT-enabled nodes are displayed.
Command:	> DISP GWC BICC
Description of task:	Display all GWCs that are BICC DPT-enabled nodes.
MAP response:	All GWC BICC DPT-enabled nodes are displayed.
Command:	> DISP GWC 85
Description of task:	Display an individual GWC which is DPT-enabled.
MAP response:	DPT-enabled GWC 85 is displayed.

Responses

The following table describes the MAP responses.

Table 0-3 Disp command responses	Table 0-3	Disp	command	responses
----------------------------------	-----------	------	---------	-----------

MAP output Meaning and action
No PM specified for display has DPT terminals.
Meaning: This indicates that the parameters used with the Disp command do not have DPT terminal IDs (TIDs) provisioned on them.

Post

Purpose

The posted set of Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT)-enabled nodes appears in the refresh area of the DPTTRM window. The Post command allows you to post one, all or a subset of the DPT-enabled nodes. You can act upon the posted set or just the currently displayed node at any time.

Command type

Listed Menu

Command target SuperNode

Command availability Resident

Release history SN06 (DMS)

This command was updated for feature number 89007733.

Parameters

Parameters are described in the following table.

Table 0-4

Command	Parameters and variables	Meaning
Post	BICC	Bearer Independent Call Control
Post	SIPT	Session Initiation Protocol for Telephony (SIP-T)
Post	SPM <all>,<smg4>,<dpt>,<spm#></spm#></dpt></smg4></all>	Service Peripheral Module (SPM)
Post	GWC <all>,<sipt>,<bicc>,<gwc#></gwc#></bicc></sipt></all>	Gateway Controller (GWC)

Examples

The following figure gives an example display for the Post command.

XAC	MS	I	DD	Net		PM	CCS	Lns	Tr	ks	Ext	APPL
	•		•	•		•	•	•			•	•
DPTTRM												
0 Quit 2 Post_		PM:	SPM	0		POSTEI) SET:	SPM AL	L	1 of	75	
2 Fost_ 3 4 Disp_ 5 Bsy_ 6 RTS_ 7 8 Frls_ 9 10 Alrm		SUB 0	STA INSV		INB O		PMB 0	SYSB O	CPB 0	CPD 0	IDL O	
10 A11 11 12 Next 13 14 15 16 17 18		POS	I SPM	ALL								
AGE Time 15	:24	>										

POST SPM ALL Command Example Output

The following table provides examples of the Post command.

Table 0-5 Post command examples

Command:	> POST BICC
Description of task:	Post all BICC DPT-enabled nodes.
MAP response:	All BICC DPT-enabled nodes are posted.
Command:	> POST SIPT
Description of task:	Post all SIPT DPT-enabled nodes.
MAP response:	All SIPT DPT-enabled nodes are posted.
Command:	> POST SPM ALL
Description of task:	Post all DPT-enabled SPM type nodes.
MAP response:	All DPT-enabled SPM type nodes are posted.
Command:	> POST SPM SMG4
Description of task:	Post all SMG4 class DPT-enabled SPMs.
MAP response:	All DPT-enabled MG4000 nodes are posted.
Command:	> POST SPM DPT

Table 0-5 Post command examples

Description of task:	Post all DPT-enabled Inter-Working (IW) nodes.
MAP response:	All the DPT-enabled IW nodes are posted.
Command:	> POST SPM 3
Description of task:	Post an individual SPM.
MAP response:	DPT-enabled node SPM 3 is posted.
Command:	> POST GWC ALL
Description of task:	Post all DPT-enabled nodes residing on GWCs.
MAP response:	All DPT-enabled GWC nodes are posted.
Command:	> POST GWC SIPT
Description of task:	Post all GWCs which are SIP-T DPT-enabled.
MAP response:	All the GWC SIP-T DPT-enabled nodes are posted.
Command:	> POST GWC BICC
Description of task:	Post all GWCs that are BICC DPT-enabled nodes.
MAP response:	All GWC BICC DPT-enabled nodes are posted.
Command:	> POST GWC 85
Description of task:	Post an individual GWC which is DPT-enabled.
MAP response:	DPT-enabled GWC 85 is posted.

Responses

The following table describes the MAP responses.

Table 0-6 Post command responses

MAP output Meaning and action
No PM specified for display has DPT terminals.
Meaning: This indicates that the parameters used with the Post command do not have DPT terminal IDs (TIDs) provisioned on them.

Bsy set, Rts set, Frls set

Purpose

The SET parameter has been added to the existing busy (BSY), return to service (RTS) and forced release (FRLS) commands in the DPTTRM level. The new SET parameter allows each of the commands to act on the selected set of DPT-enabled nodes that have been selected using the Post command. Note that the FRLS command requires that the affected node(s) be in MANB state for this command to be effective.

Command type

Listed Menu

Command target SuperNode

Command availability

Resident

Release history

(I)SN06

The following sentence has been added:

Note that the FRLS command requires that the affected node(s) be in MANB state for this command to be effective. (Q01041762-01)

SN06 (DMS)

This command parameter was added for feature number 89007733.

10 DRM level commands

Use the DRM level of the MAP to perform control and review functions for a distributed recording manager (DRM).

Accessing the DRM level

To access the DRM level, enter the following from the CI level:

mapci;mtc;appl;oamap;drm

DRM commands

The commands available at the DRM MAP level are described in this chapter and arranged in alphabetical order.

Table 10-1

DRM Commands
Command
dat dump

DRM menu

The following figure shows the DRM menu and status display.

10-2 DRM level commands

Figure 10-1

		СМ	MS	IOD	Net	PM	CCS	LNS	Trks	Ext	APPL
		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
DRM 0 2	Quit			AMAP E ACBLNH							
0 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Info_ Audit _ Rotate_ Remame_ Mount Demount Reset_ DAT_ View_ tcopy_ Monitor_		: ACI	BLNK	TSI :	TSILNK	K DRM	Ι:.			
17 18	Copy_										

A.59019152 MCI DAT Tape Format

Feature name

MCI DAT Tape Format

Description

The feature provides a billing dump subcommand, DAT DUMP, which automates the writing of DRM files to tape. If a tape runs out of space while writing a file to tape, a new log and CI response is generated to warn the operating company personnel of the situation.

Hardware requirements

MCI DAT Tape Format has no new hardware requirements, though the customer switch site must have a provisioned FP with a DAT tape drive to make use of this functionality.

Limitations and restrictions

The limitations and restrictions that follow apply to MCI DAT Tape Format:

- This feature only applies to FP DATs. IOM and SDM DATs are not affected.
- The FP DAT writes Nortel Networks specific information to the UHL1 and UTL1 header fields, and requires this information to be able to recover the data written to tape.

Interactions

MCI DAT Tape Format does not interact with other functionalities.

Datafill

MCI DAT Tape Format does not change data schema tables or office parameters.

Service orders

MCI DAT Tape Format does not change the Service Order System (SERVORD).

A.59019152 MCI DAT Tape Format (end)

Operational measurements

MCI DAT Tape Format does not change operational measurements (OM).

Logs

The following new logs are added.

New or modified logs

Log name	Log number	NEW/MOD/DELETED	System (SOS/UNIX
DRM	602	NEW	SOS
DRM	603	NEW	SOS

Command interface

MCI DAT Tape Format does add the following command and modify the following directory..

New/modified commands

Command Name	NEW, CHANGED OR DELETED	New name (if remamed)	Directory/MAP level name	MENU/ NON-MENU/ HIDDEN
DAT DUMP	NEW		DRM	MENU

New/modified directory

Directory name	NEW, CHANGED OR DELETED	New name (If renamed)	Target	RES/ NON-RES
DRM	CHANGED		S/DMS	RES

Billing

No AMA/billing information is added or modified by this feature.

DAT DUMP

Function

Use this command to start or stop the automated process to transfer billing files from disk to tape for a specified date. The command is used after an initialized DAT tape is mounted. DAT DUMP START disables all other DAT commands and begins the process of automatically transfering billing files from disk to tape for a specified date.

Command	Parameters and variables	
dat dump	start [GroupID] <date> stop info</date>	
Parameters and variables	Description	
start	DAT DUMP START <date> begins the process of transferring all closed but unwritten billing files of the specified date to tape. The date specified may be either the current date or a previous date. If no date is entered, the default date will be the current date.</date>	
stop	DAT DUMP STOP stops the automated file writing process. This command is used to manually stop the process based on evaluation criteria. If the tape runs out of space before all of the billing files are written, the process will stop automatically and a DRM602 log is generated.	
info	DAT DUMP INFO can be used to display information about the active file dump process.The following information about the process will be displayed:	
	 node name of the active file dump device name number of files written to tape status of the dump, either writing or idle and waiting for a file to close 	

DAT DUMP command parameters and variables

Туре

The DAT DUMP command is a listed MENU command at the DRM level.

Target

The command target for the DAT DUMP command is SUPERNODE, BRISC.

Description

This command can be used to start or stop the automated process to transfer billing files from disk to tape for the specified date. The operating company personnel is expected to mount an initialized DAT tape prior to the execution of this command. DAT DUMP START disables all other DAT commands and begins the process of automatically transferring billing files from disk to tape for a specified date. The operating company personnel can quit out of the DRM map level and execute other commands at the console.

The DAT DUMP subcommand allows the operating company personnel to specify the date corresponding to the files intended for writing to tape. This subcommand is designed to function according to the date parameter as follows:

- When the current date is entered, all closed but unwritten billing files from the current date will be written to tape. As more billing files are closed during the current date, they are automatically written to tape.
- The operating company personnel has the option of entering a previous date. In this scenario, only closed and unwritten billing files from that date will be written to tape.
- If no date is entered, the default date used will be the current date. Only closed and unwritten billing files from that date will be written to tape.
- When billing files of different dates are encountered from different billing streams, only the files that correspond to the date specified will be written to tape. All other files will not be written to tape.

The DAT DUMP INFO command displays information regarding the active file dump process. The command returns the following:

- the active file dump's node name.
- device name.
- the number of files written to tape by the current process.
- the status of the current process, writing to tape or idle and waiting for a file to close.

The DAT DUMP STOP command is used to stop the automated file writing process. The operating company personnel can determine when to manually stop the dump based on the following evaluation:

- the dump of the current date and the schedule of different billing streams.
- the dump of a previous date and the need to stop the dump when it enters the idle state.
- the need to stop the dump for any other reason.

If the tape runs out of space before all of the billing files are written, the process will stop automatically and a DRM602 log will be generated.

Release history

DAT DUMP is a new command.

Qualifications and warnings

If there are any closed and unwritten billing files from an earlier date than the one entered, a warning is generated.

The automated dump process will continue to write files to tape until a stop command is issued or the tape runs out of space which will generate a log report of the event.

Note: If an FP restart is initiated while DAT DUMP is running, the process will stop with no warnings produced. In order for the automated dump process to start again after the restart, the operating company personnel will have to enter the DAT DUMP START command again.

Command Syntax

The DAT DUMP command syntax is as follows:

DAT DUMP START [GroupId] <Date>
DAT DUMP STOP
DAT DUMP INFO

The following table describes the parameters of the DAT DUMP command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
Group ID	SBS	Billing Group ID
Date	6 chars YYMMDD	Year, Month, Day

Responses

The following responses are generated for the input command indicated.

Map responses with associated meaning and actions (Sheet 1 of 5)

Command	>DAT DUMP XXXX
MAP resonse	BAD <action> PARAMETER</action>
Meaning:	You entered an invalid DAT DUMP parameter.
Actions:	Enter a correct parameter.
Command	>DAT DUMP START
MAP resonse	MISSING <groupid> PARAMETER</groupid>
Meaning	You omitted the required paramer.
Actions:	Enter a parameter.
Command	>DAT DUMP START BLAH
MAP resonse	INVALID <groupid> PARAMETER</groupid>
Meaning	You entered an invalid group ID.
Actions:	Enter a valid group ID.
Command	>DAT DUMP START SBS 00021
MAP resonse	INVALID <date> PARAMETER</date>
Meaning	You entered an invalid date format.
Actions:	Enter the date in the format of YYMMDD.
Command	>DAT DUMP START SBS 0002181

MAP resonse	INVALID <date> PARAMETER</date>
Meaning	You entered an invalid date format.
Actions:	Enter the date in the format of YYMMDD.
Command	>DAT DUMP START SBS 00021A
MAP resonse	INVALID <date> PARAMETER</date>
Meaning	You entered an invalid date format.
Actions:	Enter the date in the format of YYMMDD.
Command	>DAT DUMP START SBS
MAP resonse	A dump has been started for SBS for the date YY/MM/DD.
Meaning	You omitted the date and the program used the default (current) date.
Actions:	None unless the default date is not the required date.
Command	>DAT DUMP START SBS 000101
MAP resonse	A dump has been started for the date 00/01/01.
Meaning	The dump has started for the requested date (YYMMDD).
Actions:	none
User action:	If DAT DUMP is currently active and the user enters:
Command	>DAT DUMP START SBS
MAP resonse	A dump is already in progress.
Meaning	You have entered the command twice.
Actions:	none required.
User action:	An earlier file(s) exists on the disk and the user enters:
Command	>DAT DUMP START SBS
MAP resonse	An earlier file has been detected. Do you wish to abort the dump operation? (Y/N).
Meaning	By omitting the date the program will use the default (current) date but it is alerting you that there is a file(s) with an earlier date.

Map responses with associated meaning and actions (Sheet 2 of 5)

Actions:Respond to abort (Y) or continue with the dump (N).User action:>BMap ResponseInvalid Response. Please enter Y or N.User action:>NMap ResponseA dump has been started for SBS for the date yy/mm/dd.User action:>YMap ResponseThe requested dump operation has been aborted.User action:If DAT DUMP is currently active and the user enters any DAT subcommand that is not DAT DUMP related (for example DAT VERIFY, DAT MOUNT).Map ResponseOnly DAT DUMP subcommands are enabled during a dump.MeaningDo not disturb the process: >DAT DUMP STOP To obtain information.Actions:To stop the process: >DAT DUMP INFO.Command>Ad ump has been stopped for SBS for the date yy/mm/dd. ## files have been dumped.Actions:Dismount the tape or start another dump.MeaningThe program confirms that the dump process is stopped and shows the number of files that have been dumped.Actions:Dismount the tape or start another dump.User action:If there is no DAT DUMP process active and the user enters:Command>DAT DUMP STOPMap ResponseA dump is not currently in progress.MeaningThere is no process to stop.Actions:If there is no process to stop.Actions:noneSystem Action:A DAT DUMP process is in progress.Command>DAT DUMP Process is in progress.		
Map ResponseInvalid Response. Please enter Y or N.User action:>NMap ResponseA dump has been started for SBS for the date yy/mm/dd.User action:>YMap ResponseThe requested dump operation has been aborted.User action:IDAT DUMP is currently active and the user enters any DAT subcommand that is not DAT DUMP related (for example DAT VERIFY, DAT MOUNT).Map ResponseOnly DAT DUMP subcommands are enabled during a dump.MeaningDo not disturb the process unless you want to stop it or you require information.Actions:To stop the process: >DAT DUMP STOP To obtain information: >DAT DUMP INFO.Command>DAT DUMP STOPMap ResponseA dump has been stopped for SBS for the date yy/mm/dd. ## files have been dumped to tape.MeaningDismount the tape or start another dump.User action:If there is no DAT DUMP process active and the user enters:Command>DAT DUMP STOPMap ResponseA dump has been stopped for SBS for the date yy/mm/dd. ## files have been dumped to tape.MeaningThe program confirms that the dump process is stopped and shows the number of files that have been dumped.Command>DAT DUMP STOPMap ResponseA dump is not currently in progress.Map ResponseA dump is not currently in progress.MeaningThere is no process to stop.MeaningThere is no process to stop.MeaningA dump is not currently in progress.MeaningA DAT DUMP process is in progress.	Actions:	Respond to abort (Y) or continue with the dump (N).
User action:>NMap ResponseA dump has been started for SBS for the date yy/mm/dd.User action:>YMap ResponseThe requested dump operation has been aborted.User action:If DAT DUMP is currently active and the user enters any DAT subcommand that is not DAT DUMP related (for example DAT VERIFY, DAT MOUNT).Map ResponseOnly DAT DUMP subcommands are enabled during a dump.MeaningDo not disturb the process unless you want to stop it or you require information.Actions:To stop the process: >DAT DUMP STOP To obtain information: >DAT DUMP INFO.Command>DAT DUMP STOPMap ResponseA dump has been stopped for SBS for the date yy/mm/dd. ## files have been dumped to tape.MeaningThe program confirms that the dump process is stopped and shows the number of files that have been dumped.Actions:Dismount the tape or start another dump.User action:If there is no DAT DUMP process active and the user enters:Command>DAT DUMP STOPMap ResponseA dump is not currently in progress.Map ResponseA dump is not currently in progress.Map ResponseA dump is not currently in progress.MeaningThere is no process to stop.Map ResponseA dump is not currently in progress.Map ResponseA dump is not process to stop.Map ResponseA dump is not currently in progress.Meaning<	User action:	>B
Map ResponseA dump has been started for SBS for the date yy/mm/dd.User action:>YMap ResponseThe requested dump operation has been aborted.User action:If DAT DUMP is currently active and the user enters any DAT subcommand that is not DAT DUMP related (for example DAT VERIFY, DAT MOUNT).Map ResponseOnly DAT DUMP subcommands are enabled during a dump.MeaningDo not disturb the process unless you want to stop it or you require information.Actions:To stop the process: >DAT DUMP STOP To obtain information: >DAT DUMP INFO.Command>DAT DUMP STOPMap ResponseA dump has been stopped for SBS for the date yy/mm/dd. ## files have been dumped to tape.MeaningThe program confirms that the dump process is stopped and shows the number of files that have been dumped.Actions:Dismount the tape or start another dump.User action:If there is no DAT DUMP process active and the user enters:Command>DAT DUMP STOPMap ResponseA dump is not currently in progress.Map ResponseA dump is not process to stop.Map ResponseA dump is not process to stop.Map ResponseA dump is not process is in progress.	Map Response	Invalid Response. Please enter Y or N.
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Map ResponseA dump is not currently in progress.MeaningThere is no process to stop.Actions:noneSystem Action:A DAT DUMP process is in progress.	User action:	If there is no DAT DUMP process active and the user enters:
MeaningThere is no process to stop.Actions:noneSystem Action:A DAT DUMP process is in progress.	Command	>DAT DUMP STOP
Actions:noneSystem Action:A DAT DUMP process is in progress.	Map Response	A dump is not currently in progress.
System Action: A DAT DUMP process is in progress.	Meaning	There is no process to stop.
	Actions:	none
Command >DAT DUMP INFO	System Action:	A DAT DUMP process is in progress.
	Command	>DAT DUMP INFO

Map responses with associated meaning and actions (Sheet 4 of 5)

Map Response	A dump was started for SBS for the date yy/mm/dd. Node: FP0 Device: CT02 The dump has written ## files to tape. The dump is currently writing a file to tape.
Meaning	A dump is in progress.
Actions:	None unless you wish to stop the process.
System Action:	The DAT DUMP process is finished and is in an idle state.
Command	>DAT DUMP INFO
Map Response	A dump was started for SBS for the date yy/mm/dd. Node: FP0 Device: CT02 The dump has written ## files to tape. The dump is waiting for the next file to be closed.
Meaning	All files requested by dump process have been dumped and the program is waiting for more files.
Actions:	Enter the >DAT DUMP STOP command.
System Action:	No DAT DUMP process is active.
Command	>DAT DUMP INFO
Map Response	A dump is not currently in progress.
Meaning	There is no active process to supply information for.
Actions:	none
System event	A dump runs out of space on the tape while writing a file.
Map Response	OPERATION FAILED There is not enough room on the tape to complete the file copy. ## files have been dumped to tape.
System response	A log DRM602 is generated due to insufficient tape space.
Meaning	The tape is full and the system is waiting for a new tape.
Actions:	Dismount the full tape and mount an initialized empty tape.
System event	A DAT WRITE command is issued to write to a full tape.
Map Response	OPERATION FAILED There is not enough room on the tape to complete the file copy.

DAT DUMP (end)

Map responses with associated meaning and actions (Sheet 5 of 5)

System response	A log DRM602 is generated due to insufficient tape space.
Meaning	The tape is full.
Actions:	Dismount the full tape and mount an initialized empty tape.

DRM602

Explanation

Tape out of space. This log report is generated when a DAT tape runs out of space while trying to write a file to tape. This is a prompt for the operating company personnel to mount a new tape on the FP DAT drive.

Format

The format for log report DRM602 follows.

DRM602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ss INFO Application Protocol A DAT tape ran out of room while attempting to write a file Node Name: <node name> DAT Tape Drive: <device name> File Name: <file name>

Example

An example of log report DRM602 follows.

DRM602 AUG11 10 : 03 : 00 INFO Device State Change A DAT tape ran out of room while attempting to write a file. Node Name: FP0 DAT Tape Drive: CT02 File Name: UN0002181400140CC

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
mmmdd hh mm:ss	Constant	Month, Date, hour, minutes, seconds
INFO Application Protocol	Constant	Text String
Log Text	"A DAT tape ran out of room while attempting to write a file"	Information regarding tape space error
node name	Symbolic Text	The name of the node on which the event occured (for example FP0)

DRM602 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
device name	Symbolic Text	The name of the device on which the event occured (for example CT02
file name	Symbolic Text	The name of the file causing the event (for example UN0002181400140CC)

Action

When a DRM602 log report occurs, the operating company personnel should eject the currently mounted tape for the node and device causing the report, mount a new tape, and copy the filename to the new tape. No immediate action is required, but the operating company personnel should note that the file causing this log report has not been backed up to tape.

Related OM registers

NONE

Additional information

NONE

DRM603

Explanation

Dump is idle on non-current date. This log report is generated when a DAT DUMP process runs out of files to write to tape on a non-current date. This is a prompt for the operating company personnel to decide whether or not to deactivate the dump process via a DAT DUMP STOP.

Format

The format for log report DRM603 follows.

DRM603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ss INFO Operation A DAT DUMP process is now waiting for additional files to close for a date other than the current date. DAT Tape Drive: <device name>

Example

An example of log report DRM603 follows.

DRM603 AUG11 10 : 03 : 00 INFO Device State Change A DAT DUMP process is now waiting for additional files to close for a date other than the current date. DAT Tape Drive: CT02

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
mmddhh mm:ss	Constant	Month, Date, hour, minutes, seconds
INFO Operation	Constant	Text String
Log Text	"A DAT DUMP process is now waiting for additional files to close for a date other than the current date."	Information regarding tape space error
device name	Symbolic Text	The name of the device on which the event occured (for example CT02)

DRM603 (end)

Action

When a DRM603 log report occurs, the operating company personnel should determine if the dump process should be stopped. This will depend on whether multiple applications belong to the group identification specified for the dump.For example, if there are multiple billing streams registered for DRM, it is possible that one stream will be finished and produce the DRM603 log before the other stream has closed its last file. No immediate action is required.

Related OM registers

NONE

Additional information

NONE

11 ESA level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the ESA level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the ESA level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the ESA level.

Table 11-1

Command	
oadfw	
querypm	

Description

Use the ESA level of the MAP to enable or disable the ESA processor.

How to access the ESA level

Access the ESA level from the CI environment:

> mapci;mtc;pm;post esa <esa_no>

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit all

MAP display

The following figure shows an example of the MAP display at the ESA level.

$\left(\right)$									
CM		IOD					Trks	Ext	APPL
		NO AMA				•	47 CC	•	•
М	M	*C*		*C*			*C*		
ESA				-	ManB		-		
	QUIT	PM		6				61	
	Post_	ESA		2	0	C	0	2	1
	ListSet								
4						Link	s_00S:	CSide	0
		RLCM ESA	1	ISTb					
	Tst								
	Bsy								
	RTS								
	OffL								
	LoadPM								
	Disp_								
13	Next_								
-	OueserDM								
15	QueryPM								
16									
17									
18									
10									
									,

Figure 11-1 Example of a MAP display at the ESA level

loadfw

Туре

The loadfw command is a menu unlisted command.

Target

The command target for the loadfw command is ALL.

Description

This command enables operating company personnel to load and activate firmware for an RLCM with the NTMX45 ESA processor card. If operating company personnel does not supply the file name, the ESA processor loads the file name provisioned in field E2LOAD of table XESAINV.

Release history

NA012

Feature 59008344 introduced firmware download for the NTMX45 ESA processor.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the loadfw command:

- This command is valid for an ESA supplied and provisioned for an NTMX45 ESA processor card.
- An ESA must be ManB for parameter UPGRADE to function.

Syntax

The loadfw command syntax is as follows:

```
loadfw [<FILE> STRING]
[<UPGRADE> {UPGRADE}]
[<NOWAIT> {NOWAIT}]
[<ALL> {ALL}]
```

loadfw (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the loadfw command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
FILE	string	This is the load file for the ESA processor to load.
		<i>Note:</i> If operating company personnel do not supply a file name, the ESA processor retrieves the file name provisioned in field E2LOAD of table XESAINV.
UPGRADE	N/A	This parameter activates the firmware file.
NOWAIT	N/A	This parameter enables the MAP terminal to accept other commands while the file download completes.
ALL	N/A	This parameter executes the loadfw command on all peripheral modules (PM) in the post set that are the same type as the PM type at the MAP terminal.

Example

The following table provides an example of the loadfw command.

Command example

Command:	> loadfw
Description of task:	Retrieve the firmware load file from the central controller.
MAP response:	LoadFW Passed
Explanation:	The ESA processor retrieved the firmware file.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the loadfw command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> loadfw upgrade
MAP response:	LoadFW Passed
Meaning:	The ESA processor activated the firmware file.

loadfw (end)

Actions:	There are no actions.
Command:	> loadfw upgrade
MAP response:	Not submitted as state no longer MANB
Meaning:	The ESA was not in a ManB state.
Actions:	Busy the ESA and enter the command again.
Command:	> loadfw <filename></filename>
MAP response:	Load file <filename> not found in symbol table</filename>
Meaning:	The central controller cannot locate the fimware file name supplied.
Actions:	Check load file name and enter the command again.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

12 FTPCI level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the FTP level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the FTP level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the FTPCI level.

Table 12-1

Command
autolrecl
commandtimeout
get
put
ls

Description

Use the File transfer protocol (FTPCI) program to access the FTP commands.

How to access the FTPCI level

Access the FTPCI level from the CI environment:

>ftp

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit

MAP display

The following figure shows an example of the MAP display of the FTPCI level.

Figure 12-1 Example of a MAP display of the FTPCI level

ftp>

autolrecl

Туре

The autolrecl command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the autolrecl command is ALL.

Description

The command is a subcommand of the FTPCI command set. Use this command to activate or deactivate automatic record length detection of a file being transferred with the get command.

Release history

TL12

Feature 59010371 (FTP Extended Functionality) introduces the autolrecl command.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the autolrecl command:

- affects only get and mget subcommands of FTPCI
- applicable only on the DMS FTP client when performing file retrievals

Syntax

The autolrecl command syntax is as follows:

autolrecl <ON> <OFF>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the autolrecl command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
on		Toggle the entry to ON to activate the system to automatically detect the record length of the file being transferred with the get command.
off		Toggle the entry to OFF and the system will not detect the record length of the file being transferred with the get command.

autolrecl (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the autolrecl command.

Command example

Command:	> autolrecl ON
Description of task:	Activate the system to automatically detect the record length of the file being transferred with the get command.
MAP response:	autolrecl set to ON
Explanation:	The system automatically determines the record length of the file from the filename extension.

Responses

.

The following table explains possible responses to the autolrecl command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	>autolrecl OFF
MAP response:	autolrecl set to OFF
Meaning:	The system will not detect the logical record length of the file being transferred with the get command
Actions:	None.
Command:	>autolrecl ON
MAP response:	autolrecl set to ON
Meaning:	The system will automatically detect the logical record length of the file from the filename extension
Actions:	None.
Command:	>autolrecl ON
MAP response:	Error: AutoLRecL could not be changed.
Meaning:	For an unknown reason, the autolrecl could not be changed.
Actions:	Repeat the command.

commandtimeout

Туре

The commandtimeout command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the commandtimeout command is ALL.

Description

Use commandtimeout to change the FTP default timeout value and to monitor the idle time between commands in an FTP session.

Release history

TL12

Feature 59010371 (FTP Extended Functionality) introduces the commandtimeout command.

Limitations and restrictions

The commandtimeout command changes the default timeout value for users that are added after this command is introduced. Users that are added before this command was introduced do not have their timeout values changed.

Syntax

The command timeout command syntax is as follows:

commandtimeout <timeout value>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the commandtimeout command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
timeout value	0 to 255	Time in minutes until the user's session expires.
		Note: When the timeout value is set to 0, the timeout value is forever.

commandtimeout (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the commandtimeout command.

Command example

Command:	> commandtimeout 0	
Description of task:	cription of task: Change the default timeout value to forever.	
MAP response:	sponse: Default command timeout value has been changed to forever.	
Explanation: The default command timeout value has been changed to foreve		

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the commandtimeout command.

Command:	>commandtimeout	
MAP response:	Default command timeout value is XX mins.	
Meaning:	No parameters are entered with the command.	
Actions:	None.	
Command:	>commandtimeout abcd	
MAP response:	EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters. Failed to update default command timeout value. Current value is XX mins.	
Meaning:	This response indicates that the user has entered the command parameters incorrectly, either by going beyond the timeout range or by having too many parameters.	
Actions:	Repeat the command using the proper format.	
Command:	>commandtimeout 0	
MAP response:	Default command timeout value has been changed to forever.	
Meaning:	This response indicates the commandtimeout command is entered with a timeout value of 0. A timeout set to 0 indicates the timeout is forever.	
Actions:	None.	
Command:	>commandtimeout 23	
MAP response:	Default command timeout value has been changed to 23 mins.	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

commandtimeout (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning	g: The default command timeout is changed to 23 minutes.	
Actions	: None.	

get

Туре

The get command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the get command is ALL.

Description

Use this command to get a file from a remote host.

Release history

TL12

Feature 59010371 (FTP Extended Functionality) modifies the get command by providing the ability to use only one parameter to transfer the file.

Limitations and restrictions

The get command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The get command syntax is as follows:

get <remote file name>
 <local file name>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the get command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and	Mahaa	Description
variables	Value	Description
remote filename	character	The name of the file on the remote system. Enclose the filename in single quotes.
local filename	character	Optional. The name of the file into which the remote file is copied locally. If this parameter is left blank, the remote filename is used as the local filename.

get (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the get command.

Command example

Command:	> get 'tester'
Description of task:	Use the get command and one parameter to transfer a file from a remote system to the local system
MAP response:	226 Transfer complete. 4208 bytes transferred in 0 hrs.0 mins.1 sec.437 ms.(51429 Bps)
Explanation:	The file named tester is taken from the remote system and transferred to a file named TESTER on the local system.

Responses

There is no change to the get command responses.

ls

Туре

The ls command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the ls command is ALL.

Description

Use the ls command to list the contents of a remote directory

Release history

TL12

Feature 59010371 (FTP Extended Functionality) adds the functionality of using the ls command with the forward slash (/) to list available active disk volumes.

Limitations and restrictions

The ls command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The ls command syntax is as follows:

ls <remote dir>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the ls command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
remote dir	character	Optional. The name of the remote directory.

Example

The following table provides an example of the ls command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> ls '/'
Description of task:	List the available active disk volumes on the DMS-100 switch.

Is (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

•

MAP response:	200 PORT command okay 150 File status okay; about to open data connection. S00DIMAGE S00PMLOADS S00DPERM S00DTEMP 226 Request successful. Closing data connection.
Explanation:	The Is command used with the forward slash (/) lists the available active disk volumes.

Responses

There is no change to the ls command responses.

put

Туре

The put command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the put command is ALL.

Description

Use this command to send a file to a remote host.

Release history

TL12

Feature 59010371 (FTP Extended Functionality) modifies the put command by providing the ability to use one parameter to transfer the file.

Limitations and restrictions

The put command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The put command syntax is as follows:

put <local file name>
 <remote file name>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the put command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
local filename	character	The name of the file on the local system. Enclose the filename in single quotes.
remote filename	character	Optional. The name of the file that the local file is copied remotely. If this parameter is left blank, the local filename is used as the remote filename.

put (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the put command.

Command example

Command:	> put tester
Description of task:	Use the put command and one parameter to transfer a file from a local system to the remote system
MAP response:	226 Transfer complete.4208 bytes transferred in 0 hrs.0 mins.1 sec.437 ms.(51429 Bps)
Explanation:	The file named TESTER is taken from the local system and transferred to a file named TESTER on the remote system.

Responses

There is no change to the put command responses.

13 IDT level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the integrated digital terminal (IDT) level. This chapter also provides detailed information about new or changed commands in the IDT level. The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the IDT level.

Table 13-1 IDT level commands

Command	
bsy	
trnsl	
querypm	

Description

Use the integrated terminal level of the MAP to maintain message channels between the host peripheral module (PM) and the access vehicle.

How to access the IDT level

Access the IDT level from the CI environment:

> mapci;mtc;pm post idt

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit all

MAP display

The following figure shows an example of the MAP display of the IDT level.

13-2 IDT level commands

CM MS	IOD	Net	PM	CCS	Lns	Tr	ks	Ext	APP	L
CM Flt .	AMA B		8 IDT				С	1Crit		
М	*C*		*C	*					*C*	
IDT			Sys	В	ManB	OffL	CB	sy	ISTb	
InSv										
0 Quit	PM		8		1	1	0	16	:	12
2 Post_	IDT		8		0	1	0	4		6
3 Listset										
4	IDT 200	SysB		Lir	nks_00S:	1	RDT	Type:	ICB	
5 Trnsl										
6										
7 Bsy										
8 RTS										
9 OffL										
10										
11 Disp_										
12 Next										
13										
14 QueryPM										
15 RDTalarm										
16 PPS_										
17 Cont_										
18 LoopBk_										
<user id=""></user>										
(Time 15:04	>									

Figure 13-1 Example of a MAP display of the IDT level

bsy

Туре

The bsy command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the bsy command is ALL.

Description

This command manually busies (ManB) the IDT or a link to an IDT. Operating company personnel can busy a link to an integrated channel bank (ICB), provided it is not the last InSv link to the ICB.

Release history

NA012

Feature 59008693 enabled the bsy command to busy links to ICBs.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the bsy command.

- operating company personnel can not busy the last InSv link to an ICB
- an IDT must have one of the following states
 - in-service (InSv)
 - in-service trouble (ISTb)
 - system busy (SysB)
 - offline (Offl)
 - C-side busy (CBsy)PM

Syntax

The bsy command syntax is as follows:

13-4 IDT level commands

bsy (end)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the bsy command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
LINK	0 to 53	This parameter applies the bsy command to a specified P-side link.

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Command example

Command:	bsy link 35	
Description of task:	Busy link number 35 to the IDT.	
MAP response:	bsy link 35 SMA2 0 Link 35 Bsy Passed	
Explanation:	P-side link to the IDT is busied.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the bsy command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	bsy link 34	
MAP response:	bsy link 35 SMA2 0 Link 35 Bsy Passed	
Meaning:	P-side link to the IDT is busied.	
Actions:	RTS the link.	

querypm

Туре

The querypm command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the querypm command is ALL.

Description

When the user enters the querypm command, the system provides the following information.

- PM type and number
- internal number, for advanced tools
- node number, used for advanced tools
- SMA2 name and number
- RDT name, the value the user enters in table RDTINV
- the last three lines of the MAP response provide the
 - number of lines connected to a posted IDT
 - total number of lines defined for the host SMA2
 - total number of lines available for the host SMA2

Release history

NA012

Added change to ISTb reasons for the ICB.

Limitations and restrictions

The querypm command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The querypm command syntax is as follows:

```
querypm <OPTIONS> {FTL}
```

querypm (end)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the querypm command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
OPTION	None	The IDT does not support any options.
FLT	flt	The system identifies the state of the IDT and displays faults.

Example

The following table provides an example of the querypm command.

Command example

Command:	querypm flt
Description of task:	Display information about the IDT and faults.
MAP response:	Link 1: port is closed
Explanation:	This response warns operating company personnel that C-side link 1 of the ICB is out of service.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the querypm command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	querypm flt
MAP response:	Link 1: port is closed Link 2: port is closed
Meaning:	C-side links 1 and 2 of the Multi-link ICB are out of service.
Actions:	Perform appropriate action to restore the C-side links to InSv (in service) state.

trnsl

Туре

The trnsl command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the trnsl command is ALL.

Description

The trnsl command displays the following information.

- SMA2 name and number
- RDT name and number
- SMA2 P-side link number
- RDT link number
- capabilities (Cap) of the link
- status of the link

Release history CSP18/SN05

Feature 59038361, CM Provisioning & Maintenance Support for DS-512. The trnsl command was modified for tracing C-side paths that refer to the element manager for a DS-512 interface. Command modification is implemented when performing maintenance on XPMs connected to the DS-512 interface.

NA012

Added information for the ICB.

Limitations and restrictions

There are modified responses for subtypes TRNSL C, TRNSL MSG C, and TRNSL EMSG C when the posted XPM is connected to an MGC9000-resident DS512 interface rather than an ENET. Otherwise the command and its responses are unchanged.

Syntax

The trnsl command syntax is as follows:

trnsl <OPTIONS> {CHAN}

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the trnsl command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
OPTION	C [<cside LINK> {0 TO 19}],</cside 	Display the status of C-side link(s) of the posted XPM. The response to this command is modified for XPMs connected to an MG9000-resident DS512 interface
	P[<pside LINK> {0 TO 53}],</pside 	Display the status of P-side link(s) of the posted XPM. The response to this command is not modified
	MSG [<message LINK> {C,P}],</message 	Display the status of C-side or P-side messaging link(s) for the posted XPM. The response to this command is modified when the C option is selected for XPMs connected to an MG9000-resident DS512 interface
	EMSG [<extended MESSAGE LINK> {C}</extended 	Display the status of C-side extended messaging link(s) for the posted XPM. The response to this command is modified for XPMs connected to an MG9000-resident DS512 interface
CHAN	None	Displays the SMA2 name, external number, SMA2 P-side port, and the channel on that port where the control channel associates.
		<i>Note:</i> The ICB does support any options or parameters.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Examples

The following table provides an example of the trnsl command.

Command example

Command:	trnsl	
Description of task:	Translating SMA2 0 links to RDT1 200 0	
MAP response:	Link 32;RDT Link 1;Cap MS;Status:OK Link 33;RDT Link 2;Cap MS;Status:OK	;MsgCond:OPN ;MsgCond:OPN
Explanation:	Two links to the IDT are open.	

The following table provides an example of the TRNSL C command for an externally connected XPM.

Command example

Command:	> TRNSL C	
Description of task:	Translate the C-side link information when the posted XPM is connected to an MG9000-resident DS-512 interface rather than an ENET.	
	<pre>Trnsl LINK 0: GWC21 0;Cap MS;Status:OK ;MsgCond:OPN,Restrict LINK 1: GWC21 1;Cap MS;Status:OK ;MsgCond:OPN,Restrict LINK 2: GWC21 **;Cap S;Status:OK LINK 3: GWC21 **;Cap S;Status:OK LINK 4: GWC21 2;Cap MS;Status:OK ;MsgCond:OPN,Restrict LINK 5: GWC21 3;Cap MS;Status:OK ;MsgCond:OPN,Restrict etc LINK 31: GWC21 **;Cap S;Status:OK</pre>	
MAP response:	Please refer to the DS512 Interface EM for all link maintenance commands.	

The following table provides an example of the TRNSL MSG C (or TRNSL EMSG C) command for an externally connected XPM.

Command example

Command:	TRNSL MSG C
Description of task:	Translate the C-side messaging link information when the posted XPM is connected to an MG9000-resident DS-512 interface rather than an ENET.
MAP response:	TRNSL on C-side is not supported for XPMs with the EXTDS512 optional attribute. Please refer to the DS512 Interface EM for link status and information.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the trnsl command.

Command:	trnsl
MAP response:	Link 32;RDT Link 1;Cap MS;Status:OK; ;MsgCond:OPN
Meaning:	The capacity for the link is messaging (M) and speech (S). The status of the link is okay. The link is open and can carry traffic.
Actions:	There are no actions.

Command:	TRNSL MSG C or TRNSL EMSG C
MAP response:	TRNSL on C-side links is not supported for XPMs with the EXRDS512 optional attribute. Please refer to the DS512 Interface EM for link status information.N
Meaning:	The MAP does not have the status information on the C-side links of the posted XPM. They are maintained by the element manager for the DS512 interface. Use the element manager to collect the link status information.
Actions:	Go to the element manager for the DS512 interface that is connected to the posted XPM. The link status information is maintained by that element manager.

14 IPGW level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the IPGW level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the IPGW level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the IPGW level.

Command
АВТК
Bsy
LoadPMQ
Next
OffL
PMReset
Post_
QueryPM
Quit
RTS
Spares
Trnsl
Tst

Table 14-1

14-1

Description

The IP Gateway (IPGW) level of the MAP provides for maintenance level activities on IPGWs.

How to access the IPGW level

Access the IPGW level from the CI environment:

> mapci;mtc;pm;post ipgw all

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit all

MAP display

The following figure shows an example of the MAP display of the IPGW level.

	1 MS	IOD	Net	PM	CCS	Lns	Trks	Ext	APPL	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
IPC	ΞW									
0	Quit									
2	Post_									
3										
4										
5	Trnsl									
6	Tst									
	Bsy									
	RTS									
	OffL									
10	LoadPMQ									
11										
	Next									
13										
	QueryPM									
	PMReset									
	Spares									
17										
18										
l										
$\overline{\ }$										

abtk

Туре

The abtk command is a menu unlisted command.

Target

The command target for the abtk command is ALL.

Description

The use of this command on a peripheral module (PM) aborts all active tasks on the PM. The abtk command returns control of the IPGW to the user. Use this command during trouble shooting.

Release history

NA011

Feature AF7808, IPGW Node Provisioning and Maintenance, introduced the querypm command.

Limitations and restrictions

The abtk command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The abtk command syntax is as follows:

abtk

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the abtk command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
none		

14-4 IPGW level commands

abtk (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the abtk command.

Command example

Command:	> abtk
Description of task:	The user uses the abtk command to regain control of command input to the IPGW.
MAP response:	abtk
Explanation:	The MAP cursor returns to the user. All maintenance activity on the IPGW ceases.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the abtk command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	> abtk
MAP response:	abtk
Meaning:	The abort task command has been carried out. All maintenance activity on the IPGW has ceased. The MAP cursor has been returned to the user.
Actions:	None

bsy

Туре

The bsy command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the bsy command is ALL.

Description

The bsy command is used to change the state of an IP Gateway (IPGW) to the manually busy (ManB) state.

Release history

NA013

Feature A59007761, Gateway Survivability Phase 1, added the NOSPARE option to the bsy command.

Feature 590146821, added the DRAIN option to the bsy command.

NA011

Feature AF7808, IPGW Node Provisioning and Maintenance, introduced the bsy command.

Limitations and restrictions

The bsy command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The bsy command syntax is as follows:

bsy

bsy (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the bsy command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
nospare	N/A	When used with the bsy command, the nospare option allows a bsy to performed without triggering a takeover.
drain	N/A	This option is valid only for TOPS IP gateways. This option provides a controlled method for bringing a TOPS IPGW out of service. After the DRAIN command is issued on an inservice (INSV) gateway, all idle (IDL) trunks are marked call failure signal (CFL). Call processing busy (CPB) trunks are marked as deloading. When the call associated with a deloading trunk completes, the trunk is marked CFL. When all trunks associated with a gateway are CFL, the gateway is made manual busy (ManB). In effect, the DRAIN command prevents future call originations on a gateway, but allows calls in progress to remain up until completion.

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Command example

Command:	> bsy
Description of task:	User changes the state of the posted IP Gateway to ManB.
MAP response:	bsy IPGW GWIP 06 0 Bsy Passed
Explanation:	The state of the IPGW has changed to ManB.
	<i>Note:</i> GWIP is a site name. The site name varies and reflects the datafill for the posted IP Gateway.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the bsy command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	> bsy	
MAP response:	bsy IPGW GWIP 06 0 Bsy Passed	
Meaning:	System changes the state of the posted IPGW to ManB.	
	<i>Note:</i> The response includes the site name and IP number for the posted IP.	
Actions:	N/A	
Command:	> bsy	
MAP response:	bsy 0 Calls on IP will be affected Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", "N"):	
Meaning:	The user has requested that an IPGW that is inservice be busied. The system determines the number of calls in process and advises the user of these calls. The system requires the user to confirm whether or not to complete the bsy command. The user must enter one of the following: "YES", "Y", "NO", "N".	
Actions:	Enter one of the following: "YES", "Y", "NO", "N".	

loadpmq

Туре

The loadpmq command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the loadpmq command is ALL.

Description

The loadpmq command generates a query for the posted IP Gateway to determine the status of the autoload function. The IP Gateway responds with a message indicating loading success, loading in progress, loading failed, or loading passed and whether or not the IPGW has a valid load.

Release history

NA011

Feature AF7808, IPGW Node Provisioning and Maintenance, introduced the loadpmq command.

Limitations and restrictions

The loadpmq command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The loadpmq command syntax is as follows:

LoadPMQ

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the loadpmq command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
none		

loadpmq (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the loadpmq command.

Command example

Command:	> loadpmq
Description of task:	User queries the load status of the posted IP Gateway.
MAP response:	LoadPMQ LOAD QUERY HAS BEEN SUBMITTED IPGW GWIP 10 0 PMReset/LoadPM Passed THE IPGW CONTAINS A VALID LOAD.
Explanation:	The IP Gateway's load is valid.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the loadpmq command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	> loadpmq	
MAP response:	LoadPMQ LOAD QUERY HAS BEEN SUBMITTED IPGW GWIP 10 0 PMReset/LoadPM Passed THE IPGW CONTAINS A VALID LOAD.	
Meaning:	The load of the posted IP Gateway has been queried and found to be valid.	
Actions:	none	
Command:	> loadpmq	
MAP response:	LOAD QUERY HAS BEEN SUBMITTED IPGW GWIP 6 0 PMReset/LoadPM Failed No acknowledgment from PM.	
Meaning:	Indicates that system resources are unavailable.	
Actions:	Re-enter command. If same response is received, follow normal trouble shooting procedures.	

next

Туре

The next command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the next command is ALL.

Description

The next command places the next peripheral module (PM) in the posted set or the first PM of the next PM-type post set in the MAP post position.

Release history

NA011

Feature AF7808, IPGW Node Provisioning and Maintenance, introduced the next command.

Limitations and restrictions

The next command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The next command syntax is as follows:

Next [<PM TYPE> {PMTYPE}]

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the next command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
PM type	valid PM type	The name of a valid PM type

Example

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> next
Description of task:	Request system to place the next member of the posted PM set in the post position.

next (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	Next
Explanation:	The next member of the posted PM set appears in the post position.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the post command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	> next	
MAP response:	Next	
Meaning:	The next member of the posted PM set is in the post position.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	> next	
MAP response:	End of post set PM:	
Meaning:	There are no more members in the posted set.	
Actions:	None	

offl

Туре

The offl command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the offl command is ALL.

Description

The offl command line changes the state of the IP Gateway (IPGW) to the off line (Offl) state.

Release history

NA011

Feature AF7808, IPGW Node Provisioning and Maintenance introduced the offl command.

Limitations and restrictions

An IPGW must first be made manually busy (ManB) before the offl command can be used on it.

Syntax

The offl command syntax is as follows:

offl

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the offl command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description	
none			

Example

The following table provides an example of the offl command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:> offlDescription of task:The user wants to change the state of the IPGW from ManB to Offl.

offl (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	Offl IPGW GWIP 06 0 Offl Passed
Explanation:	The system has placed the IPGW in the Offl state.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the offl command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	> offl	
MAP response:	Offl IPGW GWIP 06 0 Offl Passed	
Meaning:	The has successfully placed the IPGW in the Offl state.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	> offl	
MAP response:	Offl Request Invalid: IPGW GWIP 10 1 is InSv	
Meaning:	The IPGW is in improper state to be set to the Offl state.	
Actions:	Use the bsy command to change the state of IPGW to ManB and then off line the IPGW using the Offl command.	

pmreset

Туре

The pmreset command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the pmreset command is ALL.

Description

The pmreset command causes the IP Gateway (IPGW) to drop to ROM and automatically initiate reloading. The pmreset command can be used to determine if the IPGW successfully loads or not. The pmreset command can be used when encountering difficulty in loading an IPGW.

Release history

NA011

Feature AF7808, IPGW Node Provisioning and Maintenance, introduced the pmreset command.

Note: This command can take a few minutes to execute. The command will timeout after 10 minutes. A shorter timeout indicates that the system resources are unavailable. In this case, re-enter the command.

Limitations and restrictions

The pmreset command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The pmreset command syntax is as follows:

pmreset

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the pmreset command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
None		

Example

The following table provides an example of the pmreset command.

Command example

Command:	> pmreset	
Description of task:	User uses pmreset command to cause IPGW to be automatically reloaded.	
MAP response:	pmreset WARNING: PMReset WILL CAUSE THE IPGW TO DROP TO ROM AND AUTOMATICALLY INITIATE RE-LOADING. LOAD STATUS CAN SUBSEQUENTLY BE QUERIED USING THE QUERYPM COMMAND Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): Y	
	PMReset INITIATED. IPGW GWIP 06 1 PMReset/LoadPM Passed	
Explanation:	The user has requested a pmreset on an IPGW. The IPGW has been successful reset and re-loaded.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the pmreset command.

Command:	> pmreset
MAP response:	pmreset WARNING: PMReset WILL CAUSE THE IPGW TO DROP TO ROM AND AUTOMATICALLY INITIATE RE-LOADING. LOAD STATUS CAN SUBSEQUENTLY BE QUERIED USING THE QUERYPM COMMAND Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): Y
	PMReset INITIATED. IPGW GWIP 06 1 PMReset/LoadPM Passed
Meaning:	The user has requested a pmreset on an IPGW. The IPGW has been successfully reset and re-loaded.
Actions:	none

post

Туре

The post command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the post command is ALL.

Description

The post command is used to post a specified IP Gateway (IPGW) or a IPGW group for maintenance purposes.

Release history

NA011

Feature AF7808, IPGW Node Provisioning and Maintenance, introduced the post command.

Limitations and restrictions

The post command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The post command syntax is as follows:

post	[<pmtype>{IPGW</pmtype>	[<all> {All}] [<site> STRING] [<unit> {0 TO 9}] [<> {0 TO 0}]</unit></site></all>
	[<state>{SysB, ManB, OffL, CBsy, ISTb, InSv}]</state>	

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the post command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
pmtype	IPGW	IP Gateway cards
all	N/A	create a posted set of all IPGWs
site	site name	site name as datafilled in table SITE

post (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
Variabies	Value	Description
Unit	0 to 9	IPGW number
state	SysB, ManB, OffL, CBsy, ISTb, InSv	status of IPGWs

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Example

The following table provides an example of the post command.

Command example

Command:	> post ipgw all	
Description of task:	Command input creates a posted set of all IPGWs.	
MAP response:	IPGW GWIP 10 1 InSv Links_OOS: Cside 0 PRIMARY FOR IPGW GWIP 10 1	
	POST:	
Explanation:	A posted set of all IPGWs has been created with the first member of the set in the post position.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the post command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> post ipgw 6 0	
MAP response:	IPGW GWIP 6 0 InSv	Links_OOS: Cside 0 PRIMARY FOR IPGW GWIP 11 1
	POST:	
Meaning:	IPGW GWIP 6 0 has been placed in the post position of the MAP.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	> post ipgw all	

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post (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	IPGW GWIP 10 1 InSv	Links_OOS: Cside 0 PRIMARY FOR IPGW GWIP 10 1
	POST:	
Meaning:	A posted set of all IPGWs has been created.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	> post ipgw manb	
MAP response:	IPGW GWIP 10 1 InSv	Links_OOS: Cside 0 PRIMARY FOR IPGW GWIP 10 1
	POST:	
Meaning:	A posted set of all IPGWs with a status of ManB has been created.	
Actions:	None	

querypm

Туре

The querypm command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the querypm command is ALL.

Description

The querypm command is used to obtain the following types of information from the IP Gateway (IPGW):

- overall node status
- whether or not load status is valid
- configuration of the IPGW
- the nature of an inservice trouble (ISTB)

Note: To determine the nature of an inservice trouble for an IPGW, the user must enter the querypm command with the parameter flt.

Release history

NA011

Feature AF7808, IPGW Node Provisioning and Maintenance, introduced the querypm command.

Limitations and restrictions

The querypm command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The querypm command syntax is as follows:

querypm [<option> {FLT}]

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the querypm command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
FLT	N/A	Used with the querypm command allows the user to determine the cause of an ISTB state of an IPGW.

querypm (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the querypm command.

Command example

Command:	> querypm	
Description of task:	User uses querypm to obtain miscellaneous information about the IPGW.	
MAP response:	QueryPM PM Type: IPGW PM Int: No.: 7 Node_No: 85 IPGW Card Location Information: Site FIr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPEC HOST 01 AA19 LTEI 001 65 LTC : 002 04 7X07 LOAD STATUS: IPGW CONTAINS A VALID LOAD.	
Explanation:	The MAP displays miscellaneous information about the IPGW as a result of the querypm command.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the querypm command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> querypm	
MAP response:	QueryPM PM Type: IPGW PM Int: No.: 7 Node_No: 85 IPGW Card Location Information: Site FIr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPEC HOST 01 AA19 LTEI 001 65 LTC : 002 04 7X07 LOAD STATUS: IPGW CONTAINS A VALID LOAD.	
Meaning:	The MAP displays miscellaneous information about the IPGW as a result of the querypm command.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	> querypm flt	
MAP response:	QueryPM flt IPGW System Busy Reason: IOGW P-side Alarm : CRITICAL	

querypm (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning:	The querypm flt command reveals that the IPGW has an invalid load, which is why its status is ISTB.
Actions:	Busy the IPGW and use the PMRESET command to initiate a reset and re-loading of the IPGW.

quit

Туре

The quit command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the quit command is ALL.

Description

The quit command returns the user to the previous MAP level or if used with the parameter all, returns the user to the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.

Release history

NA011

Feature AF7808, IPGW Node Provisioning and Maintenance, introduced the quit command.

Limitations and restrictions

The quit command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The quit command syntax is as follows:

quit <nlevels | incrname |ALL>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the quit command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
nlevels	0–4	The number of a previous MAP level that the user wants to return to.
incrname	CM, MS, IOD, Net, PM, CCS, Lns, Trks, Ext, APPL	The name of one of the sublevels of the DMS switch. The QUIT command used with one of the listed values takes the user to that level of the MAP.
ALL	N/A	Quits out of all MAP levels. Returns the user to the CI level of the MAP.

quit (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the quit command.

Command example

Command:	> quit all
Description of task:	Quit out of all levels of the MAP
MAP response:	CI:
Explanation:	Returns the user to the CI level of the MAP.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the quit command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions
--

Command:	> Quit
MAP response:	PM:
Meaning:	Returns the user to the peripheral module (PM) level of the MAP.
Actions:	N/A
Command:	> Quit 2
MAP response:	MTC:
Meaning:	Takes the user to the maintenance level (MTC) of the MAP which is two levels lower in the MAP level hierarchy than the IPGW MAP level.
Actions:	N/A
Command:	> CM
MAP response:	CM:
Meaning:	Takes the user to the computing module (CM) level of the MAP.
Actions:	N/A

rts

Туре

The rts command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the rts command is ALL.

Description

The rts command is used to return the IP Gateway to service.

Release history

NA011

Feature AF7808, IPGW Node Provisioning and Maintenance, introduced the rts command.

Limitations and restrictions

The rts command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The rts command syntax is as follows:

rts RETURN TO SERVICE THE IPGW PM $\{ < \text{OPTION} > \{ \text{FORCE} \} \}$

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the rts command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and		
variables	Value	Description
RETURN_TO_SERVICE	N/A	Returns posted IP Gateway to service.
FORCE	N/A	Overrides all other system commands and forces IP Gateway back into service.

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> rts
Description of task:	Return to service of the posted IP Gateway.

rts (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	RTS IPGW GWIP 06 0 RTS Passed
Explanation:	The IP Gateway was returned to service.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the rts command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Commandi	> rto
Command:	> rts
MAP response:	rts IPGW GWIP 06 0 RTS Passed
Meaning:	The IP Gateway has been successfully returned to service.
Actions:	N/A
Command:	> rts
MAP response:	rts **WARNING** IPGW HAS INVALID LOAD OR IS NOT YET LOADED. YOU MAY ISSUE THE LOADPM COMMAND TO QUERY THE IPGW FOR LOAD STATUS, OR YOU MAY ISSUE THE PMRESET COMMAND TO FORCE THE IPGW TO INITIATE AUTOLOADING FROM THE LAN.
Meaning:	The IP gateway either has an invalid load or has not been loaded.
Actions:	Issue LoadPMQ command to verify IPGW load is valid. If load invalid, issue PMRESET command to initiate autoloading from LAN. If loading is successful, return the IPGW to service.

spares

Туре

The spares command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the spares command is ALL.

Description

The spares command is used to obtain information only on the spare status of IP Gateway (IPGW) cards. This command does not perform any maintenance activity. The spares command is used to determine the spare status of a local IPGW. Entering the spares command from the IPGW MAP level results in the listing of all InSv local spare gateways off the same host. This allows the identification of available spares in the event a primary IPGW drops activity or is busied by maintenance personnel. The spares command, used with the parameter all, provides the sparing status of all local type IPGWs datafilled in table IPINV.

Release history

NA013

Feature 59007761, Gateway Survivability Phase 1, enhanced the ALL option to provide call processing node mappings.

NA012

Feature 59006459, Centrex IP Node Mtce Robustness, introduced the spares command.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limitations and restrictions apply to the spares command:

- used to obtain information only about the spare status of an IPGW
- not used to perform any maintenance activity

Syntax

The spares command syntax is as follows:

spares [<OPTION> {ALL}]

spares (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the spares command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
all	N/A	When used with the spares command, the system is prompted to give the spare status for all IPGWs.

Example

The following table provides an example of the spares command.

Command example

Command:	> spares
Description of task:	The user enters the spares command to determine the spare status of an IPGW.
MAP response:	Spares Sparing status of InSv spares off same host: Spare IPGW GWIP 06 0 Is In-Service
Explanation:	IPGW GWIP 06 0 is identified as the spare for the posted IPGW and it is in service.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the spares command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	> spares
MAP response:	Spares Sparing status of InSv spares off same host: Spare IPGW GWIP 06 0 Is In-Service
Meaning:	IPGW GWIP 06 0 is identified as the spare for the posted IPGW and it is in service.
Actions:	None

spares (end)

The following table explains possible responses to the spares all command. In this example, GWIP 10 is a primary IPGW servicing its own call processing tids.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	> spares all
MAP response:	Spares all Sparing status of all local IPGWs: Spare IPGW GWIP 10 0 Is In-Service Servicing GWIP 10 0 Spare IPGW GWIP 02 0 Is In-Service Primary IPGW GWIP 14 0 is Man Busy
Meaning:	System indicates the spare status of all local IPGWs.
Actions:	None

The following table explains possible responses to the spares all command. In this example, a takeover has occurred. GWIP 12 0 is servicing the call processing tids of GWIP 10 0.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	> spares all
MAP response:	Spares all Sparing status of all local IPGWs: Spare IPGW GWIP 10 0 Is In-Service Primary IPGW GWIP 12 0 Is In-Service Servicing GWIP 10 0 Primary IPGW GWIP 14 0 is Man Busy
Meaning:	System indicates the spare status of all local IPGWs.
Actions:	None

trnsl

Туре

The trnsl command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the trnsl command is ALL.

Description

The trnsl command displays the c-side links to the Internet Protocol Gateway (IPGW) card.

Release history

CSP18/SN05

Feature 59038361, CM Provisioning & Maintenance Support for DS-512. When performing maintenance on XPMs connected to a DS-512 interface, the trnsl command is modified when tracing C-side paths to refer to the element manager for the DS-512 interface.

NA011

Feature AF7808, IPGW Node Provisioning and Maintenance, introduced the trnsl command.

Limitations and restrictions

There are modified responses for subtypes TRNSL C, TRNSL MSG C, and TRNSL EMSG C when the posted XPM is connected to an MGC9000-resident DS512 interface rather than an ENET. Otherwise the command and its responses are unchanged

Syntax

The trnsl command syntax is as follows:

trnsl <OPTIONS>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the trnsl command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
variables	value	Description
OPTION	C [<cside LINK> {0 TO 19}],</cside 	Display the status of C-side link(s) of the posted XPM. The response to this command is modified for XPMs connected to an MG9000-resident DS512 interface
	P[<pside LINK> {0 TO 53}],</pside 	Display the status of P-side link(s) of the posted XPM. The response to this command is not modified
	MSG [<message LINK> {C,P}],</message 	Display the status of C-side or P-side messaging link(s) for the posted XPM. The response to this command is modified when the C option is selected for XPMs connected to an MG9000-resident DS512 interface
	EMSG [<extended MESSAGE LINK> {C}</extended 	Display the status of C-side extended messaging link(s) for the posted XPM. The response to this command is modified for XPMs connected to an MG9000-resident DS512 interface

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Examples

The following table provides an example of the trnsl command.

Command example

Command:	> trnsl		
Description of task:	The user enters the trnsl command to obtain the c-side links for the posted IPGW.		
	Trnsl LINK 0: LTC 0 8;CAP:MS;STATUS:OK ;MsgCond:OPN LINK 1: LTC 0 9;CAP: S;STATUS:OK		
Explanation:	The MAP displays the c-side links for the posted IPGW.		

The following table provides an example of the TRNSL C command for an externally connected XPM.

Command example

Command:	> TRNSL C		
Description of task:	Translate the C-side link information when the posted XPM is connected to an MG9000-resident DS-512 interface rather than an ENET.		
	<pre>Trnsl LINK 0: GWC21 0;Cap MS;Status:OK ;MsgCond:OPN,Restrict LINK 1: GWC21 1;Cap MS;Status:OK ;MsgCond:OPN,Restrict LINK 2: GWC21 **;Cap S;Status:OK LINK 3: GWC21 **;Cap S;Status:OK LINK 4: GWC21 2;Cap MS;Status:OK ;MsgCond:OPN,Restrict LINK 5: GWC21 3;Cap MS;Status:OK ;MsgCond:OPN,Restrict etc LINK 31: GWC21 **;Cap S;Status:OK</pre>		
MAP response:	Please refer to the DS512 Interface EM for all link maintenance commands.		

The following table provides an example of the TRNSL MSG C (or TRNSL EMSG C) command for an externally connected XPM.

Command example

Command:	TRNSL MSG C
Description of task:	Translate the C-side messaginging link information when the posted XPM is connected to an MG9000-resident DS-512 interface rather than an ENET.
MAP response:	TRNSL on C-side is not supported for XPMs with the EXTDS512 optional attribute. Please refer to the DS512 Interface EM for link status and information.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the trnsl command.

Command:	> trnsl			
MAP response:	Trnsl LINK 0: LINK 1:	0 0	8;CAP:MS;STATUS:OK 9;CAP: S;STATUS:OK	;MsgCond:OPN

Meaning:	The c-side links for the posted IPGW are in service. The IPGW is able to receive and send messages.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	> trnsl		
MAP response:	Trnsl LINK 0: LTC 0 10;CAP:MS;STATUS:MBsy ;MsgCond:CLS LINK 1: LTC 0 11;CAP: S;STATUS:MBsy		
Meaning:	The c-side links for the posted IPGW are in the manually busy (MBsy) state. The IPGW is unable to receive or send messages.		
Actions:	Post the host line trunk controller (LTC) that houses the IPGW and return the p-side links to service.		
Command:	> trnsl		
MAP response:	Trnsl LINK 0: LTC 0 6;CAP:MS;STATUS:SBsy ;MsgCond:CLS LINK 1: LTC 0 7;CAP: S;STATUS:SBsy		
Meaning:	The c-side links for the posted IPGW are in the system busy (SBsy) state. The IPGW is unable to receive or send messages.		
Actions:	Perform a diagnostic test on the IPGW. Verify that the LTC housing the IPGW is in service. Perform a diagnostic test on the peripheral side (p-side) links at the LTC MAP level. Contact your next level of support.		
Command:	> trnsl		
MAP response:	Trnsl LINK 0: LTC 0 12;CAP:MS;STATUS:PBsy ;MsgCond:CLS LINK 1: LTC 0 13;CAP: S;STATUS:PBsy		
Meaning:	The c-side links for the posted IPGW are p-side busy. The LTC that houses the IPGW is in the manually busy (ManB) state, which makes its p-side links busy.		
Actions:	Return the LTC to service. Contact your next level of support.		
Command:	TRNSL MSG C or TRNSL EMSG C		
MAP response:	TRNSL on C-side links is not supported for XPMs with the EXRDS512 optional attribute. Please refer to the DS512 Interface EM for link status information.N		

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Meaning:	The MAP does not have the status information on the C-side links of the posted XPM. They are maintained by the element manager for the DS512 interface. Use the element manager to collect the link status information.
Actions:	Go to the element manager for the DS512 interface that is connected to the posted XPM. The link status information is maintained by that element manager.

1-6 IPGW level command

tst

Туре

The tst command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the tst command is ALL.

Description

The tst command runs diagnostic tests on the Internet Protocol Gateway (IPGW) card.

Release history

NA011

Feature AF7595, IPGW Node Provisioning and Maintenance, introduced the tst command.

Limitations and restrictions

The tst command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The tst command syntax is as follows:

tst

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the tst command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
tst	N/A	Tests the posted IP Gateway

Example

The following table provides an example of the tst command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> tst
Description of task:	Instructs the DMS switch to run diagnostic tests on the posted IP Gateway card.

tst (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	Tst OSvce Tests Initiated IPGW GWIP 06 0 Tst Passed
Explanation:	The entry of the test command resulted in a diagnostic test being run on the posted IP Gateway card.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the tst command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	> tst
MAP response:	Tst OSvce Tests Initiated IPGW GWIP 06 0 Tst Passed
Meaning:	Diagnostic tests on IP Gateway are initiated with a result of passed.
Actions:	None
Command:	> tst
MAP response:	Tst OSvce Tests Initiated IPGW GWIP 06 0 Tst Failed
Meaning:	Diagnostic tests on IP Gateway are initiated with a result of failed.
Actions:	Retest. If failure continues, perform normal trouble shooting procedures.
Command:	> tst
MAP response:	Tst REQUEST INVALID. CSIDE NODE/LINK OUT OF SERVICE.
Meaning:	The message links between the IP Gateway and the XPM or the network are not in service. Therefore there is no communication path to the IP Gateway card. Tests can not be performed until c-side links are restored.
Actions:	Return c-side links to service and retest.

15 KEYCHG level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the KEYCHG level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the KEYCHG level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the KEYCHG level.

Table 15-1

Command	
change	
help	

Description

Use the KEYCHG CI tool to rename the XLAPLAN and RATEAREA keys. The change command allows LINEATTR keys to be changed.

How to access the KEYCHG level

Access the KEYCHG level from the CI environment:

> keychg

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit

change

Туре

The change command is a non-menu command.

Target

The command target for the change command is BRISC.

Description

Use the change command to rename XLAPLAN, RATEAREA and LINEATTR keys.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, as well as the applicable software release.

CCM12

In pre-NA012 releases, the change command only supported renaming of XLAPLAN and RATEAREA keys. In NA012, you can use this command to rename LINEATTR keys.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the change command:

- The LINEATTR key cannot be renamed to an existing Line Class Code (LCC). If they match, the KEYCHG tool prevents renaming of LK to that particular value and generates an error.
- For an individual table, an existing key cannot be specified as the key to a new tuple.

Syntax

The change command syntax is as follows:

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the change command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
LINEATTR		This parameter Indicates that the change command acts on the LINEATTR key.
old_lineattr		This variable is the present LINEATTR key.
new_lineattr		This variable is the new LINEATTR key.
XLAPLAN		This parameter indicates that the change command acts on the XLAPLAN key.
old_lineattr		This variable is the present XLAPLAN key.
new_lineattr		This variable is the new XLAPLAN key.
RATEAREA		This parameter indicates that the change command acts on the RATEAREA key.
old_lineattr		This variable is the present RATEAREA key.
new_lineattr		This variable is the new RATEAREA key.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Example

The following table provides an example of the change command used to change the LINEATTR key to a new value.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>change LINEATTR LATTR1 LATTR2
Description of task:	Change LINEATTR key: LATTR1 to new value: LATTR2 and confirm the change.

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	This action will change LINEATTR key"LATTR1" to "LATTTR2" Are you sure you want to make this change? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO, or "N"):
	>Y LINEATTR Key "LATTR1" successfully changed to "LATTR2" Warning: The SOC BASE0011 is OFF Warning: The TUPL607 log could not be generated
Explanation:	The change command changed the LINEATTR key name from LATTR1 to LATTR2.

The following table provides an example of the change command used to change the XLAPLAN key to a new value.

Command example

Command:	>change XLAPLAN Key: XLPLN1, to a new value greater than 16 characters in length: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
Description of task:	Change XLAPLAN Key: XLPLN1, to a new value greater than 16 characters in length: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
MAP response:	WARNING: Only the first 16 characters of new key are used. This action will change XLAPLAN key "XLPLN1" to "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP" Are you sure you want to make this change? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO, or "N"): >y XLAPLAN key "XLPLN1" successfully changed to "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ" Warning: The SOC BASE0011 is OFF Warning: The TUPL607 log could not be generated.
Explanation:	The change command used the first sixteen characters of the new key

The following table provides an example of the change command used to change the RATEAREA key to a new value.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>change RATEAREA Key: RATE1, to a new value greater than 16 characters in length: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
Description of task:	Change RATEAREA Key: RATE1, to a new value greater than 16 characters in length: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	WARNING: Only the first 16 characters of new key are used. This action will change RATEAREA key "RATE1" to "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ" Are you sure you want to make this change? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO, or "N"): >y RATEAREA key "RATE1" successfully changed to "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP" Warning: The SOC BASE0011 is OFF Warning: The TUPL607 log could not be generated.
Explanation:	The change command used the first sixteen characters of the new key.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the change command.

Command:	>change LINEATTR LATTR1 LATTR2
MAP response:	LINEATTR Key LATTR1 successfully changed to LATTR2
Meaning:	This response indicates that LINEATTR key has been successfully changed from LATTR1 (old lineattr key) to LATTR2 (new lineattr key)
Actions:	None.
Command:	>change LINEATTR LATTR1 LATTR3
MAP response:	ERROR: New Lineattr Key matches an existing LCC
Meaning:	New LINEATTR Key matches an existing LCC and the old LINEATTR key cannot be renamed to the new value.
Actions:	You must re-enter the CHANGE command with a different LINEATTR key that does not match any of the existing LCCs.
Command:	>change LINEATTR LATTR1 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ
MAP response:	WARNING: Only the first 16 characters of new key are used.
Meaning:	This response indicates that the new LINEATTR key exceeds sixteen characters in length and that it will be truncated to the first sixteen characters for further use.
Actions:	None.
Command:	>change XLAPLAN XLAPLAN1 XLAPLAN2

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 3)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 3)

MAP response:	XLAPLAN Key XLAPLAN1 successfully changed to XLAPLAN2	
Meaning:	This response indicates that XLAPLAN key has been successfully changed from XLAPLAN1 (old xlaplan key) to XLAPLAN2 (new xlaplan key)	
Actions:	None.	
Command:	>change XLAPLAN XLPLAN1 XLAPLAN3	
MAP response:	ERROR: New XLAPLAN key matches an existing XLAPLAN key	
Meaning:	New XLPLAN key matches an existing XLAPLAN key and the old XLAPLAN key cannot be renamed to the new value.	
Actions:	You must re-enter the CHANGE command with a different XLAPLAN key that does not match any of the existing XLAPLAN keys.	
Command:	>change XLAPLAN XLAPLAN1 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ	
MAP response:	WARNING: Only the first 16 characters of new key are used.	
Meaning:	This response indicates that the new XLAPLAN key exceeds sixteen characters in length and that it will be truncated to the first sixteen characters for further use.	
Actions:	None.	
Command:	>change RATEAREA RATEAREA1 RATEAREA2	
MAP response:	RATEAREA Key RATEAREA1 successfully changed to RATEAREA2	
Meaning:	This response indicates that the RATEAREA key has been successfully changed from RATEAREA1 (old ratearea key) to RATEAREA2 (new ratearea key)	
Actions:	None.	
Command:	>change RATEAREA RATEAREA1 RATEAREA3	
MAP response:	ERROR: New RATEAREA key matches an existing RATEAREA key	
Meaning:	New RATEAREA key matches an existing RATEAREA key and the old RATEAREA key cannot be renamed to the new value.	
Actions:	You must re-enter the CHANGE command with a different RATEAREA key that does not match any of the existing RATEAREA keys	
Command:	>change RATEAREA RATEAREA1 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ	
MAP response:	WARNING: Only the first 16 characters of new key are used.	
Command:	You must re-enter the CHANGE command with a different RATEAREA key that does not match any of the existing RATEAREA keys >change RATEAREA RATEAREA1 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ	

change (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Meaning:	This response indicates that the new RATEAREA key exceeds sixteen characters in length and that it will be truncated to the first sixteen characters for further use.
Actions:	None.

help

Туре

The help command is a non-menu command.

Target

The command target for the help command is BRISC.

Description

The help command in the KEYCHG directory displays help that describes how to use the KEYCHG CI tool to rename LINEATTR keys.

Release history

CCM12

Feature A59007050 LATTR key enhancement changed this command. The help command displays help regarding LINEATTR key modifications supported by KEYCHG CI tool.

Limitations and restrictions

The help command has no limits or restrictions.

Example

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Command example

Command:	>help	
Description of task:	Provides help on existing KYCHG commands.	
MAP response:	KEYCHG COMMANDS: CHANGE Change key of :XLAPLAN tuple RATEAREA tuple LINEATTR tuple HELP List of KEYCHG COMMANDS QUIT Quit KEYCHG	
Explanation:	Response indicates that LINEATTR key can also be changed.	

help (end)

Responses

There is no change to the help command responses.

16 LTPISDN level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the LTPISDN level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the LTPISDN level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the LTPISDN level.

Table 16-1

Command	
3logctl	
qlayer	
termchk	
rlayer	

Description

Use the LTPISDN level of the MAP to access commands such as qlayer, rlayer, l3logctl to query information on different layers of posted ISDN lines.

How to access the LTPISDN level

Access the LTPISDN level from the CI environment:

>ltpisdn

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

>quit

MAP display

The following figure shows an example of the MAP display of the LTPISDN level.

	ISDN Quit		POST	ת	ELO	P.	USYO	PREFIX	
	Post		LEN HOST		~	В	QTTQ	FREFIX	
∠ 3	FOSC_		LCC PTY		0 10		CTTA	F S LTA TE RES	ידדד יד
	Townshir		ISDN LOO			909 750			опт
	Termonk		ISDN LOO	P	DN	909 /50	0965 I		
5	0								
	Sustate								
	BCHCON								
	Ltloopbk	_							
-	DCHCon								
	TEST_				,			,	
		Next	par is: <	com_typ	e> {QU	ERY <que< td=""><td>ry_type</td><td>-</td><td></td></que<>	ry_type	-	
	Next							STATUS},	
13					SE'	r <l3log< td=""><td>c_entit</td><td>y> {ALL,</td><td></td></l3log<>	c_entit	y> {ALL,	
	TstSgnl							Q931,	
15	TEI_							ABN1,	
	Qloop							ABN2,	
17	Qlayer							ABN3,	
18	Rlayer							ABN4,	
CM	AP13							ABN5,	
Tim	e 01:29	MORE							

Figure 16-1 Example of a MAP display of the LTPISDN level

I3logctl

Туре

The l3logctl command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the l3logctl command is SuperNode, BRISC.

Description

Use the *l3logctl command to control layer 3 abnormality logs that are generated or inhibited.* This command allows control of logs by ISDN line. The line parameter in the l3logctl command must be "on" to enable the control of logs by line. This restriction can be overriden by using the override parameter of the particular line.

Release history

NA012

Feature A59006381 introduces control of layer 3 service disruption log by ISDN line. It adds field L3SD (layer 3 service disruption) to the log definition.

Limitations and restrictions

An ISDN line must be posted before the l3logctl command is used on the line.

Syntax

The command syntax is as follows:

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the l3logctl command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
com_type	query, set, setovr	Commands that can be used are query, set, and setovr.
query	query_mode	The query_mode values are def, and status. (See query_mode in this table).

I3logctI (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
query_mode	def, status	Def=definition. This value displays definitions of all the fields in the log or definition of a field. The status value displays the status of all the fields in the log or the status of a field.
set	l3logc_entity, and l3_entity_status	The I3logc_entity value is L3SD. The I3_entity_status value is on or off. (See I3logc_entity and I3_entity_status in this table).
l3logc_entity	L3SD	This value selects the field L3SD (layer 3 service disruption).
I3_entity_status	on, off	The on value turns the status of the L3SD field on. The off value turns the status of the L3SD field off.
setovr	l3_ovr_state	The I3_ovr_state value is on or off.
l3_ovr_status	on, off	The on value turns the override bit status on. The off value turns the override bit status off.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Example

The following table provides an example of the l3logctl command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command: >I3logctl query def

I3logctI (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Description of task:	Display all the field definitions in layer 3 abnormality log.
Description of task: MAP response:	Display all the field definitions in layer 3 abnormality log. Layer 3 abnormality log entity definitions Override: the overriding bit Q931: Q.931 pkt : Packet abn1 : DISCONNECT received abn2 : DISCONNECT transmitted abn3 : RELEASE received abn4 : RELEASE received abn5 : RELEASE transmitted abn6 : RELEASE COMP received abn6 : RELEASE COMP received abn8 : Status message received abn9 : Progress message transmitted abn10 : msg rcvd less than minimum length abn11 : msg rcvd with invalid protocol discriminator info abn12 : msg rcvd with invalid call ref value abn13 : SETUP msg rcvd with cal ref flag incorrectly set to 1 abn14 : Restart request transmitted abn15 : Restart request transmitted abn16 : Reset request transmitted abn17 : Restart request transmitted abn18 : Clear request transmitted abn19 : Clear request transmitted abn19 : Clear request transmitted
	abn21 : Diagnostic packet received L3SD : Layer 3 Service Disruption

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the l3logctl command.

MAP responses with	associated meanings an	d actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>l3logctl
MAP response:	No terminal is in the control position.
Meaning:	No lines are posted.
Actions:	Post a line.
Command:	>l3logctl

16-6 LTPISDN level commands

I3logctI (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	l3logctl command is not valid on <line_type> lines.</line_type>
Meaning:	A line with an invalid line type is posted.
Actions:	Post a line with a valid line type.

qlayer

Туре

The qlayer command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the qlayer command is SuperNode, BRISC.

Description

Use the qlayer command to query layer 1, 2, 3 information for the posted ISDN line. The information includes total number of frames received and transmitted, number of frames received in error and retransmitted, and percentages of errors received and frames retransmitted. Information display for layer 3 includes service disruption count for circuit services.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA012

Feature 59006381 includes the service disruption count for circuit services in information displayed on layer 3.

Limitations and restrictions

The qlayer command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The qlayer command syntax is as follows:

Note: The text strings Layer and Mode indicate the functions of the command, are not considered as variable names, and are not part of the command syntax. Do not enter values to replace these text strings.

qlayer (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the qlayer command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
Layer	L1, L2, L3	L1=layer 1, L2=layer 2 and L3=layer 3. These values in this parameter display information related to layer 1, layer 2 and layer 3 respectively for the posted ISDN line. When value L1 is used, this parameter must be followed by the mode parameter. The default option is to display information on all layers.
Mode	BE, HIST, BOTH	BE=block error. HIST=history. BOTH=both BE and HIST. This parameter applies when the value L1 (layer 1) is used.

Example

The following table provides an example of the qlayer command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>qlayer
Description of task:	Display layer 1, 2, 3 information for the posted ISDN line with the default option.

qlayer (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	LEN HOST 01 0 00 06 ES NESES NEES FE C.Hr C.Dy C.Hr C.Dy C.Hr C.Dy C.Hr C.Dy 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 Active Thresholds (NE) and (FE) 40 100 10 25 40 100 10 25
	Linecard Clock 1 12:20:36
	Frames received in total : 0 Frames received in error : 0 Frames transmitted in total : 274 Frames retransmitted : 0 Percentage error received : 0.0% Percentage retransmitted : 0.0%
	Number of Layer 2 Service Disruptions: 0 Length of Time Disrupted : 0 minutes Currently Disrupted :NO
	Layer 2 Individual Abnormality Counts: ABN1 ABN2 ABN3 ABN4 ABN5 ABN6 ABN7 ABN8 ABN9 ABN10
	==== ==== ==== ==== ==== ==== ==== ==== 0 0 0 0
	TEI Abnormality Count : 0 Layer 2 High Abnormality Count : 0
	Layer 3 High Abnormality Count : 0 Layer 3 Service Disruption Count : 0
Explanation:	The system displays information of the posted ISDN line. 274 frames were transmitted and no errors occurred.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the qlayer command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Command:	>qlayer
MAP response:	DCH is out of service

qlayer (continued)

Meaning:	The DCH, which provides the service of the ISG channel connected to the D-channel of the LEN, is not in service.	
Actions:	Determine the reason for the DCH being out of service.	
Command:	>qlayer	
MAP response:	Fail message received from the DCH	
Meaning:	The DCH replied that the request failed.	
Actions:	Check any PM180 SWERR. If it is consistent, it indicates an XPM software problem. Contact your next level of support.	
Command:	>qlayer	
MAP response:	Failed to run layer2 request	
Meaning:	This indicates that some problem occurred. Normally, a SWERR log is created.	
Actions:	Collect the SWERR log. If it is consistent, it indicates a CCC software problem. Contact your next level of support.	
Command:	>qlayer	
MAP response:	layer2 activity cannot be activated on a <loop_state> loop</loop_state>	
Meaning:	The line state of the line is not one of the following: IDL, MD, LO, CPB, CPD,	
	or INB.	
Actions:		
Actions: Command:	or INB.	
	or INB. Change the state of the line to a valid condition.	
Command:	or INB. Change the state of the line to a valid condition. >qlayer	
Command: MAP response:	or INB. Change the state of the line to a valid condition. >qlayer Line is not fully data filled The line status is HASU, meaning that no ISG channel is connected to the	
Command: MAP response: Meaning:	or INB. Change the state of the line to a valid condition. >qlayer Line is not fully data filled The line status is HASU, meaning that no ISG channel is connected to the D-channel.	
Command: MAP response: Meaning: Actions:	or INB. Change the state of the line to a valid condition. >qlayer Line is not fully data filled The line status is HASU, meaning that no ISG channel is connected to the D-channel. Change the status of the line to WORKING.	
Command: MAP response: Meaning: Actions: Command:	or INB. Change the state of the line to a valid condition. >qlayer Line is not fully data filled The line status is HASU, meaning that no ISG channel is connected to the D-channel. Change the status of the line to WORKING. >qlayer	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 3)

qlayer (end)

Actions:	Check any PM180 SWERR. If it is consistent, it indicates a messaging problem. Contact your next level of support.
Command:	>qlayer
MAP response:	PM is out of service
Meaning:	The C-side peripheral is out of service. The counters are not available.
Actions:	Determine the reason for the PM being out of service.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 3 of 3)

16-12 LTPISDN level commands

rlayer

Туре

The rlayer command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the rlayer command is SuperNode, BRISC.

Description

Use the rlayer command to display layer 1, 2, 3 information and reset the counter for each layer of the posted ISDN line. The information includes total number of frames received and transmitted, number of frames received in error and retransmitted, and precentages of errors received and frames retransmitted. Information display for layer 3 includes service disruption count for circuit services.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA012

Feature 59006381 includes the service disruption count for circuit services in information displayed on layer 3.

Limitations and restrictions

The rlayer command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The rlayer command syntax is as follows:

Note: The text strings Layer, Mode and All_posted indicate the function of the command, are not considered as variable names, and are not part of the command syntax. Do not enter values to replace these text strings.

rlayer (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the rlayer command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
Layer	L1, L2, L3	L1=layer 1, L2=layer 2 and L3=layer 3. These values in this parameter display or reset information related to layer 1, layer 2 and layer 3 respectively for the posted ISDN line. When value L1 is used, this parameter must be followed by the mode parameter. The default option is to display information on all layers.
Mode	CUR, HIST, BOTH	CUR=current. HIST=history. BOTH=both BE and HIST. This parameter applies when the value L1 (layer 1) is used.
All_posted	ALL	This parameter is optional. It can be used with either the Layer or the Mode parameter. It executes the rlayer command on all lines in a posted set of ISDN lines.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Example

The following table provides an example of the rlayer command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>rlayer
Description of task:	Display layer 1, 2, 3 information for the posted ISDN line with the default option. Reset the counter for each layer.

rlayer (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	LEN HOST 01 0 00 06 BE NEBE FE C.Hr P.Hr C.Hr P.Hr 0 1 0 0 ES NESES NEES FESES FE C.Hr C.Dy C.Hr C.Dy C.Hr C.Dy C.Hr C.Dy 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 Active Thresholds (NE) and (FE) 40 100 10 25 40 100 10 25 ES NESES NESES FEC.Hr P.Hr P.Dy P.Hr P.Dy TI P.Hr P.Dy P.Hr P.Dy 1 0 -1 0 0 Linecard Clock 1 12:20:36 L1 LINE CARD COUNTERS: RESET Frames received in total : 0 Frames received in error : 0 Frames transmitted in total : 274 Frames retransmitted : 0 Percentage error received : 0.0%	
	Number of Layer 2 Service Disruptions: 0 Length of Time Disrupted : 0 minutes Currently Disrupted :NO Layer 2 Abnormality Counts: ABN1 ABN2 ABN3 ABN4 ABN5 ABN6 ABN7 ABN8 ABN9 ABN10	
	==== ==== ==== ==== === === === 0 0 0 0	
	L2 COUNTERS : RESET Layer 3 High Abnormality Count : 0 Layer 3 Service Disruption Count : 0	
Explanation:	L3 COUNTERS : RESET The system displays information of the posted ISDN line. 274 frames were transmitted and no errors occured. The counter for each layer is reset.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the rlayer command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>rlayer	
MAP response:	DCH is out of service	
Meaning:	The DCH, which provides the service of the ISG channel connected to the D-channel of the LEN, is not in service.	
Actions:	Determine the reason for the DCH being out of service.	
Command:	>rlayer	
MAP response:	Fail message received from the DCH	
Meaning:	The DCH replied that the request failed.	
Actions:	Check any PM180 SWERR. If it is consistent, it indicates an XPM software problem. Contact your next level of support.	
Command:	>rlayer	
MAP response:	Failed to run layer2 request	
Meaning:	This indicates that some problem occured. Normally, a SWERR log is created.	
Actions:	Collect the SWERR log. If it is consistent, it indicates a CCC software problem. Contact your next level of support.	
Command:	>rlayer	
MAP response:	layer2 activity cannot be activated on a <loop_state> loop</loop_state>	
Meaning:	The line state of the line is not one of the following: IDL, MD, LO, CPB, CPD, MB, or INB.	
Actions:	Change the state of the line to a valid condition.	
Command:	>rlayer	
MAP response:	Line is not fully data filled	
Meaning:	The line status is HASU, meaning that no ISG channel is connected to the D-channel.	
Actions:	Change the status of the line to WORKING.	

16-16 LTPISDN level commands

rlayer (end)

	associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)
Command:	>rlayer
MAP response:	No reply from the DCH
Meaning:	The DCH did not reply for some reason.
Actions:	Check any PM180 SWERR. If it is consistent, it indicates a messaging problem. Contact your next level of support.
Command:	>rlayer
MAP response:	PM is out of service
Meaning:	The C-side peripheral is out of service. The counters are not available.
Actions:	Determine the reason for the PM being out of service.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

17 MTRSYS level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the MTRSYS level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the MTRSYS level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the MTRSYS level.

Table	17-1
10010	

Command	
DOS	
TARIFF	
ΓΝΤ	

Description

MTRSYS is used to provide access to metering utilities.

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

>quit

00S

Туре

The oos command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the oos command is SuperNode, BRISC.

Description

The oos command manually starts the Out Of Service (OOS) process for lines, trunks, or both lines and trunks.

- For lines, the oos command opens the Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) subsystem OOS and writes the deprovisioned line meter block to the OOS file of the OOS DIRP subsystem.
- For trunks, the oos command opens the DIRP subsystem TOOS and writes the deprovisioned trunk meter block to the TOOS file of the TOOS DIRP subsystem.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP15

Feature 59022371, Out Of Service support for trunk metering, introduced the oos command.

Limitations and restrictions

The oos command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The oos command syntax is as follows:

oos <agent type> {lines, trunks, all}

oos (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the oos command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
agent type	lines trunks all	This variable specifies the agent type. The default agent type is lines.

Example

The following table provides an example of the oos command.

Command example

Command:	> oos all
Description of task:	Run the OOS process for both lines and trunks.
MAP response:	Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", "N") >Y Request accepted for lines Request accepted for trunks
Explanation:	The request to run the OOS process for both lines and trunks has been accepted.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the oos command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> 00S
MAP response:	<process name=""> process is running</process>
Meaning:	One of the following processes is active: backup, restore or recovery.
Actions:	The system cancels the execution of the oos command. Wait until the process stops running, then enter the oos command again.
Command:	> 00\$
MAP response:	Request accepted for (agent type(s))
Meaning:	The OOS process is running for (agent type(s)).

17-4 MTRSYS level commands

oos (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Actions:	The system generates log report MTR107 to indicate that the OOS process started. The system opens DIRP file OOS or TOOS, and the OOS meter blocks are written to that file. The system generates log report MTR109 to indicate that the OOS process finished. Check the OOS meter blocks from the OOS or TOOS DIRP file.	
Command:	> 00S	
MAP response:	T/OOS DIRP volume has not been mounted in DIRP.	
Meaning:	The OOS or TOOS volume has not been mounted in DIRP.	
Actions:	The system generates the METOOS Software Alarm. Mount the OOS or TOOS volume in DIRP, then run the OOS process.	

tariff

Туре

The tariff command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the tariff command is SuperNode, BRISC.

Description

The Tariff command displays provisioned tariff data for the specified network. Data is extracted from the metering-related data tables.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP15

Feature 59023132 changed the tariff command to enable two extra tariff numbers to be displayed.

Feature 59022366 changed the tariff command to enable tariffs to be displayed for ETSI BRI line agents.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the tariff command:

• Tables that contain entries for lnet, mzone and tnt must be datafilled before you run the tariff command.

Syntax

The tariff command syntax is as follows:

tariff (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the tariff command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
agent type	LINE, TRUNK	This variable specifies the agent type.
agent id	DN, CLLI	This variable specifies the agent ID. Enter an SNPA and DN for a line, or the CLLI for a trunk.
Inet	LOC, NATL, INTL, FEATURE	This variable is the logical network type from table MTRLNET.
mzone	0 to 63	This variable is a metering zone number.
tnt	0 to 9	This optional variable is a tariff number table number.

Example

The following table provides an example of the tariff command.

Command example

Command:	> TARIFF line 7831008 loc 3 5	
Description of task:	Display the tariff information for the ETSI BRI line with DN 7831008, on the local network, metering zone 3 and TNT number 5.	
MAP response:	TNT TIME # Unit phase 1 phase 2 phase 3 phase 4 5 min 4 1 15 5 1 20 3 1 30 3 1 40 Pulses will be applied at the beginning of each phase	
Explanation:	The tariff data is displayed for line 7831008 on the local network, metering zone 3, TNT number 5. For each tariff, the information shown for each phase consists of the number of bursts, the burst size, and the duration. The tariff data is derived from the table MTARIFF.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the tariff command.

MAP responses with associated I	meanings and actions
---------------------------------	----------------------

Command:	> TARIFF line 123456 loc 3 5	
MAP response:	TNT TIME # Unit phase 1 phase 2 phase 3 phase 4	
	5 min 4 1 15 5 1 20 3 1 30 3 1 40 Pulses will be applied at the beginning of each phase	
Meaning:	The system displays the provisioned tariff data for line 123456 on the local network, metering zone 3, TNT number 5. For each tariff, the information shown for each phase consists of the number of bursts, the burst size, and the duration.	
Actions:	None	

tnt

Туре

The tnt command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the tnt command is ALL.

Description

The tnt command displays the provisioned TNT numbers for the current TAD information and all defined logical network types.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP15

The tnt command is changed for the MMP15 release. With the feature 59023132 (Metering Tariff Enhancement), the Tariff Table Number field range is increased in the output of the tnt command.

Limitations and restrictions

The tnt command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the tnt command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
LNET	LOC, NATL, INTL, FEATURE	This variable is the logical network type from MTRLNET.
TNT	0 to 9	This optional variable is a tariff number table number.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the tnt command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	>tnt	
MAP response:	NETWORK TARIFF TABLE NUMBER	
	LOC 8	
	NAT 1	
	INTL 1	
Meaning:	Display Tariff Table numbers for all defined networks.	
Actions:	There is no action required.	
Command:	>tnt loc	
MAP response:	NETWORK TARIFF TABLE NUMBER	
	LOC 8	
Meaning:	Display Tariff Table number for network LOC.	
Actions:	There is no action required.	

18 NAOCCI level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the NAOCCI level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the NAOCCI level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the NAOCCI level.

Command
audit
carnam
chgcurr
dnscrn
intl
intlzn
local
localzn
natl
natlzn
quit
resnam
serv
servzn
tadata

Table 18-1 (Sheet 1 of 2)

Table 18-1 (Sneet 2 of 2)		
Command		
tadisc		
taindx		
tcoinf		

Description

The NAOCCI tool is a CI level tool. The NAOCCI tool simulates the NAOC tariff determination process for local, national, international and service number calls. The NAOCCI tool traverses individual NAOC tables using a specified input key. You can use the NAOCCI tool to traverse the following NAOC tables:

• CARNAME

Table 19 1 (Sheet 2 of 2)

- RESNAME
- DNSCRN
- LOCLZONE
- NATLZONE
- INTLZONE
- SERVZONE
- TARFINDX
- TARFDATA
- TARFDISC

The NAOCCI traversal subcommands display NAOC tariff database information based on the following user input parameters and variables:

- ZONE
- CLASS
- CGN
- CDN
- CIC
- MCE

How to access the NAOCCI level

Access the NAOCCI level from the CI environment:

> naocci

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit

audit

Туре

The audit command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the audit command is ALL.

Description

The audit subcommand invokes the NAOC tariff database audit.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP15

Feature 59022366 changed the audit command to add auditing for ETSI BRI line agents.

MMP13

This command is new for this release.

Limitations and restrictions

The audit command has the following limits or restrictions.



CAUTION

Service degradation The NAOC tariff database audit is a CPU intensive process. Do not use this command during periods of

heavy network traffic or intensive CPU processing.

Syntax

The audit command syntax is as follows:

audit <agent type> {LINES, TRUNKS, ALL}

audit (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the audit command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
agent type	LINES, TRUNKS, ALL	This variable specifies the agent type. Enter LINES to audit IBN or BRI lines. Enter TRUNKS to audit ISUP, PRI and other trunks. Enter ALL to audit lines and trunks.

Example

The following table provides an example of the audit command.

Command example

Command:	> audit
Description of task:	This command invokes the NAOC tariff database audit.
MAP response:	BEGINNING AUDIT - PLEASE WAIT AUDIT COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY.
Explanation:	The NAOC tariff database audit completed successfully.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the audit command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> audit	
MAP response:	AUDIT COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY	
Meaning:	The NAOC tariff database audit is complete.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	> audit	
MAP response:	Tuple not found	
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.	
Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.	

18-6 NAOCCI level commands

audit (end)

Command:	> audit
MAP response:	Insufficient digits
Meaning:	The tuple associated with the keys in an NOAC table cannot be indexed because the keys provide insufficient information.
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> audit
MAP response:	Unable to convert carrier/reseller number into name, command failed, traversal aborted
Meaning:	The carrier/reseller name corresponding to the input carrier/reseller number cannot be retrieved from the database. The tuple associated with the carrier/reseller number cannot be indexed.
Actions:	Check the datafill in tables CARNAME and RESNAME. Check for datafill corruption. Make any necessary additions or corrections.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

carnam

Туре

The carnam command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the carnam command is ALL.

Description

The carnam command indexes table CARNAME. Enter a carrier identification code (CIC) to specify the key associated with the tuple. The carnam command can retrieve and display the following information from table CARNAME:

- carrier name field (CARNAM)
- network ID field (NETWRKID)
- node ID field (NODEID)
- use MCE field (USEMCE)
- MCE default field (MCEDFLT)
- MCE override field (MCEOVR)

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

The carnam command is new for the MMP13 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The carnam command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The carnam command syntax is as follows:

carnam <CIC>

carnam (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the carnam command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
CIC	Up to 4 digits	This variable is the carrier identification code (CIC).

Example

The following table provides an example of the carnam command.

Command example

Command:	> carnam 11
Description of task:	The carnam command retrieves and displays the values of CARNAM, NETWRKID, NODEID, USEMCE, MCEDFLT and MCEOVR from table CARNAME.
MAP response:	TABLE INDEXED BY CIC 11 TABLE CARNAME 11 CAR11 11 11 YES PRE_SEL USE_PRE_SEL
Explanation:	The datafill provided for the tuple associated with CIC 11 is retrieved and displayed.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the carnam command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> carnam 1999
MAP response:	Tuple not found
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.
Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> carnam 1999
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> carnam 1999

carnam (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	Carrier/Reseller number not found
Meaning:	The tuple associated with the keys in an NOAC table cannot be indexed because the keys provide insufficient information.
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> carnam 1999
MAP response:	Unable to convert carrier/reseller number into name, command failed, traversal aborted.
Meaning:	The carrier/reseller name corresponding to the input carrier/reseller number cannot be retrieved from the database. The tuple associated with the carrier/reseller number cannot be indexed.
Actions:	Check the datafill in tables CARNAME and RESNAME. Check for datafill corruption. Make any necessary additions or corrections.

chgcurr

Туре

The chgcurr command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the chgcurr command is ALL.

Description

This command changes the NAOC currency value. The default currency value is EURO.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

The chgcurr command is new for the MMP13 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The chgcurr command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The chgcurr command syntax is as follows:

chgcurr <CURRENCY VALUE>

chgcurr (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the chgcurr command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
CURRENCY VALUE	AustDollar BelFranc CzechKrona DanKrone DMark Drachma Escudo Euro Florint FrFranc Guilder Lira LuxFranc Markka No_indication NorKrone Peseta Pound Punt Rouble Schilling Sloti SlovakKrona SwissFranc TurkLira USDollar Yen	The chgcurr command accepts these currency values.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Example

The following table provides an example of the chgcurr command.

Command example

Command:	> chgcurr AustDollar	
Description of task:	The chgcurr command sets the currency value to Australian Dollars.	
MAP response:	NEW CURRENCY VALUE: Australian Dollar	
Explanation:	The currency value is set to Australian Dollars.	

chgcurr (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the chgcurr command.

Command:	> chgcurr TurkLira	
MAP response:	OLD CURRENCY VALUE: Australian Dollar NEW CURRENCY VALUE: Turkish Lira	
Meaning:	The currency value is changed from Australian Dollars to Turkish Lira.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	> chgcurr TurkLira	
MAP response:	Tuple not found	
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.	
Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.	

DELDF

Туре

The deldf command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the deldf command is SuperNode and BRISC.

Description

The command deldf is a CI map level command. The inputs to command deldf are the LEN and the default feature option. The result indicates whether the default feature is deactivated or not from the line.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP14

The deldf command is introduced by activity 59019097 for the MMP14 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The deldf command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The deldf command syntax is as follows:

DELDF <LEN> <DEFAULT_FEATURE_OPTION>

The table that follows describes the parameters and variables of the deldf command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
LEN	00 0 00 01	This is the Line Equipment Number of the Line.
Default Feature Option	IWUC	This is the feature that the lines have by Default when CEPT is on line.

DELDF (end)

Example

The table that follows provides an example of the deldf command.

Command example

Command:	> deldf
Description of task:	The deldf command indicates whether the default feature is deactivated or not from the line.
MAP response:	DEACTIVATED THE DEFAULT FEATURE FROM THE LINE
Explanation:	This is the feature that the lines have by default when CEPT is on line.

Responses

The table that follows explains possible responses to the deldf command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	>deldf
MAP response:	DEACTIVATED THE DEFAULT FEATURE FROM THE LINE
Meaning:	
Actions:	Check that the default feature from the line is deactivated

dnscrn

Туре

The dnscrn command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the dnscrn command is ALL.

Description

The dnscrn command displays the carrier/reseller name and discount index.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

The dnscrn command is new for the MMP13 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The dnscrn command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The dnscrn command syntax is as follows:

dnscrn <ONDC>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the dnscrn command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
ONDC	Up to 24 digits	This variable is the directory number of the calling party.

Example

The following table provides an example of the dnscrn command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> dnscrn 761900900
Description of task:	The dnscrn command displays the carrier/reseller name and discount index for a directory number

dnscrn (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	TABLE INDEXED BY CGN 761900900 TABLE DNSCRN
	761900900 (NETAOCD 101) (CARRSNAM RES11)
Explanation:	The carrier/reseller name and the discount index are displayed.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the dnscrn command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	> dnscrn 13241431
MAP response:	Tuple not found
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.
Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> dnscrn 13241431
MAP response:	Insufficient digits
Meaning:	The tuple associated with the keys in an NOAC table cannot be indexed because the keys provide insufficient information.
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections
Command:	> dnscrn 13241431
MAP response:	Unable to convert carrier/reseller number into name, command failed, traversal aborted.
Meaning:	The carrier/reseller name corresponding to the input carrier/reseller number cannot be retrieved from the database. The tuple associated with the carrier/reseller number cannot be indexed.
Actions:	Check the datafill in tables CARNAME and RESNAME. Check for datafill corruption. Make any necessary additions or corrections.

intl

Туре

The intl command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the intl command is ALL.

Description

The INTL command determines the tariff for an international call.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

The intl command is new for the MMP13 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The intl command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The intl command syntax is as follows:

intl <ONDC> <DNDC> <CIC> <MCE> <SCENARIO TYPE>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the intl command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
ONDC	Up to 24 digits	This variable is the directory number (DN) that belongs to the calling party.
DNDC	Up to 30 digits	This variable is the directory number (DN) that belongs to the party who is being called.
СІС	Up to four digits	This variable is the carrier identification code (CIC).

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intl (continued)

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
MCE	PRE, CBC, CBCO, NONE	This is the multi-carrier environment variable. It takes the values preselected (PRE), call-by-call (CBC), call-by-call override (CBCO) and none.
SCENARIO TYPE	CDP, CGP/CDP	This is the scenario type variable. It takes the values CDP for a node running as a CDP and CGP/CDP for a node running as a combined CGP/CDP.

Example

The following table provides an example of the intl command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> intl 76112345 761505050 11 cbc combined
Description of task:	The intl command displays the tariff for an international call.

intl (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	TABLE INDEXED BY CIC 11 TABLE CARNAME 11 CAR11 11 11 YES PRE_SEL USE_PRE_SEL
	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRIER CAR11, CDN 761505050 TABLE INTLZONE NAOCZONE 102
	TABLE INDEXED BY CGN 76112345 TABLE DNSCRN 76112345 (CARRSNAM CAR 11
	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRSNAM CAR11 TABLE CARNAME 11 CAR11 11 11 YES PRE_SEL USE_PRE_SEL
	CURRENT TARIFF DATA
	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRSNAM CARR11, NAOCZONE 102, TCOINDX 2 TABLE TARFINDX CAR11 102 2 13 113
	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRSNAM CARR11, TARFINDX 113 TABLE TARFDATA CAR11 113 (16 -1 600 N) (12 -1 0 N)
	- WAS FOUND
	NEXT TARIFF DATA
	- WAS NOT FOUND
Explanation:	The international call tariff is displayed.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the intl command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> intl 1341324 68975876 11 pre cdp
MAP response:	Tuple not found
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.

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intl (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.	
Command:	> intl 1341324 68975876 11 pre cdp	
MAP response:	Insufficient digits	
Meaning:	The tuple associated with the keys in an NOAC table cannot be indexed because the keys provide insufficient information.	
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections.	
Command:	> intl 1341324 68975876 11 pre cdp	
MAP response:	Unable to convert carrier/reseller number into name, command failed, traversal aborted.	
Meaning:	The carrier/reseller name corresponding to the input carrier/reseller number cannot be retrieved from the database. The tuple associated with the carrier/reseller number cannot be indexed.	
Actions:	Check the datafill in tables CARNAME and RESNAME. Check for datafill corruption. Make any necessary additions or corrections.	

intlzn

Туре

The intlzn command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the intlzn command is ALL.

Description

The INTLZN command displays the zone for an international zone class call.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

The intlzn command is new for the MMP13 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The intlzn command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The intlzn command syntax is as follows:

intlzn <CARRESNUM> <DNDC>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the intlzn command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
CARRESNUM	0 TO 79	This variable is the carrier/reseller number.
DNDC	Up to 24 digits	This variable is the directory number of the called party.

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intlzn (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the intlzn command.

Command example

Command:	> intlzn 0 8888512
Description of task:	The intlzn command displays the zone for an international zone call.
MAP response:	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRIER CAR11, CDN 8888512 TABLE INTLZONE NAOCZONE 102
Explanation:	The zone for an international zone call is displayed.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the intlzn command.

MAP responses with associated i	meanings and actions
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Command:	> intlzn 0 8888512
MAP response:	Tuple not found
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.
Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> intlzn 0 8888512
MAP response:	Insufficient digits
Meaning:	The tuple associated with the keys in an NOAC table cannot be indexed because the keys provide insufficient information.
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> intlzn 0 8888512
MAP response:	Unable to convert carrier/reseller number into name, command failed, traversal aborted.
Meaning:	The carrier/reseller name corresponding to the input carrier/reseller number cannot be retrieved from the database. The tuple associated with the carrier/reseller number cannot be indexed.
Actions:	Check the datafill in tables CARNAME and RESNAME. Check for datafill corruption. Make any necessary additions or corrections.

local

Туре

The local command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the local command is ALL.

Description

This command simulates traversal of the NAOC tariff tables for an NOAC local call and displays the result.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

This command is new in this release.

Limitations and restrictions

The local command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The local command syntax is as follows:

local <SCENARIO TYPE>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the local command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
SCENARIO TYPE	CDP, COMBINED	The value CDP is used for a node running as a CDP. COMBINED is used for CGP/CDP nodes.

local (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the local command.

Command example

Command:	> local 1901234 8008 11 pre cdp
Description of task:	The local command displays the tariff for a local call.
MAP response:	TABLE INDEXED BY CIC 11 TABLE CARNAME 11 CAR11 11 11 YES PRE_SEL USE_PRE_SEL
	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRIER CAR11 TABLE LOCLZONE NAOCZONE 3
	TABLE INDEXED BY CGN 1901234 TABLE DNSCRN Tuple not found
	CURRENT TARIFF DATA
	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRESNAM CAR11, NAOCZONE 3, TCOINDX 3 TABLE TARFINDX CAR11 3 3 2 102
	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRSNAM CAR11, TARFINDX 2 TABLE TARFDATA CAR11 2 (10 -2 600 N) (8 -2 600 N) (6 -2 600 N) (4 -2 0 N)
	- WAS FOUND
	NEXT TARIFF DATA
	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRSNAM CAR11, NAOCZONE 3, TCOINDX 4 TABLE TARFINDX CAR11 3 4 1 101
	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRSNAM CAR11, TARFINDX 1 TABLE TARFDATA CAR11 1 (8 -2 600 N) (6 -2 0 N) (4 -2 600 N) (2 -2 0 N)
	- WAS FOUND
Explanation:	The tariff for a local call is displayed.

local (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the local command.

Command:	> local 1901234 8008 11 pre cdp
MAP response:	Tuple not found
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.
Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> local 1901234 8008 11 pre cdp
MAP response:	Insufficient digits
Meaning:	The tuple associated with the keys in an NOAC table cannot be indexed because the keys provide insufficient information.
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections
Command:	> local 1901234 8008 11 pre cdp
MAP response:	Unable to convert carrier/reseller number into name, command failed, traversal aborted.
Meaning:	The carrier/reseller name corresponding to the input carrier/reseller number cannot be retrieved from the database. The tuple associated with the carrier/reseller number cannot be indexed.
Actions:	Check the datafill in tables CARNAME and RESNAME. Check for datafill corruption. Make any necessary additions or corrections.

localzn

Туре

The localzn command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the localzn command is ALL.

Description

This command retrieves specified local zone information from the LOCLZONE table and displays the results.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

The localzn command is new for the MMP13 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The localzn command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The localzn command syntax is as follows:

localzn <CARRESNUM>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the localzn command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description	
CARRESNUM	0 to 79	This is the carrier/reseller number.	

Example

The following table provides an example of the localzn command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> localzn 0
Description of task:	The localzn command displays the zone for a local zone call.

localzn (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRIER CAR11 TABLE LOCLZONE	
	NAOCZONE 3	
Explanation:	The zone for a local call is displayed.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the localzn command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	> localzn 0
MAP response:	Tuple not found
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.
Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> localzn 0
MAP response:	Insufficient digits
Meaning:	The tuple associated with the keys in an NOAC table cannot be indexed because the keys provide insufficient information.
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections
Command:	> localzn 0
MAP response:	Unable to convert carrier/reseller number into name, command failed, traversal aborted.
Meaning:	The carrier/reseller name corresponding to the input carrier/reseller number cannot be retrieved from the database. The tuple associated with the carrier/reseller number cannot be indexed.
Actions:	Check the datafill in tables CARNAME and RESNAME. Check for datafill corruption. Make any necessary additions or corrections.

natl

Туре

The natl command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the natl command is ALL.

Description

The natl command displays the tariff for a national call.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

This command is new for this release.

Limitations and restrictions

The natl command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The natl command syntax is as follows:

natl <ONDC> <DNDC> <CIC> <MCE> <SCENARIO TYPE>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the natl command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
ONDC	up to 24 digits	This variable is the directory number (DN) that belongs to the calling party.
DNDC	up to 30 digits	This variable is the directory number (DN) that belongs to the party who is being called.
CIC	up to four digits	This variable is the carrier identification code (CIC).

natl (continued)

Parameters and variables Value Description MCE PRE, This is the multi-carrier environment variable. It takes the CBC, values preselected (PRE), call-by-call (CBC), call-by-call CBCO, override (CBCO) and none. NONE SCENARIO TYPE CDP, This is the scenario type variable. It takes the values CDP for CGP/CDP a node running as a charge determination point (CDP) and CGP/CDP for a node running as a combined charge generation point/charge determination point.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Example

The following table provides an example of the natl command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> natl 761930930 761100100 11 pre cdp
Description of task:	The natl command displays the tariff for a national call.

natl (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	TABLE INDEXED BY CIC 11 TABLE CARNAME 11 CAR11 11 11 YES PRE_SEL USE_PRE_SEL
	TABLE INDEXED BY CGN 761930930, CDN 761100100 TABLE NATLZONE NAOCZONE 3
	TABLE INDEXED BY RESNAM RES11 TABLE RESNAME RES11 11 USE_PRE_SEL
	CURRENT TARIFF DATA
	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRSNAM RES11, NAOCZONE 3, TCOINDX 2 TABLE TARFDATA RES11 216 (110 -2 600 N) (108 -2 600 N) (106 -2 600 N) (104 -2 0 N)
	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRSNAM RES11, ZONECLAS NATL, NETACD 31 TABLE TARFDISC RES11 NATL 31 30
	- WAS FOUND
	NEXT TARIFF DATA
	- WAS NOT FOUND
Explanation:	The tariff for a national call is displayed.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the natl command.

Command:	> natl 761930930 761100100 11 pre cdp
MAP response:	Tuple not found
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.
Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.

natl (end)

Command:	> natl 761930930 761100100 11 pre cdp	
MAP response:	Insufficient digits	
Meaning:	The tuple associated with the keys in an NOAC table cannot be indexed because the keys provide insufficient information.	
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections.	
Command:	> natl 761930930 761100100 11 pre cdp	
MAP response:	Unable to convert carrier/reseller number into name, command failed, traversal aborted.	
Meaning:	The carrier/reseller name corresponding to the input carrier/reseller number cannot be retrieved from the database. The tuple associated with the carrier/reseller number cannot be indexed.	
Actions:	Check the datafill in tables CARNAME and RESNAME. Check for datafill corruption. Make any necessary additions or corrections.	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

natlzn

Туре

The natlzn command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the natlzn command is ALL.

Description

The natlzn command displays the zone for a national zone class call.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

The natlzn command is new for the MMP13 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The natlzn command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The natlzn command syntax is as follows:

natlzn <ONDC> <DNDC>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the natlzn command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
ONDC	Up to 24 digits	This variable is the directory number (DN) that belongs to the calling party.
DNDC	Up to 30 digits	This variable is the directory number (DN) that belongs to the party who is being called.

natlzn (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the natlzn command.

Command example

Command:	> natlzn 8884 761234
Description of task:	The natlzn command displays the zone for a national zone class call.
MAP response:	TABLE INDEXED BY CGN 8884, CDN 761234 TABLE NATLZONE NAOCZONE 1
Explanation:	The zone for a national zone class call is displayed.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the natlzn command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

F	
Command:	> natlzn 8884 761234
MAP response:	Tuple not found
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.
Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> natlzn 8884 761234
MAP response:	Insufficient digits
Meaning:	The tuple associated with the keys in an NOAC table cannot be indexed because the keys provide insufficient information.
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> natlzn 8884 761234
MAP response:	Unable to convert carrier/reseller number into name, command failed, traversal aborted.
Meaning:	The carrier/reseller name corresponding to the input carrier/reseller number cannot be retrieved from the database. The tuple associated with the carrier/reseller number cannot be indexed.
Actions:	Check the datafill in tables CARNAME and RESNAME. Check for datafill corruption. Make any necessary additions or corrections.

QUERYDF

Туре

The querydf command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the querydf command is SuperNode and BRISC.

Description

The inputs to command querydf are the LEN and the default feature option. The result indicates whether the default feature was deactivated or not from the line.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP14

The querydf command is introduced by activity A59019097 for the MMP14 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The querydf command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The querydf command syntax is as follows:

QUERYDF <LEN> <DEFAULT_FEATURE_OPTION>

The table that follows describes the parameters and variables of the querydf command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description	
LEN	00 0 00 01 IWUC	Line Equipment Number of the line	

QUERYDF (end)

Example

The table that follows provides an example of the querydf command.

Command example

Command:	>querydf
Description of task:	indicates whether the given default feature option was active or not on the given LEN
MAP response:	
Explanation:	

Responses

The table that follows explains possible responses to the querydf command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	>querydf
MAP response:	>QUERYDF 00 0 00 01 IWUC
Meaning:	DEFAULT FEATURE IWUC IS ACTIVE
Actions:	Check that it is the feature which the lines have by default when CEPT is on line.
Command:	>querydf
MAP response:	>QUERYDF 00 0 00 01 IWUC
Meaning:	DEFAULT FEATURE IWUC IS INACTIVE
Actions:	Check that it is the feature which the lines have by default when CEPT is on line.
Command:	>querydf
MAP response:	>QUERYDF 00 0 00 01 XYZ
Meaning:	XYZ IS NOT A DEFAULT FEATURE
Actions:	Check that it is the feature which the lines have by default when CEPT is on line.

quit

Туре

The quit command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the quit command is ALL.

Description

This command exits the NAOCCI CI level.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

This command is new for this release.

Limitations and restrictions

The quit command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The quit command syntax is as follows:

quit

Example

The following table provides an example of the quit command.

Command example

Command:	> quit
Description of task:	This commands exits from the NAOCCI command level.
MAP response:	CI:
Explanation:	The command returns to the previous level.

Responses

The quit command has no responses.

QWAKEUP

Туре

The qwakeup command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the qwakeup command is SuperNode and BRISC.

Description

The telco administration can interrogate all outstanding wake-up requests by using the CI map level command QWAKEUP. This tool lists all the wakeup requests that are active on the switch. The QWAKEUP command interrogates the LEN and the default feature option. The result indicates whether the feature is active or inactive on that line.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP14

Command qwakeup is introduced by activity A59019097 for the MMP14 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The qwakeup command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The qwakeup command syntax is as follows:

QWAKEUP <FTIME> <TTIME>

The table that follows describes the parameters and variables of the qwakeup command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
<ftime> <ttime></ttime></ftime>	00.00 to 24.00	This is the Time period for which qwakeup command lists all the active Wakeup Call requests. If these parameters are not specified, qwakeup lists all the wakeup requests active in the switch.

QWAKEUP (end)

Example

The table that follows provides an example of the qwakeup command.

Command example

Command:	> qwakeup
Description of task:	The qwakeup command interrogates all outstanding wake-up requests.
MAP response:	
Explanation:	

Responses

The table that follows explains possible responses to the qwakeup command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	>QWAKEUP 500 1500
Map response	Time: 05:00 - 05:04 DAYINYEAR:364 DNS: 2463002, 3640152 COUNT: 2
	Time: 06:15 - 06:19 DAYINYEAR:364 DNS: 2460301, 364543, 246124, 246242, 362112, 576321, 523987, 246639, 392765 COUNT: 11
	Time: 14:15 - 14:19 DAYINYEAR:364 DNS: 340301, 340402, 574514 COUNT: 3
Meaning:	QWAKEUP with Time-period
Actions:	Check the total number of requests is 14

Command:	>QWAKEUP
Map response	Time: 05:00 - 05:04 DAYINYEAR:201 DNS: 2463002, 3640152 COUNT: 2
	Time: 16:15 - 16:19 DAYINYEAR:201 DNS: 2460301, 364543, 246124, 246242, 362112, 576321, 523987, 246639, 392765 COUNT: 11
	Time: 22:30 - 22:35 DAYINYEAR:201 DNS: 340301, 340402, 574514, 2463001, 246404 COUNT: 3
Meaning:	QWAKEUP without Time-period
Actions:	Check the total number of requests is 16

resnam

Туре

The resnam command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the resnam command is ALL.

Description

The resnam command displays the carrier identification code (CIC) and multicarrier environment (MCE) override type.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

The resnam command is new for the MMP13 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The resnam command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The resnam command syntax is as follows:

resnam <parameter_or_variable>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the resnam command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
RESNUM	16 to 79	This variable is the reseller number.

resnam (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the resnam command.

Command example

Command:	> resnam 16
Description of task:	The resnam command retrieves and displays the reseller name (RESNAM), the carrier ID (CIC) and MCE override (MCEOVR) fields.
MAP response:	TABLE INDEXED BY RESNAM RES11 TABLE RESNAME RES11 11 USE_PRE_SEL
Explanation:	The RESNAM, CIC and MCEOVR fields are displayed.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the resnam command.

Command:	> resnam 16	
MAP response:	Tuple not found	
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.	
Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.	
Command:	> resnam 16	
MAP response:	Insufficient digits	
Meaning:	The tuple associated with the keys in an NOAC table cannot be indexed because the keys provide insufficient information.	
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections.	
Command:	> resnam 16	
MAP response:	Unable to convert carrier/reseller number into name, command failed, traversal aborted.	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

resnam (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning:	The carrier/reseller name corresponding to the input carrier/reseller number cannot be retrieved from the database. The tuple associated with the carrier/reseller number cannot be indexed.
Actions:	Check the datafill in tables CARNAME and RESNAME. Check for datafill corruption. Make any necessary additions or corrections.

serv

Туре

The serv command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the serv command is ALL.

Description

The serv command determines the tariff for a service call.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

This command is new for this release.

Limitations and restrictions

The serv command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The serv command syntax is as follows:

serv <ONDC> <DNDC> <CIC> <MCE>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the serv command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
ONDC	Up to 24 digits	This variable is the directory number (DN) that belongs to the calling party.
DNDC	Up to 30 digits	This variable is the directory number (DN) that belongs to the party who is being called.
CIC	up to four digits	This variable is the carrier identification code.
MCE	-	Multi-carrier environment.

Example

The following table provides an example of the serv command.

Command example

Command:	> serv 1307 1375678 11 pre cdp		
Description of task:	The serv command displays the tariff for a service call.		
MAP response:	TABLE INDEXED BY SERVDN 1375678 TABLE SERVZONE 1375678 17 RES11		
	TABLE INDEXED BY RESNAM RES11 RES11 11 USR_PRE_SEL		
	CURRENT TARIFF DATA		
	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRSNAM RES11, NAOCZONE 17, TCOINX 2 TABLE TARFINDX RES11 17 2 228 228		
	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRSNAM RES11, TARFINDX 228 TABLE TARFDATA RES11 228 (112 -2 600 N) (110 -2 0 N)		
	- WAS FOUND		
Explanation:	The tariff for the service call is displayed.		

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the serv command.

Command:	> serv 1307 1375678 11 pre cdp
MAP response:	Tuple not found
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.
Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> serv 1307 1375678 11 pre cdp
MAP response:	Insufficient digits

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serv (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning:	The tuple associated with the keys in an NOAC table cannot be indexed because the keys provide insufficient information.
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> serv 1307 1375678 11 pre cdp
MAP response:	Unable to convert carrier/reseller number into name, command failed, traversal aborted.
Meaning:	The carrier/reseller name corresponding to the input carrier/reseller number cannot be retrieved from the database. The tuple associated with the carrier/reseller number cannot be indexed.
Actions:	Check the datafill in tables CARNAME and RESNAME. Check for datafill corruption. Make any necessary additions or corrections.

servzn

Туре

The servzn command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the servzn command is ALL

Description

The servzn command displays the zone for a service zone class call.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

The servzn command is new for the MMP13 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The servzn command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The servzn command syntax is as follows:

servzn <DNDC>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the servzn command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
DNDC	Up to 30 digits	This is the directory number of the called party.

Example

The following table provides an example of the servzn command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> servzn 800723
Description of task:	The servzn command displays the zone for a service zone class call.

servzn (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	TABLE INDEXED BY SERVDN
	TABLE SERVZONE
	800723 10 CAR11
Explanation:	The zone for a service zone class call is displayed.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the servzn command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	> servzn 800723
MAP response:	Tuple not found
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.
Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> servzn 800723
MAP response:	Insufficient digits
Meaning:	The tuple associated with the keys in an NOAC table cannot be indexed because the keys provide insufficient information.
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> servzn 800723
MAP response:	Unable to convert carrier/reseller number into name, command failed, traversal aborted.
Meaning:	The carrier/reseller name corresponding to the input carrier/reseller number cannot be retrieved from the database. The tuple associated with the carrier/reseller number cannot be indexed.
Actions:	Check the datafill in tables CARNAME and RESNAME. Check for datafill corruption. Make any necessary additions or corrections.

tadata

Туре

The tadata command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the tadata command is ALL.

Description

The tadata command displays subtariffs and currency factors.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

The tadata command is new for the MMP13 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The tadata command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The tadata command syntax is as follows:

tadata <CARRESNUM> <TARIFF INDEX>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the tadata command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
CARRESNUM	0 to 79	This variable is the carrier/reseller number.
TARIFF INDEX	0 to 255	This variable is the tariff index.

tadata (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the tadata command.

Command example

Command:	> tadata 0 1
Description of task:	The tadata command displays the tariff sequence and the setup charge for the specified carrier/reseller and tariff index.
MAP response:	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRSNAM CAR11, TARFINDX 1 TABLE TARFDATA CAR11 1 (8 -2 600 N) (6 -2 0 N) (2 -2 0 N)
Explanation:	The tariff sequence and the setup charge for the specified carrier/reseller and tariff index are displayed.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the tadata command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1	of 2)
---	-------

Command:	> tadata 0 1
MAP response:	Tuple not found
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.
Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> tadata 0 1
MAP response:	Insufficient digits
Meaning:	The tuple associated with the keys in an NOAC table cannot be indexed because the keys provide insufficient information.
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> tadata 0 1
MAP response:	Unable to convert carrier/reseller number into name, command failed, traversal aborted.

tadata (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning:	The carrier/reseller name corresponding to the input carrier/reseller number cannot be retrieved from the database. The tuple associated with the carrier/reseller number cannot be indexed.
Actions:	Check the datafill in tables CARNAME and RESNAME. Check for datafill corruption. Make any necessary additions or corrections.

tadisc

Туре

The tadisc command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the tadisc command is ALL.

Description

The tadisc command displays discount information.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

This command is new in this release.

Limitations and restrictions

The tadisc command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The tadisc command syntax is as follows:

tadisc <CARRESNUM> <DISCOUNT INDEX> <ZONE CLASS>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the tadisc command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
CARRESNUM	0 to 79	This variable is the carrier/reseller number.
DISCOUNT INDEX	0 to 511	This variable is the discount index.
ZONE CLASS	INTL, NATL, LOCAL, SERV	This parameter is the zone class. Use INTL for international number tariffs. Use NATL for national number tariffs. Use SERV for service number tariffs.

tadisc (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the tadisc command.

Command example

Command:	> tadisc 0 natl 1
Description of task:	The tadisc command displays discount information for the carrier/reseller and zone class specified.
MAP response:	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRSNAM CAR11, ZONECLAS NATL, NETAOCD 1 TABLE TARFDISC CAR11 NATL 1 1
Explanation:	The discount information for the carrier/reseller and zone class specified.is displayed.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the tadisc command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> tadisc 0 natl 1
MAP response:	Tuple not found
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.
Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> tadisc 0 natl 1
MAP response:	Insufficient digits
Meaning:	The tuple associated with the keys in an NOAC table cannot be indexed because the keys provide insufficient information.
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> tadisc 0 natl 1
MAP response:	Unable to convert carrier/reseller number into name, command failed, traversal aborted.

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tadisc (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning:	The carrier/reseller name corresponding to the input carrier/reseller number cannot be retrieved from the database. The tuple associated with the carrier/reseller number cannot be indexed.
Actions:	Check the datafill in tables CARNAME and RESNAME. Check for datafill corruption. Make any necessary additions or corrections.

taindx

Туре

The taindx command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the taindx command is ALL.

Description

The taindx command displays the pre-selected tariff index and the call-by-call tariff index.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

The taindx command is new for the MMP13 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The taindx command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The taindx command syntax is as follows:

taindx <CARRESNUM> <TCO INDEX> <ZONE>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the taindx command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
CARRESNUM	0 to 79	This is the carrier/reseller variable.
TCO INDEX	0 to 31	This is the tariff changeover index variable.
ZONE	0 to 255	This is the zone variable.

taindx (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the taindx command.

Command example

Command:	> taindx 3 5 12
Description of task:	The taindx command displays the pre-selected tariff index and the call-by-call tariff index for the carrier/reseller, tariff changeover index and zone specified.
MAP response:	TABLE INDEXED BY CARRESNAM CAR03, NAOCZONE 5, TCOINDX 12 TABLE TARFINDX
Explanation:	The pre-selected tariff index and the call-by-call tariff index for the carrier/reseller, tariff changeover index and zone specified are displayed.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the taindx command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> taindx 3 5 12
MAP response:	Tuple not found
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.
Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> taindx 3 5 12
MAP response:	Insufficient digits
Meaning:	The tuple associated with the keys in an NOAC table cannot be indexed because the keys provide insufficient information.
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections.
Command:	> taindx 3 5 12
MAP response:	Unable to convert carrier/reseller number into name, command failed, traversal aborted.

taindx (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning:	The carrier/reseller name corresponding to the input carrier/reseller number cannot be retrieved from the database. The tuple associated with the carrier/reseller number cannot be indexed.
Actions:	Check the datafill in tables CARNAME and RESNAME. Check for datafill corruption. Make any necessary additions or corrections.

tcoinf

Туре

The tcoinf command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the tcoinf command is ALL.

Description

The tcoinf command displays tariff changeover information.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP13

The tcoinf command is new for the MMP13 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The tcoinf command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The tcoinf command syntax is as follows:

tcoinf <CARRESNUM> <ZONE>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the tcoinf command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
CARRESNUM	0 TO 79	This variable is the carrier/reseller number.
ZONE	0 TO 255	This variable is the zone number.

tcoinf (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the tcoinf command.

Command example

Command:	>tcoinf 2 5
Description of task:	The tcoinf command displays tariff changeover information for the specified carrier/reseller and zone.
MAP response:	Tariff changeover information gathered by CARRSNAM CAR02 and NAOCZONE 5 The current tariff index is 3 No tariff changeover scheduled
Explanation:	Tariff changeover information for the specified carrier/reseller and zone is displayed.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the tcoinf command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> tcoinf 2 5	
MAP response:	Tuple not found	
Meaning:	The tuple associated with this key in an NAOC table cannot be indexed because datafill in the NAOC tables is absent or incorrect.	
Actions:	Check the datafill in the NAOC tables and make any necessary additions or corrections.	
Command:	> tcoinf 2 5	
MAP response:	Insufficient digits	
Meaning:	The tuple associated with the keys in an NOAC table cannot be indexed because the keys provide insufficient information.	
Actions:	Check the input keys and make any necessary additions or corrections.	
Command:	> tcoinf 2 5	
MAP response:	Unable to convert carrier/reseller number into name, command failed, traversal aborted.	

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tcoinf (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning:	The carrier/reseller name corresponding to the input carrier/reseller number cannot be retrieved from the database. The tuple associated with the carrier/reseller number cannot be indexed.
Actions:	Check the datafill in tables CARNAME and RESNAME. Check for datafill corruption. Make any necessary additions or corrections.

19 NCASCI_DIR level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the NCASCI_DIR level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the NCASCI_DIR level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the NCASCI_DIR level.

Table 19-1

Command	
help	
query_ncas	
quit	
release_ncas	

Description

This directory contains all the commands created for the NCAS tool.

How to access the NCASCI_DIR level

Access the NCASCI_DIR level from the CI environment:

> prnasci

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

>quit

help

Туре

The help command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the help command is ALL.

Description

This command displays the help information for the non-call associated signaling (NCAS) tool.

Release history

NA012

This help command was introduced in NA012.

Limitations and restrictions

The help command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The help command syntax is as follows:

help

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the HELP command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
None	NA	There are no parameters for this command.

Example

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2) (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>help
Description of task:	To display help information about the NCAS tool

help (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2) (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	This is the NCAS call processing BCAS testing tool NCASCI commands are: QUERY_NCAS - To query the NCAS connection RELEASE_NCAS - To release the NCAS connection QUIT - To quit the NCASCI HELP - To display the help on the commands available in NCASCI
Explanation:	Use q <command_name> to find help on an individual command. This help screen displays the NCASCI commands that are available.</command_name>

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the help command.

Command:	>help	
MAP response:	This is the NCAS call processing NCAS testing tool NCASCI commands are: QUERY_NCAS - To query the NCAS connection RELEASE_NCAS - To release the NCAS connection QUIT - To quit the NCASCI HELP - To display the help on the commands available in NCASCI Use q <command_name> to find help on an individual command.</command_name>	
Meaning:	The MAP displays a list of commands that are available for the NCAS tool.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>q query_ncas	
MAP response:	COMMAND TO QUERY THE STATE OF THE NCAS Parms: <cmd> (ALL, DTID <node_no> (0 TO 4095) <trmnl_no> (0 TO 4095) <all_or_cr> (ALL, CR <call reference=""> (0 TO 65535)) NCAS <ncas call="" number=""> (0 TO 32767))</ncas></call></all_or_cr></trmnl_no></node_no></cmd>	
Meaning:	The MAP displays the required command parameters for the query_ncas command.	

19-4 NCASCI_DIR level commands

help (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2) (Sheet 2 of 2)

Actions:	None	
Command:	>q release_ncas	
MAP response:	COMMAND TO RELEASE THE NCAS CALL Parms: <cmd> {ALL, DTID <node_no> (0 TO 4095) <trmnl_no> (0 TO 4095) <all_or_cr> (ALL, CR <call reference=""> (0 TO 65535)), NCAS <ncas call="" number=""> (0 TO 32767)}</ncas></call></all_or_cr></trmnl_no></node_no></cmd>	
Meaning:	Displays the required command parameters for the release_ncas command	
Actions:	None	

query_ncas

Туре

The query_ncas command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the query_ncas command is ALL.

Description

This command displays the status of the non-call associated signaling (NCAS) connections on the D-channel interface.

Release history

NA012

Feature A59006499, NCAS Framework, introduced the query_ncas command.

Limitations and restrictions

The query_ncas command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The query_ncas command syntax is as follows:

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the query_ncas command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
TYPE	ALL, DTID, NCAS	This parameter indicates the release of all NCAS connections on the DMS-100 switch, all connections on a single PRI interface, or a single connection specified by index.
node_no	1–24	This parameter indicates the node number of the D-channel.
trmnl_no	0–4095	This parameter indicates the terminal number of the D-channel.

query_ncas (continued)

Parameters and		
variables	Value	Description
ncas_idx	0–2000	This parameter is the NCAS index associated with a particular NCAS call.
CR	0–65 535	This parameter is the call reference number of a particular NCAS call.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Example

The following table provides an example of the query_ncas command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>query_ncas	
Description of task:	Display the status of the NCAS connections on the D-channel interface	
MAP response:	NN TRM Index State CR Timer Val Fac# Scope Call# Client	
Explanation:	• NN indicates the node number of the D-channel that contains the NCAS call. Its value range is (0–4095).	
	• TRM indicates the terminal number of the D-channel that contains the NCAS call. Its value range is (0–4095).	
	 Index indicates the NCAS index. This can be used with release_ncas to release NCAS calls. The value range is (0–2000). 	
	 State indicates the state of the NCAS call. This field can have the following values: 	
	 NULL-The NCAS call is free. 	
	 INIT–An NCAS call has been initiated. 	
	 ACTIVE–The NCAS call is active. 	
	 CR indicates the call reference of the active NCAS call. Its value range is (0–65 535). 	
	 Timer indicates whether this NCAS connection is monitored by an inactivity timer. 	
	• Val indicates the value of the timer if the timer specified in the previous field is set to TRUE.	
	 Fac# indicates the number of facility messages received on this NCAS connection. 	

query_ncas (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

- Scope indicates the scope of the NCAS call.
- Call# indicates the slot number of the NCAS call. There are 20 possible slots in the slot map for the D-channel (for internal use only)
- Client indicates the client of this NCAS connection.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the query_ncas command.

MAP responses with	associated meanings	and actions (Sh	eet 1 of 2)

Command:	>query_ncas all		
MAP response:	NN TRM Index State CR Timer Val Fac# Scope Call# Client 13 313 0 ACTIVE 0001 FALSE 0 0 LOCAL 5 MWI 11 185 2 ACTIVE 0003 FALSE 0 0 LOCAL 4 MWI 11 185 4 ACTIVE 0004 FALSE 0 0 LOCAL 5 MWI 11 25 1 ACTIVE 0003 FALSE 0 0 LOCAL 3 MWI 11 25 3 ACTIVE 0004 FALSE 0 0 LOCAL 4 MWI		
Meaning:	This response displays information for all NCAS connections on the DMS switch.		
Actions:	None required		
Command:	>query_ncas dtid 11 185 all		
MAP response:	NN TRM Index State CR Timer Val Fac# Scope Call# Client 11 185 2 ACTIVE 0003 FALSE 0 0 LOCAL 4 MWI 11 185 4 ACTIVE 0004 FALSE 0 0 LOCAL 5 MWI		
Meaning:	This response displays the status of all NCAS connections for a specific node and terminal combination.		
Actions:	None required		
Command:	>query_ncas ncas 4		
MAP response:	NN TRM Index State CR Timer Val Fac# Scope Call# Client 11 185		
Meaning:	This response displays the status of a specific node, terminal, and index combination		
Actions:	None required		

query_ncas (end)

MAP responses with	associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)
MAP response:	No Active NCAS connections
Meaning:	There are no active NCAS connections on this DTID.
Actions:	None required
MAP response:	Invalid Terminal Number
Meaning:	This response indicates the command was aborted before entering the terminal number.
Actions:	Enter the correct terminal number.
MAP response:	Invalid symbol
Meaning:	This response indicates that the command was not entered in the correct format.
Actions:	Use the correct command format.
MAP response:	No tuple in table
Meaning:	This response indicates the call reference used to display the NCAS connection is not active.
Actions:	None

quit

Туре

The quit command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the quit command is ALL.

Description

The quit command quits the NCAS tool and returns to the CI prompt.

Release history

NA012

The quit command was introduced in NA012.

Limitations and restrictions

The quit command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The quit command syntax is as follows:

quit [<nlevels> <incrname> <all>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the QUIT command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
<nlevels></nlevels>	1	Quits one level and returns to the CI prompt.
<incrname></incrname>	prncasci, all	Quits the NCASCI_DIR directory and returns to the CI prompt.

Example

The following table provides an example of the QUIT command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>quit
Description of task:	Quit the NCASCI_DIR directory.

19-10 NCASCI_DIR level commands

quit (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)		
MAP response:	Returns to the CI prompt.	
Explanation:	The MAP screen quits the NCASCI_DIR and returns to the CI prompt.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the quit command.

Command:	>quit
MAP response:	The MAP screen returns to the CI prompt.
Meaning:	The MAP screen quits the NCASCI_DIR and returns to the CI prompt.
Actions:	None required
Command:	>quit prncasci
MAP response:	The MAP screen returns to the CI prompt.
Meaning:	The MAP screen quits the NCASCI_DIR directory and returns to the CI prompt.
Actions:	None required
Command:	>quit all
MAP response:	The MAP screen returns to the CI prompt.
Meaning:	The MAP screen quits all levels and returns to the CI prompt.
Actions:	None required
Command:	>quit 1
MAP response:	The MAP screen returns to the CI prompt.
Meaning:	The MAP screen quits one level and returns to the CI prompt.
Actions:	None required

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

release_ncas

Туре

The release_ncas command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the release_ncas command is ALL.

Description

The release_ncas command releases non-call associated signaling (NCAS) connections.

Release history

NA012

Feature A59006499, NCAS Framework, introduced the release_ncas command.

Limitations and restrictions

The release_ncas command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The release_ncas command syntax is as follows:

```
release_ncas [TYPE All, dtid, ncas][[ALL]
[DTID <node_no><trmnl_no>
<ALL/CR>[ALL
CR<CALL REF>]]
[NCAS<ncas_idx>]]
```

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the release_ncas command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
TYPE	ALL, DTID, NCAS	This parameter indicates the release of all NCAS connections on the DMS-100 switch, all connections on a single PRI interface, or a single connection specified by index.
node_no	1–24	This parameter indicates the node number of the D-channel.
trmnl_no	0–4095	This parameter indicates the terminal number of the D-channel.

release_ncas (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
ncas_idx	0–2000	This parameter is the NCAS index associated with a particular NCAS call.
CR	0–65 535	This parameter is the call reference number of a particular NCAS call.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Example

The following table provides an example of the release_ncas command.

Command example

Command:	>release_ncas all
Description of task:	Release an NCAS call on D-channel 123 57 with call reference 19.
MAP response:	None
Explanation:	There is no display when a connection is released. Use the query_ncas command to verify the status of the call that was released.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the release_ncas command. The responses for the release_ncas command are displays for error conditions only.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	<pre>>release_ncas <parameters></parameters></pre>
MAP response:	Invalid D-channel
Meaning:	This response indicates the TID entered is either a non-NI D-channel or is not a D-channel.
Actions:	Enter the correct value of the D-channel.
Command:	<pre>>release_ncas <parameters></parameters></pre>
MAP response:	Invalid Node Number
Meaning:	This response indicates the command was aborted before entering the node number.
Actions:	None

release_ncas (end)

Command:	<pre>>release_ncas <parameters></parameters></pre>
MAP response:	Invalid Terminal Number
Meaning:	This response indicates the command was aborted before entering the terminal number.
Command:	<pre>>release_ncas <parameters></parameters></pre>
MAP response:	Invalid symbol
Meaning:	This response indicates the command was not entered in the correct format.
Actions:	Use the correct format.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

20 OCDL level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the OCDL level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the OCDL level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the OCDL level.

Command]
bsy	
listset	
next	
offl	
post	
qocdl	
quit	
recreate	
rts	

Table 20-1

Description

This level of the MAP provides a maintenance user interface to monitor and change the states of operator centralization internet protocol (OC-IP) data links.

How to access the OCDL level

Access the OCDL level from the CI environment:

> mapci;mtc;appl;topsip;ocdl

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit all

MAP display

The following figure shows an example of the MAP display at the OCDL level.

Figure 20-1 Example of a MAP display at the OCDL level

CM	MS	IOD	Net	PM	1 0	CS	Lns	Trks	Ext	APPL
	Quit		OAMAP		SD	Μ	SWMTC	SDMBI:	L TC	PSIP
	Post_ ListSet		TOPSDEV	OCD	L					
8	Bsy Rts		Status OCDL		OffL 0	ManB 0		SysB O		
10 11	OffL Next		HOST1 3 Size of							
12 13 14 15	NEXL		OCDL:							
16 17	QOCDL									
 TE	EAM3									

bsy (ocdl)

Туре

The BSY command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the BSY command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The BSY command allows posted OC-IP data link(s) to be manual busied (ManB). The BSY command is valid when the data link is OFFL, InSv, or SysB. Multiple data links are busied by executing the BSY command with the ALL option. If a data link is in the ManB state, it does not accept a BSY command attempt.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature 5903936 in functionality TOPS IP Operator Centralization, ENSV0026, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

After the user invokes the BSY command, which will affect InSv OC-IP data links, a warning message is displayed indicating that placing the data link(s) in the ManB state affects operator services and active calls, followed by a confirmation prompt.

Syntax

The BSY command syntax is as follows:

> bsy (busy the posted, displayed data link)
> bsy all (busy all data links in the post set)

Example

The following table provides an example of the BSY command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> bsy all	
----------	-----------	--

bsy (ocdl) (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Description of task:	ManB all data links in the post set. For this example, there are 3 data links in the post set.
MAP response:	<pre>Warning: This action will take OC-IP data links out of service and will affect Operator Services and active calls. Are you sure you wish to proceed (Y/N)? >y BSY Passed BSY Passed BSY</pre>
	Passed

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the BSY command.

MAP response:	BSY Passed
Meaning:	The data link(s) changes to the ManB state without any errors.
Actions:	None.
MAP response:	Request Invalid: data link is unequipped
Meaning:	The data link currently posted has been deleted from OCIPDL datafill.
Actions:	Enter the HELP command to get more information on the BSY command.
MAP response:	Request invalid: data link is ManB
Meaning:	The data link is currently ManB.
Actions:	Enter the HELP command to get more information on the BSY command.
MAP response:	Request invalid: MTC already in progress for data link.
Meaning:	The data link already has a maintenance action being performed on it.
Actions:	Enter the HELP command to get more information on the BSY command.
MAP response:	No OCDL Posted
Meaning:	There are no data links posted. As a result, nothing is busied.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

bsy (ocdl) (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Actions:	Post data link(s) before issuing the BSY command.		
MAP response:	Either incorrect optional parameter(s) or too many parameters		
Meaning:	The user entered the wrong parameter(s)		
Actions:	Enter the HELP command to get more information on the BSY command.		

listset (ocdl)

Туре

The LISTSET command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the listset command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The listset command allows a listing of all of the OC-IP data links in the post set.

Note: if a data link in the post set is deleted, the LISTSET command does not display the deleted data link.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A5903936 in functionality TOPS IP Operator Centralization, ENSV0026, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None.

Syntax

The LISTSET command syntax is as follows:

> listset

Example

The following table provides examples of the LISTSET command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command: > listset

listset (ocdl) (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Description of task:	List all data links in the post set.				
MAP response:	REMOTE1 0 COMID 1 InSV				
	REMOTE1 1 COMID 2 InSV				
	REMOTE1 2 COMID 3 ManB				
	REMOTE1 3 COMID 4 SysB				

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the LISTSET command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

MAP response:	Data Links in the post set are listed.
Meaning:	The post set is listed with data link and state.
Actions:	None.
MAP response:	No ODL Posted
Meaning:	The post set is empty.
Actions:	Post desired data links and attempt the LISTSET command again.
MAP response:	LISTSET does NOT utilize any parameters.
Meaning:	The user entered parameter(s) and the LISTSET command does not use any parameters.
Actions:	Re-enter the LISTSET command without any parameters.

next (ocdl)

Туре

The NEXT command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the NEXT command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The NEXT command steps the MAP display to the next data link in the post set.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A5903936 in functionality TOPS IP Operator Centralization, ENSV0026, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None.

Syntax

The NEXT command syntax is as follows:

> next

Example

The following table provides examples of the NEXT command.

Command example

Command:	> next
Description of task:	Post the Next data link in the post set
MAP response:	HOST1 2 COMID 1 ManB

next (ocdl) (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the NEXT command.

MAP responses with associated meaning	s and actions
---------------------------------------	---------------

MAP response:	<distant office=""> <data link="" number=""> COMID <comidnum> <state></state></comidnum></data></distant>
Meaning:	The next data link in the post set replaces the display of the currently posted data link.
Actions:	Continue maintenance on the newly posted data link.
MAP response:	End of post set
Meaning:	Either the post set was empty or no more data link(s) are in the post set
Actions:	None
MAP response:	Next does NOT use any parameters
Meaning:	The wrong parameter(s) was entered.
Actions:	Re-enter the NEXT command with no parameters.

offl (ocdl)

Туре

The OFFL command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the OFFL command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The OFFL command moves an OC-IP data link(s) from the ManB state to the OFFL state. An OC-IP data link can only be deleted from table OCIPDL while in the OFFL state.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A5903936 in functionality TOPS IP Operator Centralization, ENSV0026, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None.

Syntax

The OFFL command syntax is as follows:

> offl	(offl the	e posted,	displayed	data	link)
> offl all	(offl the	e post se	t)		

Example

The following table provides examples of the OFFL command.

Command example

Command:	> post O HOST1 1;offl
Description of task:	Off-line HOST1 1
MAP response:	OFFL Passed

offl (ocdl) (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the OFFL command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

MAP response:	OFFL Passed
Meaning:	The OFFL command was successful without any errors.
Actions:	None.
MAP response:	Request Invalid: data link is (UnEq or OffL or SysB or InSv)
Meaning:	The OFFL command could not be executed because the data link was not ManB
Actions:	Issue the BSY command to busy the data link before executing the OFFL command.
MAP response:	No OCDL Posted
Meaning:	The OFFL command could not be executed without a data link posted.
Actions:	Issue a POST command and then attempt the OFFL command again.
MAP response:	Either incorrect optional parameter(s) or too many parameters
Meaning:	The wrong parameter(s) was issued.
Actions:	Enter the HELP command for information on the OFFL command.
MAP response:	Request Invalid: MTC already in progress for data link
Meaning:	The posted data link is currently receiving maintenance.
Actions:	Wait unitil maintenance is complete.

post (ocdl)

Туре

The POST command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the POST command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The POST command allows posting of a single or set of operator centralization internet protocol (OC-IP) data links for maintenance purposes.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A5903936 in functionality TOPS IP Operator Centralization, ENSV0026, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The command only OC-IP datafilled data links into the post set.

Syntax

The POST command syntax is as follows:

- > post O <distant office name> <data link number = O to 7>
- > post 0 <distant office name>
- > post S <state = sysb, manb, offl, insv, or uneq>
- > post C <comid number>
- > post all

post (ocdl) (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the POST command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
0	<distant offce<br="">name></distant>	Post all data links to the specified office
0	<distant offce<br="">name> <data link number></data </distant>	Post an individual OC-IP data link to the specified office name for the indicated data link number (0 to 3).
S	<state></state>	Post all OC-IP data links in the specified state.
С	<comid number></comid 	Post an individual data link associated with the specified COMID.
ALL	n/a	Post all OC-IP data links.

Example

The following table provides examples of the POST command.

Command:	> post O HOST1 0	
Description of task:	Post the first data link (number 0) to the distant office (HOST1)	
MAP response:	HOST1 COMID 5 InSv Size of Post Set: 1	
Command:	> post O REMOTE1	
Description of task:	Post all of the data links to the distant office (REMOTE1)	
MAP response:	REMOTE1 0 COMID 3 InSv Size of Post Set: 4	
Command:	> post S ManB	
Description of task:	Post all OC-IP data links that are ManB	
MAP response:	HOST1 3 COMID 4 ManB Size of Post Set : 5	
Command:	> post C 1	

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

post (ocdl) (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Description of task:	Post the OC-IP data link with COMID 1
MAP response:	HOST1 1 COMID 6 InSv Size of Post Set: 1

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the POST command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 3)

-		
MAP response:	Either incorrect optional parameter(s) or too many parameters.	
Meaning:	The user did not enter the correct parameter(s)	
Actions:	Enter the HELP command to get more information on the POST command.	
MAP response:	Invalid symbol: <dl_selector> {O <office> STRING</office></dl_selector>	
	[<dlnum> {0 TO 7}],</dlnum>	
	C <comid> {0 TO 1023},</comid>	
	S <state> {OFFL,</state>	
	MANB,	
	SYSB,	
	INSV}],	
	ALL}	
Meaning:	The user did not specify a valid selector when using the POST command.	
Actions:	Enter the HELP command to get more information on the POST command.	
MAP response:	Next par is: <dl_selector> {O <office> STRING</office></dl_selector>	
	[<dlnum> {0 TO 7}],</dlnum>	
	C <comid> {0 TO 1023},</comid>	
	S <state> {OFFL,</state>	
	MANB,	
	SYSB,	
	INSV}],	
	ALL}	
Meaning:	The user did not specify a required parameter.	

post (ocdl) (continued)

Actions:	Enter the HELP command to get more information on the POST command.	
MAP response:	The office is not datafilled in OCOFC	
	Could Not Create Post Set	
Meaning:	The user specified a distant office NOT datafilled in table OCOFC.	
Actions:	Check table OCOFC.	
MAP response:	No data links for this office are datafilled in OCIPDL	
	Could Not Create Post Set	
Meaning:	The user specified an OC office provisioned in table OCOFC, but with no links datafilled in table OCIPDL.	
Actions:	Check table OCIPDL.	
MAP response:	The data link is not datafilled in OCIPDL	
	Could Not Create Post Set	
Meaning:	The user specified an office and data link number combination NOT provisioned in OCIPDL.	
Actions:	Check table OCIPDL.	
MAP response:	The COMID is not datafilled in OCIPDL	
	Could Not Create Post Set	
Meaning:	The user did not specify a COMID datafilled in table OCIPDL.	
Actions:	Check table OCIPDL.	
MAP response:	There are no data links in the (OffL, ManB, SysB, InSv) state	
	Could Not Create Post Set	
Meaning:	The user is requesting to post all the data links in a specified mtc state. However, there are no data links in the specified mtc state.	
Actions:	View the data links counts for each mtc state at the OCDL MAP level.	
MAP response:	The COMID is not datafilled in OCIPDL.	
	Could Not Create Post Set	
Meaning:	The user specified a COMID NOT provisioned in table OCIPDL.	
Actions:	Datafill table OCIPDL.	
L		

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 3)

post (ocdl) (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 3 of 3)

MAP response:	<distant office=""> <data link="" number=""> COMID <comidnum <="" state=""></comidnum></data></distant>	
	Size of Post Set: <number></number>	
Meaning:	The post command was executed successfully.	
Actions:	The system posts a set of data links as a response to the successful execution of the post command. The first data link in the post set is displayed for the user.	

qocdl (ocdl)

Туре

The QOCDL command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the QOCDL command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The QOCDL command displays information for the posted OC-IP data link as follows:

- data link and state
- SysB reason
- COMID number
- local XPM name and number
- local IP address and port
- remote IP address and port

This command is only allowed for the posted data link listed on the MAP (one at a time), it cannot be executed for the entire posted set.

Note: This command is invalid if the data link is in the UnEq state.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A5903936 in functionality TOPS IP Operator Centralization, ENSV0026, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None.

Syntax

The QOCDL command syntax is as follows:

- > qocdl (retrieve information from datafill)
- > qocdl cntrs (retrieve socket information from XPM)

qocdl (ocdl) (continued)

As indicated above, when no parameter is entered, information is retrieved from datafill. If the CNTRS parameter is used, socket information (IP address and port number) is retrieved from the XPM.

Example

The following table provides examples of the QOCDL command.

Command example

Command:	> qocdl	
Description of task:	Display information on posted data link MXPIPHOST 0. Since no parameters were entered, datafill from table QOCDL is displayed.	
MAP response:	QOCDL	
	Data Link: MXPIPHOST 0Data Link State: InSvSysB Reason: No FailureCOMID: 71XPM: DTC 3Local IP Address: 192.168.6.4Local Port Number: 7001Distant End IP Address: 47.245.1.24Distant End Port Number: 7009	
Command:	> qocdl cntrs	
Description of task:	Display information on posted data link MXPIPHOST 0.	
MAP response:	QOCDL	
	Data Link: MXPIPHOST 0Data Link State: InSvSysB Reason: No FailureCOMID: 71XPM: DTC 3Local IP Address: 192.168.6.4Local Port Number: 7001Distant End IP Address: Not kept by the XPMDistant End Port Number: Not kept by the XPM	

qocdl (ocdl) (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the QOCDL command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

MAP response:	QOCDL executed in an invalid state	
Meaning:	The data link is in the UnEq state.	
Actions:	Datafill the data link in table OCIPDL and re-issue the QOCDL command.	
MAP response:	No Data Link Posted	
Meaning:	There is no data link pos	ted.
Actions:	Post a data link and re-is	suing the QOCDL command.
MAP response:	QOCDL	
	Data Link Data Link State SysB Reason COMID XPM Local IP Address Local Port Number Distant End IP Address Distant End Port Number	 :[Distant Office] [Data Link Number] : [Data Link State] : [No Failure, CM Child Dead, CM Resource Failure, Peripheral Failure, Network Failure, End to End Connectivity Failure] :[COMID for Data Link] : [XPM name] [XPM number] : [0-255].[0-255].[0-255].[0-255] : [1024-65625] : [0-255].[0-255].[0-255].[0-255]
Meaning:	The QOCDL command is successful. Refer to the TOPS IP User's Guide for an explanation of the SysB reasons and the possible failure scenarios associated with each OCIP-DL SysB reason. Note: The XPM (Local) IP address may be unknown if BOOTP or DHCP is being used by the link and the CNTRS option is not specified. Or, it may appear as unknown if the CNTRS option is specified, and communication to the XPM fails.	
Actions:	None	

quit (ocdl)

Туре

The QUIT command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the QUIT command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The QUIT command exits from the OCDL level and returns to the previous level..

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A5903936 in functionality TOPS IP Operator Centralization, ENSV0026, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None

Syntax

The QUIT command syntax is as follows:

- > QUIT
- > QUIT <nlevels>
- > QUIT<incrname>
- > QUIT ALL

The above commands are as follows:

- QUIT: Quits the current MAP level.
- QUIT <nlevels>: Quits the indicated number of MAP levels.
- QUIT <incrname>: Quits the OCDL level, and preceding levels back to and including <incrname>, leaving the user in the MAP level entered prior to <incrname>. Possible values of <incrname> are TOPSIP, APPL, MTC, and MAPCI.
- QUIT ALL: Quits all MAP levels and returns to the CI level.

quit (ocdl) (end)

Example

The following table provides examples of the QUIT command.

Command example

Command:	> QUIT ALL	
Description of task:	Quit out of all levels and return to the CI level.	
MAP response:	CI:	
Command:	> QUIT or QUIT OCDL	
Description of task:	Quit out of the OCDL level.	
MAP response:	Control is changed to the TOPSIP MAP level.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the QUIT command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

MAP response:	Change to a different map level	
Meaning:	The QUIT command was successfully executed.	
Actions:	None. Control is returned to the level specified by the user.	
MAP response:	QUIT Unable to quit requested number of levels	
Meaning:	An invalid level number was entered for the variable parameter.	
Actions:	Control remains at the OCDL MAP level. Re-enter the command using the appropriate number of levels.	
MAP response:	QUIT Increment not found	
Meaning:	An invalid increment was entered for the variable parameter.	
Actions:	Control remains at the OCDL MAP level. Re-enter the command using the appropriate increment.	

recreate (ocdl)

Туре

The RECREATE command is a hidden command.

Target

The command target for the RECREATE command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The RECREATE command recreates any needed OC-IP data link MTC child processes.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A5903936 in functionality TOPS IP Operator Centralization, ENSV0026, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None.

Syntax

The RECREATE command syntax is as follows:

> recreate

Example

The following table provides examples of the RECREATE command.

Command example

Command:	> recreate	
Description of task:	Recreate a child data link process.	
MAP response:	RECREATE restarted 1 process(es)	

recreate (ocdl) (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the RECREATE command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

MAP response:	RECREATE restarted <number> process(es)</number>	
Meaning:	The display indicates the RECREATE command successfully recreated <number> processes.</number>	
Actions:	Necessary data link child processes are restarted.	
MAP response:	RECREATE does NOT utilize any parameters	
Meaning:	A parameter(s) was added but none are allowed for this command.	
Actions:	Re-enter the command with no parameters.	

rts (ocdl)

Туре

The RTS command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the RTS command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The RTS command, when successful, brings a data link to the InSv state. The data link must be in the ManB state and SOC ENSV0026, TOPS IP Operator Centralization, must be ON when RTS is issued.

The RTS command is successful if the data port (socket) associated with the data link's COMID can be opened. As well, the local end must have data connectivity with the distant end.

If the RTS command fails, the data link is marked SysB. Please refer to the TOPS IP User's Guide for possible causes of SysB.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A5903936 in functionality TOPS IP Operator Centralization, ENSV0026, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None.

Syntax

The RTS command syntax is as follows:

- > rts (rts the posted, displayed data link)
- > rts all (rts all data links in the post set)

rts (ocdl) (continued)

Example

The following table provides examples of the RTS command.

Command example

Command:	> rts all
Description of task:	RTS all posted data links (for this example there are 3 data links).
MAP response:	RTS Passed RTS Passed RTS Passed
Command:	> rts
Description of task:	RTS (for this example there is a data link whose socket could not be opened).
MAP response:	RTS Failed: HOST1 1 COMID 1 Network Failure

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the RTS command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 3)

MAP response:	RTS Passed	
Meaning:	The RTS command was successful, and the data link is marked InSv.	
Actions:	None.	
MAP response:	Request Invalid: data link is InSv	
Meaning:	The data link is in the InSv state.	
Actions:	None	
MAP response:	Request Invalid: data link is (UnEq or OffL or SysB)	
Meaning:	The data link is not in the ManB state. The data link must be in the ManB state in order to issue the RTS command.	
Actions:	If datafill exists for the link, execute the BSY command to cause the data link to change to ManB, and then attempt the RTS command again.	
MAP response:	Either incorrect optional parameter(s) or too many parameters.	

rts (ocdl) (continued)

· · ·	ssociated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 3)	
Meaning:	The wrong parameter(s) were entered.	
Actions:	Enter the HELP command for information on the RTS command.	
MAP response:	No OCDL Posted	
Meaning:	There is no data link posted, so no action is taken.	
Actions:	Post data link(s) before issuing the RTS command.	
MAP response:	SOC option ENSV0026 must be ON to RTS an OCDL	
Meaning:	The TOPS IP Operator Central SOC is not turned on.	
Actions:	This SOC must be turned on in order to RTS OC-IP data links.	
MAP response:	Request Invalid: MTC already in progress for data link.	
Meaning:	The posted data link is already receiving maintenance.	
Actions:	Wait until maintenance is complete.	
MAP response:	RTS Failed: Problem with CM messaging.	
Meaning:	The user entered the RTS command, but there is a problem with CM messaging.	
Actions:	Refer to the TOPS IP User's Guide for possible causes.	
MAP response:	RTS Failed: Problem with XPM messaging.	
Meaning:	The user entered the RTS command, but there is a problem with XPM messaging.	
Actions:	Refer to the TOPS IP User's Guide for possible causes.	
MAP response:	RTS Failed: Miscellaneous CM failure	
Meaning:	The user entered the RTS command, but there is a miscellaneous CM failure.	
Actions:	Refer to the TOPS IP User's Guide for possible causes.	
MAP response:	RTS Failed: Problem with distant end.	
Meaning:	The user entered the RTS command, but there was a problem communicating with the distant end.	
Actions:	Refer to the TOPS IP User's Guide for possible causes.	
MAP response:	RTS Failed: XPM is in an out of service state.	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 3)

rts (ocdl) (end)

Meaning:	The user entered the RTS command, but the XPM is out of service.	
Actions:	Refer to the TOPS IP User's Guide for possible causes.	
MAP response:	RTS Failed: MTC Child Process is Dead.	
Meaning:	The user entered the RTS command, but the OC-IP data link child process has died.	
Actions:	To make this link usuable, issue the RECREATE command.	
MAP response:	RTS Failed: SOC state is idle.	
Meaning:	The OC-IP SOC was in the ON state when the RTS command was invoked. However, the SOC state is IDLE when the RTS request arrives for the data link.	
Actions:	Set the SOC state ON.	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 3 of 3)

21 PHRRCI level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the PHRRCI level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the PHRRCI level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the PHRRCI level.

Table 21-1

Command	
move	

Description

Use the PHRRCI level of the MAP to access the move command. The move command moves the Logical Terminal Identifier (LTID) from one X.25/X.75 Service Group (XSG) to another XSG.

How to access the PHRRCI level

Access the PHRRCI level from the CI environment:

>phrrci

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

>quit

move

Туре

The move command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the move command is BRISC.

Description

Use the move command to move the LTID to destinations such as X.25/X.75 service group (XSG), X.25/X.75 link interface unit (XLIU), or from one XSG to another XSG.

Release history

NA012

Feature 59006435, User loopback testing (echo station), enables the phrrci command to move LTID from one XSG to another XSG.

Limitations and restrictions

Feature 59006435, User loopback testing (echo station), allows a maximum of five echo station LTIDs to be provisioned for a XLIU.

Syntax

The move command syntax is as follows:

move <LTID> to <XSG>{0 to 749} <XLIU> [Force]

Note: The text string <LTID>, <XSG>, <XLIU> indicate the functions of the command, are not considered as variable names, and are not part of the command syntax. Do not enter values to replace these text strings.

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the phrrci command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
LTID	0 to 32 for LTGRP, 1 to 1022 for LTNUM	LTID=line terminal identifier, LTGRP=logical terminal group, LTNUM=logical terminal number.
XSG	0 to 749	X.25/X.75 service group number

move (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
XLIU		X.25/X.75 link interface unit
Force		This option is used to release the LTID and drop calls in progress.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Example

The following table provides an example of the phrrci command.

Command example

Command:	>move
Description of task:	Move LTID pkt 60 to xsg 101. The force option is used.
MAP response:	>phrrci PHRRCI Packet Resource Reassignment Tool:
	<pre>>move pkt 60 to xsg 101 force Force releasing this LTID will drop any calls in progress Do you wish to continue with the move? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): Request Queued at position 1 Processing Started on Request 1 INFO - Current LTMAP ewntry has been removed (PKT 60) INFO - New LTMAP entry for ES has been successfully created</pre>
	RESULT - LTID (PKT 60) successfully moved from XSG 100 to XSG 101 WARNING - The LTID may not have returned to service successfully Manual intervention may be required Done.
Explanation:	LTID Pkt 60 moved from XSG 100 to XSG 101.

move (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the phrrci command.

Command:	>move
MAP response:	ERROR - XSG 100 (XLIU 0) has no space for ES links.
Meaning:	You attempt to move a echo station LTID to a XLIU that has the maximum of 5 echo station LTIDs provisioned on it.
Actions:	Decrease the number of echo station LTIDs provisioned on the XLIU by removing some of the LTIDs or select another XLIU.
Command:	>move
MAP response:	ERROR - New XSG add in LTMAP failed for ECHO STATION.
Meaning:	Addition of the tuple for a new XSG to table LTMAP failed.
Actions:	Retry to add a valid tuple for the new XSG to table LTMAP.

22 PRADCH level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the PRADCH level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the PRADCH level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the PRADCH level.

Command
bsy
connect
cont
equip
loopbk
rts

Table 22-1

Description

Use the PRADCH level of the MAP to maintain integrated services digital network (ISDN) digital trunk controller (DTCI) B-channels and D-channels. B-channels are 64-kb/s digital bidirectional channels used to carry circuit-switched voice, data, or packet-switched data. D-channels are channels used to carry call control messages between a terminal on an ISDN interface and the exchange termination.

How to access the PRADCH level

Access the PRADCH level from the CI environment:

>mapci;mtc;trks;ttp;pradch

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

>quit

MAP display

The following figure shows an example of the MAP display of the PRADCH level.

Figure 22-1 Example of a MAP display of the PRADCH level

(СМ	MS	IOD	Net	PM	CCS	Lns	Trks	Ext	APPL
	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•
PRAD	СН									
0	Quit	:	POST	DELQ	BS	SYQ	DIG			
2	Post	_	TTP	6-000	5					
3			CKT T	YPE P	M NO.	COM LA	NG S	TA S R	DOT T	E
4	Equi	р	2W I	S DTCI	10 0	19 PRA	CLLI0	D1 INS		
5	Conn									
6										
7	BSY									
8	RTS									
9	SWAC	'T								
10										
11	HOLE)								
12	Next									
13										
14										
15	CONT	-								
16	LOOF									
17		-								
18	LEVE	L								

Туре

The bsy command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the bsy command is ALL.

Description

Use the bsy command to remove the posted circuit from service by changing the state to the specified busy state.

This command allows a user to manually bsy a B or D-channel on a primary rate interface (PRI). This command is not available for PRI trunks that have the Internet protocol (IP) option provisioned in table TRKGRP. No manual maintenance is allowed on IP PRI trunk members. The state of these channels tracks the state of the gateway node to which the trunks terminate.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA012

Feature 59010280 introduced the optionIP for PRI.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limitation and restrictions apply to the bsy command:

- Busying a circuit makes it unavailable for call processing. Circuits can be busied either manually when maintenance personnel put the circuit into the manual busy (ManB) state or automatically when the system performs the same action.
- Manual busy has priority to override any out-of-service state.
- The specified group of circuits or the entire posted set can be busied by placing the circuits in BUSYQALL. As circuits become available, the circuits are busied and deleted from the BUSYQALL.
- If any circuits in the BUSYQALL do not become available within four minutes of being queued, the system no longer attempts to busy them.
- When busying transmission links in an office equipped with Common Channel Signaling (CCIS6), CCITT6, and CCS7, an outage of the entire associated trunk group can occur.
- The bsy command is the only command that has an effect on trunks involved in a wideband intertoll trunk(IT) Integrated Services Digital

bsy (continued)

Network user part (ISUP). If a trunk is call processing busy (CPB) and the bsy command is done on a trunk in the control position, the trunk state is changed to call processing deloaded (CPD). CPD is an indication to call processing software that a trunk is not to be set idle (IDL) when the call is released. The trunk state is changed from CPD to ManB and the trunk is no longer available for call processing.

• If the entire wideband IT ISUP trunk group is posted in the control position and the busy all command string bsy all is issued, all trunks that are CPB are changed to CPD and set to ManB upon call disconnect.

Syntax

The bsy command syntax is as follows:

[<1st PARM>

bsy

{INB, MB, ALL, A, D1, D2, FORCES}]

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the bsy command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
INB	N/A	This parameter places the channel in the installation busy state.
MB	N/A	This parameter places the channel in the manual busy (ManB) state. The B-channel indicates ManB and the D-channel indicates ManB.
ALL	N/A	This parameter removes all the channels in the posted set from service. For circuits that were previously posted by group (by the command string post g), all circuits in the group are made busy.
A	N/A	
D1	N/A	This parameter indicates the primary D-channel.
D2	N/A	This parameter indicates the secondary D-channel.
FORCES	N/A	

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Command example

Command:	bsy mb d1
Description of task:	Place the primary D-channel in the ManB state.
MAP response:	STATE CHANGED.
Explanation:	The header shows the d1 channel is in the ManB state.

There is no change to the bsy command example.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the bsy command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>bsy
MAP response:	D1 OR D2 IS INVALID.
Meaning:	There is no valid D-channel 1 or 2.
Actions:	None
Command:	>bsy
MAP response:	FAILED, NO CIRCUIT.
Meaning:	The command failed because no circuit was posted.
Actions:	None
Command:	>bsy
MAP response:	FAILED TO SEIZE CKT.
Meaning:	The command failed to seize a circuit.
Actions:	None
Command:	>bsy

22-6 PRADCH level commands

bsy (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	
MAF Tesponse.	PARAMETER IS INB
	or
	INVALID PARAMETER 1
	PARAMETER IS MB
	or
	PARAMETER 1 DOES NOT EXIST
Meaning:	An attempt was made to busy the posted circuit into an invalid state, that is, a state not included in the parameter list.
Actions:	None
Command:	>bsy
MAP response:	INVALID PARAMETER 2
	PARAMETER 2 IS D1 OR D2
Meaning:	An attempt was made to busy a D-channel using a wrong command option for parameter 2 while both D-channel are in the post position.
Actions:	None
Command:	>bsy
MAP response:	STATE CHANGED.
Meaning:	The posted trunks have been placed in the requested state.
Actions:	None
Command:	>bsy
MAP response:	THESE WILL PUT DTCI XX X XX DCH OUT OF SERVICE PLEASE CONFIRM (YES OR NO)?
Meaning:	An attempt was made to busy a D-channel in the INS state. To leave the D-channel in the INS state, enter NO. To busy the designated D-channel, enter YES. Note: If both D-channels are posted, NO causes the STB D-channel to be made busy, and YES causes both D-channels to be made busy.
Actions:	None

There is no change to the bsy command responses.

[[connect]

[[Type]

[The connect command is a menu listed command.]]

[[Target]

[The command target for the connect command is ALL.]]

[[Description]

[Use the connect command to connect the monitoring equipment reserved with the equip command to a primary rate interface (PRI) D-channel for the purpose of monitoring the PRI D-channel. The PRI D-channel can be posted at the PRADCH MAP level. Once posted, the connect command followed by the equip# can be issued.]

[The connect command allows a user to connect digital test access (DTA) test equipment to a PRI D-channel for monitoring PRI protocol messages. This command is not allowed on the Internet protocol (IP) PRI, because while the interface between the XMS-based peripheral module and the gateway node appears to be a PRI, the messaging protocol is not strict Q.931 (at layer 2).]]

[[Release history]

[This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.]

[[NA012]

[Feature 59010280 introduced option IP for PRI.]]]

[[Limitations and restrictions]

[[The following limitations and restrictions apply to the connect command:]

- [[[DTA allocates channels on links between the monitoring equipment and the monitored point, and makes connections across peripheral and network modules between those channels. These channels are unavailable to call processing while the DTA connection is active.]]
- [[If the PRI D-channel also has a backup D-channel posted, d1 or d2 must be entered to distinguish between the two D-channels.]]
- [[d1 or d2 can only be entered when both the primary and secondary D-channels are posted together.]]]]

[[Syntax]

[[The connect command syntax is as follows:]

[connect <eqno> {1 TO 20} [<action> {VERIFY, RLS}]]]

[[The following table describes the parameters and variables of the connect command.]]]

Command	parameter	and	variable	descriptions
---------	-----------	-----	----------	--------------

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
chnl	1 (d1, d2)	The parameter "1" identifies an available d-channel on a post set. With two available d-channels, identify the specific channel as either d1 or d2.
eqno	1 to 20	This variable specifies the monitoring equipment number (given when the monitoring equipment was reserved with the equip command) to be used in the DTA connection. The range is 1–20.
action	VERIFY, RLS	Choose to either verify or release a connected channel.
VERIFY	N/A	This parameter verifies the currently connected channel.
RLS	N/A	This parameter causes the channel currently connected to be released.

[[Example]

[[The following table provides an example of the connect command.]]]

Command example

[Command:]	>connect 1 (specifies the channel to be connected.)
[Description of task:]	Connect monitoring equipment with number 1.
[MAP response:]	CKT TYPE PM NO.COM LANGSTA S R DOT TE RESULT[2W IS IS LTC0824LTC0T0LTC1DCH INS]
[Explanation:]	This is a typical display response to the connect command.

[[Responses]

[[The following table explains possible responses to the connect command.]]]]

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 10) (Sheet 1 of 10)

[MAP response:]	[DTA cannot be connected, PRI node does not have UP processors.]
[Meaning:]	You issued the connect command with a posted PRI D-channel which was supported by an XPM without unified processor (UP) cards.
[Actions:]	Post a PRI D-channel supported by an XPM with UP cards and issue the connect command again or convert the existing XPM so it has UP cards.
[MAP response:]	[DTA cannot be connected, PRI node has enhanced timeswitch.]
[Meaning:]	You issued the connect command with a posted PRI D-channel, which was supported by an XPM with an enhanced timeswitch.
[Actions:]	Post a PRI D-channel supported by an XPM without an enhanced timeswitch and issue the connect command again or convert the existing XPM so it has a 6X44 timeswitch.
[MAP response:]	[ERROR: Remove DTA connections before changing CSLINKS and/or][ERROR: Delete Network SPECCONN connections before changing CSLINKS.]
[Meaning:]	You tried to change the CSIDE LINKS on an XPM involved in a DTA or network SPECCONN connection.
[Actions]:	Remove DTA using the connect command with the rls option available at the PRADCH MAP level or remove network SPECCONN connections from table SPECCONN and then change the CSIDE LINKS.
[MAP response:]	[Posted channel is not a PRI D-channel.]
[Meaning:]	You issued command when the posted channel was not a PRI D-channel.
[Actions:]	Post the PRI D-channel that is to be monitored and issue the correct command again.
[MAP response:]	[Remove DTA from PRI D-channel before changing/deleting tuple.]
[Meaning:]	You tried to change or delete a tuple in table TRKSGRP that involved a PRI D-channel being monitored by DTA.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 1	0)	(Sheet 2 of 10)
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[Actions:]	Remove DTA using the connect command with the rls option available at the PRODCH MAP level and then change the TRKSGRP tuple.
[MAP response:]	[CANNOT CONNECT MONITOR TX]
[Meaning:]	When the connect command and the mtr parameter were invoked on a data line in the control position, a system fault prevented the transmit direction monitor connection from being made to the data line.
[Actions]:	Contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.
[MAP response:]	[CANNOT CONNECT MONITOR TX]
[Meaning:]	When the connect command and the mtr parameter were invoked on a data line in the control position, a system fault prevented the transmit direction monitor connection from being made to the data line.
[Actions:]	Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
[MAP response:]	[COMMAND IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR RCU LINE]
[Meaning:]	The connect command was invoked on a remote carrier unit (RCU) line in the control position.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[][COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES]
[Meaning:]	The system cannot perform the connect command on a nailed-up special service connection.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[COULD NOT CONNECT TEST LINE]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the test parameter were invoked on a data line in the control position when the data line is in an improper state, or a system fault prevented the connection of the test line to the data line.
[Actions:]	[[The first or both of the following actions is required:]]
	• [[[Post the monitor line by DN and verify that it is in the IDL state.]]
	 [[If the line is in the IDL state, contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.]]]
[MAP response:]	[COULD NOT CONNECT DN]

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 3 of 10) (Sheet 3 of 10)

[Meaning:]	When the connect command and the d and dn parameters were invoked on a data line in the control position, the attempted force connection of a data line to the data line in the control position was prevented due to either the line in the control position being in an improper state or due to a system fault.
[Actions:]	[[The first or both of the following actions is required:]]
	• [[[Post the monitor line by DN and verify that it is in the IDL state.]]
	• [[If the line is in the IDL state, contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.]]]
[MAP response:]	[DN CONNECTED]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the d and dn parameters were invoked on a data line in the control position causing the specified data line to be force connected to the data line in the control position.
[Actions]:	None
[MAP response:]	[DN dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn][PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST]
[Meaning:]	When the connect command and the d and dn parameters were invoked on a data line in the control position, the line that is being force connected to the line in the control position is currently connected to the DN that is specified at the end of the response.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[DN NOT CONNECTED]
[Meaning:]	When the connect command and the string c clli dn parameter were invoked, the trunk for the DN was not force connected because the state of the data line in the control position or in the remote switch is not suitable.
[Actions:]	[[The following sequence of actions is required:]]
	• [[[Verify that the state of the data line in the control position is IDL.]]
	 [[Verify that the state of the remote data line is IDL.]]]
[MAP response:]	[DN RELEASED]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the rls parameter were invoked on a data line in the control position that was connected to a remote data line, causing the remote line to be released.
[Actions]:	None
[MAP response:]	[INVALID CLLI]

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions	(Sheet 4 of 10)	(Sheet 4 of 10)
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[Meaning:]	When the connect command and the string c clli dn parameter were invoked at the switch that contains the data unit (DU) that is under test, a digital trunk is not seized because the CLLI of the specified trunk group is not valid in that switch.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[IDENTIFIER IS NOT THAT OF A TRUNK]
[Meaning:]	The connect command or the equip command is invoked with the c parameter and an associated CLLI that does not identify a trunk group.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[MONITOR CALL CONNECTED]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the call parameter were invoked at the central message controller (CMC) switch, causing the monitor data line card at the CMC to be connected to the equipped digital trunk.
[Actions]:	None
[MAP response:]	[MONITOR CALL NOT CONNECTED]
[Meaning:]	When the connect command and the call parameter were invoked at the CMC switch, the monitor data line in the control position could not be connected to the equipped digital trunk.
[Actions:]	[[One or more of the following actions is required:]
	• [[[Verify that the data line in the control position is in the IDL state.]]
	[[Diagnose the data line in the control position.]]
	 [[Return the data line in the control position to service and then invoke the command and parameters again.]]]]
[MAP response:]	[][MON RX CONNECTED]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the mtr parameter were invoked on a data line in the control position after the equip command and the mtr rx d dn string parameter were invoked, causing the seized receive direction monitor equipment to be connected to the line in the control position, either directly or using a digital trunk.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[][][MON RX CONNECTED]

	invoked:] • [[[mtr]]
	• [[d dn]]
	• [[c clli dn]]]
	[[the receiving direction monitor equipment is not connected for one or more of the following reasons:]
	• [[[The monitor trunk is not connected to the line in the control position.]]
	• [[The DN of the monitor DU was not outpulsed to the CMC switch.]]
	[[The data line is not in the appropriate state.]]
	[[The digital trunk is not in appropriate CLLI state.]]]]
ctions]:	[[The following courses of action are required when they are applicable:]]
	 [[[Verify that the monitor trunk is connected to the data line in the control position.]]
	[[Diagnose the data line that is under test.]]
	 [[Verify that the state of the data line under test and the state of the monitor DU data line are IDL.]]
	• [[Verify that the state of the digital trunk is either IDL or INI.]]]
IAP response:]	[][MON RX RELEASED]
leaning:]	The connect command and the rls parameter were invoked on a data line in the control position whose receive path was connected to a monitor circuit, causing the monitor circuit connection to release.
ctions:]	None
IAP response:]	[MON TX CONNECTED]
leaning:]	The connect command and the mtr parameter were invoked on a data line in the control position, after the equip command and the mtr tx d dn parameter string were invoked, causing the seized transmit direction monitor equipment to be connected to the line in the control position, either directly or using a digital trunk.
ctions:]	None
IAP response:]	[][MON TX NOT CONNECTED]

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 5 of 10) (Sheet 5 of 10)

[Meaning:]	[[When the connect command and one of the following parameter strings was invoked:]
	• [[[mtr]]
	• [[d dn]]
	• [[c clli dn]]]]
	[[the transmitting direction monitor equipment was not connected for one or more of the following reasons:]]
	• [[[The monitor trunk is not connected to the line in the control position.]]
	• [[The DN of the monitor DU was not outpulsed to the CMC switch.]]
	[[The data line is not in the appropriate state.]]
	[[The digital trunk is not in CLLI appropriate state.]]]
[Actions]:	[[The following courses of action are required when they are applicable:]
	 [[[Verify that the monitor trunk is connected to the data line in the control position.]]
	• [[Diagnose the data line that is under test.]]
	 [[Verify that the state of the data line under test and the state of the monitor DU data line are IDL.]]
	• [[Verify that the state of the digital trunk is either IDL or INI.]]]]
[MAP response:]	[][MON TX RELEASED]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the rls parameter were invoked on a data line in the control position whose receive path was connected to a monitor circuit, causing the monitor circuit connection to release.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[NO EQUIPMENT CONNECTED]
[Meaning:]	When the connect command and the rls and all parameters were invoked, there was no test or monitor equipment connected to any data lines.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[][NO EQUIPMENT CONNECTED TO POSTED LINE]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the rls parameter were invoked on a data line in the control position when no monitor or test equipment is connected to the line.
[Actions]:	None

[MAP response:]	[NO MONITOR LINE EQUIPPED]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the mtr parameter were invoked on a data line in the control position when monitor equipment has not been seized.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[NO MONITOR LINE SEIZED]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the mtr parameter were invoked on a data line in the control position when a monitor line is not currently seized.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[NO POSTED LINE]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the parameter were invoked when there is no line in the control position.
[Actions]:	None
[MAP response:]	[NO TEST LINE EQUIPPED]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the test parameter were invoked when there is no test line seized.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[POSTED LINE IS NOT A DATA LINE]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the call parameter were invoked on a line in the control position at the CMC switch that is not a data line.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[PRIVILEGED COMMAND]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the test parameter were invoked on a data line in the control position by a tester that is not authorized to access this command.
[Actions]:	None
[MAP response:]	[][TEST LINE ALREADY CONNECTED TO DN]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the test parameter were invoked when the test line is connected to a DN. The characters dn represent the directory number to which the test line is connected.
[Actions:]	None

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions	(Sheet 8 of 10)	(Sheet 8 of 10)
mai responses with associated meanings and actions		

[MAP response:]	[TEST LINE CONNECTED]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the test parameter were invoked on a data line in the control position, causing the test line to be connected to the line in the control position.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[][TEST LINE NOT SEIZED]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the test parameter were invoked on a data line in the control position, causing the test line to be connected to the line in the control position.
[Actions]:	None
[MAP response:]	[TEST RELEASED]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the rls parameter were invoked on a data line in the control position that was connected to a test line, causing the test line to be disconnected from the line in the control position.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[][TEST TRUNK CONNECTED]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the test parameter, or the test mtr parameter string, were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test causing a two-way digital trunk from the CMC switch to be connected to the data line that is in the control position.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[TEST TRUNK NOT CONNECTED]
[Meaning:]	When the connect command and the test parameter, or the test mtr parameter string, were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, a digital trunk from the CMC switch was not connected to the data line that is in the control position.
[Actions]:	[[One or both of the following actions is required:]
	• [[[Verify that the data line in the control position is in the IDL state.]]
	• [[Verify that the digital trunk is in the IDL state or the INI state.]]]]
[MAP response:]	[TEST TRUNK NOT SEIZED]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the test parameter were invoked on a data line in the control position when the test trunk is not seized.

	Nere
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[][THIS COMMAND DOES NOT APPLY TO RCS LINES]
[Meaning:]	The connect command was invoked on an SLC-96 line in the control position.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[][TRUNK FOR DN NOT SEIZED]
[Meaning:]	When the connect command and the c clli dn parameter string were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, a digital trunk to the CMC switch was not seized.
[Actions]:	Verify that the digital trunk is in the IDL state or the INI state.
[MAP response:]	[TRUNK FOR DN SEIZED]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the c clli dn parameter string were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, causing a digital trunk to the CMC switch to be seized.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[TRUNK IS NOT TWO WAY, PLEASE SELECT ANOTHER AND RE-ISSUE THE COMMAND.]
[Meaning:]	When the connect command and the test c clli dn parameter string were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, a clli for a one-way trunk group was specified rather than a clli for a two-way trunk group.
[Actions:]	None
[MAP response:]	[TRUNK MUST BE EITHER DP OR MF]
[Meaning:]	When the connect command and the c clli dn parameter string were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, the trunk that was specified by the clli is neither a dp type nor an mf type.
[Actions]:	None
[MAP response:]	[TRY CONNECT RELEASE ALL]
[Meaning:]	The connect command and the rls parameter were invoked when there is no line in the control position.
[Actions:]	None

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 9 of 10) (Sheet 9 of 10)

22-18 PRADCH level commands

connect (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 10 of 10) (Sheet 10 of 10)

[MAP response:]	[UNABLE TO SEIZE POSTED LINE]		
[Meaning:]	When the connect command and the parameter c clli dn string were invoked, the data line in the control position could not be seized.		
[Actions:]	[[One or more of the following actions is required:]		
	 [[[Diagnose the data line in the control position.]] 		
	 [[Release any connections to the data line in the control position and invoke the command and these parameters again.]] 		
	• [[Return the data line in the control position to service and then invoke the command and parameters again.]]]]		

[[cont]

[[Type]

[The cont command is a menu listed command.]]

[[Target]

[The command target for the cont command is ALL.]]

[[Description]

[The cont command allows a user to run a continuity test on the posted D-channel. The cont command is not allowed on the Internet protocol (IP) primary rate interface (PRI).]]

[[Release history]

[This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.]

[[NA012]

[Feature 59010280 introduced option IP for PRI.]]]

[[Limitations and restrictions]

[[The following limitations and restrictions apply to the cont command:]

- [[[Before invoking the cont command, the D-channel must be in the manual busy (ManB) state.]]
- [[When the system runs either the internal or external continuity test, the following sequence of events takes place:]
 - [[[All calls associated with the posted D-channel are dropped.]]
 - [[The D-channel is removed from service.]]
 - [[A loopback point is set.]]
 - [[The test is performed.]]
 - [[The loopback point is removed.]]
 - [[The D-channel is returned to service.]]]]
- [[Request the far end to set a loopback point for the circuit and remove the loopback point after the test is completed.]]
- [[The cont command is not allowed on the IP PRI.]]]]]

[[Syntax]

[[The cont command syntax is as follows:]

```
[cont <CONT TYPE> {INT,
EXT}
[<D-CH IDENTIFICATION> {D1,
D2}]]]
```

[The cont command is blocked if the IP option is provisioned in table TRKGRP for a PRI trunk.]

[[The following table describes the parameters and variables of the cont command.]]]

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
INT	N/A	This parameter runs an internal continuity test. All calls associated with the posted D-channel are dropped, the D-channel is removed from service, a loopback point is set, and the test is performed. After testing, the loopback point is removed and the D-channel is returned to service.
EXT	N/A	This parameter runs an external continuity test. The effect on calls and the D-channel is the same as for an internal continuity test.
D1	N/A	This parameter selects the primary D-channel for a continuity test.
D2	N/A	This parameter selects the secondary D-channel for a continuity test.

[[Example]

[Not currently available.]]

[[Responses]

[[The following table explains possible responses to the cont command.]]]]

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

[Command:]	>[cont]
[MAP response:]	[CARRIER FAIL: REQUEST REJECTED]

cont (end)

[Meaning:]	You attempted a continuity test on the posted D-channel, but the associated carrier is out of service.		
[Actions:]	None		
[Command:]	>[cont]		
[MAP response:]	[PM DOWN: REQUEST REJECTED]		
[Meaning:]	You attempted a continuity test on the posted D-channel, but its integrated services digital network digital trunk controller (DTCI) is down.		
[Actions:]	None		
[Command:]	>[cont]		
[MAP response:]	[][REQUEST INVALID - D CHANNEL IS NOT MANB]		
[Meaning:]	Since the posted D-channel is not in the manual busy (ManB) state, the continuity test was not applied.		
[Actions]:	Return the D-channel to the in service (INS) state, then manually busy the channel before requesting the continuity test to be performed.		
[Command:]	>[cont]		
[MAP response:]	[REQUEST INVALID - POSTED CIRCUIT IS NOT A D CHANNEL]		
[Meaning:]	The continuity test was not applied because the posted circuit is not a D-channel.		
[Actions]:	None		

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

22-22 PRADCH level commands

equip

Туре

The equip command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the equip command is ALL.

Description

Use the equip command to reserve a basic rate interface (BRI) integrated sevices digital rework (ISDN) line card or two DS-0 channels for use in digital test access (DTA) monitoring.

This command allows a user to reserve DTA test equipment to a primary rate interface (PRI) D-channel. The equip command is not allowed on the Internet protocol (IP) PRI, because while the interface between the XMS-based peripherial module (XPM) and gateway node appears to be a PRI, the messaging protocol is not strict Q.931 (at layer 2).

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA012

Feature 59010280 introduced option IP for PRI.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limitations and restrictions apply to the equip command:

- The resources reserved for DTA cannot be used for any other purposes until the resources are released.
- The BRI ISDN line card must reside on either an LCME or LCMI and must be datafilled as HASU in table LNINV and have a line status of installation busy (INB).
- The DS-0 channels must be provisioned for 64k kBit/s clear transmission and must reside on one of the following peripheral types:
 - DTCI
 - LTC
 - LGC

equip (continued)

— DTC

- RCC2

• The equip command is blocked if the IP option is provisioned in table TRKGRP for a PRI trunk.

Syntax

The equip command syntax is as follows:

```
<equipment> {CARRIER <xpm> {DTCI} <xpmno> {0 TO 511}
equip
                                   <downchn1> {1 TO 24},
                                   DTC <xpmno> {0 TO 511}
<port> {0 TO 19}
                                       <upchn1> {1 TO 24}
                                   RCC2 <xpmno> {0 TO 511}
                                        <port> {0_TO 47}
                                        <upchn1> {1 TO 24},
                                   <downchn1>{1 TO 31}},
                    LEN [<SITE> STRING]
                        <frame> {0 TO 511}
<unit> {0 TO 9}
                    <DRAWER> {0 TO 99}
<CIRCUIT> {0 TO 99}
QUERY [<all> {ALL}],
                   RESET <equipno> {1 TO 20}}
```

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the equip command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
equipment	N/A	line card type
CARRIER	xmp	A company that provides communications circuits.
DTCI	xpmno 0 to 511, port 0 to 19, upchn1 1 to 24, and downchn1 1 to 24	digital truck controller/ISDN
LTC	xpmno 0 to 511, port 0 to19, upchn1 1 to 24, and downchn1 1 to 24	line trunk controller
DTC	xpmno 0 to 511, port 0 to 19, upchn1 1 to 24, and downchn1 1 to 24	digital trunk controller
LGC	xpmno 0 to 511, port 0 to 19, upchn1 1 to 24, and downchn1 1 to 24	line group controller
RCC2	xpmno 0 to 511, port 0 to 19, upchn1 1 to 24, and downchn1 1 to 24	remote cluster controller 2
SMU	xpmno 0 to 511, port 0 to 19, upchn1 1 to 24, and downchn1 1 to 24	subscriber carrier module unit
PDTC	xpmno 0 to 511, port 0 to 19, upchn1 1 to 24, and downchn1 1 to 24	PCM30 digital trunk controllers
LEN	SITE, STRING frame and unit	This parameter specifies the LEN that is reserved as DTA monitoring equipment.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
DRAWER	0 to 31	This variable specifies the LCM drawer number. The range is 0 to 31.
CIRCUIT	0 to 99	This variable specifies the LCM circuit number. The range is 0 to 99.
QUERY	all and ALL	The parameter provides information on DTA equipment currently reserved or connected.
RESET	equipno 1 to 20	This parameter releases monitoring equipment that was previously reserved.
xmp	N/A	This variable defines the type of node on which the DS1 resides. Valid entries include the following:
		dtci xpmno prot
		Itc xpmno port
		dt xpmno portc
		Igc xpmno port
		rcc2 xpmno port
		• xpmno is number in the range 0 to 511
		• port is a number om the range 0 to 47
xpmno	0 to 511	This variable specifies the peripheral module number. The range is 0 to 511.
port	0 to 47	This variable specifies the XPM pside port to which the test equipment is attached. For standard XPM's, the range is 0 to 19. For RCC2, the range is 0 to 47.
upchn1	1 to 24	This variable specifies the timeslot on the trunk that carries the upstream data. The range is 1 to 24.
downchn1	1 to 31	This variable specifies the timeslot on the trunk that carries the downstream data. The range is 1 to 31.
SITE	text string	This variable specifies the LCM name.
frame	0 to 511	This variable specifies the LCM frame number. The range is 0 to 511.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
unit	0 to 9	This variable specifies the LCM unit number. The range is 0 to 9.
all	ALL	This parameter specifies that all DTA connections are to be queried regardless of what their state is (optional).
ALL		
equipno	1 to 20	This variable specifies the number returned when the monitoring equipment was originally reserved. The range is 1 to 20.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Example

The following table provides an example of the equip command.

Command example

Command:	>equip query					
Description of task:	Query for informa	ition abou	t equipme	ent that is alread	dy reserved or connec	ted.
MAP response:	MTR EQUIP 1 LTC 4 15	US 5	DS 6	CONNECT	CHNL STAT	
Explanation:	LTC 4 port 15 ch 4 port 15 channe				m DTA monitor and L DTA monitor.	TC

Responses

The following table provides responses to the equip command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 14) (Sheet 1 of 14)

Command:	>equip
MAP response:	COMMAND IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR RCU LINE
Meaning:	The system cannot perform the equip command for a remote carrier unit (RCU) line.
Actions:	None
Command:	>equip

MAP response:	COULD NOT ALLOCATE A MAILBOX		
Meaning:	A system fault is preventing the planned action from taking place.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	EQUIPMENT FOR MON RX RELEASED		
Meaning:	The equip command and the mtr rx rls parameters were invoked, causing the previously seized monitor equipment to be released. If the central message controller(CMC) is remote from the data unit (DU) under test, the digital trunk for the receive path is released.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	EQUIPMENT FOR MON TX RELEASED		
Meaning:	The equip command and the mtr tx rls parameters were invoked, causing the previously seized monitor equipment to be released. If the CMC is remote from the DU under test, the digital trunk for the transmit path is released.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	EQUIPMENT FOR TEST LINE RELEASED		
Meaning:	The equip command and the test rls parameters were invoked, causing the previously seized test equipment to be released. If the CMC is remote from the DU under test, the digital trunk is released.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	INVALID CHARACTER		
Meaning:	The equip command and the mtr tx d dn, or mtr rx d dn, or test d dn parameters were invoked using a letter instead of a number in one or more of the DN character positions.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	INVALID CLLI		

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 14) (Sheet 2 of 14)

Meaning:	The equip command and any of the following parameter strings were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, when the common language location identifier CLLI of the specified trunk group is not valid in that switch:	
	 mtr tx c clli dn mtr rx c clli dn test c clli dn 	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>equip	
MAP response:	INVALID DIRECTORY NUMBER	
Meaning:	The equip command and the mtr tx d dn, mtr rx d dn or test d dn parameters were invoked using a DN that does not exist in this office.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>equip	
MAP response:	INVALID OFFICE CODE	
Meaning:	The equip command and the mtr tx d dn, mtr rx d dn, or test d dn parameters were invoked using an office code that does not exist in this office.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>equip	
MAP response:	MON RX ALREADY SEIZED	
Meaning:	The equip command and the previous or mtr previous parameters were invoked when the receive direction monitor is currently seized.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>equip	
MAP response:	MON RX clli IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST	
Meaning:	The equip command was invoked with the mtr rx c clli dn or mtr rx rls parameters when the receive direction monitor equipment is currently connected to the DN that is displayed in the response.	
Actions:	None	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 3 of 14) (Sheet 3 of 14)

Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	MON RX dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST		
Meaning:	The equip command was invoked with the mtr rx d dn or mtr rx rls parameters, when the monitor for the receive path is currently connected to the DN that is displayed in the response.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	MON RX EQUIPMENT NOT SPECIFIED		
Meaning:	The equip command and the mtr previous parameters were invoked after the receive direction monitor equipment has been subjected to the equip command and the reset parameter, or the monitor equipment is not seized.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	MON RX EQUIPMENT SEIZED		
Meaning:	The equip command and the mtr rx d dn parameters were invoked, causing the receive direction monitor to be seized. This response is also displayed when the equip command and the mtr previous parameters were invoked, causing a released receive direction monitor to be reseized.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	MON RX UNABLE TO SEIZE LINE		
Meaning:	When the equip command and the mtr rx parameter were invoked, a system fault prevented the receive direction monitor equipment from being seized.		
Actions:	The first or both of the following actions is required:		
	• If the line is in the IDL state, contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.		
	• Post the monitor line by DN and verify the IDL state of the line.		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	MON TX ALREADY SEIZED		

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 4 of 14) (Sheet 4 of 14)

Meaning:	The equip command was invoked with the mtr previous or previous parameter when the transmit direction monitor is currently seized.
Actions:	None
Command:	>equip
MAP response:	MON TX clli IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST
Meaning:	The equip command was invoked with the mtr tx c clli dn or mtr tx rls parameters , when the transmit direction monitor equipment is currently connected to the DN that is displayed in the response.
Actions:	None
Command:	>equip
MAP response:	MON TX dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST
Meaning:	The equip command was invoked with the mtr tx d dn or mtr tx rls parameters when the transmit direction monitor equipment is currently connected to the DN that is displayed in the response.
Actions:	None
Command:	>equip

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 5 of 14) (Sheet 5 of 14)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 6 of 14) (Sheet 6 of 14)

MAP response:	MON TX dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST
	or
	EQUIPMENT FOR MON TX RELEASED
	or
	no MON TX text is displayed and MON RX dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST
	or
	EQUIPMENT FOR MON RX RELEASED
	or
	no MON RX text is displayed and TEST dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST
	or
	EQUIPMENT FOR TEST RELEASED
	or
	no TEST text is displayed
	and
	DN dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST
	or
	EQUIPMENT FOR DN IS RELEASED
	or
	no DN text is displayed

None
>equip
MON TX dn IS CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST
or
EQUIPMENT FOR MON TX RELEASED
or
no MON TX text is displayed
and
MON RX dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST
or
EQUIPMENT FOR MON RX RELEASED
or
no MON RX text is displayed
and
TEST dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST

MAP responses with	associated meanings a	and actions (Sheet 8	of 14) (Sheet 8 of 14)
	accestatea meaninge a		

	Or	
	EQUIPMENT FOR TEST RELEASED	
	or	
	no TEST text is displayed	
	and	
	DN dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST	
	or	
	EQUIPMENT FOR DN IS RELEASED	
	or	
	no DN text is displayed EQUIPMENT RELEASED	
Meaning:	The equip command and the reset parameter were invoked, causing all seized test and monitor equipment that is not connected to a data line to be released beyond retrieval by any previous parameter. If any equipment is connected to a data line, the DN of that data line is displayed. The command is ignored for equipment that is not seized.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>equip	
MAP response:	MON TX EQUIPMENT NOT SPECIFIED	
Meaning:	The equip command and the mts previous parameters were invoked when the transmit direction monitor equipment has been subjected to the equip command and the reset parameter, or the monitor equipment is not seized.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>equip	
MAP response:	MON TX EQUIPMENT SEIZED	
Meaning:	The equip command and the mtr tx d dn parameters were invoked, causing the transmit direction monitor equipment to be seized. This response is also displayed when the equip command and the mtr previous parameters are invoked, causing a released transmit direction monitor to be reseized.	

Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	MON TX UNABLE TO SEIZE LINE		
Meaning:	When the equip command and the mtr tx parameters were invoked, a system fault prevented the monitor equipment from being seized.		
Actions:	The first or both of the following actions is required:		
	• Post the monitor line by DN and verify the IDL state of the line.		
	If the line is in the IDL state, contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	NO DU EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN EQUIPPED IN THIS OFFICE		
Meaning:	The equip command and the string query all parameter were invoked when no test or monitor equipment has been previously seized at any MAP of that switch, or after the equip command and the reset parameter has been invoked.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	NO EQUIPMENT FOR MON RX SEIZED		
Meaning:	The equip command and the mtr rls or mtr rx rls parameters are invoked when one of the following conditions exists:		
	The receive direction monitor equipment is not currently seized.		
	• The previous command and parameter string is equip mtr rx c clli dn.		
	• The previous command and parameter string is equip mtr rx d dn.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	NO EQUIPMENT FOR MON TX SEIZED		

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 9 of 14) (Sheet 9 of 14)

Meaning:	The equip command and the mtr rls or mtr tx rls are invoked when one of the following conditions exists:		
	The transmit direction monitor equipment is not currently seized.		
	• The previous command and parameter string is equip mtr tx c clli dn.		
	• The previous command and parameter string is equip mtr tx d dn.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	PRIVILEGED COMMAND		
Meaning:	The equip command was invoked by a user that is not authorized for data activity.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	TEST clli IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST		
Meaning:	The equip command was invoked with the test c clli dn or test rls parameters when the test equipment is currently connected to the DN that is displayed in the response.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	TEST dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST		
Meaning:	The equip command was invoked with the test d dn or test rls parameters when the test line is currently connected to the DN that is displayed in the response.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	TEST EQUIPMENT SEIZED		
Meaning:	The equip command and the test d dn or test previous parameters were invoked, causing a test line to be seized.		
Actions:	None		

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 10 of 14) (Sheet 10 of 14)

Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	TEST ALREADY SEIZED		
Meaning:	The equip command and the test previous or previous parameter were invoked when a test line is currently seized.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	TEST EQUIPMENT NOT SPECIFIED		
Meaning:	The equip command and the test previous parameters were invoked on a test line when the equip command and the reset parameterhas been invoked previously or when the test line is not seized.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	TEST LINE UNABLE TO SEIZE LINE		
Meaning:	When the equip command and the test d dn parameters were invoked, a system fault prevented the test equipment from being seized.		
Actions:	The first or both of the following actions is required:		
	• Post the test line by DN and verify that the line is in the IDL state.		
	• If the line is in the IDL state, contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	TRUNK FOR MON RX NOT SEIZED		
Meaning:	When the equip command and the mtr rx c clli dn parameter were invoke at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, seizure of a digital trun to the CMC switch failed for one of the following reasons:		
	There are no idle trunks in the trunk group		
	A system fault prevented a trunk from being seized.		

Actions:	The following sequence of steps is required:		
	• Verify that there is an idle trunk in the trunk group.		
	Contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	TRUNK FOR MON TX NOT SEIZED		
Meaning:	When the equip command and the mtr tx c clli dn parameter were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, seizure of a digital trunk to the CMC switch failed for one of the following reasons:		
	• There are no idle trunks in the trunk group.		
	A system fault prevented a trunk from being seized		
Actions:	The following sequence of steps is required:		
	 Verify that there is an idle trunk in the trunk group. 		
	 Contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action. 		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	TRUNK FOR MON RX SEIZED		
Meaning:	The equip command and the mtr rx c clli parameter were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, causing a digital trunk to the CMC switch to be seized.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	TRUNK FOR MON TX SEIZED		
Meaning:	The equip command and the mtr rx c clli parameter were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, causing a digital trunk to the CMC switch to be seized.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	TRUNK FOR TEST NOT SEIZED		

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 12 of 14) (Sheet 12 of 14)

Meaning:	When the equip command and the string test c clli dn parameter were		
incaring.	invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, seizure for a digital trunk to the CMC switch failed for one of the following reasons:		
	• There are no idle trunks in the trunk group.		
	A system fault prevented a trunk from being seized.		
Actions:	The following sequence of steps is required:		
	• Verify that there is an idle trunk in the trunk group.		
	• Contact the support group to determine the require maintenanceaction.		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	TRUNK FOR TEST SEIZED		
Meaning:	The equip command and the test c clli parameter were invoked at the switcl that contains the DU that is under test, causing a digital trunk to the CMC switch to be seized.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	TRUNK IS NOT TWO-WAY, PLEASE SELECT ANOTHER AND RE-ISSU THE COMMAND		
Meaning:	When the equip command and the test c clli dn parameter were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, a CLLI for a one-way trunk group was specified rather than a CLLI for a two-way trunk group.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		
MAP response:	TRUNK MUST BE EITHER DP OR MF		
Meaning:	The command equip and any of the following parameters were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, when the trunk group that was specified by the CLLI is neither a DP type nor a MF type:		
	• mtr tx c clli dn		
	mtr rx c clli dn		
	test c clli dn		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>equip		

equip (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 14 of 14) (Sheet 14 of 14)

MAP response:	WRONG NUMBER OF DIGITS
Meaning:	The equip command was invoked with the mtr rx d dn mtr tx d dn mtr tx d dn or test d dn parameter when the dn parameter contained more or less than seven digits.
Actions:	None
Command:	>equip
MAP response:	YOU HAVE NO DU EQUIPMENT EQUIPPED
Meaning:	The equip command and the query parameter were invoked when no test or monitor equipment has been previously seized at the MAP, or after the equip command and the parameter reset has been invoked.
Actions:	None

loopbk

Туре

The loopbk command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the loopbk command is ALL.

Description

The loopbk command allows the setting, removing, and checking status of loopback points set up for a far end office doing a continuity test. Since the continuity command is being blocked for internet protocol (IP) primary rate interface (PRI) trunks, so is the loopback command.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA012

Feature 59010280 introduced option IP for PRI.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limitations and restrictions apply to the loopbk command:

- When a trunk is set by the loopback command, maintenance commands to change the state of the trunk cannot be performed. If a maintenance command is entered after a trunk is set by the loopback command, an error message appears informing the user that the maintenance command is not allowed and that a loopback is set.
- The trunk cannot be returned to service (RTS) until the loopback is removed.
- A loopback can be set only if there are no calls on the trunk.
- A loopback cannot be set if the trunk state is call processing busy (CPB). An error message will be returned in this instance.
- The loopback point is required for performing an internal continuity test from the DMS-100 switch or an external continuity test from the far end.

Syntax

The loopbk command syntax is as follows:

```
loopbk [<LPBK ACT> {SET,
REMOVE,
QUERY}]
[<D-CHIDENTIFICATION> {D1,
D2}]
```

The loopbk command is blocked if the IP option is provisioned in table TRKGRP for a PRI trunk.

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the loopbk command.

Parameters and		
variables	Value	Description
SET	N/A	This parameter sets a loopback point for the currently posted D-channel.
REMOVE	N/A	This parameter removes the loopback point set previously.
QUERY	N/A	This parameter checks the current status of the loopback point.
D1	N/A	This parameter selects the primary D-channel.
D2	N/A	This parameter selects the secondary D-channel.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Example

Not currently available.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the loopbk command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Command:	>loopbk	
MAP response:	CARRIER FAIL: REQUEST REJECTED	
Meaning:	You attempted to alter the state of a loopback point on the posted D-channel.	

loopbk (continued)

Actions:	None		
Command:	>loopbk		
MAP response:	D CHANNEL LOOPBACK POINT SET PASSED. LOOPBACK POINT ESTABLISHED.		
Meaning:	The command string loopbk set was successful.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>loopbk		
MAP response:	FAILED, NO CIRCUIT POSTED		
Meaning:	The command failed because no circuit was posted.		
Action:	None		
Command:	>loopbk		
MAP response:	Loopback already set		
Meaning:	A loopback has already been set on the trunk.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>loopbk		
MAP response:	Loopback is NOT set		
Meaning:	The query parameter has been entered and the system responds that a loopback has not been set on the posted trunk.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>loopbk		
MAP response:	Loopback is set		
Meaning:	The query parameter has been entered and the system responds that a loopback has been successfully set on the posted trunk.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>loopbk		
MAP response:	Loopback removed		

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 3)

loopbk (end)

Meaning:	The loopback has been successfully removed from the posted trunk. The trunk can now be returned to service.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>loopbk		
MAP response:	Loopback set		
Meaning:	A loopback has been successfully set on the posted trunk.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>loopbk		
MAP response:	PM DOWN: REQUEST REJECTED		
Meaning:	You attempted to alter the state of a loopback point on the posted D-channel, but its integrated services digital network digital trunk controller (DTCI) is down.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>loopbk		
MAP response:	REQUEST INVALID - D CHANNEL IS NOT MANB		
Meaning:	The loopback point was not set because the posted D-channel is not in the ManB state.		
Actions:	Return the D-channel to the INS state, then manually busy the channel before requesting the loopback point to be set.		
Command:	>loopbk		
MAP response:	REQUEST INVALID - POSTED CIRCUIT IS NOT A D CHANNEL		
Meaning:	The loopback command was unsuccessful because the circuit posted is not a D-channel.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>loopbk		
MAP response:	There is no loopback to remove		
Meaning:	A loopback cannot be removed because no trunk is looped.		
Actions:	None		

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 3 of 3)

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qryabn

Туре

The qryabn command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the qryabn command is SuperNode and BRISC.

Description

QRYABN is provided at the PRADCH MAP level (not visible in the menu area) to query the layer 2 and layer 3 abnormality counts for the NTNI primary role interface (PRI) D-channels. This command displays the 24-hour layer 2 and layer 3 abnormality counts in the active or holding registers for the posted D-channel.

Since the layer 2 protocol between xms-based peripheral module XPM and the gateway does not use standard ISDN layer 2 messaging, this command is blocked for Internet protocolIP PRIs.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA012

Feature 59010280 introduced option IP for PRI.

Limitations and restrictions

The qryabn command has no limitation or restrictions.

Syntax

The qryabn command syntax is as follows:

```
qryabn [<1st PARM> {D1,
D2,
BOTH,
ACT,
HOLD}]
[<2nd PARM> {ACT,
HOLD}]
```

qryabn (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the qryabn command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
D1	D1, D2, Both, act, hold	Protocol Abnormality information pertaining to primary D-channel.
		The default value for this option is Both.
D2		Protocol Abnormality information pertaining to back-up D-channel.
		The default value for this option is Both.
Both		Protocol Abnormality information pertaining to both D-channels.
act		Protocol Abnormality for the posted channel(s) using active accumulating registers.
hold		Protocol Abnormality information for the posted channel(s) using holding accumulating registers.
act	act, hold	Display the Protocol Abnormality information using the 24 hours active accumulating registers.
		The default value for this option is act.
hold		Display the Protocol Abnormality information using the 24 hours holding accumulating registers.
		The default value for this option is act.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Example

Not currently available.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the qryabn command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2) (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>qyabn
MAP response:	QRYABN is only valid for NTNI trunks.

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qryabn (end)

Meaning:	The protocol variant of the posted D-channel is not NTNI.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>qryabn help	
MAP response:	QRYABN QUERY LAYER 2 and 3 PROTOCOL ABNORMALITY COUNTS Parms: [<1st PARM> {D1, D2, Both, act, hold}] [<2nd PARM> {act, hold}]	
Meaning:	This response is generated when the help QRYABN command is issued.	
Actions:	None	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2) (Sheet 2 of 2)

There is no change to the qryabn command responses.

qryperf

Туре

The qryperf command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the qryperf command is SuperNode and BRISC.

Description

QRYPERF is used to query the layer 2 transmission performance counts for NTNI summary rate interface (PRI) trunks. The command is executed from the PRADCH level of the MAP. The command displays the information to the operating company personnel at the MAP. The map displays the counts in the 24 hour active or holding counters along with the percentage of retransmissions and the percentage reception in error for the NTNI PRA D-channel posted at the PRADCH level. Since the layer 2 protocol between the xms-based peripeheral module (XPM) and the gateway does not use standard intergrated services digital network (ISDN) layer 2 messaging then this command is to be blocked for Internet protocol(IP) PRI interfaces.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA012

Feature 59010280 introduced option IP for PRI.

Limitations and restrictions

The qryperf command has no limitation or restrictions.

Syntax

The qryperf command syntax is as follows:

qryperf	[<1st PARM>	D2, BOTH,
	[<2nd PARM>	ACT, HOLD}] {ACT, HOLD}]

qryperf (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the qryperf command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
D1	D1, D2, Both, act, hold	Performance information pertaining to primary D-channel.
		The default value for the option is Both.
D2		Performance information pertaining to back-up D-channel.
		The default value for the option is Both.
Both		Performance information pertaining to both D-channels.
act		Performance information for the posted channel(s) using active accumulating registers.
hold		Performance information for the posted channel(s) using holding accumulating registers.
act	act, hold	Display the performance information using the 24-hour active accumulating registers.
		The default value for this option is act.
hold		Display the performance information using the 24-hour holding accumulating registers.
		The default value for this option is act.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Example

Not currently available.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the qryperf command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2) (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>qryperf
MAP response:	QRYPERF is only valid for NTNI trunks.

qryperf (end)

Meaning:	The protocol variant of the posted D-channel is not NTNI.
Actions:	None
Command:	>qryperf help
MAP response:	QRYPERF QUERY LAYER 2 TRANSMISSION PERFORMANCE Parms: [<1st PARM> {D1, D2, Both, act, hold}] [<2nd PARM> {act, hold}]
Meaning:	This response is generated when the help QRYPERF command is issued with valid NTNI PRA D-channel(s) already posted.
Actions:	None

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2) (Sheet 2 of 2)

22-50 PRADCH level commands

rts

Туре

The rts command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the rts command is ALL.

Description

Use the rts command to return the posted B-channel or D-channel to service. Tests are run, and if they are successful, the circuits are returned to service. The circuits must be in the manual busy (ManB) state before issuing this command.

This command allows a user to manually rts a b or d channel on a primary rate interface (PRI). This command is not available for PRI trunks that have new Internet protocol (IP) option provisioned in table TRKGRP. No manual maintenance is allowed on the IP PRI trunk members. The state of these channels tracks the state of the gateway node to which the trunks terminate.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA012

Feature 59010280 introduce option IP for PRI.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limitation and restrictions apply to the rts command:

- The rts command does not affect trunks in call processing busy (CPB).
- The rts command at the MANUAL, MONITOR, and TTP levels will fail if the command is applied to a B-channel when its associated D-channel or DS-1 link is out of service.

Syntax

The rts command syntax is as follows:

rts [<1st PARM> {ALL, A, D1, D2, FORCE}]

There is no change to the rts command syntax.

rts (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the rts command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
ALL	N/A	This parameter returns to service the channels in the post set that were previoulsy Manually Busy (ManB) by group and command string.
A	N/A	
D1	N/A	This parameter specifies the primary D-channel.
D2	N/A	This parameter specifies the secondary D-channel.
FORCE	N/A	

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Command example

Command:	>rts	
Description of task:	Release the connection.	
MAP response:	RTS OK	
Explanation:	The connection has been released.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the rts command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Command:	>rts
MAP response:	ALREADY DONE
Meaning:	The circuit is already returned to service and an attempt has been made to return the circuit to service again.
Actions:	None

22-52 PRADCH level commands

rts (continued)

Command:	>rts	
MAP response:	FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	
Meaning:	There are no circuits to be returned to service.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>rts	
MAP response:	FAILED TO DO SO	
Meaning:	An attempt was made to return to service a circuit that was not in a ManB statefor a B-channel and a ManB state for a D-channel.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>rts	
MAP response:	FAILED: D CHANNEL IS DOWN	
Meaning:	The rts command failed after being applied to a B-channel because its associated D-channel or DS-1 link is out of service. The B-channel has been made idle.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>rts	
MAP response:	MAINTENANCE IN PROGRESS	
Meaning:	An attempt was made to return to service a posted circuit where maintenance is being performed.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>rts	
MAP response:	NO LTID IS MAPPED IN TABLE LTMAP	
Meaning:	An attempt was made to return to service a D-channel that has no logical terminal identifier (LTID) mapped to its common language location identifier (CLLI) in table LTMAP.	
Actions:	Add or correct the datafill.	
Command:	>rts	
MAP response:	RTS OK	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 3)

rts (end)

Meaning:	The circuit has been returned to service.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>rts	
MAP response:	SET IS EMPTY	
Meaning:	There are no circuits to be returned to service.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>rts	
MAP response:	*WARNING* TRUNK WAS TAKEN OUT OF SERVICE BY SYSTEM DUE TO EXCESSIVE CALL ERRORS.	
	PLEASE CONTACT SUPPORT GROUP PRIOR TO RETURNING TRUNK TO SERVICE.	
	DO YOU WANT TO RTS TRUNK?	
	PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO") :	
Meaning:	An attempt was made to return to service a trunk that was taken out of service by the system due to excessive call processing errors.	
Actions:	Enter to return the specified trunk to service; otherwise, enter No. Additional maintenance action can be required to clear the fault prior to returning the trunk to service.	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 3 of 3)

1 PROGDIR level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the PROGDIR level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the PROGDIR level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the PROGDIR level.

Command		
aintrace		
autodump		
bittrace		
ccnhng		
cblkdn		
clog		
deldf		
dninvci collapse		
dninvci expand		
dump		
esp		
flextab		
inhibit		
netprot		
prccutil		
poll		

Command
pollschd
qcm
qcust
qdnwrk
qgrp
qlen
qlt
qmadn
qncos
qphf
qpin
qscmp
qsl
querydf
qwakeup
traceci
traver
trnslvf
tstquery
uar
varantst

Description

The PROGDIR contains the commands available from the basic CI level.

How to access the PROGDIR level

No command increments are required to issue PROGDIR commands.

How to return to the CI

You are at the CI.

>

MAP display

There is no map display of the PROGDIR level.

AINTRACE

Туре

The AINTRACE command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target is BRISC.

Description

AIN TCAP message tracing (AINTrac) is a single-user CI tool available through the maintenance and administrative position (MAP) terminal. It allows the user to display/view CCS& TCAP messages that are send to or from SCP or ADJUNCT. It also enables selecting and tracing on Dynamic Packet Trunks (DPTs). AIN messages can be captured by selecting either the agent type or message type that is desired. The captured CCAP messages ae stroed in AINT Log and are then displayed in hexadecimal, text, or both formats.

Limitations and restrictions

AINTRACE is a single user tool. Using the AINTRACE CI commands, TIDs are selected by specifying a directory number (DN), line equipment number (LEN), ID number (for basic rate interface sets) or trunk group name, member number and non call-related messages. Up to 40 selected TIDs can be added to the list. TIDs can be removed from the list. After selecting TIDs, set AINTRACE to start trace. Stop tracing to add TIDs to or remove TIDs from the list.

For messages that are 256 bytes, the log stores up to 200 messages. For messages that are 610 bytes, the buffer stores up to 90 messages. Information for each message includes the TID, time stamp, and TCAP details.

When tracing is active, AINTRACE checks all AIN incoming and outgoing messages against the TIDs selected. When a match occurs, AINTRACE writes the related information to the log.

Note: AINTRACE displays selected messages only. For complete call flows, select the originator.

Syntax

Examples of AINTRACE command syntax follow.

HELP option

AINTRACE option HELP indicates that AINTRACE can select messages by operation code as well as by agent. An example of a MAP display follows.

AINTRACE option HELP MAP display

```
>help
AINTRACE: A selective AIN TCAP message-capturing tool.
Available AINTRACE commands:
HELP - Displays this menu
START - Begins tracing activity originating on
        the selected terminal(s) and/or
         selected message(s)
STOP - Stops tracing activity
STATUS - Displays the users terminal and message
        selection list and status of AINTRACE
SELECT - Selects a terminal or message
REMOVE - Removes selected terminal or message
FORMAT - Selects type of log format
     - Leaves the AINTRACE environment
QUIT
For help on individual commands type "Q <command>"
where <command> is a valid AINTRACE command.
```

SELECT option

AINTRACE option SELECT contains a MESSAGE syntax. An example of a MAP display follows.

AINTRACE option SELECT MAP display

```
>q select
This command selects a terminal or message for tracing.
Parameters are:
TID - specify a terminal id for the terminal
DN - specify the directory number for the terminal
LEN - specify the line equipment number for the terminal
TRK - specify the trunk clli for the terminal
LTID - specify a logical terminal id for the terminal
AC - specify an attendant console clli for the terminal
MESSAGE - specify a message
MSG - specify a message
DPT - specify the DPT clli for the terminal
Parms: <Options: > {TID <Node:> {0 TO 4095}
                        <Terminal:> {0 TO 4095},
                    DN <Directory Number:> STRING,
                    LEN [<Site:> STRING]
                        <Frame:> {0 TO 511}
                        <Unit:> {0 TO 9}
                        <Drawer:> {0 TO 31}
                        <Circuit:> {0 TO 99},
                    TRK <CLLI:> STRING
                         <Member Number:> {0 TO 9999},
                    LTID <LTGRP:> STRING
                         <LTNUM:> {0 TO 1022}
                          [<Key:> {1 TO 69}],
                    AC <CLLI:> STRING,
                    MESSAGE <Operation Code:> {ACG,
                                                CREATE_CALL,
                                                MONITOR_FOR_CHANGE,
                                                UPDATE },
                    MSG <Operation Code:> {ACG,
                                            CREATE_CALL,
                                            MONITOR_FOR_CHANGE,
                                            UPDATE },
                    DPT <CLLI:> STRING
                         [<START_CIC:> {0 TO 4294967295}]
                         [<END_CIC:> {0 TO 4294967295}]}
```

REMOVE option

AINTRACE option REMOVE contains a MESSAGE syntax. An example of a MAP display follows.

AINTRACE option REMOVE MAP display

```
>q remove
This command removes a terminal or message from the selection list.
Parameters are:
TID - specify a terminal id for the terminal
DN - specify the directory number for the terminal
LEN - specify the line equipment number for the terminal
TRK - specify the trunk clli for the terminal
LTID - specify a logical terminal id for the terminal
AC - specify an attendant console clli for the terminal
MESSAGE - specify a message
MSG - specify a message
DPT - specify the DPT clli for the terminal
ALL - removes all selected terminals
Parms: <Options: > {TID <Node:> {0 TO 4095}
                        <Terminal:> {0 TO 4095},
                    DN <Directory Number:> STRING,
                    LEN [<Site:> STRING]
                        <Frame:> {0 TO 511}
                        <Unit:> {0 TO 9}
                        <Drawer:> {0 TO 31}
                        <Circuit:> {0 TO 99},
                    TRK <CLLI:> STRING
                        <Member Number:> {0 TO 9999},
                    LTID <LTGRP:> STRING
                         <LTNUM:> {0 TO 1022}
                         [<Key:> {1 TO 69}],
                    AC <CLLI:> STRING,
                    MESSAGE <Operation Code:> {ACG,
                                                CREATE CALL,
                                                MONITOR FOR CHANGE,
                                                UPDATE },
                    MSG <Operation Code:> {ACG,
                                            CREATE_CALL,
                                            MONITOR_FOR_CHANGE,
                                            UPDATE },
                    DPT <CLLI> STRING,
                    ALL }
```

STATUS option

AINTRACE option STATUS displays the messages that were selected. An example of a MAP display follows.

AINTRACE option STATUS MAP display

```
>q status
This command lists selected terminals and messages and tool
status.
```

The following table describes command parameter and variables.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
TID	<node:> {0 TO 4095}</node:>	This parameter specifies a terminal id for the
	<terminal:> {0 TO 4095</terminal:>	terminal.
DN	<directory number:=""> STRING</directory>	This parameter specifies the directory number for the terminal.
LEN	[<site:> STRING]</site:>	This parameter specifies the line equipment
	<frame:> {0 TO 511}</frame:>	number for the terminal.
	<unit:> {0 TO 9}</unit:>	
	<drawer:> {0 TO 31}</drawer:>	
	<circuit:> {0 TO 99}</circuit:>	
TRK	<clli:> STRING</clli:>	This parameter specifies the trunk clli for the
	<member number:=""> {0 TO 9999}</member>	terminal.
LTID	<ltgrp:> STRING</ltgrp:>	This parameter specifies a logical terminal id for
	<ltnum:> {0 TO 1022}</ltnum:>	the terminal.
	[<key:> {1 TO 69}]</key:>	
AC	<clli:> STRING</clli:>	This parameter specifies an attendant console clli for the terminal.
MESSAGE	<operation code:=""> {ACG, CREATE_CALL, MONITOR_FOR_CHANGE, UPDATE},</operation>	This parameter specifies a message.
MSG	<operation code:=""> {ACG, CREATE_CALL, MONITOR_FOR_CHANGE, UPDATE},</operation>	This parameter specifies a message.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
DPT	<clli:> STRING</clli:>	This parameter specifies the CLLI for the DPT terminal.
ALL	NA	This parameter specifies all selected terminals.

Example

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Help command example

Command:	>help
Description of task:	Provides a help screen for the sub commands

Help command example

MAP response:	>>help	
	AINTRACE: A selective AIN TCAP message-capturing tool.	
	Available AINTRACE commands:	
	HELP - Displays this menu	
	START - Begins tracing activity originating on	
	the selected terminal(s) and/or	
	selected message(s)	
	STOP - Stops tracing activity	
	STATUS - Displays the users terminal and message	
	selection list and status of AINTRACE	
	SELECT - Selects a terminal or message	
	REMOVE - Removes selected terminal or message	
	FORMAT - Selects type of log format	
	QUIT - Leaves the AINTRACE environment	
	For help on individual commands type "Q <command/> "	
	where <command/> is a valid AINTRACE command.	
Explanation:	AINTRACE displays the help screen for sub commands.	

The following table provides an example of the select command.

Select command example

Command:	> select msg Create_Call
Description of task:	Selects non call-related message Create_Call for tracing
MAP response:	>Warning: tracing messages may have a real-time impact on Call processing.
Explanation:	AINTRACE selected message Create_Call for tracing.

The following table provides an example of the status command.

Status command example

Command:	> status	
Description of task:	Provides the status of the AINTRACE tool.	
MAP response:	>>status	
	TRACING: Stopped	
	FORMAT: BOTH	
	TERMINALS SELECTED:	
	There are no tids selected.	
	MESSAGES SELECTED:	
	CREATE_CALL	
Explanation:	AINTRACE displays the messages and terminals selected for tracing.	

The following table provides an example of the remove command.

remove command example

Command:	> remove message Create_Call
Description of task:	Removes message Create_Call from the list of messages for tracing.
MAP response:	>no response
Explanation:	AINTRACE removed message Create_Call from the list.

The following table provides an example of the select command.

Select command example

Command:	> select DN 6136210301
Description of task:	Selects the terminal with the directory number 6136210301
MAP response:	>no response
Explanation:	AINTRACE selected a terminal with DN 6136210301 for tracing messages on the terminal.

Note: For select and remove sub commands, options Msg and Message are interchangeable.

Responses

Query and response messages can display parameters CarrierUsage and NatureOfCarrier.

The AINTRACE tool can capture query messages for trigger TRA.

The NA016 product release enhances the AINTRACE tool to:

- Display the Carrier parameters in incoming Send-to-Resource conversation messages.
- Display the TSTRCTimer parameter in the Send_To_Resource message.

The NA017 product release enhances the AINTRACE tool to:

- Display the Connect-to-Resource parameters in the incoming conversation/response message.
- Display the Timeout and Disconnect values when these parameters are received in the SCP messages by the terminal.
- Support the GenericDigitsList parameter in the Termination Attempt and Info Analyzed query messages.
- Support the Calling Geodetic Location parameter in the Termination Attempt and Info Analyzed query messages.
- Support the Timout and Disconnect parameters.

Release history

NA017

Feature 59036223 enhances AINTRACE to support the GenericDigitsList and Calling Geodetic Location parameters in the Termination Attempt and Info Analyzed query messages.

Feature 59037100 enhances AINTRACE to display the Timeout and Disconnect event messages sent in a query message from a terminal and in the Request_Report_BCM_Event message when received in the SCP messages by the terminal.

Feature 59037140 enhances AINTRACE to support the display of the Connect_To_ Resource (CTR) parameters in the incoming conversation/response message.

NA016

Feature 59028621 enhances AINTRACE to display TSTRCTimer parameter in the Send_To_Resource (STR) and Call_Info_To_Resource (CITR) conversation messages.

AINTRACE (end)

Feature 59028643 enhances AINTRACE to display Carrier parameters in the incoming Send_To_Resource conversation message.

NA015

Feature 59022523 enhances AINTRACE to display DPConverter parameter in Collect_Info / Send_To_Resource message.

NA014

Feature 59016521 enhances query and response messages to display parameters CarrierUsage and NatureOfCarrier.

Feature 59016005 enhances the AINTRACE tool to support trigger TRA.

NA013

Feature 59013251 changes the following options for AINTRACE: SELECT and REMOVE.

NA012

Feature 59006320 allows the AINTRACE tool to recognize the ExtendedRinging parameter in a Send_To_Resource response message.

autodump

Туре

The autodump command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the autodump command is ALL.

Description

Use the autodump command with a parameter to control the scheduled autodumps.

Release history

BASE13

A new parameter, USESDM is added to the autodump command.

Limitations and restrictions

The autodump command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The autodump command syntax is as follows:

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the autodump command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
history	NA	This parameter displays output messages and other information about the last image dump attempt. The history option provides a brief listing of the events of the last image.
	isn	This parameter displays output messages and other information about the last ISN image dump attempt. The history option provides a brief listing of the events of the last ISN image. It does not include information about the last CM image dump.
	file	This parameter displays output messages and other information from the history file specified using the file option
debug	NA	This parameter displays detailed output messages and other information about the last image dump attempt. The debug option provides a detailed listing of all the events of the last image.
	isn	This parameter displays detailed output messages and other information about the last ISN image dump attempt. The debug option provides a detailed listing of all the events of the last ISN image.
	file	This parameter displays detailed output messages and other information from the history file specified using the file option.
status	NA	This parameter displays the following information:
		the last successful image dump
		•
		the last image dump
		the current status of the image dump process
		the next scheduled dump time
		the volume that holds the image dump

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
on	NA	This parameter turns the auto-image dump process on.
off	NA	This parameter turns the auto-image dump process off.
manual	NA	This parameter starts the image dump process immediately. Performing a manual dump does not affect scheduled auto-image.
	isn	This parameter starts the manual image dump process to image ISN nodes only. The CM is not imaged.
	all	This parameter starts the manual image dump process to image both the CM and all ISN nodes.
	usesdm	This parameter causes the CM image dump process to use the SDM. The lock out time period for recent changes is significantly reduced by using the SDM during the image dump process. The overall image dump time is slightly increased.
retain	NA	This parameter changes primary load route updating.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Example

The following table provides an example of the autodump command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> autodump status
Description of task:	Display information about the last dump and the next scheduled dump.

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	Succesful Image: S880516104701IMG Taken: 1988:/ 05/16 10:47:08:6610 MON. On Volume: D00IMAGE
	Last image: S880519141502IMG (ERASED) Taken: 1988/ 05/19 14:15:20.713 THU. On Volume: D00IMAGE
	SCHEDULED Image Dump is ON. Next scheduled dump is MONDAY at 10:42 hours. Next image to be dumped on D010TEMP.
Explanation:	This command displays information about the last dump and the next scheduled dump.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the autodump command.

Command:	>autodump	
MAP response:	ENTER: <operation></operation>	
Meaning:	You omitted the required parameter.	
Actions:	Enter a parameter.	
Command:	>autodump history	
MAP response:	Error Printing HIstory File.	
Meaning:	The last history file has been corrupted.	
Actions:	Enter the command again designating the specific history file to be printed.	
Command:	>autodump history	
MAP response:	File does not exist.	
Meaning:	You entered the history parameter but the history file has been erased.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>autodump manual	
MAP response:	Image dump aborted - Another dump is already in progress	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 7)

Meaning:	A dump is in progress.	
Actions:	Wait for previous dump to finish. Enter the command again.	
Command:	>autodump manual	
MAP response:	Image Dump Aborted - CC Rex Test in progress.	
Meaning:	You entered the manual parameter or a scheduled image dump is starting while the CC Rex Test is in progress. The command aborts.	
Actions:	After the CC Rex Test completes, enter the command again.	
Command:	>autodump manual	
MAP response:	Image Dump Aborted - could not create history file.	
Meaning:	The image history file cannot be created. The command aborts.	
Actions:	Investigate the disk volumes. There is probably not enough space on the image volume.	
Command:	>autodump manual	
MAP response:	Image Dump Aborted - Could not stop Journal File	
Meaning:	The journal file is active but could not be stopped. The command aborts.	
Actions:	Investigate the journal file setup.	
Command:	>autodump manual	
MAP response:	Image Dump Aborted - No ACTIVE volumes in table IMAGEDEV.	
Meaning:	You entered the manual parameter but there are no volumes in the IMAGEDEV table that are active. The command aborts.	
Actions:	Datafill a volume or activate an existing volume in the IMAGEDEV table and repeat the command.	
Command:	>autodump manual	
MAP response:	Image Dump Aborted - Not enough space on any ACTIVE volumes.	
Meaning:	The system could not find enough space on any active volumes and aborted the dump.	
Actions:	Verfiy the image disk space and remove unwanted images and history files.	
Command:	>autodump manual	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 7)

MAP response:	Image Dump Already Started.	
Meaning:	You entered the manual parameter but there is a scheduled image dump already in progress.	
Actions:	After the system completes the image dump, enter the command again.	
Command:	>autodump manual	
MAP response:	Image Dump Failed.	
Meaning:	The image dump failed.	
Actions:	Investigate swerrs, MTS, and SOS logs.	
Command:	>autodump manual	
MAP response:	Image Dump STARTED: 1992/05/16 10:47:08:610	
Meaning:	This response indicates the time the system began the image dump. The system continues to execute the image dump.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>autodump history	
MAP response:	Last Image: S88051604701IMG (ERASED) Taken: 1992/0516 10:47:08.610 MON.	
Meaning:	You entered the history parameter but the image failed or was interrrupted by the STOPDUMP command. The system erased the image file.	
Actions:	None.	
Command:	>autodump status	
MAP response:	Last Image S88051604701IMG Taken: 1992/05/16 10:47:08.610 MON. On Volume: D010IMAGE.	
Meaning:	You entered the history or status parameter and the next dump is scheduled on the displayed volume.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>autodump history	
MAP response:	Next image to be dumped on D010IMAGE.	
Meaning:	You entered the history or status parameter and the dump is scheduled to occur on the displayed volume.	

Actions:	None.	
Command:	>autodump status	
MAP response:	Next scheduled dump is MONDAY at 10:42 hours.	
Meaning:	You entered the history or status parameter and the dump is scheduled to occur on the displayed date and time.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>autodump status	
MAP response:	No Last Image Information Available.	
Meaning:	You entered the history or status parameter and the system had not attempted to take a previous image.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>autodump history	
MAP response:	No Successful Image Information Available.	
Meaning:	You entered the history or status parameter and the system had not taken a previous successful image.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>autodump history	
MAP response:	Printing History File for Last Image	
Meaning:	You entered the history parameter successfully.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>autodump history	
MAP response:	Record length invalid.	
Meaning:	You entered the autodump history command. This message indicates that the history file for the last image dump attempt has been corrupted and cannot be displayed	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>autodump manual	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 4 of 7)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 5 of 7)

MAP response:	SCHEDULED Image Dump in approximately 5 minutes Please refrain from using the dump unsafe commands. Quit to CI if necessary. Use the STOPDUMP command to abort.	
Meaning:	This message appears five minutes prior to the actual dump messages.	
Actions:	None	
Command:	>autodump off	
MAP response:	SCHEDULED Image Dump is OFF.	
Meaning:	You entered the autodump history or the autodump off command. You turned on the scheduled image dump process.	
Actions:	Use the autodump on command to turn the process on and start dump scheduling.	
Command:	>autodump on	
MAP response:	SCHEDULED Image Dump is ON.	
Meaning:	You entered the autodump history or the autodump on command. You turned on the scheduled image dump process.	
Actions:	Use the autodump off command to turn the process off and stop any scheduled dumps.	
Command:	>autodump manual	
MAP response:	SCHEDULED Image Dump Process is not on. Use the AUTODUMP ON to activate.	
Meaning:	You entered the autodump manual command. This message indicates that the scheduled image dump process has not been turned on yet.	
Actions:	Use autodump on to initialize the scheduled image dump process.	
Command:	>autodump status	
MAP response:	Successful Image: S800516104701IMG Taken: 1992/05/16 10:47:08.610 MON. On Volume: D010IMAGE.	
Meaning:	You entered the autodump history or the autodump status command and a successful image was taken. The filename, the date the image was taken, and the volume the image resides on are displayed.	
Actions:	None	

Command:	>autodump manual
MAP response:	***WARNING*** Errors requesting Image dump. ***WARNING*** Image may NOT be dumped.
Meaning:	This indicates an error in the image dump software.
Actions:	Wait for any additional system messages. If there are none, enter the command again.
Command:	>autodump manual
MAP response:	*** WARNING *** NO dump scheduled in table IMGSCHED.
Meaning:	You entered the autodump history or the autodump on command. This message indicates that there are no scheduled dumps datafilled in table IMGSCHED.
Actions:	Activate a scheduled dump in table IMGSCHED or ignore the warning message.
Command:	>autodump manual usesdm
MAP response:	WARNING: There is no SDM datafilled. WARNING: This image will not use the SDM.
Meaning:	There is no SDM datafilled in table SDMINV. Therefore, there is no SDM available to assist with the CM image dump. The CM image dump will proceed without the assistance of an SDM.
Actions:	Datafill an SDM in table SDMINV to use the SDM to assist with the CM image dump.
Command:	>autodump ISN usesdm
MAP response:	NOTE: The USESDM option may only be used in conjunction with an active side CM image.
Meaning:	The usesdm option can only be used in conjunction with a CM image dump. If issued while performing an ISN autodump, the functionality is automatically turned off.
Actions:	Only attempt to use the usesdm option with an image dump that includes imaging the CM.
Command:	>autodump manual usesdm

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 6 of 7)

autodump (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 7 of 7)

	state to use during an image dump. This image will not use the SDM.
Meaning:	The SDM is not working properly or is not inservice. The image dump will proceed without using the SDM to assist.
Actions:	Troubleshoot the SDM to make sure it is inservice for the next SDM assisted image dump.
Command:	>autodump manual usesdm
MAP response:	Using SDM data store spooling option
Meaning:	This output shows the CM image dump is using the SDM to assist with the image dump.
Actions:	None
Command:	>autodump manual
MAP response:	Using enhanced checksum check method
Meaning:	All CM image dumps use a new method for data store and program store check. The new method speeds up the overall image dump process significantly.
Actions:	None.

bittrace

Туре

The bittrace command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the bittrace command is BRISC.

Description

The bittrace command is used to enable, show, and disable a record of the ABCD bits for a given trunk.

Release history

WT14

Feature A59017229 (Bit Trace for R1 and R2 Trunks) introduced the bittrace command.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the bittrace command:

- The bittrace command is available to only one user at a time.
- When the active unit of the relevant PM is accessed by another PMDEBUG session, bittrace cannot be run for that PM.
- PMDEBUG can be used by only three users at a time. The bittrace command is counted as a type of PMDEBUG connection. When bittrace is running, PMDEBUG usage is available to only two users. If PMDEBUG is already used by three users, bittrace cannot run.

Syntax

The bittrace command syntax is as follows:

bittrace (continued)

The following tables describe the parameters and variables of the bittrace command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
PM type	PDTC	Type of PM that the specified trunk can be connected to (only PDTC is allowed).
PM number	0 to 255	Numerical identifier of the PDTC.

Subcommand parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and		
variables	Value	Description
Port	0 to 15	PORT number of the PDTC.
Channel	1 to 15 and 17 to 31	CHANNEL number of the specified PORT.

Examples

The following tables provide examples of the bittrace command.

Command example

Command:	>bittrace PDTC 2
Description of task:	BITTRACE facility for PDTC 2 pm
MAP response:	BITTRACE NODE CONNECTING TO PM
Explanation:	This response indicates connecting to PMDEBUG.

Subcommand example Enable

Command:	>e 5 7
Description of task:	To enable the record of ABCD bits for the associated port and channel.
MAP response:	BIT RECORDING ENABLED FOR PORT 5 CHANNEL 7.
Explanation:	This response indicates bit recording enabled for port 5 channel 7.

bittrace (continued)

Subcommand example Show

Command:	>s				
Description of task:	To show ABCD bit history for port and channel enabled.				
MAP response:	SIGNALLING BIT HISTORY FOR PORT 5 CHANNEL 7 (ALL TIMES IN 2MS TICKS)				
	RX BITS TX BITS				
	ABCD TLCLOCK	DURATION	ABCD	TLCLOCK	DURATION
	1101 001CC477	8556			
		ABCD	1101	001CC477	8450
		ABCD	0101	001CE579	7322
	0101 001CE5E3	76			
	1101 001CE62F	2936			
	0101 001CF1A7	3476			
	1101 001CFF3B	8658			
		ABCD	1101	001D0213	233
		ABCD	1101	001D02F2	8480
Explanation:	This response shows ABCD bit recording history for port 5 channel 7.				

Responses

The following table explains some of the possible responses to the bittrace command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>bittrace PDTC 2
MAP response:	BITTRACE IN USE.
Meaning:	BITTRACE has already been running for another user.
Actions:	System abandons the attempt to enter BITTRACE. User should wait for the running BITTRACE session is quitted.
Command:	>bittrace PDTC 2
MAP response:	PMDEBUG IS BEING USED BY THREE USER
Meaning:	There have already been 3 PMDEBUG connections.

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bittrace (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Actions:	System abandons the attempt to enter BITTRACE. User should wait for at least one of the current PMDEBUG connections is released.	
Command:	>bittrace PDTC 2	
MAP response:	PM NOT EQUIPPED	
Meaning:	Specified PM in BITTRACE command has not been equipped.	
Actions:	System abandons the attempt to enter BITTRACE. User should first check whether the PM number is correct or not, and the specified PM is equipped or not indeed.	

ccnhng

Туре

The CCBHNG command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command targets for the CCBHNG command are SuperNode and BRISC.

Description

The CCBHNG CI-level tool allows maintenance personnel to detect long calls which exceed a predetermined time or to detect hung calls if the hung party is a trunk. CCBHNG is a command that can be entered directly from the CI environment. It belongs to the base directory PROGDIR, and is automatically attached to the user's symbol table at log on.

Release history

WT12

Feature 59010018 (Long Duration Call Audit) introduced the CCBHNG command.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the CCBHNG command:

- For the long call option, this feature does not support line to line and trunk to line calls.
- The maximum buffer capacity is 50 data calls.
- All restarts stop the CCBHNG process.
- All restarts clear the CCBHNG alarm.
- During ONP, collected information is lost.

Syntax

The following figure shows the command syntax.

CCBHNG command syntax

CCBHNG <function> {CONFIG <options> {PERIOD <(MIN)> {1 TO 180},</options></function>
STOP,
ALARMCLR, BUFFCLR,
STATUS
END <do ccbhng="" end="" process?="" to="" want="" you=""> YES, NO}</do>

CCBHNG command parameters and variables (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command	Parameters and variables
PERIOD	The wake up period of the CCBHNG process in minutes. The default value is 180 min.
SENSITIVITY	The waiting time in seconds before deciding on a call as a hung call. A hung call situation can occur transiently during call clearing. Its default value is 30 s.
THRESHOLD	The maximum call duration for long calls. The value of this parameter can be entered as hour plus minute. The default value is 2 h.
LONGCALL	If this parameter is used, only long calls are detected.
HUNGCALL	If this parameter is used, only hung calls are detected.
вотн	If this parameter is used, both long calls and hung calls are detected. This is the default parameter for the call type.
RESET	This parameter changes all settings to their default values.
DISPLAY	This parameter shows the current settings.

Command	Parameters and variables
LONG	This parameter outputs a long report about the detected calls. The displayed report consists of:
	Answer time
	Detected time
	Call duration
	ССВ
SHORT	This parameter outputs a short report about the detected calls. The displayed report consists of:
	Answer time
	Detected time
	Call duration
	Calling agent
	Called agent
START	This parameter starts the CCBHNG process.
STOP	This parameter stops the CCBHNG process.
ALARMCLR	This parameter clears the CCBHNG alarm, but does not clear the buffer.
BUFFCLR	This parameter clears the CCBHNG alarm and the buffer.
STATUS	This parameter shows whether or not the CCBHNG process is active.

CCBHNG command parameters and variables (Continued) (Sheet 2 of 2)

Example

******** Hung Call ********

Answer Time: 13:57:56 Detected Time: 15:51:39 Duration: 01:53:43

Calling Agent: <NIL>

Called Agent: CKT OGISUPAB 0

The following table provides several examples of CCBHNG commands.

Command examples (Sheet 1 of 2)

Task:	Set default values	
Command:	>CCBHNG CONFIG RESET	
MAP Response:	All parameters are set to their default values.	
Task:	Display parameter settings	
Command:	>CCBHNG CONFIG DISPLAY	
MAP Response:	Following parameters will be used for CCBHNG process:	
	THRESHOLD:02:00,	
	PERIOD:180 MIN,	
	SENSITIVITY:30 SEC,	
	TYPE :BOTH	
Task:	Set the THRESHOLD value	
Command:	>CCBHNG CONFIG THRESHOLD 0 59	
MAP Response:	Threshold value should not be less than Period/2.	
Task:	Set the THRESHOLD value	
Command:	>CCBHNG CONFIG THRESHOLD 0 90	
MAP Response:	None.	
Task:	Set the PERIOD value	
Command:	>CCBHNG CONFIG PERIOD 30	
MAP Response:	Period value should be less than 2*Threshold.	
Task:	Set the PERIOD value	
Command:	>CCBHNG CONFIG PERIOD 180	
MAP Response:	None	
Task:	Set the SENSITIVITY value	
Command:	>CCBHNG CONFIG SENSITIVITY 15	
MAP Response:	None	
Task:	Set the call failure type to long calls	

Command examples (Sheet 2 of 2)

Command:	>CCBHNG CONFIG TYPE LONGCALL	
MAP Response:	None	
Task:	Start the CCBHNG process	
Command:	>CCBHNG START	
MAP Response:	The CCBHNG process is activated.	
Task:	Stop the CCBHNG process	
Command:	>CCBHNG STOP	
MAP Response:	The CCBHNG process is stopped.	
Task:	Display the status of the CCBHNG process	
Command:	>CCBHNG STATUS	
MAP Response:	The CCBHNG process is stopped.	
Task:	Display the collected information in short form	
Command:	>CCBHNG DSPBUFF SHORT	
MAP Response:	The collected information is displayed in short form. See the example after the table.	
Task:	Display the collected information in long form	
Command:	>CCBHNG DSPBUFF LONG	
MAP Response:	The collected information is displayed in long form.	
Task:	Clear the CCBHNG alarm	
Command:	>CCBHNG ALARMCLR	
MAP Response:	CCBHNG process collected some data, please call NT Field Support. CCBHNG alarm will be cleared.	
Task:	Clear the buffers	
Command:	>CCBHNG BUFFCLR	
MAP Response:	Collected information will be lost,	
	NT Field Support should use this command.	
	Do you want to proceed?	
	Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):	

Responses

The following table lists MAP responses to the command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 3)

RESPONSE:
PERIOD value should be less than 2*THRESHOLD.
Meaning:
A PERIOD greater than 2*THRESHOLD is entered.
System action:
Waits for the correct value.
User action:
Enter a PERIOD value less than 2*THRESHOLD.
RESPONSE:
The recommended lower limit for the PERIOD value is 60 minutes.
Meaning:
A PERIOD value of less than 60 min is given. This is not recommended, because it will increase CPU effort.
System action:
None.
User action:
Enter a different PERIOD value.
RESPONSE:
THRESHOLD value should not be less than PERIOD/2.
Meaning:
A THRESHOLD value less than PERIOD/2 is entered.
System action:
Waits for the correct value.
User action:
A THRESHOLD value greater than PERIOD/2 should be entered.

RESPONSE:	
The CCCHNG process is already active.	
Meaning:	
The user attempted to start a CCBHNG process which was started already.	
System action:	
None.	
User action:	
None.	
RESPONSE:	
The CCBHNG process is already stopped.	
Meaning:	
The user attempted to stop the CCBHNG process which was stopped already.	
System action:	
None.	
User action:	
None.	
RESPONSE:	
The CCBHNG process collected data, please call NT Field Support. CCBHNG alarm will be cleared.	
Meaning:	
The user has entered the alarm clearing option, when the CCBHNG tool collected some data.	
System action:	
The CCBHNG alarm is cleared.	
User action:	
Call Nortel Networks Field Support.	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 3)

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ccnhng (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 3 of 3)

RESPONSE:

Collected information will be lost, NT Field Support should use this command. Do you want to proceed? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):

Meaning:

The user has entered the buffer clearing option, when the CCBHNG tool collected some data.

System action:

If "Y" is entered, the buffer and the CCBHNG alarm are cleared.

User action:

Enter "N". Before the buffer is cleared, data which has been collected should be controlled. If the data is related to a hung call, call Nortel Networks Field Support. If the data is related to a long call, check that the call is actually long. If an abnormal situation is observed, call Nortel Networks Field Support. To clear the buffer, you can use the BUFFCLR command under normal conditions.

Description

The CBLKDN command changes attributes for blocks of directory numbers (DN) using the Service Order System (SERVORD). Use CBLKDN only for virtual directory number types (VDNTYPE) Route (RTE) and Call Forwarding Interface Busy (CFIB).

In NA012, a restriction on the North American number format allowed only 3-3-1 or 3-3-4 (NPA-NXX-XXXX) numbers. Station codes had either 1 or 4 digits, which led to tuple failures in one-night processes (ONP) because many tuples in Table DNROUTE had 2 or 3 digits. All existing 2- and 3-digit station codes were expanded to 4 digits to correct the tuple failure. After the tuples were expanded, however, changing the attributes for a DN block required that each tuple in DNROUTE be changed manually with the Change (CHA) Table command. The new command CBLKDN changes tuple attributes in defined blocks with one command.

Note: Use CBLKDN to change the attributes of a block of VDNs only from RTE to RTE and CFIB to CFIB.

Examples

The following is an example of the CBLKDN command for RTE. This example routes a block of consecutive DNs, from 622-1011 to 622-1013, in Serving Numbering Plan Area (SNPA) 819 to Routing Table OFRT, which has an index of 52 in Table ROUTE.

CBLKDN (continued)

Example of the CBLKDN command for RTE in prompt mode

```
> CBLKDN
SONUMBER: NOW 0 7 19 PM
>$
SNPA:
> 819
FROM DN:
> 6221011
TO DN:
> 013
VDNTYPE:
> RTE
ROUTE:
> OFRT
RTEIDX:
> 52
COMMAND AS ENTERED:
CBLKDN NOW 0 7 19 PM 819 6221011 013 RTE OFRT 52
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT, OR E TO EDIT
>
```

Example of the CBLKDN command for RTE in no-prompt mode

CBLKDN \$ 819 6221011 013 RTE OFRT 52

An example of the CBLKDN command for CFIB follows. This example changes the CFIB for a block of consecutive DNs, from 622-1011 to 622-1013, in SNPA 819. The routing table used is Table OFRT with index 52 in the Table ROUTE. The value in the CFIBDATA table is 12 and the COMMON_LANGUAGE_NAME is PODPLOOPOG1. The special billing DN is 111111111, and the Remote Party Number Presentation Parameter (RPNPP) is off.

CBLKDN (continued)

Example of the CBLKDN command for CFIB in prompt mode

```
> CBLKDN
SONUMBER: NOW 0 7 19 PM
>$
SNPA:
> 819
FROM DN:
> 6221011
TO DN:
> 013
VDNTYPE:
> CFIB
TABNAME:
> OFRT
INDEX
> 52
CFIBID
> 12
CFIBBASE
> PODPLOOPOG1
CFIBSBDN
> 111111111
RPNPP
> N
COMMAND AS ENTERED:
CBLKDN NOW 0 7 19 PM 819 6221011 013 CFIB OFRT 52 12
PODPLOOPOG1 11111111 N $
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT, OR E TO EDIT
>
```

Example of the CBLKDN command for CFIB in no-prompt mode

CBLKDN \$819 6221011 013 CFIB OFRT 52 12 PODPLOOPOG1 11111111 N

CBLKDN (continued)

Prompts

The table that follows provides the system prompts for the CBLKDN command, in order of appearance.

Input prompts for the CBLKDN command (Sheet 1 of 2)

Prompt	Correct input	Explanation
SONUMBER	Carriage return, \$, Current_date, Future_date	Describes the date/time at which the SO command CBLKDN executes. To enter the current date and time, press ENTER or type a \$.
SNPA	Valid SNPA as defined in Table SNPANAME	The CBLKDN command only can be executed on a block of DNs having the same SNPA digits. The SNPA prompt appears only when DUP_OFCODE_ PRESENT is set to FALSE.
FROM_DN	NXXXXXX digits of a valid DN Ensure that the SNPA combination exists in Table TOFCNAME when entering the digits.	Specifies the current DN, which CBLKDN will change to the DN specified in TO_DN.
TO_DN	The last three digits of the block. Ensure that the digits indicated are greater than the XXX digits defined in FROM_DN.	Specifies the new DN.
VDNTYPE	RTE or CFIB	CBLKDN command supports VDNTYPE of RTE and CFIB only.
ROUTE, TABNAME	Any routing table such as OFRT or IBNRTE	Indicate any routing table.
RTEIDX, INDEX	Any valid index defined in ROUTE table	Route reference index.
CFIBID	Any key value in table CFIBDATA	Indicate the key in CFIBDATA table.

CBLKDN (end)

Input prompts for the CBLKDN command (Sheet 2 of 2)

Prompt	Correct input	Explanation
CFIBBASE	Any valid COMMON_LANGUAGE_NAME	Indicate a valid COMMON_LANGUAGE_ NAME.
CFIBSBDN	The valid entry value is ten digits	Define the special billing DN.
RPNPP	N or Y	Sets the Remote Party Number Presentation Parameter.

CBLKDN to line class code compatibility

The CBLKDN command does not affect LCC compatibility.

Assignability

There are no functionalities for this command.

Option prerequisites

There are no prerequisites for this command.

Notes

There are no notes for this command.

Feature identification

Functionality: Change the attributes of a block of virtual directory numbers.

Feature number: AT.59024289—SERVORD enhancement command—Change Block of Directory Numbers.

clog

Туре

The clog command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the clog command is ALL.

Description

Use the clog command to access the CLOG directory.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA008

Feature AR2230 changed the clog command to support duplicate NXX. Prior to the introduction of the Duplicate NXX Support feature, the switch could not distinguish between ambiguous directory numbers (DN). With this feature, if you enter a seven-digit DN and the office code (NXX) exists under multiple serving numbering plan areas (SNPA), the system re-prompts for the full ten-digit DN.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the clog command:

• If the DN entered with the status or reset option is ambiguous, or if the first DN entered with the queue or deq option is ambiguous, the following warning displays:

The REQUESTEE DN Entered is Ambiguous-Include NPA

• If the second DN entered with the queue or deq option is ambiguous, the following warning displays:

The REQUESTOR DN Entered is Ambiguous-Include NPA

Syntax

There is no change to the clog command syntax.

clog (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the clog command.

Command example

Command:	>clog	
Description of task:	Access the CLOG directory.	
MAP response:	CLOG:	
Explanation:	You have accessed the CLOG directory.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the clog command.

Command:	>clog	
MAP response:	MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	
Meaning:	The CLOG directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.	
Actions:	Access another directory or end this session.	
Command:	>clog	
MAP response:	Undefined command " <command/> ".	
Meaning:	The command you entered is spelled incorrectly; this directory is accessed using another entry code; or the CLOG directory is not included in this software load.	
Actions:	Reissue this command; access another directory; or end this session.	
Command:	>clog	
MAP response:	The REQUESTEE DN Entered is Ambiguous-Include NPA.	
Meaning:	The DN you entered is a duplicate NXX.	
Actions:	Enter the full ten-digit DN.	

dninvci collapse

Туре

The DNINVCI COLLAPSE command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the DNINVCI COLLAPSE command is ALL.

Description

This command collapses a continuous range of tuples in table DNROUTE that share a common Call Processing Identifier (CPID).

Release history

NA012

Feature 59005926 (Table DNINV Expansion) introduces the DNINVCI COLLAPSE command.

Limitations and restrictions

Only one instance of the DNINVCI COLLAPSE command can be run at any time.

Syntax

The DNINVCI COLLAPSE command syntax is as follows:

DNINVCI COLLAPSE {<AREACODE><OFCCODE><STNCCODE>}

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the DNINVCI COLLAPSE command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
AREACODE	3-digit integer	The Numbering Plan Area (NPA) of a DNROUTE tuple.
OFCCODE	3-digit integer	The Office Code (OFC) of a DNROUTE tuple.
STNCCODE	4-digit integer	The Station Code (STNC) of a DNROUTE tuple.

dninvci collapse (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the DNINVCI COLLAPSE command.

Command example

Command:	>DNINVCI COLLAPSE 613 621 1	
Description of task:	Replace a range of tuples (in this case, 613 621 1NNN) that have different STNCCODE digits with a single tuple to represent all tuples in the range.	
MAP response:	Tuple collapsed	
Explanation:	All tuples starting with 613 621 1 that have the same CPID in table DNROUTE are deleted and replaced with a single tuple 613 621 1.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the DNINVCI COLLAPSE command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	>DNINVCI COLLAPSE{ <areacode><ofccode><stnccode>}</stnccode></ofccode></areacode>	
MAP response:	Tuple collapsed	
Meaning:	The operation was successful. All the tuples identified in the command are deleted and replaced with a single collapsed tuple.	
Actions:	None.	
Command:	>DNINVCI COLLAPSE { <areacode><ofccode><stnccode>}</stnccode></ofccode></areacode>	
MAP response:	Tuples not Collapsed	
Meaning:	The operation was not successful. Not all the tuples in the defined range existed, or not all the tuples had the same CPID.	
Actions:	None.	

dninvci expand

Туре

The DNINVCI EXPAND command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the DNINVCI EXPAND command is ALL.

Description

This command generates a range of tuples in table DNROUTE from a single compressed tuple.

Release history

NA012

Feature 59005926 (Table DNINV Expansion) introduces this command.

Limitations and restrictions

Only one instance of the DNINVCI EXPANDcommand can be run at any time.

Syntax

The DNINVCI EXPAND command syntax is as follows:

DNINVCI EXPAND {<AREACODE><OFCCODE><STNCCODE><DIGITS>}

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the DNINVCI EXPAND command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
AREACODE	3-digit integer	The Numbering Plan Area (NPA) of a DNROUTE tuple.
OFCCODE	3-digit integer	The Office Code (OFC) of a DNROUTE tuple.
STNCCODE	4-digit integer	The Station Code (STNC) of a DNROUTE tuple.
DIGITS	1-digit integer (0 to 8)	The number of digits in the STNCCODE string.

dninvci expand (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the DNINVCI EXPAND command.

Command example

Command:	>DNINVCI EXPAND 613 621 1 4	
Description of task:	Creates a sequential range of tuples in table DNROUTE (in this case, 613 621 1000 to 613 621 1999) from a single compressed tuple.	
MAP response:	Tuple Expanded.	
Explanation:	Creates a sequential range of tuples in table DNROUTE (in this case, 613 621 1000 to 613 621 1999) with the same CPID from a single compressed tuple.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the DNINVCI EXPAND command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	>DNINVCI EXPAND{ <areacode><ofccode><stnccode>}</stnccode></ofccode></areacode>	
MAP response:	Tuple expanded	
Meaning:	The operation was successful. All the tuples identified in the command are generated.	
Actions:	None.	
Command:	>DNINVCI EXPAND { <areacode><ofccode><stnccode>}</stnccode></ofccode></areacode>	
MAP response:	Tuples not Expanded	
Meaning:	The operation was not successful. The tuple indicated by the command parameters does not exist, or an out of memory condition exists.	
Actions:	None.	

dump

Туре

The dump command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the dump command is ALL.

Description

Use this command to make a system image.

Release history

BASE13

Two new options, the check method and SDM spooling option are added to the dump command.

Limitations and restrictions

The dump command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The dump command syntax is as follows:

```
dump <FILENAME> STRING
       <DEVICE> DEVICE name
       [<DUMP TYPE> {ACTIVE,
                           MATE,
                           UNSAFE,
                           DEBUG [<OPTIONS>... {NOCHECK,
FIRSTDSPAGE <PAGE> {0 TO 32767},
                                        LASTDSPAGE <PAGE> {0 TO 32767},
                                         FIRSTPSPAGE <PAGE> {0 TO 32767}
                                         LASTPSPAGE <PAGE> {0 TO 32767}}]]
          [<ROUTE ACTION> {UPDATE
                                   RETAIN ]
          [<NOISE LEVEL> {SILENT,
                                  TERSE,
                                  VERBOSE ]
          [<SCOPE> {NODE <NODENAMÉ> {CM,
                                                 MS <nodenumber> {0 TO 1},
                                                LIU7 <nodenumber> {0 TO 750},
FRIU <nodenumber> {0 TO 750},
                                                 EIU <nodenumber> {0 TO 750},
LIM <nodenumber> {0 TO 99}
<unitnumber> {0 TO 9},
                                                 ENET <planenumber> {0 TO 1}
<shelfnumber> {0 TO 3},
AP <nodenumber> {0 TO 99},
FP <nodenumber> {0 TO 99},
                                                XLIU <nodenumber> {0 TO 750},
APU <nodenumber> {0 TO 750},
                                                GSMP <nodenumber> {0 TO 750},
```

VPU <nodenumber> {0 TO 750},</nodenumber>
HLIU <nodenumber> {0 TO 750},</nodenumber>
NIU <nodenumber> {0 TO 29}</nodenumber>
<unitnumber> {0 TO 1},</unitnumber>
HSLR <nodenumber> {0 TO 750},</nodenumber>
ELIU <nodenumber> {0 TO 750},</nodenumber>
CAU < nodenumber> $\{0 \text{ TO } 750\}$,
CIU <nodenumber> {0 TO 750},</nodenumber>
CAVU <nodenumber> {0 TO 750},</nodenumber>
ACE $<$ nodenumber> $\{0 \text{ TO } 750\}$,
RMU <nodenumber> {0 TO 750},</nodenumber>
SVR7 <nodenumber> {0 TO 750},</nodenumber>
RTR7 < nodenumber> $\{0 \text{ TO } 750\}$,
MLIU <nodenumber> {0 TO 750},</nodenumber>
AIU < nodenumber > $\{0 \text{ TO } 750\}$,
AIU7 < nodenumber> $\{0 \text{ TO } 750\}\}$
TOTAL [<ms> {MS0,</ms>
MS1}]
[<nocompress override=""> {NOCOMPRESS}]</nocompress>
[<check method=""> {USECHECKSUM},</check>
NOCHECKSUM }]
[<sdm option="" spooling=""> {USESDM,</sdm>
NOSDM }]

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the dump command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
filename	character string	This variable specifies the filename for the dump. The image will be named with the filename specified with an extension added indicating the type of image the file contains.
device	character string	This variable specifies the device name of the device to which the resulting image will be stored.
dump type	NA	The dump type specifies what data will be captured in the image file.
	active	This default parameter dumps the active processor with PROT store frozen.
	mate	This parameter drops sync, freezes the mate PROT store, then dumps the mate's store.
	unsafe	This parameter does an active dump with PROT store only partially frozen.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
	debug	This parameter dumps the mate PROT store which is partially frozen. This is only used for debuging.
	debug nocheck	This parameter specifies that the debug image is not checked during imaging.
	debug firstdspage page	This parameter specifies the number of the first DS page to dump. Ranges 0 to 32767.
	debug irstpspage page	This parameter specifies the number of the first PS page to dump. Ranges 0 to 32767.
	debug lastdspage page	This parameter specifies the number of the last DS page to dump. Ranges 0 to 32767.
	debug lastpspage page	This parameter specifies the number of the last PS page to dump. Ranges 0 to 32767.
route action	NA	This parameter specifies if the autoload route should be updated.
	update	This parameter updates the current autoload route to be the device in which the image is being taken to.
	retain	This default parameter retains the current autoload route.
noise level	NA	This paramter indicates what level of output the image process should produce.
	silent	This verbosity paramter specifies that no console output is generated.
	terse	This default is the terse paramter, which does not output a message per vast area dumped.
	verbose	This produces an output message for each vast area dumped. Due to the speed of output during a CM image dump with the SDM assisting some output messages will not be seen.
scope	NA	The scope defines what nodes will be imaged.
	node	This parameter dumps a specified node. The node specified may be the CM or any other ISN node.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
		NAME NODE UNIT SHELF PLANE MS 0 to 1 1
nocompross override	total	This parameter dumps both MS 0 and the CM. Entering this parameter will prevent compression of
nocompress override	nocompress	the image.
check method	NA	This parameter allows control of the method which is used to check the image file.
	usechecksum	This default parameter uses checksums of the dumped store to check the image and speeds up the image dump process. This parameter is the default for the active cm dump. This parameter cannot be used for ISN image dumps.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
	nochecksum	This parameter uses the dumped store to verify the image and is a slow process. Use this option only for debugging or testing purposes. This is the default for ISN image dumps.
sdm spooling option	NA	This parameter controls the use of the SDM when used in conjunction with a CM image dump. When an SDM is present on a Supernode CM the default is usesdm for a CM image. Otherwise, the default is nosdm.
	usesdm	This parameter uses the SDM to temporarily store data during the image dump process. This parameter is the default for an active cm dump. This parameter can only be used for cm image dumps.
	nosdm	This parameter makes the SDM unavailable to the image dump process. The image dump process will not use the SDM. The recent changes lockout period will increase in duration. This is the default for ISN image dumps.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)

Example

The following table provides an example of the dump command.

Command example

Command:	> dump vpu33aa x01dxpm active retain verbose node vpu31
Description of task:	Dump a system image.
MAP response:	Not currently available
Explanation:	This command dumps an image of vpu31 to the file vpu33aa on device s01dxpm. The dump is of an acive unit on an autoload route with all system messages displayed.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the dump command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Common all	
Command:	>dump my_cm_and_ms_image s00dunit0
MAP response:	CM: The checksum Check method will be used for this image dump. CM: The SDM will be used to assist with this image dump.
Meaning:	The default for all image dumps that include dumping the active side cm is to use the checksum check method (usechecksum) and use the SDM (usesdm) when an SDM is available. The SDM is automatically detected and used. The messages show the checksum check method and the SDM being used.
Actions:	None.
Command:	>dump my_cm_image s00dunit0 node cm usesdm
MAP response:	WARNING: The SDM is not in an acceptable state to use during an image dump. This image will not use the SDM.
Meaning:	The SDM is not inservice. The image dump process cannot use the SDM. The image dump will continue without the use of the SDM.
Actions:	Confirm the SDM is not inservice. Contact your next level of SDM support.
Command:	>dump my_cm_image s00dunit0 nochecksum nosdm
MAP response:	WARNING: Checksum checking has been turned off WARNING: causing the image taking process to run WARNING: much longer than normal. This may also WARNING: cause recent change commands WARNING: (ps dumpunsafe CI commands) to be WARNING: blocked for more than 15 minutes.
	WARNING: Not utilizing the SDM during the image WARNING: taking process will result in the WARNING: possibility that recent change commands WARNING: (ps dumpunsafe CI commands) will be WARNING: blocked for more than 15 minutes.
Meaning:	The image taking process will exceed the 15 minute lockout period for recent changes. This is a warning and the image dump will continue.
Actions:	None.
Command:	>dump my_ms_image s00dunit0 node ms 0

23-54 PROGDIR level commands

dump (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	NOTE: Automatically setting the CHECK METHOD to NOTE: NOCHECKSUM since this is not an active NOTE: CM image dump.
Meaning:	The checksum check method and the use of the SDM are only for active or cm node dump. This message indicates an ISN image dump will not use the checksum check method and defaults to nochecksum.
Actions:	None.
Command:	>dump my_ms_image s00dunit0 node ms 0 usechecksum usesdm
MAP response:	NOTE: The USECHECKSUM option may only be used in NOTE: conjunction with an active side CM image.
	NOTE: The USESDM option may only be used in NOTE: conjunction with an active side CM image.
Meaning:	The checksum and usesdm are only used for active or cm node dump. Nochecksum and nosdm options are automatically used for all dumps other than active or cm node dump. The image dump will continue without using the checksum check method and without using the SDM to assist.
Actions:	None.

ESP

Туре

The ESP command is a NON-MENU command.

Target

The command target for the ESP command is SuperNode.

Description

The ESP command is already available but there are changes for the ESP OFF command. The ESP command is denied if the NETPROT command is ON.

When ESP is on, origination messages from priority accesses are PRI/QSIG with PCOS option and BRI. Analog lines with ELN are handled with priority. Priority accesses are QSIG accesses with the PCOS option provisioned.

The ESP feature BR0538 is switched on/off by the CI command: ESP on/off. ESP is on by default. ESP cannot be switched off when NETPROT is on. The request is denied and an appropriate message is shown.

Release history EUR008

Feature AU2668 introduced a change for the ESP OFF command.

Limitations and restrictions



CAUTION

If NETPROT is ON and the ESP OFF command is given, the command is denied with the following message:

'NETPROT is currently switched on. ESP cannot be turned off' 'until NETPROT is off'.

The ESP command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

An example of the esp command syntax is as follows.

ESP - ENABLE, DISABLE, or QUERY Essential Service Protection esp [<ESP_Condition>

ESP (end)

{ON, OFF}]

The ESP command syntax is as follows:

ESP <ESP_Condition>

The table that follows describes the parameters and variables of the ESP command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
<esp_condition></esp_condition>	ON	Switches ESP on
	OFF	Switches ESP off

Example

The table that follows provides an example of the ESP command.

Command example

Command:	> ESP
Description of task:	Changes are done for the ESP OFF command. The command is denied if NETPROT is ON.
MAP response:	NETPROT is currently switched on. ESP cannot be turned off until NETPROT is off
Explanation:	The command is already available

Responses

Unchanged reponses for ESP command are not given.

flextab

Туре

The flextab command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the flextab command is ALL.

Description

The flextab command interpreter (CI) command allows the operating company personnel to create a data modification order process (DMOPRO) file from the contents of the FLEXRES table. The DMS switch creates this file starting from the latest record stored in the FLEXRES table. The operating company personnel can run this DMOPRO file to undo the data modifications.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

SN06 (DMS)

Added two extra flextab command examples and minor text changes to command parameter and variable descriptions for Q00767665.

NA015

Made necessary changes to demonstrate that the DEVICE and FILENAME parameters are no longer optional.

NA014

The flextab command was introduced in the NA014 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The flextab command has no limits or restrictions.

flextab (continued)

Syntax

The flextab command syntax is as follows:

```
flextab
 <ACTION> {ALL.
            KEYRANGE <FROMKEY> {1 TO 10000}
<TOKEY> {1 to 10000},
DATE <FROMDATE> {FROM <DD> {1 TO 31}
                                      <MMM>`{JAN.
                                              FEB,
                                             MAR,
                                             APR,
                                             MAY,
                                              JUN,
                                              JUL,
                                             AUG,
                                             SEP,
                                             OCT,
                                             NOV,
                                             DEC,
                    <MMM> {JAN,
                                              FEB,
                                             MAR,
                                             APR,
                                             MAY,
                                              JUN,
                                              JUL,
                                             AUG,
                                             SEP,
                                             OCT,
                                             NOV,
                                             DEC,
                                 <YYYY> [2000 TO 2039}}}
    [<UserID> {USERID <UserID> STRING}]
    [<Device [SFDEV]] > DEVICE name]
    [<Filename [FLEXRES$DMO] > STRING]
```

,

flextab (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the flextab command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
ACTION	ALL	This option creates a DMOPRO file for undoing all the tuple operations recorded in the FLEXRES table, starting from the latest record.
KEYRANGE FROMKEY TOKEY	1–10 000 1–10 000	This option creates a DMOPRO file for undoing a selected range of tuple operations specified by and inclusive of the keys in the FLEXRES table.
DATE FROMDATE DD MMM	1–31 JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC	This option creates a DMOPRO file for undoing a selected range of tuple operations from a specified date to another specified date, both in the FLEXRES table. The user enters the keyword FROM followed by the from date and then the keyword TO followed by the to date.
YYYY TODATE TO DD MMM	2000–2039 1–31 JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC 2000–2039	<i>Note:</i> It is not necessary that both the FROMDATE and the TODATE exist in the FLEXRES table. One of the specified dates must lie within the latest and oldest tuple dates existing in table FLEXRES. The dates can be from the oldest to the latest or the latest to the oldest. For example, from 10 APR 2000 to 15 APR 2000 or from 15 APR 2000 to 10 APR 2000.
<userid> [USERID <userid> STRING]]</userid></userid>	1–16 alphanumeric characters	The UserID allows the operating company personnel to create a DMOPRO file consisting of the data changes made by a specified user. The user enters the keyword USERID followed by the specified userid.

1-4 PROGDIR level commands

flextab (continued)

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
Device	device name	This option allows the operating company personnel to enter the device name where the DMOPRO file should be placed. This parameter is mandatory. The default device is SFDEV.
Filename	name of the DMOPRO file	This entry is the name of the DMOPRO file. This parameter is mandatory. The default name is FLEXRES\$DMO.

Example

The following table provides an example of the flextab command.

Command example

Command:	> flextab all userid user1 ntdev dmo_file
Description of task:	To create a DMOPRO file for undoing all the tuple operations made by user user1 recorded in the FLEXRES table, starting from the latest record.
MAP response:	Dmopro file DMO_FILE will be created on NTDEV. Do you want to continue? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y Dmopro file DMO_FILE created successfully on NTDEV. Note: If the USERID is not specified, the default considers all users. If the device name is not specified, the system takes SFDEV as the default device. If the file name is not specified, FLEXRES\$DMO is used as the default file name.
Explanation:	The DMOPRO file is created on device NTDEV.

The following table provides an example of the flextab command.

Command example

Command:	> flextab keyrange 10 20 ntdev dmo_file	
Description of task:	To create a DMOPRO file for undoing selected range of tuple operations specified by and inclusive of the keys in the FLEXRES table.	

flextab (continued)

Command example

MAP response:	Dmopro file DMO_FILE to undo data changes between keys 20 and 10 will be created on NTDEV. Do you want to continue? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y Dmopro file DMO FILE created successfully on NTDEV.
	Note: If the USERID is not specified, the command considers all users by default. If the device name is not specified, the system takes SFDEV as the default device. If the file name is not specified, FLEXRES\$DMO is used as the default file name.
Explanation:	The DMOPRO file is created on device NTDEV.

The following table provides an example of the flextab command.

Command example

Command:	> flextab date from 8 feb 2000 to 9 feb 2000 ntdev dmo_file		
Description of task:	To create a DMOPRO file for undoing selected range of tuple operations from a specified date to another specified date, including both in the FLEXRES table.		
MAP response:	Dmopro file DMO_FILE to undo data changes between dates 08FEB2000 and 09FEB2000 will be created on NTDEV. Do you want to continue? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y Dmopro file DMO_FILE created successfully on NTDEV.		
	Note: If the USERID is not specified, the command considers all users by default. If the device name is not specified, the system takes SFDEV as the default device. If the file name is not specified, FLEXRES\$DMO is used as the default file name.		
Explanation:	The DMOPRO file is created on device NTDEV.		

flextab (continued)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the flextab command.

Command:	>flextab all			
MAP response:	Next par is <device [sfdev]=""> DEVICE name Enter: <device [sfdev]=""> <filename [flexres\$dmo]=""></filename></device></device>			
Meaning:	The DMS switch generates this response when any of the ALL option is used by the operating company personnel.			
Actions:	Enter the device name and DMOPRO file name.			
Command:	>flextab all userid user1 sfdev dmo_file			
MAP response:	Dmopro file FLEXRES\$DMO will be created on SFDEV. Do you want to continue? Please confirm ("YES", "Y". "NO", or "N"):			
Meaning:	The DMS switch generates this confirmation response when any of the ALL, KEYRANGE, or DATE options are used by the operating company personnel.			
Actions:				
Command:	>flextab all userid user1 sfdev dmo_file			
MAP response:	Dmopro file dmo_file created successfully on SFDEV.			
Meaning:	The DMS switch generates this confirmation response when any of the ALL, KEYRANGE, or DATE options are used by the operating company personnel, and the file is created successfully.			
Actions:				
MAP response:	***ERROR: Table FLEXRES is Empty.			
Meaning:	The DMS switch generates this response when any of the ALL, KEYRANGE, or DATE options are used by the operating company personnel, and the FLEXRES table is empty. The flextab command failed.			
Actions:				
MAP response:	***ERROR: KEY <number> does not exist in FLEXRES table.</number>			
Meaning:	The DMS switch generates this response when any of the ALL, KEYRANGE, or DATE options are used by the operating company personnel, and the number does not exist in the FLEXRES table. The flextab command failed.			

flextab (end)

Actions:			
MAP response:	***ERROR: Cannot find FLEXRES table.		
Meaning:	The DMS switch generates this response when any of the ALL, KEYRANGE, or DATE options are used by the operating company personnel, and the FLEXRES table does not exist in the software load of the DMS switch.		
Actions:			
MAP response:	Unable to open file. Failed to allocate store.		
Meaning:	The DMS switch generates this response when any of the ALL, KEYRANGE, or DATE options are used by the operating company personnel to create the DMOPRO file. The response indicates the file failed to open on the specified device because of a shortage of store resources.		
Actions:			
MAP response:	Unable to write into file. Failed to allocate store.		
Meaning:	The DMS switch generates this response when any of the ALL, KEYRANGE, or DATE options are used by the operating company personnel to create the DMOPRO file.The response indicates the command failed to write into the opened file on the specified device because of a shortage of store resources.		
Actions:			
MAP response:	***ERROR: FROM date after latest FLEXRES table date.		
Meaning:	The DMS switch generates this response when the DATE option is used by the operating company personnel to create the DMOPRO file. The response indicates that the FROM date entered, chronologically comes after the date of the latest tuple in the FLEXRES table.		
Actions:			
MAP response:	***ERROR: FROM date before oldest FLEXRES table date.		
Meaning:	The DMS switch generates this response when the DATE option is used by the operating company personnel to create the DMOPRO file. The FROM date entered, chronologically comes before the date of the oldest tuple in the FLEXRES table.		

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

1-8 PROGDIR level commands

deldf

Туре

The deldf command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command targets for the deldf command are SuperNode and BRISC.

Description

The deldf command attempts to delete the default feature from the selected LEN.

Release history

ISN06 (TDM)

The command description was moved to the correct place in this book.

MMP14

The deldf command was created for activity number A59019097.

Limitations and restrictions

The deldf command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

An example of the deldf command syntax follows.

deldf < LEN > < DEFAULT_FEATURE_OPTION >

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
LEN	[<site:> STRING] <frame:> {0 TO 511} <unit:> {0 TO 9} <drawer:> {0 TO 31} <circuit:> {0 TO 99}</circuit:></drawer:></unit:></frame:></site:>	The Line Equipment Number of the Line
DEFAULT_FEATURE_OPTION	Text	The feature which the line has by default (with CEPT on the line)

1-2 PROGDIR level commands

deldf (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the deldf command.

Command example

Command:	> deldf 00 0 00 01 IWUC	
Description of task:	Delete or deativate the default feature, in this case IWUC, from the selected LEN.	
MAP response:	ALL THE WAKEUP REQUESTS HAVE BEEN DELETED	
Explanation:	The command attempts to deactivate the wakeup call line option (IWUC) on the given LEN. The response shows that IWUC has been deactivated.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the deldf command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	>deldf 00 0 00 01 IWUC
MAP response:	ALL THE WAKEUP REQUESTS HAVE BEEN DELETED
Meaning:	The response shows that all the IWUC wakeup requests have been deleted.
Actions:	None
Command:	>deldf 00 0 00 01 IWUC
MAP response:	NO ACTIVE WAKEUP REQUESTS FOR THE GIVEN LEN
Meaning:	The response shows that the IWUC wakeup requests do not exist and so could not be deleted.
Actions:	None

INHIBIT

Туре

The INHIBIT command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the INHIBIT command is BRISC.

Description

Users can activate the INHIBIT command to intercept a current or future recording from a terminal to another device. This command limits access to commands and system resources for the TAS group.

Release history MMP13

Feature 59012414 introduces the INHIBIT command in MMP13.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the INHIBIT command:

• Users who have a command class of ALL can use the INHIBIT command. If the user does not have command class of ALL, the user receives a warning message.

Syntax

The INHIBIT command syntax is as follows:

INHIBIT <type_of_request>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the INHIBIT command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
type_of_request	ON, OFF, QUERY, USERS	This parameter indicates the type of request to use with the INHIBIT command.
	ON	This variable activates the INHIBIT command.
	OFF	This variable deactivates the INHIBIT command.

INHIBIT (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description	
	QUERY	This variable shows the INHIBIT status. The status is ON or OFF.	
	USERS	This variable shows the users who activated the INHIBIT command.	

Example

The following table provides an example of the INHIBIT command.

Command example

Command:	> INHIBIT OFF		
Description of task:	Deactivate the INHIBIT command.		
MAP response:	Inhibit OFF		
Explanation:	The system deactivates the INHIBIT command.		

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the INHIBIT command.

MAP responses with	associated m	neanings and	actions (Sh	neet 1 of 2)
--------------------	--------------	--------------	-------------	--------------

Command:	>INHIBIT ON
MAP response:	This command can be used only by TAS staff! If you are not TAS please enter NO immediately! Please confirm ("YES","Y","NO","N") Inhibit is already ON
Meaning:	The command is active.
Actions:	none
Command:	>INHIBIT ON
MAP response:	This command can be used only by TAS staff! If you are not TAS please enter NO immediately! Please confirm ("YES","Y","NO","N") You are not authorized to activate INHIBIT!
Meaning:	The user is not part of the TAS staff, or does not have a command class of ALL.

INHIBIT (end)

Actions:	none	
Command:	>INHIBIT OFF	
MAP response:	Inhibit is already OFF	
Meaning:	The command is already deactivated.	
Actions:	none	
Command:	>INHIBIT QUERY	
MAP response:	Inhibit is OFF	
Meaning:	The INHIBIT command is deactivated.	
Actions:	none	
Command:	>INHIBIT USERS	
MAP response:	Nobody activated INHIBIT	
Meaning:	The INHIBIT command is not active at this time. There are no users to inhibit.	
Actions:	none	
Command:	>INHIBIT USERS	
MAP response:	Recording Inhibit in use by ADMIN on device TTPVDU2	
Meaning:	User ADMIN has the INHIBIT command in use on TTPVDU2.	
Actions:	none	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

NETPROT

Туре

The NETPROT command is used to QUERY, DISABLE, or ENABLE the Priority Class of Service (PCOS) level 2 protection. The status is QUERIED if no optional parameter is given.

The NETPROT command is a NONMENU command that is switched on or off by CI commands NETPROT on and NETPROT off.

Target

The command target for the NETPROT command is SuperNode.

Description

When NETPROT is on, only users with priority access can use the network.

- Users with lower priority are denied access to the network see CAUTION.
- Originating calls on ISDN BRI and PRI/QSIG without priority going out on a non PRI-trunk are released with cause 42 (switching equipment congestion) in a Release message.
- Analog lines are covered by NETPROT. Originating calls on analog lines without priority going out on a non PRI-trunk are released.
- Incoming German ISUP V2 trunk calls without the priority parameter set to priority are released in the XPM with release cause #27 (destination out of order). Trunk calls that do not have a priority parameter (trunks other than German ISUP V2) are handled as incoming priority trunk calls (as are ISUP V2 calls with a priority parameter). However, after getting into the switch, they are handled as non-priority calls, which means trunk termination is denied (except for PRI).

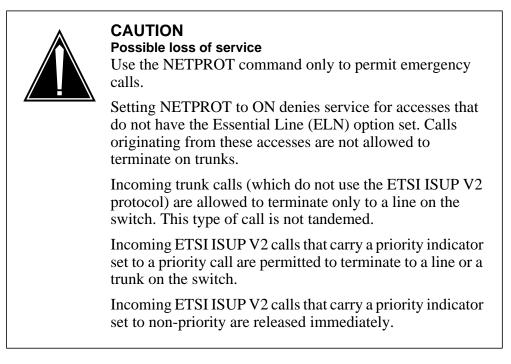
The NETPROT feature is switched on and off using the CI command NETPROT on/off. If ESP is not on, NETPROT switches ESP on. The following message is shown: "ESP is on, essential lines are given priority service, NETPROT is on".

Release history EUR008

Feature AU2668 introduced the NETPROT command.

NETPROT (continued)

Limitations and restrictions



The following limits and restrictions apply to the NETPROT command:

- Outgoing PRI trunks connected to the network are not affected by NETPROT.
- The priority parameter is only supported on ISUP V2 trunks. If NETPROT is on, an incoming call on a non ISUP V2 trunk will not be released. The call is not handled as a priority call.
- PCOS is not supported in ESA mode.
- The ELN option setting in table LTDEF supersedes the ELN option in table KSETLINE if they both apply to the same LTID. The ELN option for LTIDs in table KSETLINE was never supported.
- Centrex does not support interworking.

Syntax

An example of the NETPROT command syntax follows.

NETPROT - ENABLE, DISABLE, or QUERY Network Protection netprot [<Condition>]

NETPROT (continued)

The table that follows describes the parameters and variables of the NETPROT command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
		•
Condition	blank	displays the status of the network protection feature
	ON	switches the network protection ON
	OFF	switches the network protection OFF

Example

The table that follows provides an example of the NETPROT command.

Command example

Command:	NETPROT
Description of task:	Query, disable, or enable the Priority Class of Service level 2 protection
MAP response:	NETPROT is currently switched on. ESP cannot be turned off until NETPROT is off.
Explanation:	The operator attempted to switch Essential Service Protection (ESP) off while network protection was on.

Responses

The tables that follow explain possible responses to the NETPROT command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	NETPROT	
MAP response:	NETPROT is currently switched on. ESP cannot be turned off until NETPROT is off.	
Meaning:	The operator attempted to switch Essential Service Protection (ESP) off while network protection was on.	
Actions:	Switch NETPROT off by issuing the command NETPROT OFF, before the command ESP OFF is re-issued.	

NETPROT (continued)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	NETPROT
MAP response:	Only priority accesses will be given access to the network. Other accesses are denied to use the network. Refer to documentation of NETPROT command. ***WARNING*** ***WARNING*** THIS WILL CAUSE A CALL PROCESSING OUTAGE! Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", "N"):
Meaning:	The operator entered the command NETPROT ON, switching on the network protection.
Actions:	Confirm or abort the request to switch network protection on.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	NETPROT
MAP response:	NETPROT ALREADY IN SERVICE, RESENDING DATA TO XPMs AGAIN. Please confirm ("YES","Y", "NO", "N"):
Meaning:	The operator entered the command NETPROT ON when network protection was already on.
Actions:	Confirm or abort the request to resend the status information to the XPMs.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	NETPROT
MAP response:	NETPROT IS SWITCHED OFF. ALL ACCESSES CAN USE THE NETWORK AGAIN. Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", "N"):
Meaning:	The operator entered the command NETPROT OFF, switching off the network protection.
Actions:	Confirm or abort the request to switch the network protection off.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	NETPROT
MAP response:	NETPROT HAS ALREADY BEEN DISABLED, RESENDING DATA TO XPMs AGAIN. Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", "N"):

NETPROT (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning:	The operator entered the command NETPROT OFF when network protection was already off.
Actions:	Confirm or abort the request to resend the status information to the XPMs.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	NETPROT
MAP response:	NETPROT STARTED by xxxxxx from yyyy on 199x/xx/xx xx:xx:xx
Meaning:	The operator entered the NETPROT command without any parameters.
Actions:	None

prccutil

Туре

The prccutil command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the prccutil command is BRISC.

Description

The precutil command displays the number of active incoming and outgoing PRI calls over a trunk for a given CLLI or for all CLLIs.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP15

Feature A59022390 (ETSI PRI Incoming and Outgoing Call Control Enhancements) introduces the procutil command.

Limitations and restrictions

The precutil command has no limits or restrictions, and is not password-protected.

Syntax

The prccutil command syntax is as follows:

prccutil [<CLLI name> STRING]

Example

The following table provides an example of the prccutil command.

Command example

Command:	>prccutil
Description of task:	Display the active incoming and outgoing PRI calls on all CLLIs.
MAP response:	CLLI ACTIVE ACTIVE NAME INCALLS OUTCALLS PUBL230PRNWE 3 2 PUB231PRUSE 1 9
Explanation:	The active incoming and outgoing PRI calls are displayed for all CLLIs.

prccutil (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the prccutil command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	>prccutil PUBL230PRNWE
MAP response:	CLLI ACTIVE ACTIVE NAME INCALLS OUTCALLS PUBL230PRNWE 3 2
Meaning:	Display the active incoming and outgoing PRI calls on CLLI PUBL230PRNWE.
Actions:	There is no action required.
Command:	>prccutil PUBL230PRNWE
MAP response:	PUBL230PRNWE does not exist in table CLLI
Meaning:	PUBL230PRNWE is not a valid CLLI.
Actions:	Enter a valid CLLI.
Command:	>prccutil
MAP response:	CLLI ACTIVE ACTIVE NAME INCALLS OUTCALLS PRI Call Control Feature is not active on any trunk
Meaning:	The PRI Call Control Feature is not active on any trunk.
Actions:	There is no action required.
Command:	>prccutil PUBL230PRNWE
MAP response:	CLLI ACTIVE ACTIVE NAME INCALLS OUTCALLS PRI Call Control Feature is not active in PUBL230PRNWE
Meaning:	The PRI Call Control Feature is not active on trunk PUBL230PRNWE.
Actions:	There is no action required.

Туре

The poll command is a non-menu command.

Target

The command target for the poll command is ALL.

Description

The poll command collects switch data. The switch data is used for the following: to engineer the office, determine what hardware/software changes are needed to keep the switch up to current standards, and to determine what usage fees to charge Nortel Networks customers.

The syntax for the command remains the same. This command may now create a series of POLLDATA files such as POLLDATA1, POLLDATA2, and POLLDATA3 as required. The number of files created is dependent on the amount of poll data at a site.

Release history

TL09

Feature SD0814 (SW Delivery Site Readiness) introduced the poll command.

TL12

Feature 59007577 Polling Scheduler) introduced changes to the poll command.

The syntax for the command remains the same. This command may now create a series of POLLDATA files such as POLLDATA1, POLLDATA2, and POLLDATA3 as required. The number of files created is dependent on the amount of poll data at a site.

Limitations and restrictions

The poll command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The poll command syntax is as follows:

```
 <GROUP to Poll> {LONG, SHORT,
 USAGE,
 MEMCALC}
<inputdevice> DEVICE name
<option> {LISTSTEPS,
 SCREEN,
 COMPRESS <outputdevice> DEVICE name,
 UNCOMPRESS <outputdevice> DEVICE name}
```

poll (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the poll command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
group	Long, Short, Usage, Memcalc	The valid groups to poll.
inputdevice	characters	A valid device.
compress Option	characters	Compress, uncompress, or liststeps.
outputdevice	characters	A valid device.

Example

The following table provides an example of the poll command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> poll short sfdev liststeps
Description of task:	The liststeps options outputs to the screen. The liststeps option will print the group to be polled, and the base version for the poll utility. The liststeps option then scans the selected input device for the \$PI files and displays the file names with the version numbers.

poll (continued)

MAP response:	>poll short sfdev liststeps

	*** List POLL steps for CO: FCC1
	*** Polling Group Type: SHORT Version: 10000
	*** No user CIs bound into the POLL ***
	*** Date: JAN 1, 1976 02:23:49

	Listing POLL steps.
	Display BCS Number.
	Display IMAGENAME.
	Display Log Message.
	CPID counts.
	PRSM List ACT Patches Turned On.
	PRSM List Act Patches.
	PRSM INFORMLIST.
	Dynamic Memory Size Information.
	Display PM Loads.
	Display SOC Data.
	Display CM/MS IDPROM.
	Store All Usage.
	Store All Summary.
Explanation:	This is only a sample of the output of the liststeps option. The individual steps are listed for the file names and the version numbers.

poll (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the <command_name> command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	>
MAP response:	
Meaning:	
Actions:	

There is no change to the <command_name> command responses.

pollschd

Туре

The pollschd command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the command is ALL.

Description

The pollschd command is used to interface with the poll scheduler. The pollschd command schedules and monitors the collection of switch data by the poll command. The scheduling and monitoring allows Nortel Networks to have automatic weekly pollings of the DMS.

Release history

TL12

Feature 59007577 (Polling Scheduler) introduced the pollschd command.

Limitations and restrictions

The pollschd command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The pollschd command syntax is as follows:

pollschd This command allows the automatic scheduling of the POLL command. The scheduling is based on running a POLL once a week. - reschedules the next POLL based on the last defined START time. This can also be used to restart the POLL after a CANCEL. QSCHD - displays the next time the POLL is scheduled. It also shows the weekly time the POLL will run. DEFINE - defines when and how the weekly POLL will run. Parameters: o device name to send the POLL output to o wakeup time (Hour) o wakeup time (Minute) o wakeup day (in weekly calendar) o poll type - LONG, SHORT, USAGE, MEMCALC o compression option - either compress or uncompress CANCEL - cancels the next scheduled POLL. STOP - this will stop the currently running POLL by forcing out the disconnected POLL user currently logged in. - provides a history of all scheduler commands issued with HIST date/time and the userid of who issued the command. HRESET - clears the POLL history buffer. <OPERATION> {START,

pollschd (continued)

```
QSCHD,
DEFINE <Device name> DEVICE name
        <Hour> {0 TO 23}
        <Minute> {0 TO 59}
<Wkday> {MON,
                  TUE,
                  WED,
                  THU,
                 FRI,
                  SAT,
                  SUN }
        <Poll type> {LONG,
                       SHORT,
                       USAGE,
                       MEMCALC }
        <Compress option> {COMPRESS,
                              UNCOMPRESS },
CANCEL,
STOP,
HIST,
HRESET }
```

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the pollschd command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
variables	Value	Description
start	n/a	start the poll based on the user defined variables
qschd	n/a	display next scheduled poll and user defined variables
define	device name hour minute wkday poll type compress option	allow the user to set the poll variables
cancel		cancel future automatic pollings
stop		stop a running poll
hist		print out the last 100 commands executed
reset		clear out the history buffer

Command	parameter	and	variable	descriptions
---------	-----------	-----	----------	--------------

pollschd (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the pollschd command.

Command example

Command:	> pollschd hist		
Description of task:	print out the last 100 commands executed		
MAP response:	pollschd hist		
•	' Start of POLL history buffer 2000/01/01 15:17:40.371 SAT		
	DATE ACTION DATA USER		
	2000/01/01 START scheduled for 2000/01/04 11:21 by POLL_USER		
	2000/01/01 START scheduled for 2000/01/04 11:21 by POLL_USER		
	2000/01/01 START scheduled for 2000/01/04 11:21 by POLL_USER		
	2000/01/02 START scheduled for 2000/01/04 11:21 by POLL_USER		
	2000/01/02 START scheduled for 2000/01/04 11:21 by POLL_USER		
	1999/06/22 START scheduled for 1999/06/22 11:21 by POLL_USER		
	1999/06/22 START scheduled for 1999/06/22 11:21 by POLL_USER		
	1999/06/21 START scheduled for 1999/06/22 11:21 by POLL_USER		
	1999/06/21 START scheduled for 1999/06/22 11:21 by POLL_USER		
	1999/06/21 START scheduled for 1999/06/22 11:21 by POLL_USER		
	1999/06/21 START scheduled for 1999/06/22 11:21 by POLL_USER		
	1999/06/21 START scheduled for 1999/06/22 11:21 by POLL_USER		
	1999/06/21 START scheduled for 1999/06/22 11:21 by POLL_USER		
	End of POLL history buffer display		
Explanation:	Displays the last 100 commands issued.		

pollschd (continued)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the pollschd command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>pollschd start		
MAP response:	The POLL is being reschedule from 2000/01/04 11:21:00.535 TUE. to 2000/01/04 11:21:00.248 TUE. Do you wish to continue?		
	Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):		
Meaning:	Start the poll based on the user defined variables.		
Actions:	The user must confirm whether to continue.		
Command:	>>pollschd qschd		
MAP response:	Poll Schedule as of: 1999/12/31 11:18:10.661 FRI		
	Device Hr Min Day to Run POLL TYPE Compress Scheduled Date		
	NTDEV 11 21 TUE LONG Y No Sched		
Meening			
Meaning:	Display next scheduled poll and user defined variables.		
Actions:			
Command:	>>pollschd define ntdev 12 01 wed memcalc uncompress		
MAP response:	Next par is: <device name=""> DEVICE name</device>		
	Enter: <device name=""> <hour> <minute> <wkday> <poll type=""> <compress option></compress </poll></wkday></minute></hour></device>		
Meaning:	Allows the user to set the poll variables.		
Actions:	User defines the device to store the poll file, the hour, the minute, the day, the type of poll and whether to compress the file. The user must enter whether to continue or not.		
Command:	>>pollschd cancel		
MAP response:	Scheduled POLL was cancelled.		
Meaning:	Cancel future automatic pollings.		
Actions:	The user must enter the start command for another poll to be scheduled.		
Command:	>pollschd stop		

pollschd (end)

Meaning:Stops a ruActions:>>pollschol	d hist			
Command: >>pollscho				
	f POLL hist			
MAP response: Start o		ory buffer 199	9/12/31 10:39:49	.496 FRI
DATE	ACTION	DATA	USER	
			polls cancelled	-
1999/12/3	1 START s	scheduled for 2	2000/01/04 11:21	by POLL_USER
1999/12/3	1 START s	scheduled for 2	2000/01/04 11:21	by TEAM3
1999/12/3	1 START s	scheduled for 2	2000/01/04 11:21	by POLL_USER
2000/01/0	2 START s	scheduled for 2	2000/01/04 11:21	by POLL_USER
1999/06/2	2 START s	scheduled for 1	999/06/29 11:21	by POLL_USER
1999/06/2	2 START s	scheduled for 1	999/06/29 11:21	by POLL_USER
1999/06/2	2 START s	scheduled for 1	999/06/29 11:21	by POLL_USER
1999/06/2	2 START s	scheduled for 1	999/06/29 11:21	by POLL_USER
1999/06/2	2 START s	scheduled for 1	999/06/29 11:21	by POLL_USER
1999/06/2	2 START s	scheduled for 1	999/06/29 11:21	by POLL_USER
1999/06/2	2 START s	scheduled for 1	999/06/29 11:21	by POLL_USER
1999/06/2	2 START s	scheduled for 1	999/06/29 11:21	by POLL_USER
End of	POLL histo	ory buffer displ	ау	
Meaning: Prints out	the last 100) commands e	xecuted.	
Actions:				
Command: >>pollscho	hreset			
MAP response: Command	History Bu	ffer is cleared.		
Meaning: Clears out	the history	buffer.		
Actions:				

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

qcm

Туре

The qcm command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the qcm command is ALL.

Description

Use the qcm command to display the contents of incoming and outgoing call memory blocks associated with a specified line.

The qcm command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status and information.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA010

Feature AF7512 changes the qcm command to support duplicate NXX. The Duplicate NXX Support feature allows the switch to distinguish between ambiguous directory numbers (DNs). If you enter a seven-digit DN and the office code (NXX) exists under multiple serving numbering plan areas (SNPA), the system re-prompts for the full ten-digit DN.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the qcm command:

- The qcm command can be entered using prompt entry mode or using no-prompt entry mode.
- You must query a LEN when a DN specification does not translate into a LEN.
- If you enter an ambiguous DN, the system displays the following warning and terminates the command:

This local DN is not unique. Please use the full national DN.

Syntax

There is no change to the qcm command syntax.

qcm (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the qcm command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
dn_num		This variable is a seven-digit directory number (DN). Use this variable for simple DNs including DN_S_LINE (where the DN belongs to a single line in Table LENLINES) and DN_BNN (where the DN is a bridged night number).
f		This default parameter requestes a formatted display. Either omit this entry or enter the f character to produce a formatted display.
len_num		This variable is a seven-digit line equipment number (LEN), where the first two digits indicate the frame number, the third digit indicates the bay number, the fourth and fifth digits indicate the drawer number, and the last two digits indicate the line number. Use the len_num variable for the following DNs:
		DN_P_LIN (where the DN belongs to a party line in Table LENLINES)
		DN_P_FREE (where the DN is a free party on a working line)
		DN_H_MEM (where the DN is a multiline (MLH) and distributed line hunt (DLH) pilot)
		DN_H_PILOT(where the DN is an MLH and DLH member)
		DN_DNH_MEM (where the number is a directory number hunt (DNH) member)
		DN_DNH_PILOT (where the number is a DNH pilot)
		DN_INTERCEPT (where the DN goes to some form of treatment)
		DN_OTHER (where the DN is none of the above, not available, but not invalid)
		DN_BNN_PILOT (where the DN is a bridged night number (BNN) hunt group pilot)
		DN_BNN_MEM (where the DN is a BNN hunt group member)

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

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qcm (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
len_num (continued)		DN_MADN (where the DN is a multiple access directory number (MADN) from a single call arrangement (SCA), multiple call arrangement (MCA), or extension bridging (EXB) MADN group)
		DN_MTC (where the DN belongs to a mobile phone)
		DN_TEEN_LINE (where the DN is a teen service DN line option which allows a primary DN and several secondary DNs to be associated with a particular LEN)
		DN_SYN (where the DN is a synonym DN)
		DN_TWIN (where the DN is a Kapshen and Schrack - Austria (K&S) twin DN)
h		This parameter provides the same dta that displays when the f parameter isselected. In addition, the hexadecimal option provides a display of the current contents in system memory (a "physical view") and the data that the DMS requires for table control (the "logical view").

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Example

The following table provides an example of the qcm command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> qcm 6216062 f
Description of task:	Query a specified DN and display formatted data

qcm (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	CALL MEMORY DISPLAY FOR DN: 6216062 LEN:				
	HOST 00 0 12 01				
	Incoming Call Memory -				
	Time of call: 1989/06/02 09:52:50.277 FRI.				
	Calling DN: 6136216061				
	Network: PUBLIC				
	Originating Address Type: 003 (UNIQUE)				
	Interworking Encountered: NO				
	Originating DN PRI: UNSUPPRESSED				
	Long Distance Call: NO				
MAP response	Intraoffice call: YES				
(continued):	Group Intercom: NO				
	Call Waiting: NO				
	Display: ALLOWED				
	Outgoing Call Memory -				
	Called DN: 6216063				
	Prefix_Count: 0				
	DN_Unusable: NO				
	Intraoffice call: YES				
	Destination DN PRI: UNSUPPRESSED				
	Call Forwarded: NO				
	Group Intercom: NO				
	CNDB Features: CNDB_NOT_ACTIVE				
	Display: ALLOWED				
Explanation:	This command queries and displays the formatted contents of incoming and outgoing call memory for DN 62160621				

qcm (continued)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the qcm command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>qcm		
MAP response:	*** BAD DATA ***		
Meaning:	If undecipherable data exists in a field, the field is replaced with the above response.		
Actions:	Reissue the command		
Command:	>qcm		
MAP response:	Calling DN: UNAVAILABLE		
Meaning:	If neither a DN nor a LEN is available, the field is replaced with this message.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>qcm		
MAP response:	Calling LEN: <line equipment="" number=""></line>		
Meaning:	If the Incoming Call Memory Bank (ICMB) contains a LEN, the calling DN field is replaced with this message.		
Actions:	None		
Command:	>qcm		
MAP response:	DN <directory number=""> is an UNASSIGNED DN</directory>		
Meaning:	A DN with a type of DN_FREE was entered		
Actions:	Enter an active DN		
Command:	>qcm		
MAP response:	DN <directory number=""> is NOT VALID for this office</directory>		
Meaning:	A DN with a type of DN_INVALID was entered. This DN is undefined for this office.		
Actions:	Enter a DN assigned for this office.		
Command:	>qcm		
MAP response:	Formatted or HEX (F $ $ H) : F		

qcm (end)

Meaning:	The system prompts for the f parameter or h parameter.		
Actions:	Enter the f parameter or h parameter or select the default parameter by pressing the carriage return key. Enter the abort command to terminate the command.		
Command:	>qcm		
MAP response:	LEN <line equipment="" number=""> is NOT VALID for this OFFICE or QCM ERROR: CANNOT GENERATE A CPID FOR LEN <len></len></line>		
Meaning:	The parameter is incorrect for the specified reason		
Actions:	Reissue the command using the correct DN or LEN.		

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

qcust

Туре

The qcust command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the qcust command is ALL.

Description

Use the qcust command to retrieve information about all the lines associated with one or more customer group(s). The qcust command takes up to five customer groups as parameters and traverses Table BNMCUST to upload line data information about the specified customer groups. Table BNMCUST contains all the customer groups associated with customer names. The qcust command can provide initialization datafill for an off-switch database and provide synchronization between the DMS tables and the off-switch database.

The qcust command also can accept a line equipment number (LEN) or logical terminal identifier (LTID) if the data on a single line is required.

The qcust all command string retrieves all line data associated with each customer group on the switch.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA010

Feature AF7512 changes the qcust command to support duplicate NXX. The Duplicate NXX Support feature allows the switch to distinguish between ambiguous directory numbers (DNs). If you enter a seven-digit DN and the office code (NXX) exists under multiple serving numbering plan areas (SNPA), the system re-prompts for the full ten-digit DN.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the qcust command:

- There are no input prompts for this query command.
- qcust does not retrieve information on plain ordinary telephone service (POTS) lines.
- DN is not a valid parameter for the qcust command.

Syntax

There is no change to the qcust command syntax.

qcust (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the qcust command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
all		This parameter retrieves information about all the lines associated with each customer group.
custgrp		This variable specifies 1-5 customer group(s).
custname		This variable specifies the customer name.
done		This parameter specifies that the changes have all been collected by another command and that the DMS switch may erase the changed line data.
incr		This parameter collects all the line data information for the requested customer and outputs it to the requestor. len
initial		This parameter collects all the line data information for the requested customer and outputs it to the requestor.
len		This variable specifies the line equipment number or logical terminal identifier.
ownedby		This parameter collects all the line data information for the requested customer and outputs it to the requestor.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Example

The following table provides an example of the qcust command.

Command example	(Sheet 1 of 4)
-----------------	----------------

Command:	>qcust ntrtp	
Description of task:	Query group NTRTP.	

qcust (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 4)

MAP response:	0 34 Y 4 Y N				
	99				
	18 ISDN				
	18 FUNKBD				
	18 FUNKY				
	99				
	19 PUBLIC 0				
	99				
	1 HOST 01 1 01 19 IBN STDLN 6X17AA N				
	2 8477012 NTRTP 0 0 613				
	9 DGT \$				
	99				
	1 HOST 01 1 08 31 IBN STDLN 6X17AA N				
	2 8477013 NTRTP 0 0 613				
	9 DGT \$				
	99				
	1 HOST 01 1 10 22 IBN STDLN 6X17AA N				
	2 8477015 NTRTP 0 0 613				
	99				
	1 HOST 01 1 11 03 IBN STDLN 6X17AA N				
	2 8477016 NTRTP 0 0 613				
	9 CWT 3WC RAG DGT \$				
	99				
	99 1 HOST 02 0 10 20 IBN STDLN 6X17AA N				
	2 8477007 NTRTP 0 0 613				
	9 DGT \$				
	99				
	1 HOST 01 0 00 28 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N				
	4 N \$ N \$				
	5 1 8477100 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y				
	9 CWT 3WC RAG CPU \$				
	10 3 RAG				
	10 4 3WC				
	10 5 CWT Y Y N \$				
	10 7 CPU HOST 01 0 00 28 \$ 0				
	1 HOST 01 0 19 11 DATA NPDGP 6X71AA N				
13 E FAILED TO GET DATA PROFILE FOR LEN HOST					
	19 11				

qcust (continued)

Command example (Sheet 3 of 4)

MAD roomonoo	
MAP response	5 1 8477200 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
(continued):	9 SMDR \$ 99
	99 1 HOST 01 1 18 26 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N
	4 N \$ N \$
	5 1 8477130 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
	9 CWT \$
	10 5 CWT Y Y N \$
	10 S CWI I I N S 10 8 CXR CTALL N STD
	99
	1 HOST 02 1 11 08 DATA NPDGP 6X71AA N
	4 \$
	13 E FAILED TO GET DATA PROFILE FOR LEN HOST 02 1
	10 D THILLD TO OUT DIAL TROTTLE TOK LEN HOUT OF T 11 08
	5 1 7726210 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
	9 SMDR \$
	99
	1 HOST 03 0 00 04 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N
	4 N \$ N \$
	5 1 6212000 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
	99
	1 HOST 03 0 14 04 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N
	4 N \$ N \$
	5 1 6212001 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
	99
	1 HOST 03 1 01 04 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N
	4 N \$ N \$
	5 1 6212002 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
	99
	1 HOST 03 1 15 04 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N
	4 N \$ N \$
	5 1 6212003 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
	99
	1 HOST 04 0 06 04 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N
	4 N \$ N \$
	5 1 6212004 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y 99
	99 1 HOST 04 0 09 04 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N
	1 HOSI 04 0 09 04 PSEI PPHON 6X2IAA N 4 N \$ N \$
	4 N S N S 5 1 6212005 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
	99
	1 HOST 04 1 02 04 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N
	4 N \$ N \$ 5 1 6212006 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
	99
	1 HOST 04 1 13 04 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N

qcust (end)

Command example (Sheet 4 of 4)

MAP response (continued):	4 N \$ N \$ 5 1 6212007 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y 99
	1 LCMR 05 1 10 16 PSET SPPHN 6X21AC N 4 N \$ N \$
	5 1 8471002 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y 99
	1 LCMR 06 0 19 04 PSET STDLN 6X21AC N 4 N \$ N \$
	5 1 8471003 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y 99
	1 LCMR 06 1 00 24 PSET SPPHN 6X21AC N 4 N \$ N \$
	5 1 8471004 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y 99 @
Explanation:	This command queries group NTRTP.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the qcust command.

MAP	responses	with	associated	meanings	and actions
			40000.400	meaninge	

Command:	>qcust		
MAP response:	*** ERROR *** < > TYPE OF TYPE OF QCUST IS TYPE_OF_QCUST PROMPTING DISABLED 13 F INVALID PARAMETERS		
Meaning:	You entered more than five customer groups.		
Actions:	Reenter the command or abort.		
Command:	>qcust		
MAP response:	MISSING PARAMETER 13 F INVALID PARAMETERS		
Meaning:	You left out the \$ (terminator of custgroups).		
Actions:	Reenter the command or abort.		

qdnwrk

Туре

The qdnwrk command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the qdnwrk command is ALL.

Description

Use the qdnwrk command to produce a detailed or summary printout of software assigned to a specified range of directory numbers (DN) or all DNs, including DNs with line class code (LCC) type M5212.

The qdnwrk command is a query command. Query commands are often used in conjunction with service order commands to determine status information.

Release history

MMP15

Feature 59024118 added the RESL_CATEGORY parameter. This parameter applies only if option RESL is entered.

NA010

Feature AF7512 changes the qdnwrk command to support duplicate NXX. The Duplicate NXX Support feature allows the switch to distinguish between ambiguous DNs. If you enter a seven-digit DN and the office code (NXX) exists under multiple serving numbering plan areas (SNPA), the system re-prompts for the full ten-digit DN.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the qdnwrk command:

- The system may require 30 minutes or more to produce a detailed printout for a large range of DNs.
- You can enter the qdnwrk command at any level of maintenance, using either prompt or no-prompt entry mode.
- If you enter an ambiguous DN, the system displays the following warning and terminates the command:

This local DN is not unique. Please use the full national DN.

qdnwrk (continued)

Syntax

The <command_name> command syntax is as follows:

qdnwrk <all or r start_dn end_dn> <nlcc or lcc> <\$ or options \$> <RESL_CATEGORY> <s or d>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the qdnwrk command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
all		This default parameter queries all DNs rather than a specified range of DNs. Either omit this entry, or enter the "all" parameter to query all DNs.
r		This parameter queries a range of DNs.
start_dn	DN	This variable specifies the first seven or ten-digit DN in a range of DNs to query.
end_dn	DN	This variable specifies the last seven or ten-digit DN in a range of DNs to query.
nlcc		This default parameter searches all LCC types rather than a specified LCC. Either omit this entry, or enter the "all" parameter to search all LCC types.
lcc	LCC of the DN	This variable specifies the LCC of the DN.
options	list of options or \$	Enter the options associated with the DN, or \$ for no options. End the list of options with a \$.
RESL_CATEGORY	RSL0 to RSL19 or ALL	If option RESL is entered, the system prompts for the RESL_CATEGORY. Enter any restricted line category (RSL0 to RSL19) or ALL.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

qdnwrk (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
S		This parameter requests a summary printout which provides the total count of the DNs within the specified range, the LCC, and options.
d		This parameter requests a detailed printout which provides the same information as the summary printout, with the following additional information:
		DN being queried
		DN type
		 line equipment number (LEN) associated with the DN
		• LCC
		signaling type
		line attribute index
		line inventory data
		options
		<i>Note:</i> The system may require 30 minutes or more to produce a detailed printout for a large range of DNs.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Example

The following table provides an example of the qdnwrk command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	 >qdnwrk r 7227000 7227010 m5212 3wc \$ \$ d where: 7227000 specifies the first seven-digit DN in a range of DNs 7227010 specifies the last seven-digit DN in a range of DNs m5212 specifies the LCC 3wc specifies the option
Description of task:	Produce a detailed report of software assigned to a specified range of DNs using no-prompt entry mode.

qdnwrk (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

REPORT ON WORKING DIRECTORY NUMBERS FROM 7227000 TO 7227010 LCC M5212 OPTION 3WC
DN: 7227010 TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE SNPA: 613 SIG: N/A LNATTIDX: N/A LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER: HOST 00 0 10 09
LINE CLASS CODE: M5212 IBN TYPE: SL N CUSTGRP:COMKODAK SUBGRP: 0 NCOS: 0 RING: Y CARDCODE:6X21AB GND:N PADGRP:PPHON BNV:NL MNO:Y PM NODE NUMBER : 30 PM TERMINAL NUMBER : 330 OPTIONS: 3WC GIC FRED 1111 N Y CWT Y N N 1 2 3
TOTAL COUNT OF WORKING DN FROM 7227000 TO 7227010: 1 This command produces a report of software assigned to DNs between 7227000 and 7227010 for a DMS-100 office with an M5212 LCC.

Responses

There is no change to the qdnwrk command responses.

Additional information

Refer to the description of the QDNWRK query command in the SERVORD Reference Manual.

qgrp

Туре

The qgrp command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the qgrp command is ALL.

Description

The qgrp command is a query command used to print all members of a specified group type.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

SN06

Feature A59036868 added the BLF option to the QGRP command.

NA009

Feature AF7345 changed the qgrp command to support duplicate NXX. Prior to the introduction of the Duplicate NXX Support feature, the switch could not distinguish between ambiguous DNs. With this feature, if you enter a seven-digit directory number (DN) and the office code (NXX) exists under multiple serving numbering plan areas (SNPA), the system re-prompts for the full ten-digit DN.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the qgrp command:

- The qgrp command can be entered either using prompt entry mode or using no-prompt entry mode.
- The key parameter only is entered with a LEN.
- With the exception of the qgrp ksh command string, where only a LEN is required, a key is prompted for when the specified LEN is a Meridian Business Set (MBS).
- If a value of 1 or the default value is entered along with the LEN of the monitored set, the system lists the LEN and key of each station that can query the status of that monitored set.
- If a key other than 1 is entered with the LEN of the monitoring set, the system lists the LEN of the monitored set and the LEN and key of each remaining station in the group.

- If a detailed printout is requested for a large range of DNs, 30 minutes or more of processing time may be required before a printout is produced.
- If you enter an ambiguous DN, the system displays the following warning and terminates the command:

This Local DN is not Unique. Please use the Full National DN.

Syntax

There is no change to the qgrp command syntax.

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the qgrp command.

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Parameters and	Description
variables	Description
<u>1</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to 1 for the key.
blf	This parameter provides a list of LENS which are Busy Lamp Field (BLF)/Set-based Lamp Field (SBLF) monitoring the input DN. It also displays the corresponding key and type of monitoring (i.e. whether it is set_monitor or group_monitor)
blfdn	the Directory Number (DN) for which all LENS monitoring this DN via BLF/SBLF needs to be listed
brief	This parameter displays only the characteristics and options of the feature group.
сри	This parameter displays the members of a call pickup (CPU) group. The CPU feature allows a station to answer incoming calls to another station in the same pickup group. Only a group number can be entered with this parameter when the group number feature control is set to Y in Table OFCOPT.
dn	This variable specifies the directory number (DN), which is a seven-digit number that designates a subscriber's station within one numbering plan area (NPA). The DN is usually a three-digit Central Office code followed by a four-digit station number.
ftrgrp	This parameter displays the members of a feature group. The ftrgrp feature allows the operating company to package residential and business line features into logical groups that can be assigned to individual lines using Service Order System) (SERVORD) directory commands.
ftrgrp_name	This variable specifies the name of a feature group.
full	This parameter displays a list of all the lines assigned to the feature group.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Parameters and	
variables	Description
gic	This parameter displays the members of a Group Intercom (GIC) group. The GIC feature enables a customer to terminate on a member of a predesignated group by using abbreviated dialing.
grp_num	This variable specifies the number of the group type. The valid entry range for the CPU group is $1-32767$. the valid entry range for the SCU group is $1-30000$ on the NT40 and $1-32767$ on the Encore. The valid entry range for the hunt group number is $1-8191$. All the hunt group types come from the same pool of numbers.
hnt	This parameter displays the members of a hunt group. The hunt group types are bridged night number (BNN), directory number hunt (DNH), distributed line hunt (DLH), and multiline hunt (MLH).
	The BNN feature permits a different number to be advertised for specified hours without a third wire. If the group number feature control is set to Y in Table OFCOPT, a BNN only can be queried by specifying its group number.
	The DNH feature permits calls to a busy line to be rerouted within a hunt group in the order of their DNs, beginning with the DN dialed.
	The DLH feature is a hunting arrangement consisting of lines divided into groups. The hunt is sequential over all groups until a line is selected inn an available group.
	The MLH feature permits calls to a busy line to be routed to other specified lines without assigning a DN to each line.
key	This variable specifies the key on the set that is to be monitored. This variable only can be entered after a line equipment number (LEN). The valid entry range is 1–69. The key parameter only is entered with a LEN. With the exception of the qgrp ksh command string, where only a LEN is required, a key is prompted for when the specified LEN is a Meridian business Set (MBS). If a value of 1 or the default value is entered along with the LEN of the monitored set, the system lists the LEN and key of each station that can query the status of that monitored set. If a key other than 1 is entered with the LEN of the monitoring set, the system lists the LEN of the monitored set and the LEN and key of each remaining station in the group.
ksh	This parameter displays the members of a key short hunt (KSH) group. The KSH feature permits incoming calls to hunt over a set of DN appearances in search of an idle DN on which to terminate. The set either can be standard DNs or Multiple Appearance Directory Numbers (MADNs) and can be all or the set can be a subset of the DNs on an MBS.

23-94 PROGDIR level commands

qgrp (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Parameters and	
variables	Description
len	This variable specifies the LEN that identifies the site, frame, unit, drawer, and circuit of the MBS, Integrated Business Network (IBN) line, attendant console, or data unit (DU).
mdn	This parameter displays the members of a MADN group. A MADN is a DN assigned to more than one MBS.
qbs	This parameter displays the members of a query busy station (QBS) group. The QBS feature allows a group of business set users to monitor the busy or idle status of a specific set and to be alerted when that set becomes idle.
resscu	This parameter displays the members of a Residential Enhanced Services (RES) speed call user (SCU) group. An SCU is a user with access to any of several speed calling features that allow him to dial frequently used numbers with two- or three-digit codes.
scu	This parameter displays the members of an SCU group. A member of an SCU group is a user with access to another subscriber's speed calling list to dial frequently used numbers with two- or three-digit codes. Only a group number can be entered with this parameter when group number feature control is set to Y in Table OFCOPT.

Example

The following table provides an example of the qgrp command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>qgrp ftrgrp 0 0 3 16 full where	
	0 0 3 16 specifies the line equipment number	
Description of task:	Display full information on a feature group using the LEN.	

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	FEATURE GROUP	
	NAME: IBNBASIC02 CLASS: IBN OWNERSHIP: PUBLIC OPTIONS: NONE FTRGRP OPTIONS:	
	3WC RAG PRK LNR MSB SCS CNF C18 MWT STD	Y N
	LENS: HOST 00 0 00 29 7245219 HOST 00 0 03 16 7268654 HOST 00 0 03 18 8649034 HOST 00 0 19 25 6557826 HOST 00 1 02 08 4297281 HOST 00 1 04 11 2257886 HOST 00 1 05 31 7262817 HOST 01 0 08 02 4292183	
	The number of lines assigned the FEATURE	group is 8.
Explanation:	This command displays information for the featu associated LEN. The full parameter displays a lis the feature group.	
Command:	>qgrp blf 9097502531	
	9097502531 specifies the DN	
Description of task:	Display the list of LENS which are BLF/SBLF mo	nitoring the input DN.
MAP response:	THE LENS MONITORING THE INPUT DN VIA BLE	` ARE:
	LEN KEY	TYPE
	HOST 01 1 19 25 5 HOST 01 1 19 31 6	SET_MONITOR GROUP_MONITOR
Explanation:	This command displays information for the LENS monitoring the input DN. The command displays a as the key and type for each LEN.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the qgrp command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Command:	>qgrp
MAP response:	CANNOT QUERY BY BNN DN.
Meaning:	A BNN hunt group cannot be queried using a DN. The command aborts.
Actions:	Reenter the command using the BNN LEN.
Command:	>qgrp
MAP response:	CPU GROUP
	LINKLEN <group_number_len> <group_member_len> KEY <n></n></group_member_len></group_number_len>
	THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE CPU GROUP IS $\langle n \rangle$.
Meaning:	For CPU groups, the linking LEN (LINKLEN) always displays. The LEN for all members in the CPU group also displays. If applicable, the key numbers for the MBS display. A message declaring the number of members in the group displays as well.
Actions:	None.
Command:	>qgrp
MAP response:	DN <dn> IS INVALID.</dn>
Meaning:	A customer data change (CDC) user queried a DN that they do not own. The command aborts.
Actions:	Reissue the command using a valid DN.
Command:	>qgrp
MAP response:	DN <dn> IS NOT A MEMBER OF A <qgrp_type> GROUP.</qgrp_type></dn>
Meaning:	The DN specified is not a member of the group type specified. The command aborts.
Actions:	Reissue the command using a valid DN.
Command:	>qgrp
oominana.	

MAP response:	*** ERROR ***
	TYPE OF <grp_type> IS <qgrp_type> PLEASE ENTER:</qgrp_type></grp_type>
	<grp_type></grp_type>
Meaning:	The qgrp command was entered without specifying the type of group to be listed. You are prompted for the group type.
Actions:	Enter the type and number of the group.
Command:	>qgrp
MAP response:	<pre><grp_num> NOT IN USE</grp_num></pre>
Meaning:	The specified group number is unassigned. The command aborts.
Actions:	Reissue the command using a valid group number or add the group using SERVORD (SO) directory commands.
Command:	>qgrp
MAP response:	<grp_type> HUNT GROUP <grp_num></grp_num></grp_type>
	PILOT: <group_member_len dn=""> <group_member_len dn=""></group_member_len></group_member_len>
	NO HUNT options apply to this HUNT GROUP. THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE HNT GROUP IS $$.
Meaning:	For DNH and BNN hunt groups, the pilot LEN, and DN always are displayed. (The LEN and DN of all of the members in the hunt group display.) For DLH and MLH groups, only the DN of the pilot LEN displays.
	In either case, options that apply to the hunt group display. A message declaring the number of members in the group also displays.
Actions:	None
Command:	>qgrp

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 4)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 3 of 4)

MAP response:	<pre><grp_type> HUNT GROUP <grp_num></grp_num></grp_type></pre>
	PILOT: <group_member_len> DN <directory number=""> BNN GROUP <#nnnnn> <group_member_len> DN <directory_number></directory_number></group_member_len></directory></group_member_len>
	HUNT option TFO applies to this HUNT GROUP. THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE HNT GROUP IS $$.
Meaning:	For hunt groups with BNN, the BNN group line displays with the line of the host group that corresponds to the pilot of the BNN group.
Actions:	None
Command:	>qgrp
MAP response:	LEN IS INVALID
Meaning:	A CDC user queried a LEN that they do not own. The command aborts.
Actions:	Reissue the command using a valid LEN.
Command:	>qgrp
MAP response:	LEN IS NOT A MEMBER OF A <qgrp_type> GROUP.</qgrp_type>
Meaning:	You entered a LEN that is not a member of the specified group. The command aborts.
Actions:	Reissue the command using a valid LEN.
Command:	>qgrp
MAP response:	SCU GROUP
	CONTROLLER <group_member_len> <group_member_len></group_member_len></group_member_len>
	THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE SCU GROUP IS $\langle n \rangle$.
Meaning:	For SCU groups, the controlling LEN (identified by field CONTROLLER) always displays. The LEN of all of the members in the SCU group displays subsequently. If applicable, the key numbers for the MBS display. A message declaring the number of members in the group displays.
Actions:	None
Command:	>qgrp

MAP response:	THE GROUP NUMBER IS UNASSIGNED
Meaning:	The group number has not been assigned. There is no group information. The command aborts.
Actions:	Enter a valid group number.
Command:	>qgrp
MAP response:	THIS MAY TAKE SOME TIME. DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? (Y/N)
Meaning:	The controller of the SCU group is an attendant console. The system may take some time to search data structures to obtain the data for the members of the SCU group.
Actions:	Enter Y to continue the command. Enter N to abort.
Command:	>qgrp blf
MAP response:	NO LEN IS BLF MONITORING THE INPUT DN.
Meaning:	Search result contains no result. This happens when there is no LEN which is BLF/SBLF montoring the input DN.
Actions:	None.
Command:	>qgrp blf
MAP response:	KSETFEAT TABLE IS EMPTY
Meaning:	There is no entry present in table KSETFEAT. This is a very rare message meaning that no key set is present in the office.
Actions:	None.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 4 of 4)

23-100 PROGDIR level commands

Туре

The qlen command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the qlen command is ALL.

Description

Use the qlen command to display the attributes of a specified line equipment number (LEN) or directory number (DN).

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA008

Feature AR2230 changes the qlen command to support duplicate NXX. Prior to the introduction of the Duplicate NXX Support feature, the switch could not distinguish between ambiguous DNs. With this feature, if you enter a seven-digit DN and the office code (NXX) exists under multiple serving numbering plan areas (SNPA), the system re-prompts for the full ten-digit DN.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the qlen command:

- Only the applicable information prints, depending on whether the LEN is assigned or not, and whether the line is a member of a hunt group, a business set, a data unit, or an IBN line.
- If the DN of a distributed line hunt (DLH) or multiline hunt (MLH) group is specified, the LEN information that prints is that of the pilot member. If the DN is of a MADN, the output is that of the primary member.
- The qlen command can be entered either using prompt mode or using no-prompt mode.
- When the DN value is entered, this command produces the same type of information as the information produced by the PROG directory qdn command.
- If you enter an ambiguous DN, the system displays the following warning and the command terminates:

The DN entered is NOT unique. Please Enter the Full National DN.

qlen (continued)

Syntax

There is no change to the qlen command syntax.

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the qlen command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
host		Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the host site.
dn		This variable specifies the seven- or ten-digit DN.
len		This variable specifies the line equipment number.
site		This variable specifies the site name associated to the LEN.

Example

The following tables provide examples of the qlen command.

Command example	(Sheet 1 of 2)
------------------------	----------------

Command:	>qlen	
Description of task:	Display the attributes of the specified LEN using prompt entry	
	mode.	

qlen (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER:	
	>HOST 00 0 0 13	
	LEN: HOST 00 0 0 13 TYPE: MULTIPLE PARTY LINE	
	DIRECTORY NUMBER: 6221227	
	LINE CLASS CODE: 2FR R1 0	
	SIGNALING TYPE: DIGITONE	
	LINE ATTRIBUTE INDEX: 16	
	CARDCODE 2X18AD GND N PADGRP Y BNV NL MNO N	
	OPTIONS:	
	ONI DGT \$	
Explanation:	This command displays the attributes of LEN HOST 00 0 0 13.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the qlen command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>qlen	
MAP response:	INVALID LEN SPECIFIED FOR THE QLEN COMMAND	
Meaning:	The specified LEN does not exist in table LENLINES. The command aborts.	
Actions:	Reissue the command using a valid LEN or add the LEN to table LENLINES using SERVORD directory commands.	
Command:	>qlen	
MAP response:	HARDWARE ASSIGNED SOFTWARE UNASSIGNED	
Meaning:	The specified LEN exists in table LNINV but is not in use; for example, the LEN is not assigned in table LENLINES, IBNLINES, or KSETLINE. The command aborts.	
Actions:	Reissue the command using an assigned LEN or use SERVORD directory commands to assign the LEN.	
Command:	>qlen	
MAP response:	THE DN ENTERED IS AMBIGUOUS-INCLUDE NPA OR ENTER THE LEN	

23-102 PROGDIR level commands

qlen (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning:	The specified seven-digit DN is in use. The command aborts.
Actions:	Reissue the command using the full ten-digit DN.

qlt

Туре

The qlt command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the qlt command is BRISC.

Description

Use the qlt command to display information on a specified Logical Terminal Identifier (LTID).

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA012

Qlt command in feature 59006435 (User loopback testing, echo station) displays information of the X.25/X.75 service group (XSG) to which the echo station LTID is mapped. Echo station string displays instead of Line equipment number (LEN).

Limitations and restrictions

The qlt command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The qlt command syntax is as follows:

qlt <LTID>

Note: The text string <LTID> indicates the function of the command, is not considered a variable name, and is not part of the command syntax. Do not enter a value to replace this text string.

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the qlt command issued at the CI level.

Parameters and variables Value Description LTID 0 to 32 for LTGRP, 1 to 1022 for LTNUM LTID=line terminal ID, LTGRP=logical terminal group, LTNUM=logical terminal number.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

23-104 PROGDIR level commands

qlt (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the qlt command.

Command example

Command:	>qlt cgp 401
Description of task:	Query LTID cgp 401.
MAP response:	LTID: CGP 401 SNPA: 919 DIRECTORY NUMBER: 7545401 LT GROUP NO: 6 LTCLASS: BRAFS DEFAULT LOGICAL TERMINAL: N EKTS: N CACH: N SLBRI: N CS: N PS: B XSG: 100 ECHO STATION CUSTGRP: CGP SUBGRP: 0 NCOS: 1 RING: N LINE CLASS CODE: ISDNKSET MAXKEYS: 18 OPTIONS: NONE KEY DN 1 DN 9197545401
Explanation:	Information on LTID cgp 401 displayed.

Responses

There is no change to the qlt command responses.

qmadn

Туре

The qmadn command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the qmadn command is ALL.

Description

Use the qmadn command to provide information on multiple appearance directory numbers (MADN).

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA008

Feature AR2230 changes the qmadn command to support duplicate office codes (NXX). Prior to the introduction of the Duplicate NXX Support feature, the switch could not distinguish between ambiguous directory numbers (DN). With this feature, if you enter a seven-digit DN and the NXX exists under multiple serving numbering plan areas (SNPA), the system re-prompts for the full ten-digit DN.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the qmadn command:

- When using the lcmcnt parameter, the system no longer prompts for the bay string. The system prompts for unit rather than bay string.
- The qmadn command uses only the no-prompt entry mode. Rather than single-line entry prompts, you are provided with the qmadn command entry syntax when you attempt to use this command.
- If you enter an ambiguous DN, the system displays the following warning and terminates the command:

```
This DN exists under more than 1 NPA. Please enter the NPA along with the DN.
```

Syntax

There is no change to the qmadn command syntax.

qmadn (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the qmadn command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
bay		This variable indicates the unit or bay of the line concentrating module (LCM) and has a range of 0–9.
dispall		This parameter causes information for all MADNs to be displayed.
dispgrp		This parameter causes all MADNs in the same group to be displayed.
display		This parameter causes information for a specific multiple appearance directory number to be displayed and must be followed by the DN variable.
disquick		This parameter causes a brief display of multiple appearance directory number information.
dn		This variable indicates the directory number for which information is to be displayed.
frame		The variable indicates the LCM frame and has a range of 0-511.
group_num		This variable indicates the number of the group and has a range of -32768–32766.
grpnum		This parameter causes information for all MADNs within the specified group to be displayed.
lcmcnt		This parameter causes the number of MADNs in the specified LCM to be displayed.
offcont		This parameter causes the number of MADNs in the specified office to be displayed.
site		The variable specifies the site name of the office.
verify		This parameter causes the specified DN to be verified.
verifyall		This parameter causes all MADNs to be verified.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

qmadn (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the qmadn command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> qmadn 7211000	
	where	
	7211000 specifies the DN	
Description of task:	Query a MADN line with a specified DN.	

qmadn (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	Group: -24576 Type: SCA Size: 3
	State: IDLE -> Act: 1
	PRL: Off -> Ctlr: 1 -> Mode: Man
	MRF: N
	BRG: Y -> Tone: N -> Size: 30
	DNL: N CFW: N SSC: N
	EHLD: N
	MREL: Y
	MLAMP: Y
	<member#1></member#1>
	LEN HOST 00 0 08 08 DN 7211000
	Prim: Y XPM: Y Type: EBS Map: Y
	Ring: RNG Name: N CFMDN: N
	Chnl: N RNOC: N WORT: N Assoc: N
	Mtc: N
	<member#2></member#2>
	LEN HOST 00 0 01 23 DN 7211000
	Prim: N XPM: N Type: 2500 set
	Map: Y
	Ring: RNG Name: N CFMDN: N
	Chnl: N RNOC: N WORT: N Assoc: N
	Mtc: N
	<member#3></member#3>
	LEN HOST 01 0 18 02 DN 7211000
	Prim: N XPM: Y Type: EBS Map: Y
	Ring: RNG Name: N CFMDN: N
	Chn1: N RNOC: N WORT: N Assoc: N
	Mtc: N
Explanation:	This command queries a MADN line with a directory number of 721-1000.

Responses

There is no change to the qmadn command responses.

qncos

Туре

The qncos command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the qncos command is ALL.

Description

The qgrp command is a command used to produce a detailed or summary printout of terminal groups by network class of service (NCOS).

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA009

Feature AF7345 changed the qncos command to support duplicate NXX. Prior to the introduction of the Duplicate NXX Support feature, the switch could not distinguish between ambiguous directory numbers (DN). With this feature, if you enter a seven-digit DN and the office code (NXX) exists under multiple serving numbering plan areas (SNPA), the system re-prompts for the full ten-digit DN.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the qncos command:

- The system may require 30 minutes or more to produce a detailed printout for a large range of DNs.
- The qncos command can be entered either using prompt entry mode or using no-prompt entry mode.
- If you enter an ambiguous DN, the system displays the following warning and terminates the command:

The Entered Local DN is not Unique. Please enter the Full National DN.

Syntax

There is no change to the qncos command syntax.

qncos (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the qncos command.

Parameters and	
variables	Description
\$	This parameter marks the end of the options list. This symbol must be entered even if no options are specified.
all	This parameter queries all DNs.
d	This parameter requests a detailed printout that provides the same information as the summary printout, as well as the DN being queried, DN type, LEN associated with the DN, and NCOS.
end_dn	This variable specifies the last seven- or ten-digit DN in a range of DNs.
r	This parameter queries a range of DNs.
s	This parameter requests a summary printout that provides the total count of the DNs within the specified range.
start_dn	This variable specifies the first seven- or ten-digit DN in a range of DNs.

Example

The following table provides an example of the qncos command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>qncos
Description of task:	Display a detailed listing of terminals in the specified range using prompt entry mode.

qncos (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	>R			
	FROM_DN			
	>7220100			
	TO DN:			
	>7220125	—		
		OR DETAIL: D		
	>d			
	· •	AS ENTERED		
		7220100 7221025 D		
		O CONFIRM N TO REJE	ECT OR E TO EDIT	
			N'S OR QUERIES OF A LARGE	
			0 MINUTES OR MORE BEFORE	
		G ANY OUTPUT FROM		
	DN	LEN NC	OS	
	7220100	HOST 00 1 01 00	60	
	7220102	HOST 00 1 01 02	60	
	7220104	HOST 00 1 01 04	0	
	7220106	HOST 00 1 01 06	0	
	7220108	HOST 00 1 01 08	0	
	7220110		60	
	7220112	HOST 00 1 01 12	60	
	7220114	HOST 00 1 01 14	60	
	7220116	HOST 00 1 01 16	60	
	7220118	HOST 00 1 01 18	60	
	7220120	HOST 00 1 01 20	60	
	7220120	HOST 00 1 01 21	60	
	7220122	HOST 00 1 01 22	60	
	7220123	HOST 00 1 01 23	60	
	7220124		60	
	7220125	HOST 00 1 01 25	60	
Explanation:	This comma	nd produces a detailed s	summary of the number of terminals by	
•		the range of 7220100 t		

Responses

There is no change to the qncos command responses.

qphf

Туре

The qphf command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the qphf command is BRISC.

Description

Use the qphf command to display information on packet handler services related to directory number (DN), logical terminal identifier (LTID), X.25/X.75 service group (XSG).

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA014

Feature 59013267 (On-Demand B-channel X.25 Packet Mode Data—Provisioning, Data Distribution Manager, and XLIU) changes the qphf command so that it displays information about the LINK objects created for On-demand B-channel (ODB) DNs with B-channel packet mode data service.

NA012

The qphf command in feature 59006435 (User loopback testing, echo station) displays information on packet handler services related to DN, LTID, XSG.

NA010

Feature AF7512 changes the qphf command to support duplicate NXX. The Duplicate NXX Support feature allows the switch to distinguish between ambiguous directory numbers (DNs). If you enter a seven-digit DN and the office code (NXX) exists under multiple serving numbering plan areas (SNPA), the system re-prompts for the full ten-digit DN.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the qphf command:

If you enter an ambiguous DN, the system displays the following warning and terminates the command:

This local DN is not unique. Please use the full national DN.

Syntax

Г

The qphf command syntax is as follows:

```
qphf Queries objects in MIT for data.
PARMS: <object type>
{XSG <xsg num> {0 To 749}
[<all option> {ALL}]
CHNL <xsg num> {0 TO 749},
<local chnl num> {1 to 31},
LTID <ltgrp> STRING
<ltnum> {1 TO 1022},
CLLI <clli> STRING
<member> {0 TO 9999},
DN <dn num> STRING
X75 <clli> STRING
<member> {0 TO 9999},
PH,
ARA}
```

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the qphf command issued at CI level.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
ARA	N/A	ARA = Auto Resource Assignment. Displays a list of XSGs that are available for ARA assignment.
CHNL	1 to 31	CHNL = Local channel number.
CLLI	CLLI name and member number	CLLI = Common Language Location Identifier.
DN	7-10 digits	DN = directory number. The information displayed includes X.25 facilities provisioned against the DN, call type in table DNCTINFO, DN and channel type in table DNCHNL, and LTID related to this DN. For an echo station DN, "ECHO STATION" displays besides the XSG number and no channel information appears.
LTID	0 to 32 for LTGRP, 1 to 1022 for LTNUM	LTID=logical terminal identifier, LTGRP=logical terminal group, LTNUM=logical terminal number. The information displayed includes call types of calls in process, layer 3 status, mapping information (DN, key number, XSG numbers), and other link information. For an echo station LTID, "ECHO STATION" displays besides the XSG number and no PVC or outgoing SVC call information appears.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
PH		PH = packet handler
XSG	0 to 749	XSG = X.25/X.75 service group. The information displayed includes the XSG number and channels that are mapped to the XSG. If an echo station is provisioned on the XSG, the LTID of the echo station displays and link type displays as "PB."
XSG (all option)	all	This option displays all the channels associated with the XSG and links associated with the corresponding channels. For an echo station LTID, the echo station information displays and no channel number appears.
X75	CLLI name and member number	X75 = X.75 service group. Identifies the X.75 trunk group and member associated with this service.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Example

The following table provides an example of the qphf command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>qphf xsg 100 all
Description of task:	Display information on XSG 100 with the All option.

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	MAPPING FOR XSG 100
	CHANNEL: 1 LTID: PKT 5 DN: 6135551105 No active call(s) on this LTID.
	CHANNEL: 2 LTID: PKT 6 DN: 6135551106 No active call(s) on this LTID.
	CHANNEL: 3 LTID: PKT 7 DN: 6135551107 No active call(s) on this LTID.
	CHANNEL: 4 LTID: PKT 8 DN: 6135551108 No active call(s) on this LTID.
	ECHO INFO: LTID: PKT 100 DN: 6135551022 No active call(s) on this LTID.
	CHANNEL: 6
	CHANNEL: 7 LTID: PKT 3 DN: 6135551103 No active call(s) on this LTID.
	CHANNEL: 8 LTID: PKT 4 DN: 6135551104 No active call(s) on this LTID.
Explanation:	Information on XSG 100 displays. All the channels associated with XSG 100 and links associated with the corresponding channels appear. For the echo station LTID, echo station information appears and no channel number displays.

Responses 1

The following table explains possible responses to the qphf command where the DNs involved do not have the ODB option assigned.

Command:	>qphf <dn></dn>	
MAP response:	Unable to provide mapping for Echo Station Link.	
Meaning:	When the DN option is used and there is no mapping for an echo station LTID to XSG.	
Actions:	None.	

Command:	>qphf <xsg></xsg>	
MAP response:	No echo station links mapped.	
Meaning:	When the XSG option is used, no echo station links are mapped and only channel child is present.	
Actions:	None.	
Command:	>qphf <xsg></xsg>	
MAP response:	No physical channels mapped.	
Meaning:	When the XSG option is used, only echo station is present.	
Actions:	None.	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Responses 2

The following table explains the qphf command responses where the DNs involved have the option ODB assigned. The XSG channel that displays for an

XSG when there is no ODB call is 0. The XSG channel that displays for an XSG when there is an active ODB call ranges from 1 to 31.

Command:	>qphf xsg 100	
MAP response:	XSG INFORMATION	
	XSG EXT INDEX: 100 XLIU INDEX: 0 XSG 100 IS AVAILABLE FOR USE BY AUTO RESOURCE ASSIGNMENT NUMBER OF ECHO STATION: 0 NUMBER OF ODB LINKS: 2	
	MAPPING	
	CHANNEL: 1 X.25 Bd CHANNEL: 2 X.25 Bd CHANNEL: 3 X.25 PB CHANNEL: 4 X.25 PB CHANNEL: 5 X.25 Bd CHANNEL: 6 X.25 Bd CHANNEL: 7 X.25 Bd CHANNEL: 8 X.25 Bd CHANNEL: 9 X.75 B CHANNEL: 10 X.75 B CHANNEL: 11 X.25 PB CHANNEL: 12 X.25 PB CHANNEL: 13 X.25 PB CHANNEL: 14 X.25 PB CHANNEL: 15 X.25 PB CHANNEL: 0 X.25 B	
	No Echo Station Links mapped.	
Meaning:	When the XSG option is used, ODB call has not started.	
Actions:	None.	

Command:	>qphf xsg 100	
MAP response:	XSG INFORMATION	
	XSG EXT INDEX: 100 CURRENTNUMBER OF LINKS: 13 XLIU INDEX: 0 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CHANNELS: 30 XSG 100 IS AVAILABLE FOR USE BY AUTO RESOURCE ASSIGNMENT NUMBER OF ECHO STATION: 0 NUMBER OF ODB LINKS: 2	
	MAPPING	
	CHANNEL: 1 X.25 Bd CHANNEL: 2 X.25 Bd CHANNEL: 3 X.25 PB CHANNEL: 4 X.25 PB CHANNEL: 5 X.25 Bd CHANNEL: 6 X.25 Bd CHANNEL: 7 X.25 Bd CHANNEL: 8 X.25 Bd CHANNEL: 9 X.75 B CHANNEL: 10 X.75 B CHANNEL: 11 X.25 PB CHANNEL: 12 X.25 PB CHANNEL: 13 X.25 PB CHANNEL: 14 X.25 PB CHANNEL: 15 X.25 PB CHANNEL: 16 X.25 B CHANNEL: 16 X.25 B	
	No Echo Station Links mapped.	
Meaning:	When the XSG option is used and the ODB call has started.	
Actions:	None.	

Command: >qphf xsg 100 all		
MAP response:	MAPPINGS FOR XSG 100	
	CHANNEL: 1 LTID: NI2 201 DN: 6135550201 DN: 6135550205 No active call(s) on this LTID. LTID: NI2 203 DN: 6135550206 No active call(s) on this LTID.	
	CHANNEL: 2 LTID: NI2 202 DN: 6135550202 DN: 6135550204 No active call(s) on this LTID.	
	CHANNEL: 3 LTID: PKT 101 DN: 6135550101 No active call(s) on this LTID.	
	CHANNEL: 4 LTID: PKT 102 DN: 6135550102 1 active call(s) on this LTID.	
	CHANNEL: 5 CHANNEL: 6 LTID: PKT 1 DN: 6135551001 No active call(s) on this LTID.	
	CHANNEL: 7 LTID: PKT 4 DN: 6135551004 No active call(s) on this LTID.	
	CHANNEL: 8 LTID: PKT 3 DN: 6135551003 No active call(s) on this LTID.	
	CHANNEL: 9 CHANNEL: 10	
CHANNEL: 11 LTID: PKT 103 DN: 6135550103 No active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 12 LTID: PKT 104 DN: 6135550104		
	No active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 13 LTID: PKT 105 DN: 6135550105	
	1 active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 14 LTID: PKT 106 DN: 6135550106 No active call(s) on this LTID.	
	CHANNEL: 15 LTID: PKT 107 DN: 6135550107 No active call(s) on this LTID.	
CHANNEL: 0 LTID: NI2 100 DN 6135556546 No active call(s) on this LTID.		
	CHANNEL: 0 LTID: NI2 101 DN: 6135556789 No active call(s) on this LTID.	
	No Echo Station Links mapped.	
Meaning:	When the XSG ALL option is used and the ODB call has not started.	
Actions:	None.	

MAP response: MAP response: CHANNEL: 1 LTID: NI2 201 DN: 6135550201 DN: 6135550205 No active call(s) on this LTID. LTID: NI2 203 DN: 6135550202 DN: 6135550204 No active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 2 LTID: NI2 202 DN: 6135550202 DN: 6135550204 No active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 3 LTID: PKT 101 DN: 6135550102 1 active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 4 LTID: PKT 102 DN: 6135550102 1 active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 6 LTID: PKT 1 DN: 6135551001 No active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 7 LTID: PKT 4 DN: 6135551001 No active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 6 LTID: PKT 4 DN: 6135551003 No active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 8 LTID: PKT 3 DN: 6135551003 No active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 9 CHANNEL: 10 CHANNEL: 10 CHANNEL: 10 CHANNEL: 112 LTID: PKT 103 DN: 6135550103 No active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 12 LTID: PKT 103 DN: 6135550103 No active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 12 LTID: PKT 106 DN: 6135550103 No active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 13 LTID: PKT 106 DN: 6135550105 1 active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 14 LTID: PKT 106 DN: 6135550105 1 active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 15 LTID: PKT 106 DN: 6135550105 1 active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 14 LTID: PKT 106 DN: 6135550105 1 active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 14 LTID: PKT 106 DN: 6135550105 1 active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 15 LTID: PKT 106 DN: 6135550105 1 active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 16 LTID: PKT 106 DN: 6135550105 No active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 16 LTID: PKT 107 DN: 6135550107 No active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 16 LTID: PKT 100 DN 6135556746 1 active call(s) on this LTID. CHANNEL: 0 LTID. NI2 100 DN 6135556789 No active call(s) on this LTID. No Echo Station Links mapped.	Command:	>qphf xsg 100 all	
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No Echo Station Links mapped.		No active call(s) on this LTID.	
		No Echo Station Links mapped.	
Meaning: When the XSG ALL option is used and the ODB call has started.	Meaning:	When the XSG ALL option is used and the ODB call has started.	
Actions: None.	Actions:	None.	

23-122 PROGDIR level commands

qphf (continued)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	>qphf chnl 100 0
MAP response:	This is a ODB Channel and is not physically connected to PHF.
Meaning:	Display for QPHF CHNL command when there is no ODB call active.
Actions:	None.

Command:	>qphf chnl 100 32
MAP response:	CHANNEL INFORMATION
	CHANNEL TYPE: X.25 B RATE: 64 KB
	MAPPING
	 XSG: 100 LTID: NI2 201
Meaning:	Display for QPHF CHNL command when there is an ODB call active.
Actions:	None.

Command:	>qphf Itid NI2 100		
MAP response:	LINK INFORM	ATION	
	TYPE: X.25 B	LTID: NI2 100	
	MAPPING		
	CHANNEL: 0 X.25 B XSG: 100 DN: 6135550205, KEY: 5 CALL INFORMATION		
	pvc:0 callsvc:0 callincoming svc:0 calloutgoing svc:0 call		
	Layer 3 link status: up		
	TYPE: X.25 MAPPING	LTID: NI2 100	
	CHANNEL: 16 X.25 B XSG: 100 DN: 6135550210, KEY: 10 CALL INFORMATION		
	pvc: 0 call svc: 1 call incoming svc: 0 call outgoing svc: 0 call		
	Layer 3 link status: up		
	TYPE: X.25 D SAPI: 16	LTID: NI2 100 TEI: DYNAMIC	
	MAPPING CHANNEL: 1 X.25 Bd XSG: 100 DN: 6135550207, KEY: 7		

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

23-124 PROGDIR level commands

qphf (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response: (continued)	CALL INFORMATION		
	pvc: 0 call		
	svc: 0 call		
	incoming svc: 0 call		
	outgoing call:0 call		
	Layer 3 link status: up		
Meaning:	Display for QPHF LTID command showing the link information for the LTID that was queried.		
Actions:	None.		

Command:	>qphf DN 6135556546	
MAP response:	DN INFORMATION (B Channel)	
	NUI: NO FSA: NO RCA: NO TCN: NO ICB: NO FCPN: NO RPOAB: NO LCP: NO CUGS: NO OCB: NO SLCN: 1 NPVC: 0 NOWI: 0 NNRC: 1 NOWO: 0 NDPS: NO LLFSQ: MOD8 N2: 3 T3: 5 LLWS: 7 IMPS: 128 OMPS: 128 T1: 20 T2: 2 N1: 2120 DTCA: NO IDTCA:64000 ODTCA:64000 IPLWS: 2 OPLWS: 2 PLSQ: MOD8 NDWS: NO ICS: NO MAPPING LTID: NI2 100 CHANNEL: 16 X.25 B XSG 100	
Meaning:	Display for QPHF DN command showing DN information for the B-channel.	
Actions:	None.	

qpin

Туре

The QPIN (query personal identification) command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the QPIN command is ALL.

Description

The QPIN command displays a DN Key number of a Centrex IP i2004 Internet Telephone. Use this command to retrieve the DN Key number when setting up the terminal proxy server (TPS) for the Centrex IP system.

To display the DN Key of an i2004 phone, enter a 10-digit directory number (DN). Or enter a 10-digit DN and a line equipment number (LEN) to display the DN Key of an i2004 phone that has a primary directory number (PDN) of a Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN) DN.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA012

Feature 59010599 introduced the QPIN command. This feature was canceled. SR50139413 patches this command back to NA012 for Centrex IP use.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the QPIN command:

- The QPIN command only applies to Centrex IP.
- Only use the QPIN command with a DN assigned to key 1 of the i2004 phone. If you try to use the QPIN command with a secondary DN, the DN Key is not valid. The user is denied service until the correct DN Key is assigned.

Syntax

The QPIN command syntax is as follows:

QPIN <DN_or_LEN>

qpin (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the QPIN command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
DN	<directory number:=""> STRING</directory>	This parameter specifies the DN for the i2004 phone.
LEN	[<site:> STRING] <frame:> 0 to 511} <unit:> {0 to 9} <drawer:> {0 to 31} <circuit:> {0 to 99}]</circuit:></drawer:></unit:></frame:></site:>	This parameter specifies the LEN of an i2004 phone with a MADN PDN.
HELP		This parameter displays help-related information on the QPIN command.
QUIT		This parameter exits the QPIN command.

The QPIN output for a DN Key number consists of a 20-digit format, as follows.

aabbbbbbbbbbbbccccdddd

Example

The following table provides an example of the QPIN command.

Command example

Command:	> qpin
Description of task:	Displays the DN Key number of a Centrex IP i2004 Internet Telephone.
MAP response:	QPIN - Query PIN/DNKey for IP-Pphone/IPLL QPIN:
Explanation:	Enter the 10-digit DN to display the DN Key of an i2004 phone. Or, for a MADN PDN, enter a DN and a LEN.

qpin (continued)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the QPIN command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>dn 9195559991
MAP response:	DN KEY: 00919555999101120033
Meaning:	The desired DN Key displays.
Actions:	None
Command:	>dn 9195559990
MAP response:	MADN DN entered. A LEN must be specified. <line equipment="" number="">:</line>
Meaning:	You must enter a LEN to display the DN Key.
Actions:	Enter the LEN, which has the MADN DN on key 1, to display the DN Key for the LEN. (Proceed to the following command.)
Command:	>gwip 10 0 0 1
MAP response:	DN Key: 00919555999001110022
Meaning:	The desired DN Key displays.
Actions:	None
Command:	>dn 919555123
MAP response:	Invalid DN: The DN must be 10 digits. Please query again.
Meaning:	User has entered a DN that is not 10 digits in length.
Actions:	Re-enter with 10 digits.
Command:	>dn abcd
MAP response:	TYPE OF <ten_digit_register> IS TEN_DIGIT_REGISTER <ten_digit_register>:</ten_digit_register></ten_digit_register>
Meaning:	User has entered a non-numeric DN.
Actions:	Re-enter with 10 numerical digits.

23-128 PROGDIR level commands

qpin (end)

Command:	>qpin 9195551234
MAP response:	Unassigned DN
Meaning:	User has entered a DN that has not been assigned to any phone.
Actions:	Check the DN. Re-enter the correct DN.
Command:	>qpin 1195551234
MAP response:	Invalid Area Code
Meaning:	User has entered a number for an incorrect area code.
Actions:	Check the area code. Re-enter the correct area code.
Command:	>qpin 9191111234
MAP response:	Invalid Office Code
Meaning:	User has entered a number for an incorrect office code.
Actions:	Check the office code. Re-enter the correct office code.
Command:	>len gwip 12 0 3 0
MAP response:	For Centrex IP, use the DN query to get the DN key.
Meaning:	User has entered a LEN for an i2004 phone without entering the DN first.
Actions:	Re-enter the command, beginning with the DN.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

qscmp

Туре

The qscmp command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the qscmp command is ALL.

Description

Use the qscmp command to review the structure of a series completion list that includes a specified directory number (DN). This command displays the DN of all lines that point to the specified DN through SCMP. If the specified line has the SCMP option, the command also displays the DN of the line to which the SCMP option points. In turn, that line is checked for SCMP and the DN to which it points. This cycle continues until a line that does not have the SCMP option is encountered. The series completion list, which begins with the specified DN, displays fully.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA008

Feature AR2230 changes the qscmp command to support duplicate office codes (NXX). Prior to the introduction of the Duplicate NXX Support feature, the switch could not distinguish between ambiguous DNs. With this feature, if you enter a seven-digit DN and the office code (NXX) exists under multiple serving numbering plan areas (SNPA), the system re-prompts for the full ten-digit DN.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the qscmp command:

• If you enter an ambiguous DN, the following warning displays and the command terminates:

This Local DN is not Unique. Please use the Full National DN.

Syntax

There is no change to the qscmp command syntax.

qscmp (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the qscmp command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
dn		This variable specifies the DN assigned to a line that resides on the switch. The valid entry value is a seven- or ten-digit vector.

Example

The following table provides an example of the qscmp command.

Command example

Command:	>qscmp 6215001
	where
	6215001 specifies the DN.
Description of task:	Review the series completion list for a specified DN.
MAP response:	The following DNs series complete to (613)
	621-5001:
	(613) 621-1347
	(613) 621-4000
	The series completion list which begins at DN
	(613) 621-5001 is an follows:
	(613) 621-5002
	(613) 621-5003
	(613) 621-1002
Explanation:	This command produces the series completion list for DN 6215001.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the qscmp command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>qscmp
MAP response:	Enter: DN <7 or 10 digit vector>

qscmp (end)

Meaning:	You entered the qscmp command without a DN. There is no default DN for this command.
Actions:	Reissue the command with a valid DN.
Command:	>qscmp
MAP response:	Bad DN specified.
Meaning:	The DN you entered is invalid.
Actions:	Reissue the command using a valid DN.
Command:	>qscmp
MAP response:	The following DNs series complete to (613) 621-5001: (613) 621-1347 (613) 621-4000 (613) 621-4000 does not have the SCMP line option
Meaning:	The system encountered a DN without the SCMP option.
Actions:	None

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

qsl

Type

The qsl command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the qsl command is ALL.

Description

The qsl command is a query command used to display a detailed list of SLE features. The line can be specified by directory number (DN) or line equipment number (LEN). One or all features can be specified. When the specified LEN belongs to a Meridian business set (MBS) with multiple DNs, the system prompts you to enter a key variable value.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA009

Feature AF7345 changed the qsl command to support duplicate NXX. Prior to the introduction of the Duplicate NXX Support feature, the switch could not distinguish between ambiguous DN. With this feature, if you enter a seven-digit DN and the office code (NXX) exists under multiple serving numbering plan areas (SNPA), the system re-prompts for the full ten-digit DN.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the qsl command:

- If a specified LEN belongs to an MBS with multiple DNs, the system prompts you to enter a value in the range of 1–69 for the key.
- If a specified LEN belongs to a non-MBS, the system does not prompt for a key.
- If you enter an ambiguous DN, the system displays the following warning and terminates the command:

This Local DN is not unique. Please use the FUll National DN.

Syntax

There is no change to the qsl command syntax.

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the qsl command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and	
variables	Description
full	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the screening list data in full format.
all	This variable queries all SLE features for a specified DN or LEN.
dn	This variable specifies the DN of the line to be queried. The valid entry value is a seven- or ten-digit vector.
f	This parameter displays the screening list data in full format.
h	This parameter displays the screening list data in hex format.
len	This variable specifies the LEN of the line to be queried.
sle_feature	This variable queries a single SLE feature for a specified DN or LEN.

Example

The following table provides an example of the qsl command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	 > qsl 0 0 0 13 1 all where 0 0 0 13 specifies the LEN to be queried 1 specifies the key
Description of task:	Query all SLE features of an MBS set using a specified LEN and key.

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	DN: 6216060 LEN: HOST 00 0 00 13 <i>KEY: 1</i>
	SCRJ feature is INACTIVE and will generate AMA records. Contents of SCRJ listare:
	6137224055 613722456 priv
	SCF feature is ACTIVE and will generate AMA records. Screened calls will forward to: \$. Contents of SCF list are:
	List has not entries.
	DRCW feature is ACTIVE and will not generate AMA records. Contents of DRCW list are:
	6137223246 priv61372245566137234056 priv6137223426 priv613722464361372332566137223453 priv6137224667 priv6137234446
	6137223456 priv 6137224743 6137235343 6137223246 6137224777 6137235656
	6137224456 priv 6137224056 priv 6137236666 6137224457
	priv 6137224556 6137235476 6137224463 6137226356 6137234326 6137224555
	6137227746 6137234056 priv
Explanation:	This command queries all SLE features using MBS DN set key 1 (assigned to DN6216060) on HOST 00 0 00 13. The data displays in full format.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the qsl command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Command:	>qsl
MAP response:	CANNOT CREATE CPID
Meaning:	Either the information you entered is incorrect or data corruption has occurred. The command aborts.
Actions:	Confirm the validity of the data you entered. If the data is valid, contact the next level of maintenance support.

Γ	
Command:	>qsl
MAP response:	CANNOT FIND LINES DATA
Meaning:	Either the information you entered is incorrect or data corruption has occurred. The command aborts.
Actions:	Confirm the validity of the data you entered. If the data is valid, contact the next level of maintenance support.
Command:	>qsl
MAP response:	DN <dn> is NOT VALID for this office.</dn>
Meaning:	The DN you entered is not valid for this office. The command aborts.
Actions:	Reissue the command using a valid DN.
Command:	>qsl
MAP response:	*** <i>ERROR</i> *** TYPE OF <directory number=""> OR <line equipment="" number=""> IS <dn_len_type> <directory number=""> OR <line equipment="" number=""></line></directory></dn_len_type></line></directory>
Meaning:	The DN you entered is not valid for this office.
Actions:	Reissue the command using a valid LEN.
Command:	>qsl
MAP response:	KEY: <dn key=""></dn>
Meaning:	The system prompts you to enter the key if the LEN you entered belongs to an MBS with multiple DNs.
Actions:	Reissue the command using a valid key from 1–69.
Command:	>qsl
MAP response:	LEN <len> NOT VALID for this office.</len>
Meaning:	The LEN you entered is not valid for this office. The command aborts.
Actions:	Reissue the command using a valid LEN.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 4)

Command:	sacl
	>qsl
MAP response:	LEN <len> has not been datafilled.</len>
Meaning:	The LEN you entered has not been associated with a subscriber (HASU). The command aborts.
Actions:	Reissue the command using a valid LEN.
Command:	>qsl
MAP response:	List has no entries.
Meaning:	The line being queried has been assigned the specified SLE feature, but does not yet have any entries. If a single feature was specified in the command string, the system aborts the command. If the command string specified that all SLE features were to be queried, the system continues the query process.
Actions:	None
Command:	>qsl
MAP response:	This line does not have any SLE features.
Meaning:	The line being queried does not have any SLE feature. The command aborts.
Actions:	None
Command:	>qsl
MAP response:	This line has not been assigned <feature>.</feature>
Meaning:	The line being queried does not have the specified SLE feature. The command aborts.
Actions:	None
Command:	>qsl
MAP response:	UNABLE TO ACCESS LIST DATA
Meaning:	The system is unable to access the list data associated with an SLE feature. This might occur during heavy office usage. The command aborts.
Actions:	Reissue the request during low traffic periods. If the same response occurs, contact the next level of maintenance support.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 3 of 4)

qsl (end)

Command:	>qsl
MAP response:	UNABLE TO FIND FEATURE DATA
Meaning:	Either the information you entered is incorrect or data corruption has occurred. The command aborts.
Actions:	Confirm the validity of the data you entered. If the data is valid, contact the next level of maintenance support.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 4 of 4)

querydf

Туре

The querydf command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command targets for the querydf command are SuperNode and BRISC.

Description

The querydf command indicates whether the default feature selected is active or inactive on the selected LEN.

Release history

ISN06 (TDM)

The command description was moved to the correct place in this book.

MMP14

The querydf command was created for activity number A59019097. Default Features were introduced by activity A59039255.

Limitations and restrictions

The querydf command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

An example of the querydf command syntax follows.

QUERYDF < LEN > < DEFAULT_FEATURE_OPTION >

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
LEN	[<site:> STRING] <frame:> {0 TO 511} <unit:> {0 TO 9} <drawer:> {0 TO 31} <circuit:> {0 TO 99}</circuit:></drawer:></unit:></frame:></site:>	The Line Equipment Number of the Line
DEFAULT_FEATURE_OPTION	Text	The feature which the line has by default (with CEPT on the line)

querydf (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the querydf command.

Command example

Command:	> querydf 00 0 00 01 IWUC
Description of task:	Display all wakeup calls on all DNs between 06:30 and 17:30 hours.
MAP response:	DEFAULT FEATURE IWUC IS ACTIVE
Explanation:	The command queries whether the wakeup call line option (IWUC) is present on the given LEN. The response shows that IWUC is active.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the querydf command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	>QUERYDF 00 0 00 01 IWUC
MAP response:	DEFAULT FEATURE IWUC IS ACTIVE
Meaning:	The response shows that line option IWUC is active.
Actions:	None
Command:	>QUERYDF 00 0 00 01 IWUC
MAP response:	DEFAULT FEATURE IWUC IS INACTIVE
Meaning:	The response shows that line option IWUC is inactive.
Actions:	None

qwakeup

Туре

The qwakeup command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command targets for the qwakeup command are SuperNode and BRISC.

Description

The qwakeup command displays all outstanding wake-up requests active on the switch.

When provided as a command without arguments, qwakeup displays all the active outstanding requests against all the DNs. If a from-time and a to-time are provided as arguments it displays all the outstanding requests against all the DNs between those times.

Release history

ISN06 (TDM)

The command description was moved to the correct place in this book.

MMP14

The qwakeup command was created for activity number A59019097.

Limitations and restrictions

The qwakeup command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

An example of the qwakeup command syntax follows.

QWAKEUP {<FTIME> <TTIME>}

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
FTIME	0000 to 2359 24-hour time format	From Time. This is the start time for the period you want reporting.
TTIME	0000 to 2359 24-hour time format	To Time. This is the end time for the period you want reporting.

qwakeup (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the qwakeup command.

Command:	> QWAKEUP 0630 1730
Description of task:	Display all wakeup calls on all DNs between 06:30 and 17:30 hours.
MAP response:	ACTIVE WAKE_UP REQUESTS
	TIME:07:15 - 07:19 DAYINYEAR:364 DNS: 2463002, 3640152 COUNT:2
	<pre>TIME:14:15 - 14:19 DAYINYEAR:364 DNS:2460301, 364543, 246124, 246242,362112,</pre>
	TOTAL NUMBER OF REQUESTS: 13
Explanation:	The command displays the DN for all wakeup calls between the hours of 06:30 and 17:30. Wakeup calls set for the same time are grouped.

qwakeup (continued)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the qwakeup command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	> QWAKEUP 0500 1500
MAP response:	ACTIVE WAKE_UP REQUESTS
	TIME: 05:00 - 05:04
	DAYINYEAR:364
	DNS: 2463002, 3640152
	COUNT: 2
	TIME: 06:15 - 06:19
	DAYINYEAR:364
	DNS: 2460301, 364543, 246124, 246242, 362112,
	576321, 523987, 246639, 392765
	COUNT: 9
	TOTAL NUMBER OF REQUESTS: 11
Meaning:	The command has found 14 wakeup requests between the times specified.
Actions:	None
Command:	> QWAKEUP
MAP response:	ACTIVE WAKE_UP REQUESTS
	TIME: 05:00 - 05:04
	DAYINYEAR:364
	DNS: 2463002, 3640152
	COUNT: 2
	TIME: 06:15 - 06:19
	DAYINYEAR:364
	DNS: 2460301, 364543, 246124, 246242, 362112,
	576321, 523987, 246639, 392765
	COUNT: 9
	TIME: 22:30 - 22:35
	DAYINYEAR:364
	DNS: 340301, 340402, 574514,2463001,246404 COUNT: 5
	TOTAL NUMBER OF REQUESTS: 16

1-4 PROGDIR level commands

qwakeup (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Meaning:	The command has found 16 wakeup requests in total (no time limits specified).
Actions:	None

traceci

Туре

The traceci command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the ALL.

Description

The traceci command

AINTRACE tool recognizes the ExtendedRinging parameter in a Send_To_Resource response message.

Release history

NA012

Feature 59006320 allows the AINTRACE tool to recognize the ExtendedRinging parameter in a Send_To_Resource response message.

Limitations and restrictions

The traceci command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

There is no change to the traceci command syntax.

Example

There is no change to the traceci command example.

Responses

During an ONP from a release prior to NA012, SDS trigger item definitions are include overriding line attributes functionally equivalent to the SDS trigger with an associated tuple in table PODPATTR. Where a PODPATTR tuple is found that applies to an existing trigger item, the LARP option is added to the trigger item and datafilled with the overriding line attributes specified by PODPATTR. Table PODPATTR is not modified by this enhancement of SDS trigger item definitions. Any PODPATTR tuple that is not matched to at least one trigger item is sent to TRACECI output.

traceci (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the traceci command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	>TRACECI OFFICE NOPROMPT
oommand.	
MAP response:	>PODPATTR tuple unconverted, key = <digits></digits>
Meaning:	During ONP, a trigger item match was not found for this PODPATTR tuple.
Actions:	After the completion of ONP, the user should review the unconverted PODPATTR tuples and verify against the trigger items to determine if a match was expected. If a match was expected, the user manually updates the trigger item by adding a LARP option through table control and specifying the values that were datafilled in PODPATTR.
Command:	>TRACECI OFFICE NOPROMPT
MAP response:	PODPATTR tuple converted, key = <digits></digits>
Meaning:	During ONP, a trigger item match was found for this PODPATTR tuple, but the PODPATTR conversion record failed and only CONVERTED tuples are reported.
Actions:	After the completion of ONP, the user should review the entire PODPATTR table against the converted PODPATTR tuples that were reported to determine the unconverted PODPATTR tuples. The user should review the unconverted PODPATTR tuples and verify against the trigger items to determine if a match was expected. If a match was expected, the user manually updates the trigger item by adding a LARP option through table control and specifying the values that were datafilled in PODPATTR.

TRAVER

Туре

The TRAVER command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the TRAVER command is SuperNode.

Description

TRAVER is a tool that traverses through all translations tables and displays the resulting route for a call. TRAVER can operate in three modes: TRACE, NO_TRACE, and BOTH.

When TRAVER is operating in the TRACE mode, the content of the translation tables is displayed as TRAVER traverses through them.

When TRAVER is operating in the NO_TRACE mode, the content of the translations tables is not displayed. This mode only displays the translation result.

When TRAVER is operating in BOTH mode, TRAVER first operates in the TRACE mode and displays the content of all the translations tables through which it traverses. Then TRAVER switches to NO_TRACE mode and appends the translation results to the end of the TRACE results.

Option AINCHG

Option AINCHG simulates the following scenarios:

- charge number digits sent by an SCP when option AINRES is present and the response contains parameter ChargeNumber, or
- ANI digits for MF trunks, CPN digits for PRI trunks, and charge number digits for ISUP trunks

Note: TRAVER can simulate three responses: Analyze_Route, Forward_Call and Continue. Only the first two can contain parameter ChargeNumber.

Option AINDENY

Option AINDENY provides a way of excluding individual lines from triggering for:

- particular trigger item IDs of PFC or SFC trigger types
- all group-subscribed trigger items of PFC or SFC trigger types

Option AINMQG

Option AINMQG can create query messages at certain TDPs. TRAVER saves the query message to a file that can be subsequently loaded into the TSTQuery tool for transmission to an off-board processor (for example, an SCP or adjunct).

The AINMQG output can include NatureOfCarrier in parameter CarrierID.

Option AINRES

Option AINRES simulates the processing of certain response messages from an off-board processor. Response messages are: Analyze_Route, Forward-Call, Continue, and Authorize_Termination. TRAVER displays the AIN information encountered after the specified response is received. None of the pre-query information is displayed.

Release history

This section identifies new or changed commands, and the applicable software release.

SN06 (DMS)

Feature A89007340 introduces the packet conditional route selector PKT which can be used to conditionally route traffic to different trunk groups based on the fabric of the originator.

NA015

Feature 59022533 adds option AINDENY.

CCM14

Feature 59016521 adds sub parameters CarrierUsage (CU) and NatureOfCarrier (NOC) to Analzye_Route (AR) and Forward_Call (FC) response parameters.

The AINMQG output is enhanced to include NatureOfCarrier in parameter CarrierID.

CCM08

Feature AR2230 changes the TRAVER command to support duplicate directory numbers (DN). Before the introduction of the Duplicate NXX support feature, the switch could not distinguish between ambiguous DNs. With this feature, when users enter a seven-digit DN, and the office code

(NXX) exists under multiple serving numbering plan areas (SNPA), the system re-prompts the user for the full ten-digit DN.

Limitations and restrictions

Because the NA011 product release removed triggers that were part of the AIN 0.0 Primer product, TRAVER no longer displays warning messages for the triggers that follow:

- 3/6/10 POTS
- DN
- *XX

Note: For SN06 (DMS), Traver does not specify the switching fabric of the originator for trunk originated calls. When TRAVER encounters a route with the CND PKT selector, ENET (Enhanced Network) is assumed for TDM trunk groups and the packet network is assumed for DPT (BICC and SIP_T) trunk groups.

The DPT SPM (Spectrum Peripheral Module) is considered an ENET peripheral.

Syntax

There is no change to the TRAVER command syntax.

Example

The following table provides an example of the TRAVER command.

Command:	>TRAVER tr IC_TDM_GRP 4025501212 b
Description of task:	Conditionally route traffic.

MAP response:	TABLE TRKGRP
	IC_TDM_GRP IT 0 ELO NCRT 2W NIL MIDL 919 NPRT NSCR 919 919 555 N N \$
	TABLE OFCVAR
	AIN_OFFICE_TRIGGRP TIID
	TABLE HNPACONT
	919 Y 993 2 (64) (1) (0) (0) 0 \$
	. SUBTABLE HNPACODE
	. 402 402 FRTE 402
	. SUBTABLE RTEREF
	. 402 CND PKT ENET SK 2
	. S D OG_SIPT_GRP
	. CND ALWAYS SK 1
	. S D OG_TDM_GRP
	. EXIT TABLE RTEREF
	EXIT TABLE HNPACONT
	LNP00100 SOC Option is IDLE.
	LNP Info: Called DN is not resident.
	LNP Info: HNPA results are used.
	AIN Info Collected TDP: no subscribed trigger.
	AIN Info Analyzed TDP: no subscribed trigger.
	+++ TRAVER: SUCCESSFUL CALL TRACE +++
	DIGIT TRANSLATION ROUTES
	1 OG_TDM_GRP 4025501212 ST
	TREATMENT ROUTES. TREATMENT IS: GNCT 1 T120
	+++ TRAVER: SUCCESSFUL CALL TRACE +++

Command example	
Explanation:	The incoming TDM group may have all packet members or all ENET based members or a combination of the two. The route chosen by TRAVER assumes the originator was on the ENET. The crafts person must look at the actual route list (route 402 in the example below) to see that the PKT routing selector is being used and actual terminator may be OG_SIPT_GRP.

Example

The following table provides an example of the TRAVER command.

Command:	>TRAVER I 6711501 b22 b
Description of task:	Display the resulting route for the call.

MAP response:	<pre>>TRAVER 1 6711501 b22 b TABLE IBNLINES HOST 01 0 00 06 0 DT STN IEN 6711051 COMKODAK 0 0 613 \$ TABLE DNATTRS TUPLE NOT FOUND AIN Orig Attempt TDP: no subscribed trigger TABLE IBNXLA: XLANAME POTSXLA TUPLE NOT FOUND Default is to assume SPEED CODE usage AIN Info Collected TDP: no subscribed trigger AIN Info Analyzed TDP: trigger criteria not met. +++ TRAVER: SUCCESSFUL CALL TRACE +++ SPEED CALL not supported by TRAVER +++ TRAVER: SUCCESSFUL CALL TRACE +++</pre>
Explanation:	The warning that notifies the user that the AIN 0.0 Primer product is retired was introduced in the NA011 product release. In that release, because the TABXFER process allowed the datafill for the AIN 0.0 *XX trigger to transfer from the active side to the inactive side during an ONP, this warning was necessary to inform the user that even though the datafill for AIN 0.0 triggers was present on the switch, the AIN 0.0 Primer product was retired. In the NA011 product release, for a PVN RAD trigger, TRAVER displays a similar message that says the AIN 0.0 Primer product is retired. The message also says that the PVN RAD trigger is not retired and is still available. This message is no longer displayed as the PVN RAD trigger is still available.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the TRAVER command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	>TRAVER I 6212500 6218888 b
MAP response:	<pre>>TRAVER 1 6212500 6218888 b TABLE LINEATTR 32 1FR NONE NT NSCR 0 613 LTOP L613 TSPS 10 NIL NILSFC NILLATA 0 NIL 00 613_P621_407 L621_LATA1_407 \$ LCABILL OFF - BILLING DONE ON BASIS OF CALLTYPE TABLE HNPACONT 613 Y 717 2 (17) (1) (0) (0) 2 \$. SUBTABLE HNPACODE . KEY NOT FOUNT . REAL VALUE IS: VCT VACT N TABLE TMTCNTL LNT (46) . SUBTABLE TREAT . BLDN Y T OFRT 52 . TABLE OFRT . 52 S D VCA . S D *OFLO . S D LKOUT . EXIT TABLE OFRT +++ TRAVER: SUCCESSFUL CALL TRACE +++</pre>
	TREATMENT ROUTES. TREATMENT IS: VACT 1 VCA 2 *OFLO 3 LKOUT +++ TRAVER: SUCCESSFUL CALL TRACE +++

1-8 PROGDIR level commands

Meaning:	The warning that notifies the user that the AIN 0.0 Primer product is retired was introduced in the NA011 product release. In that release, because the TABXFER process allowed the datafill for the AIN 0.0 3/6/10 POTS trigger to transfer from the active side to the inactive side during an ONP, this warning was necessary to inform the user that even though the datafill for AIN 0.0 triggers was present on the switch, the AIN 0.0 Primer product was retired. However in the NA012 product release, AIN 0.0 triggers are not provisionable. The TABXFER process does not allow datafill for the AIN 0.0 trigger to transfer from the active side (running on a NA09/10/11 load) to the inactive side during an ONP. Therefore, these warnings are no longer displayed.
Actions:	System action:
	In the NA012 product release, when the user used the same called digits as used for the AIN 0.0 3/6/10 POTS trigger in the NA011 product release, TRAVER did not display the warning to indicate that the AIN 0.0 Primer product was retired and was not functional as of the NA012 product release.
	User action:
	Before a software upgrade to the NA012 product release, remove or replace the AIN 0.0 3/6/10 POTS trigger. Similar triggers are available in AIN 0.1 Essentials and AIN 0.2 Enablers. Refer to <i>AIN Essentials Service</i> <i>Implementation Guide (297-5161-021)</i> and <i>AIN Enablers Service</i> <i>Implementation Guide (297-5161-022)</i> for information about these triggers.
Command:	>TRAVER I 6212500 6218888 b

MAP response:	>TRAVER 1 6212500 6218889 b
	TABLE LINEATTR
	32 1FR NONE NT NSCR 0 613 LTOP L613 TSPS 10 NIL NILSFC
	NILLATA O NIL OO N \$
	LCABILL OFF - BILLING DONE ON BASIS OF CALLTYPE
	TABLE DNINV
	613 621 8889 D BLDN
	TABLE DNFEAT
	TABLE DNFEAT
	TUPLE NOT FOUND
	TABLE DNATTRS
	TUPLE NOT FOUND
	TABLE DNGRPS
	TUPLE NOT FOUND
	TABLE IMTCNTL
	LNT (46)
	. SUBTABLE TREAT
	. BLDN Y T OFRT 50
	. TABLE OFRT
	. 50 S D VCA
	. SD SD VCA . SD *OFLO
	. S D LKOUT
	. EXIT TABLE OFRT
	LNP Info: Called DN is not resident.
	LNP Info: HNPA results are used.
	TABLE LCASCRCN
	AIN Info Analyzed TDP: trigger criteria not met.
	+++ TRAVER: SUCCESSFUL CALL TRACE +++
	1 TREATMENT ROUTES. TREATMENT IS: BLDN 1 VCA
	2 *OFLO
	3 LKOUT
	+++ TRAVER: SUCCESSFUL CALL TRACE +++

1-10 PROGDIR level commands

Meaning:	The warning that notifies the user that the AIN 0.0 Primer product is retired was introduced in the NA011 product release. In that release, because the TABXFER process allowed datafill for the AIN 0.0 DN trigger to transfer from the active side to the inactive side during an ONP, this warning was necessary to inform the user that even though the datafill for the AIN 0.0 triggers was present on the switch, the AIN 0.0 Primer product was retired. However in the NA012 product release, AIN 0.0 triggers are not provisionable. The TABXFER process does not allow the datafill for the AIN 0.0 trigger to transfer from the active side (running on a NA09/10/11 load) to the inactive side during an ONP. Therefore, these warnings are no longer displayed.
Actions:	System action:
	In the NA012 product release, when the user used the same called digits as used for the AIN 0.0 DN trigger in the NA011 product release, TRAVER did not display the warning to indicate that the AIN 0.0 Primer product was retired and was not functional as of the NA012 product release.
	User action:
	Before a software upgrade to the NA012 product release, remove or replace AIN 0.0 DN trigger datafill. Similar triggers are available in AIN 0.1 Essentials and AIN 0.2 Enablers. Refer to <i>AIN Essentials Service Implementation Guide</i> (297-5161-021) and <i>AIN Enablers Service Implementation Guide</i> (297-5161-022) for information about these triggers.
Command:	>TRAVER I 6212500 6218889 b

MAP response:	>TRAVER l 6212500 6218889 b
	TABLE LINEATTR
	32 1FR NONE NT NSCR 0 613 LTOP L613 TSPS 10 NIL NILSFC
	NILLATA O NIL OO N \$
	LCABILL OFF - BILLING DONE ON BASIS OF CALLTYPE
	•••
	TABLE DNINV
	613 621 8889 D BLDN
	TABLE DNFEAT
	TABLE DNFEAT
	TUPLE NOT FOUND
	TABLE DNATTRS
	TUPLE NOT FOUND
	TABLE DNGRPS
	TUPLE NOT FOUND
	TABLE TMTCNTL
	LNT (46)
	. SUBTABLE TREAT
	. BLDN Y T OFRT 50
	. TABLE OFRT
	. 50 S D VCA
	. S D *OFLO
	. S D LKOUT
	. EXIT TABLE OFRT
	LNP Info: Called DN is not resident.
	LNP Info: HNPA results are used.
	TABLE LCASCRCN
	AIN Info Analyzed TDP: trigger criteria not met.
	+++ TRAVER: SUCCESSFUL CALL TRACE +++
	1 TREATMENT ROUTES. TREATMENT IS: BLDN
	1 VCA
	2 *OFLO
	3 LKOUT
	+++ TRAVER: SUCCESSFUL CALL TRACE ++
	TTT INAVER: SUCCESSION CANN IRACE ++

1-12 PROGDIR level commands

Meaning:	Explanation:
	The warning that notifies the user that the AIN 0.0 Primer product is retired was introduced in the NA011 product release. In that release, because the TABXFER process allowed datafill for the AIN 0.0 DN trigger to transfer from the active side to the inactive side during an ONP, this warning was necessary to inform the user that even though datafill for the AIN 0.0 triggers was present on the switch, the AIN 0.0 Primer product was retired.
	However in the NA012 product release, AIN 0.0 triggers are not provisionable. The TABXFER process does not allow datafill for the AIN 0.0 trigger to transfer from the active side (running on a NA09/10/11 load) to the inactive side during an ONP. Therefore, these warnings are no longer displayed.
Actions:	System action:
	In the NA012 product release, when the user used the same called digits as used for the AIN 0.0 DN trigger in the NA011 product release, TRAVER did not display the warning to indicate that the AIN 0.0 Primer product was retired and was not functional as of the NA012 product release.
	User action:
	Before a software upgrade to the NA012 product release, remove or replace AIN 0.0 DN trigger datafill. Similar triggers are available in AIN 0.1 Essentials and AIN 0.2 Enablers. Refer to <i>AIN Essentials Service Implementation Guide</i> (297-5161-021) and <i>AIN Enablers Service Implementation Guide</i> (297-5161-022) for information about these triggers.
Command:	>TRAVER I 6711501 b22 b

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Continued)

MAP response:	>TRAVER 1 6711501 b22 b TABLE IBNLINES HOST 01 0 00 06 0 DT STN IBN 6711051 COMKODAK 0 0 613 \$ TABLE DNATTRS TUPLE NOT FOUND
	 AIN Orig Attempt TDP: no subscribed trigger.
	 TABLE IBNXLA: XLANAME POTSXLA TUPLE NOT FOUND Default is to assume SPEED CODE usage AIN Info Collected TDP: no subscribed trigger.
	 AIN Info Analyzed TDP: trigger criteria not met.
	+++ TRAVER: SUCCESSFUL CALL TRACE +++
	SPEED CALL not supported by TRAVER
	+++ TRAVER: SUCCESSFUL CALL TRACE +++
Meaning:	The warning that notifies the user that the AIN 0.0 Primer product is retired was introduced in the NA011 product release. In that release, because the TABXFER process allowed the datafill for the AIN 0.0 *XX trigger to transfer from the active side to the inactive side during an ONP, this warning was necessary to inform the user that even though the datafill for the AIN 0.0 triggers was present on the switch, the AIN 0.0 Primer product was retired.
	In the NA011 product release, for a PVN RAD trigger, TRAVER displays a similar message that says the AIN 0.0 Primer product is retired. The message also says that the PVN RAD trigger is not retired and is still available. This message is no longer displayed as the PVN RAD trigger is still available.
Actions:	System action:
	In the NA012 product release, when the user used the same called digits as used for the AIN 0.0 *XX trigger in the NA011 product release, TRAVERSE did not display a warning to indicate that the AIN 0.0 Primer product was retired and was not functional as of the NA012 product release.
	User action:
	Before a software upgrade to the NA012 product release, remove or replace AIN 0.0 *XX trigger datafill. Similar triggers are available in AIN 0.1 Essentials and AIN 0.2 Enablers. Refer to <i>AIN Essentials Service Implementation Guide (297-5161-021)</i> and <i>AIN Enablers Service Implementation Guide (297-5161-022)</i> for information about these triggers.

Analzye_Route (AR) and Forward_Call (FC) response parameters can include sub parameters CarrierUsage (CU) and NatureOfCarrier (NOC).

1-14 PROGDIR level commands

trnslvf

Туре

The trnslvf command is available at the TTP_level of the MAP menu.

Target

The command target for the trnslvf command is SuperNode.

Description

The trnslvf command displays routing data for a call originated from a posted trunk. This utility is similar to traver, but the utility invokes from the TTP level of the MAP menu.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

CCM12

Feature 59017218 allows operating company personnel to reenter the trnslvf command (through the t parameter) when the translation verification fails, or when the results are not expected.

Limitations and restrictions

The trnslvf command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

There is no change to the trnslvf command syntax.

Example

There is no change to the trnslvf command example.

Responses

There is no change to the trnslvf command responses.

TSTQUERY

Туре

The TSTQUERY command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target is BRISC.

Description

The TSTQUERY tool is a menu-driven utility that allows operating company personnel to send AIN test queries to an SCP and display the incoming responses from the SCP.

The TSTQUERY tool provides the following capabilities:

- Populates the parameters of an AIN query message.
- Reads query message information from a file.
- Saves query message information to a file.
- Sends the query message.
- Allows responses to conversation messages.
- Generates a log of outgoing and incoming messages.
- Overwrites the T1 timer for a given test query.
- Supports CCS7 and Ethernet transport protocol.
- Provides on-line help.

TSTQUERY menu commands

When operating company personnel initiate a TSTQUERY session, a menu appears on the MAP terminal display. The following paragraphs describe the menu options.

Operating company personnel can use abbreviated parameter names with commands ClrParm, ListParm, and SeeParm. The abbreviated parameter names display on the screen when commands SetMsg or ListParm are invoked.

Command QUIT

Command QUIT terminates the current TSTQUERY session. To avoid loss of information, use the Save command to store the information in a file. When operating company personnel invoke command QUIT in the middle of a transaction, the transaction and all parameter values are lost.

TSTQUERY (continued)

Command READ

Command READ reads the file from a previously saved query. The command prompts for the name of the file that contains the query information. Command READ reuses the existing READ CI command. Rules for using command CI READ apply to the TSTQUERY READ command.

Command SAVE

Command SAVE saves the contents of a query to a file. The system prompts the user for the device name and file name. File access occurs using the READ command for future queries. SAVE overwrites existing files with the same name.

Command SetAppl

Command SetAppl allows the user to select the AIN application to be tested, such as R01 or R02. When a value for this command is not specified, the screen displays all possible values.

For AIN, the menu option SetAppl accepts R02 as a valid application message set. This value displays in the application field of the MAP CI display.

Command SeTrnsp

Command SeTrnsp allows the user to select the transport medium. The DMS-100 switch supports signaling system 7 (SS7) for AIN. The user specifies the GTTname and GTTsource.

Command SeT1

Command SeT1 allows the user to overwrite the value of the T1 timer for a given test query. The T1 timer times the response. When a response is not received from the SCP within the time-out period, a time-out error occurs and the TSTQUERY tool informs the AIN generic message handler of this event by sending a T1 error message. When a T1 timer value is not specified, command SeT1 uses a default value of three seconds.

Command SetMsg

Command SetMsg allows the user to specify an AIN message for the current query. When entered with a valid AIN message, this command displays the allowed parameters for the message. Each parameter has a command that allows the user to set its value. When a value is not specified following command SetMsg, acceptable values for the message display on the screen.

Command ClrParm

Command ClrParm allows the user to clear the value of a parameter. When Clrparm ALL is entered, the system clears the values of all specified parameters. Clearing the value of a parameter indicates that the parameter is not sent.

TSTQUERY (continued)

Command ListParm

Command ListParm lists all the parameters that are valid for the message specified for the current query.

Parameter CarrierUsage is a valid parameter.

Command SeeParm

Command SeeParm allows the user to see the current values of parameters, one parameter at a time or for all specified parameters. The command allows the user to view the specified application, transport, or message. The valid options for this command are ALL, application, transport, message, and the name of a parameter.

Command Send

Command Send allows the user to send an AIN message to the SCP, depending on the application chosen by SetApp1. The response can be saved by specifying a valid file and device name.

Limitations and restrictions

The TSTQUERY tool does not support Create_Call.

For subcommand SeeParm, only value NatureOfCarrier will display. Because value NatureOfCarrier has a default value of NoNOCProvided, users cannot set this value.

Syntax

There is no change to the TSTQUERY command syntax.

T_Resource_Available is a valid operation for command SetMsg.

Example

There is no change to the TSTQUERY command example.

Responses

There is no change to the TSTQUERY command responses.

The TSTQUERY tool recognizes parameter ExtendedRinging in a Send_To_Resource response message.

Release history

NA017

Feature 59037100 enhances the TSTQUERY tool to support the Timeout and Disconnect outgoing SSP call-related message.

TSTQUERY (end)

Feature 59037140 enhances the TSTQUERY tool to display the Connect To Resource (CTR) parameters in the incoming conversation/response message.

NA016

Feature 59028621 enhances the TSTQUERY tool to support the display of TSTRCTimer parameter in the Send_To_Resource (STR) and Call_Info_To_Resource (CITR) messages from the SCP.

Feature 59028643 modifies the TSTQUERY tool to display the Carrier parameters in the incoming Send_To_Resource conversation message.

NA015

Feature 59022523 enhances the TSTQUERY tool to support the display of DPConverter parameter in the Send_To_Resource and Collect_Info message from the SCP.

NA014

Feature 59016005 adds operation T_Resource_Available to command SetMsg.

Feature 59016521 modifies command ListParm to accept parameter CarrierUsage.

NA012

Feature 59006320 allows the TSTQUERY tool to recognize parameter ExtendedRinging in a Send_To_Resource response message.

Feature 59016521 modifies command ListParm to accept parameter CarrierUsage.

UAR

Туре

The User activity record (UAR) command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the UAR command is BRISC.

Description

This command allows TAS personnel to view a recording of commands entered from a maintenance and administration position (MAP) terminal or text telephone (TTY). Operating company personnel can view the records to help determine the cause of user activity problems.

Release history

MMP13

Feature 59012414 adds this command in MMP13.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the UAR command:

- The system cannot record PMDEBUG subcommands in the UAR circular buffer.
- The system can record commands from a maximum of 64 different userids in the UAR circular buffer.
- The command line in the UAR circular buffer can have a maximum length of 132 characters.
- The UAR circular buffer can have a maximum size of 64 kbyte.
- The system does not maintain the UAR circular buffer during DUMP phases.
- When the system reloads the image from a tape, the system restores UAR information.

Syntax

The UAR command syntax is as follows:

UAR [<NUMBER> {1 to 1000}] [<USERID> STRING]

UAR (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the UAR command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
NUMBER	1 to 1000	This field indicates the number of lines from the UAR circular buffer for the system to display. The value is a number between 1 and 1000. This parameter is optional.
USERID	alphanumeric string	This field indicates a user identification used to log on to the system. The system displays the recent input lines belonging to that userid. The value is an alphanumeric string. This parameter is optional.

Example

The following table provides an example of the UAR command.

Command example

Command:	>UAR 3 USERVDU2
Description of task:	The user requests the system to display a specified amount of activity rows for a specified user.
MAP response:	30/5 2:55:52 USERVDU2 TERM0279 176) table mtamdrve 30/5 2:55:48 USERVDU2 TERM0279 175) table mtahoriz;lis al 30/5 2:55:24 USERVDU2 TERM0279 174) quit all
Explanation:	The system displays the last three commands from userid USERVDU2 with time stamps and command entry location.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the UAR command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>UAR
MAP response:	NO DATA STORE
Meaning:	The system does not have the necessary memory for the UAR circular buffer.
Actions:	The system requires more memory to allocate the UAR circular buffer.

UAR (end)

Command:	>UAR 1002
MAP response:	EITERH incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters
Meaning:	Operating company personnel entered a value in the NUMBER parameter that is not between 1 and 1000 or entered an incorrect value.
Actions:	Enter a value in the NUMBER parameter that is between 1 and 1000.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

varantst

Туре

The varantst command is a nonmenu listed command.

Target

The command target for the varantst command is POWERPC, BRISC.

Description

The varantst command is used to test from the CI level variable announcement phrases (for example, for integer, price and number) without actually making a call.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP15

Feature A59023749 (IN Enhancements) introduces the varantst command.

Limitations and restrictions

The varantst command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the varantst command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Command	Parameters and variables	
varantst	<ftrannc(gsp) ainanns(mmp)="" index="">{1 to 32 767}</ftrannc(gsp)>	
	<digits> STRING Separate digits with one of the following:</digits>	
	• A - Integer	
	B - Number	
	 E - Price Example: A123 is an integer of value 123 and B5551212 is a phone number 555 1212. 	
	<dru -="" gsp(2)="" index="" mmp(1)="">{1 to 32 767}</dru>	

varantst (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the varantst command.

Command example

Command:	>varantst 21 A123 1	
Description of task:	List integer variable phrases for a given digit string.	
MAP response:	Logical Phrase List (DRMUSERS) STEP_D21 ENG_IN_VAR	
	Physical Phrase List: STEP_D21 IN_ONE IN_HUNDRED IN_TWENTY IN_THREE	
Explanation:	The integer variable phrases are listed.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the varantst command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>varantst 21 B567 1	
MAP response:	Logical Phrase List (DRMUSERS) STEP_D21 ENG_IN_VAR	
	Physical Phrase List: STEP_D21 IN_FIVE IN_SIX IN_SEVEN	
Meaning:	List number variable phrases for a given digit string.	
Actions:	No action is required.	
Command:	>varantst 21 E45345367 1	

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	Logical Phrase List (DRMUSERS) STEP_D21 ENG_IN_VAR	
	Physical Phrase List: STEP_D21 IN_FOUR IN_HUNDRED IN_AND IN_FIFTY IN_THREE IN_THOUSAND IN_FOUR IN_HUNDRED IN_AND IN_FIFTY IN_THREE IN_CUR_UNITS_ENG IN_AND IN_SIXTY IN_SEVEN	
Meaning:	IN_CUR_SUBUS_ENG List price variable phrases for a given digit string.	
Actions:	No action is required.	
Command:	>varantst 21 A123 1	
MAP response:	Failed to find DRMUSER entry for FTRANNC index	
	Parameter 1 is of wrong type.	
Meaning:	Parameter 1 is of the wrong type.	
Actions:	Enter the correct DRU Index type.	

23A SWAPPTCI level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the SWAPPTCI level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the SWAPPTCI level.

Use the SWAPPTCI command to rename a pretranslator name in table STDPRTCT. Renaming a pretranslator name will change the name in all tables that reference that pretranslator.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the SWAPPTCI level.

Command	
help	
print	
quit	
rename	

Description

The SWAPPTCI contains the commands available from the basic CI level.

How to access the SWAPPTCI level

No command increments are required to issue SWAPPTCI commands.

How to return to the CI

You are at the CI.

>

MAP display

There is no map display of the SWAPPTCI level.

1-2 SWAPPTCI level commands

help

Туре

The help command is a menu command.

Target

The command target for the help command is ALL.

Description

The help command interpreter (CI) command allows the operating company personnel to see the syntax and explanation of the SWAPPTCI.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA014

The help command was introduced in the NA014 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The help command has no limits or restrictions.

help (end)

Syntax

The help command syntax is as follows:

help

Example

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Command:	> help	
Description of task:		ELP command to see the syntax and explanation of the CI command.
MAP response:	HELP:	PRINTS THE DESCRIPTION OF SUB COMMANDS
	PRINT:	PRINT THE PRETRANSALTOR NAMES IN TABLE STDPRTCT
	QUIT:	QUIT SWAPPTCI EDITOR
	RENAME: <newnai< th=""><th>RENAME THE PRETRANSLATOR NAME <oldname> ME></oldname></th></newnai<>	RENAME THE PRETRANSLATOR NAME <oldname> ME></oldname>
Explanation:		ELP command to see the syntax and explanation of the CI command.

print

Туре

The print command is a menu command.

Target

The command target for the print command is ALL.

Description

The print command interpreter (CI) command allows the operating company personnel to see the pretranslator names in table STDPRTCT.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA014

The print command was introduced in the NA014 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The print command has no limits or restrictions.

print (end)

Syntax

The print command syntax is as follows:

print

Example

The following table provides an example of the print command.

Command:	> print
Description of task:	Use the PRINT command to see the pretranslator names in table STDPRTCT.
MAP response:	PRETRANSLATOR NAMES IN TABLE STDPRTCT
	NPRT TEST
Explanation:	Displays the pretranslator names in table STDPRTCT.

quit

Туре

The quit command is a menu command.

Target

The command target for the quit command is ALL.

Description

The quit command interpreter (CI) command allows the operating company personnel to exit the SWAPPTCI command level.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA014

The quit command was introduced in the NA014 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The quit command has no limits or restrictions.

quit (end)

Syntax

The quit command syntax is as follows:

quit

Example

The following table provides an example of the quit command.

Command:	> quit
Description of task:	Use the QUIT command to exit the SWAPPTCI command level.
MAP response:	CI:
Explanation:	Exits the SWAPPTCI command level.

rename

Туре

The rename command is a menu command.

Target

The command target for the rename command is ALL.

Description

The rename command interpreter (CI) command allows the operating company personnel to rename the pretranslator name.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA014

The rename command was introduced in the NA014 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The rename command has no limits or restrictions.

rename (end)

Syntax

The rename command syntax is as follows:

rename <oldname> <newname>

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the rename command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
oldname	alphanumeric	the old pretranslator name
newname	alphanumeric	the new pretranslator name, up to 8 characters

Example

The following table provides an example of the rename command.

Command:	> rename TEST TEST1234		
Description of task:	Use the rename command to rename the pretranslator name.		
MAP response:	PRETRANSLATOR NAME HAS BEEN MODIFIED		
Explanation:	Renames the old pretranslator name with the new name.		
Action:			
Command:	> rename TEST TEST12345		
Description of task:	Use the rename command to rename the pretranslator name.		
MAP response:	PLEASE ENTER THE NEW PRETRANSLATOR NAME LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO EIGHT CHARACTERS		
Explanation:	The NEWNAME value you entered was invalid.		
Action:	Enter a value within the valid entry range.		

24 SYS level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the SYS level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the SYS level. The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the SYS level.

Table 24-1 SYS level commands

Command

permit

SYS level

Description

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 system table (ST).

How to access the SYS level

When you log in at the MAP, you access the SYS directory directly and all valid SYS level commands are available.

permit

Туре

The permit command is a non-menu command.

Target

The command target for the permit command is ALL.

Description

Use the permit command to assign command classes to a user ID. This command defines a user ID and associated attributes to the DMS-100 switch. This command also changes attributes.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, as well as the applicable software release.

TL12

The permit command is new for the TL12 release.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the permit command:

- 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). If you see overflow traps for store stack at the MAP or in the logs, the user ID has a stack which is too small for the performed task. Try to define the stack size again. If this fails, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the office parameters ENHANCED_PASWORD_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. If the office parameter ENHANCED_PASSWORD_CONTROL is turned on, you must enter the user ID and the password on different lines. The password does not appear on the screen as you type it. For security, enter the password twice. You must enter any remaining entries on the line following the last password entry after the system validates the password. If you attempt to enter this data on the same line as the user ID, the system ignores the entries and prompts you to enter them again after the system accepts the password.

Syntax

The permit command syntax is as follows:

```
permit <USER NAME>
[<PASSWORD>]
[<PRIORITY>]
[<STACK SIZE>]
[<LANGUAGE>]
[<COMMAND CLASS(ES)>]
```

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the permit command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description	
USER NAME	alphanumeric character string	This variable specifies the DMS user name.	
PASSWORD	alphanumeric character string	This variable specifies the password assigned to the user at login time. The system ignores the password if the password is defined as an automatic login position. When the enhanced password control feature is turned on, you can only specify the password when you create a new user ID. You cannot use the feature 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.	
PRIORITY	1 to 4	This variable specifies the priority level at which the process of the user runs. A value of 4 is the highest priority. The default value is 4.	
STACK SIZE 2000 to 10000		This variable specifies the size of the stack assigned to the process of the user. The default value is 7000 which is the minimum needed to execute SERVORE commands or issue query commands on the DMS-100.	

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

permit (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
LANGUAGE	DEFAULT, ENGLISH, FRENCH, or SPANISH	This variable sets the language of the output messages and input commands.
COMMAND CLASS(ES)	0 to 30	This variable specifies the classes available to the user. These numbers match the class numbers assigned to each command. These numbers also determine the commands that the user can use.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Example

The following table provides an example of the permit command.

Note: Stack size must be 7000 or greater. If the stack size is below 7000, the user cannot execute SERVORD commands or issue query commands.

Command example

Command:	>permit fred passw 3 7000 english 1dms	
Description of task:	Create a user ID with attributes.	
MAP response:	NOTE: new stack size will NOT be in effect until	
Explanation:	This command string assigns a stack of 7000 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 all entered commands are accepted in English, and the command class is 1dms.	
	<i>Note:</i> For this example, assume that the office parameter ENHANCED_PASSWORD_CONTROL is turned off. This setting allows you to enter the user ID, the new password, and the variable replacement values on the same line.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the permit command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>permit fred passw
MAP response:	ENHANCED PASSWORD CONTROL IS IN EFFECT DO NOT ENTER PASSWORD ON COMMAND LINE

permit (end)

MAP resp	onses with	associated	meanings and	actions	(Sheet 2 of 2)	
		40000.4104	in our ingo un a			

Meaning: You entered the password on the same line as the user ID when the ENHANCED_PASSWORD_CONTROL office parameter is turned on. Actions: Enter the user ID and the password on different lines. The password will not appear on the screen as you tupe it. For security, enter the password twice. You must enter the remaining entries on the line following the last password entry after the system validates the password. Command: >permit fred passw 3 7000 english 40 MAP response: COMMAND PRIVILEGE MUST BE BETWEEN 0 AND 30 Meaning: You entered a command class that is out -of-range. Actions: Enter the command class correctly. Command: >permit fred passw 3 7000 english none MAP response: Enter the command class correctly. Command: >permit fred passw 3 7000 english none MAP response: ENHANCED COMMAND SCREENING FEATURE REQUIRES USERS TO HAVE AT LEAST ONE COMMAND CLASS Meaning: You entered a value of none for the command class when the ENHANCED_COMMAND_SCREENING office parameter is turned on. This is no longer a valid entry. Actions: Enter a valid command class value or accept the default command class of zero. Command: >permit fred passw 3 7000 english supernode				
appear on the screen as you tupe it. For security, enter the password twice. You must enter the remaining entries on the line following the last password entry after the system validates the password.Command:>permit fred passw 3 7000 english 40MAP response:COMMAND PRIVILEGE MUST BE BETWEEN 0 AND 30Meaning:You entered a command class that is out -of-range.Actions:Enter the command class correctly.Command:>permit fred passw 3 7000 english noneMAP response:ENHANCED COMMAND SCREENING FEATURE REQUIRES USERS TO HAVE AT LEAST ONE COMMAND CLASSMeaning:You entered a value of none for the command class when the ENHANCED_COMMAND_SCREENING office parameter is turned on. This is no longer a valid entry.Actions:Enter a valid command class value or accept the default command class of zero.Command:>permit fred passw 3 7000 english supernode	Meaning:			
MAP response:COMMAND PRIVILEGE MUST BE BETWEEN 0 AND 30Meaning:You entered a command class that is out -of-range.Actions:Enter the command class correctly.Command:>permit fred passw 3 7000 english noneMAP response:ENHANCED COMMAND SCREENING FEATURE REQUIRES USERS TO HAVE AT LEAST ONE COMMAND CLASSMeaning:You entered a value of none for the command class when the ENHANCED_COMMAND_SCREENING office parameter is turned on. This is no longer a valid entry.Actions:Enter a valid command class value or accept the default command class of zero.Command:>permit fred passw 3 7000 english supernode	Actions:	appear on the screen as you tupe it. For security, enter the password twice. You must enter the remaining entries on the line following the last password		
Meaning:You entered a command class that is out -of-range.Actions:Enter the command class correctly.Command:>permit fred passw 3 7000 english noneMAP response:ENHANCED COMMAND SCREENING FEATURE REQUIRES USERS TO HAVE AT LEAST ONE COMMAND CLASSMeaning:You entered a value of none for the command class when the ENHANCED_COMMAND_SCREENING office parameter is turned on. This is no longer a valid entry.Actions:Enter a valid command class value or accept the default command class of 	Command:	>permit fred passw 3 7000 english 40		
Actions:Enter the command class correctly.Command:>permit fred passw 3 7000 english noneMAP response:ENHANCED COMMAND SCREENING FEATURE REQUIRES USERS TO HAVE AT LEAST ONE COMMAND CLASSMeaning:You entered a value of none for the command class when the ENHANCED_COMMAND_SCREENING office parameter is turned on. This is no longer a valid entry.Actions:Enter a valid command class value or accept the default command class of zero.Command:>permit fred passw 3 7000 english supernode	MAP response:	COMMAND PRIVILEGE MUST BE BETWEEN 0 AND 30		
Command:>permit fred passw 3 7000 english noneMAP response:ENHANCED COMMAND SCREENING FEATURE REQUIRES USERS TO HAVE AT LEAST ONE COMMAND CLASSMeaning:You entered a value of none for the command class when the ENHANCED_COMMAND_SCREENING office parameter is turned on. This is no longer a valid entry.Actions:Enter a valid command class value or accept the default command class of zero.Command:>permit fred passw 3 7000 english supernode	Meaning:	You entered a command class that is out -of-range.		
MAP response:ENHANCED COMMAND SCREENING FEATURE REQUIRES USERS TO HAVE AT LEAST ONE COMMAND CLASSMeaning:You entered a value of none for the command class when the ENHANCED_COMMAND_SCREENING office parameter is turned on. This is no longer a valid entry.Actions:Enter a valid command class value or accept the default command class of zero.Command:>permit fred passw 3 7000 english supernode	Actions:	Enter the command class correctly.		
AT LEAST ONE COMMAND CLASSMeaning:You entered a value of none for the command class when the ENHANCED_COMMAND_SCREENING office parameter is turned on. This is no longer a valid entry.Actions:Enter a valid command class value or accept the default command class of zero.Command:>permit fred passw 3 7000 english supernode	Command:	>permit fred passw 3 7000 english none		
ENHANCED_COMMAND_SCREENING office parameter is turned on. This is no longer a valid entry.Actions:Enter a valid command class value or accept the default command class of zero.Command:>permit fred passw 3 7000 english supernode	MAP response:	~		
Zero. Command: >permit fred passw 3 7000 english supernode	Meaning:	ENHANCED_COMMAND_SCREENING office parameter is turned on. This		
	Actions:	•		
MAD response: THECAL DETWILECE CLASS	Command:	>permit fred passw 3 7000 english supernode		
WAF TESPOINSE. ILLEGAL PRIVILEGE CLASS	MAP response:	ILLEGAL PRIVILEGE CLASS		
Meaning: One or more of the command classes is not a numeric value.	Meaning:	One or more of the command classes is not a numeric value.		
Actions: Enter a correct numeric value.	Actions:	Enter a correct numeric value.		

25 TABAUDIT level commands

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the TABAUDIT level.

Table 25-1

Command		

Description

Use the TABAUDIT level of the MAP to check data integrity without external guidance. TABAUDIT produces 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 verified. The reports are maintained and displayed using a report utility.

Note 1: No two TABAUDIT sessions can verify the same table at the same time.

Note 2: If a non 10-digit number is datafilled in field BILLNUM for POTS or IBN virtual facility group (VFG) calls in tables VIRTGRPS or VFGDATA, a warning message is displayed indicating that the billing number must be 10 digits in length.

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 time frame that allows the user to define the start time for the system to automatically begin processing data integrity checks for specified tables.

Before a software upgrade to the NA012 product release, remove datafill for the AIN 0.0 triggers that follow:

- DN
- 3/6/10 POTS
- *XX

Refer to NTP 297-5161-021, AIN Essential Service Implementation Guide for information about similar triggers.

How to access the TABAUDIT level

Access the TABAUDIT level from the CI environment:

>TABAUDIT

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> QUIT

26 **TFAN level commands**

This chapter provides an overview of the TFAN level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the TFAN level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the TFAN level.

Table 26-1

Command	
queryint	
queryts	

Description

This TFAN directory provides two commands. The QUERYTS command outputs all the tuples in various tables that have the TRANFSNO value specified by the command. The QUERYINT command outputs all the tuples in various tables that have the set of incoming and outgoing TRANFSNO values specified by the command.

How to access the TFAN level

Access the TFAN level from the CI environment:

> TFAN

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit

queryint

Туре

The queryint command is a non-menu command.

Target

The command target for the queryint command is BRISC.

Description

The queryint command outputs all the uptles in various tables that have the set of incoming and outgoing TRAFSNO values as specified against the queryint command. The output of this command supports the sixteen character alphanumeric LINEATTR key.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, as well as the applicable software release.

CCM12

CCM12 sofware introduced the ability for the queryint comand to support the output of the 16-character alphanumeric LINEATTR key.

Limitations and restrictions

The queryint command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The queryint command syntax is as follows:

queryint Parms:<TSIN>{0 top 127} <TSOUT>{0 to 127} [ALL>{ALL}

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the queryint command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
TSIN	0 to 127	This parameter is the Incoming traffic separation number
TSOUT	0 to 127	This parameter is the outgoing traffic separation number

queryint (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the queryint command.

Command example

Command:	>QUERYINT 1 8			
Description of task:	Obtain QUERYINT output for specified incoming and outgoing TRAFSNO			
MAP response:	Indx (IN-OUT) INCOMING OUTGOING			
	1 8 DD-REGNO =0 OA-REGNO = 0 NP-REGNO = 0 LNATR 1001 LTG=10 LCC = 1FR LNATR ABCD LTG= 0 LCC = 1FR			
Explanation:				

Responses

There is no change to the queryint command responses.

27 TOPSPOS level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the TOPSPOS level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the TOPSPOS level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the TOPSPOS level.

Command
abtk
bsy
frls
info
listalms
listset
next
offl
post
quit
rts
tst

Table 27-1

Description

This level provides commands and status displays to maintain the IP TOPS Positions. A count of the number of TOPS positions in a given state is displayed below the TOPSIP alarm banner. Below this, the status of the currently posted TOPS Position is displayed. Below this, the size of the post set is shown.

How to access the TOPSPOS level

Access the TOPSPOS level from the CI environment:

> mapci;mtc;appl;topsip;topspos

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit all

MAP display

The following figure shows an example of the MAP display at the TOPSPOS level.

Figure 27-1 Example of a MAP display at the TOPSPOS level

СМ	MS		Net						APPL
•	•	•	•	•	•	• •		•	
TOPS	POS		OAMAP		SDM	SWMI	C SDM	ÍBIL T	OPSIP
	uit					•	•		
	ost_								
-	istSet		OCDL:. TO	OPSDEV:.	TOPSPOS	5:.			
4 5									
5 6 T	'st								
7 B			Status	Off	L ManB	URes	CRes	SysB	
8 R	-		TOPSPOS			5		0	
90	ffL								
10			POS 500 I			CRES			
11			Size of I	Post set	2: 1				
12 N									
13 F 14	ris		OCDL:						
15			OCDL:						
16									
17 L	istAlms								
18 I	nfo								
	MO								
TEA Time	M3 11:01 >								
TTIME	11.UL >								
$\langle \rangle$									

abtk (topspos)

Туре

The ABTK command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the ABTK command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The ABTK (abort task) command terminates all active maintenance tasks on the position.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS15

Feature 59006653 in functionality OPP Over IP, OSB00101, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None.

Syntax

The ABTK command syntax is as follows:

> abtk

Example

The following table provides examples of the ABTK command.

Command:	> abtk
Description of task:	Abort the current maintenance task.
MAP response:	<removal "mtce"="" flag="" of="" the=""></removal>

abtk (topspos) (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the ABTK command.

MAP response:	{No MAP Output}
Meaning:	The display indicates termination of the maintenance actions on the position by removal of the "mtce" flag.
Actions:	None.
MAP response:	ABTK does NOT utilize any parameters.
Meaning:	The user entered parameter(s) and the ABTK command does not use any parameters.
Actions:	Re-enter the ABTK command without any parameters.

bsy (topspos)

Туре

The BSY command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the BSY command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The BSY command allows manual busy (MANB) of the posted position(s). The BSY command is valid for positions in the OFFL, URES, CRES, IDL, CPB, SYSB state. Multiple positions are busied by executing the BSY command with the ALL option.

If a position is in the OFFL, URES, CRES, IDL, or SYSB state, it will be moved to the MB state. If a position is in the CPB state, it will be moved to the CPD state and when the call at the position is released move to the ManB state.

When a position is in the MANB state, it cannot accept any OPP messages or calls.

An IP Position may not be changed from OFFL to MANB state if SOC OSB00102 is not ON or the SOC usage limit is exceeded.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS15

Feature 59006653 in functionality OPP Over IP, OSB00101, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None

Syntax

The BSY command syntax is as follows:

- > bsy (busy the posted, displayed position)
- > bsy all (busy all positions in the post set)

bsy (topspos) (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the BSY command.

Command example

Command:	> bsy all
Description of task:	ManB all positions in the post set. For this example, there are 3 positions in the post set.
MAP response:	BSY Passed BSY Passed BSY Passed

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the BSY command.

	
MAP response:	BSY Passed
Meaning:	The position(s) changes to the ManB state without any errors.
Actions:	None. The system issues a message to update the display to ManB.
MAP response:	CPD mtce
Meaning:	The position is currently handling a call and will attempt busy when the call is freed.
Actions:	The position changes to CPD because a call is present on the position. Once the call at the position has ended, the system updates the MAP to indicate a ManB state
MAP response:	Request invalid: Position <number> is ManB</number>
Meaning:	The position is currently ManB.
Actions:	Enter the HELP command to get more information on the BSY command.
MAP response:	No Position Posted
Meaning:	There are no positions posted, so nothing is busied.
Actions:	Post position(s) before issuing the BSY command.
MAP response:	SOC is idle

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

bsy (topspos) (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning:	The SOC is idle.
Actions:	Turn the SOC on first, then BSY the position.
MAP response:	Exceed SOC usage limit
Meaning:	No more IP positions can be changed from the OFFL state to the ManB state.
Actions:	Increase the SOC limit on the number of IP Positions that may be used.

info (topspos)

Туре

The INFO command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the INFO command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

This command displays the following information for the posted position:

- the last known IP address of the position
- the XPM name and number
- the IP address and port number of the DMS peripheral used to provide IP connectivity to the position
- the operator voice trunk and state
- any alarm conditions (SysB or ExDB (DA)) that exist for the posted position
- the SysB Reason

This command is only allowed for the posted position listed on the MAP (one at a time), it cannot not be executed for the entire posted set.

Note: This command is invalid if the position is in the NEQ state.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS15

Feature 59006653 in functionality OPP Over IP, OSB00101, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None.

Syntax

The INFO command syntax is as follows:

> info

info (topspos) (continued)

Example

The following table provides examples of the INFO command.

Command example

Command:	> info
Description of task:	Display information on posted position 500
MAP response:	Last Known Position IP Address: 47.121.3.46 XPM: DTC 10 XPM IP Address: 47.121.4.55 Alarm Conditions: SysB SysB Reason: AppInConnectivity

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the INFO command.

[
MAP response:	INFO does NOT utilize any parameters.
Meaning:	The user entered parameter(s) and the INFO command does not use any parameters.
Actions:	Re-enter the INFO command without any parameters.
MAP response:	INFO executed in an invalid state
Meaning:	The position is in the NEQ state.
Actions:	Datafill the position in table TOPSPOS before executing the INFO command.
MAP response:	No Position Posted
Meaning:	There are no positions posted.
Actions:	Post the desired positions and attempt the INFO command again.
MAP response:	INFO Passed

info (topspos) (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning:	The INFO command is successf	ul.
Actions:	None. The following information	is displayed for the posted position:
	Last Known Position IP Address XPM IP Address: Alarm Conditions: SysB Reason:	: [0-255].[0-255].[0-255].[0-255] [0-255].[0-255].[0-255].[0-255] [None, SysB, ExDB: [DA]] [None, PeripheralConnectivity, AppInConnectivity]

listalms (topspos)

Туре

The LISTALMS command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the LISTALMS command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The LISTALMS command provides a list of all alarm conditions for all TOPS IP positions and TOPS IP position audit processes.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS15

Feature 59006653 in functionality OPP Over IP, OSB00101, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None.

Syntax

The LISTALMS command syntax is as follows:

> listalms

Example

The following table provides examples of the LISTALMS command.

Command:	> listalms
Description of task:	List all alarm conditions for TOPS IP positions.
MAP response:	POS 310 SYSB POS 355 EXDB: DA POS 360 EXDB: DA POS 401 SYSB

listalms (topspos) (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the LISTALMS command.

MAP response:	LISTALMS does NOT utilize any parameters.
Meaning:	The user entered parameter(s) and the LISTALMS command does not use any parameters.
Actions:	Re-enter the LISTALMS command without any parameters.
MAP response:	No TOPS IP Alarms Found
Meaning:	No alarm conditions exist for any TOPS IP position.
Actions:	None
MAP response:	Positions and Alarm Conditions Listed
Meaning:	Positions and their alarm conditions are listed
Actions:	Troubleshoot the listed alarm conditions. These alarm conditions are the TPSysB and TPExDB alarms.

listset (topspos)

Туре

The LISTSET command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the listset command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The listset command provides a list of all positions in the post set.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS15

Feature 59006653 in functionality OPP Over IP, OSB00101, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None.

Syntax

The LISTSET command syntax is as follows:

> listset

Example

The following table provides examples of the LISTSET command.

Command:	> listset
Description of task:	List all positions in the post set.
MAP response:	POS 305 DTC 5 COMID 66 MANB POS 307 DTC 5 COMID 66 SYSB POS 355 DTC 5 COMID 66 URES

listset (topspos) (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the LISTSET command.

MAP response:	(Positions in the post set are listed.)
Meaning:	The post set is listed with position number, XPM, COMID, and state.
Actions:	None.
MAP response:	No Position Posted
Meaning:	The post set is empty.
Actions:	Post the desired positions and attempt the LISTSET command again.
MAP response:	LISTSET does NOT utilize any parameters.
Meaning:	The user entered parameter(s) and the LISTSET command does not use any parameters.
Actions:	Re-enter the LISTSET command without any parameters.

next (topspos)

Туре

The NEXT command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the NEXT command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The NEXT command steps to the next position in the post set.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS15

Feature 59006653 in functionality OPP Over IP, OSB00101, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None.

Syntax

The NEXT command syntax is as follows:

> next

Example

The following table provides examples of the NEXT command.

Command:	> next
Description of task:	Post the next position in the post set
MAP response:	BPOS 305 DTC 5 COMID 66 MANB

next (topspos) (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the NEXT command.

MAP response:	POS <position number=""> <pmtype> <pm no=""> COMID <comid> <state></state></comid></pm></pmtype></position>
Meaning:	The next position in the post set replaces the display of the currently posted position.
Actions:	Continue maintenance on the newly posted position.
MAP response:	End of post set
Meaning:	Either the post set was empty or no more position(s) are in the post set
Actions:	None
MAP response:	Next does NOT utilize any parameters
Meaning:	The wrong parameter(s) was entered.
Actions:	Re-enter the NEXT command with no parameters.

offl (topspos)

Туре

The OFFL command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the OFFL command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The OFFL command changes an IP position(s) from the ManB state to the OFFL state. Positions can only be deleted from table TOPSPOS while in the OFFL state.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS15

Feature 59006653 in functionality OPP Over IP, OSB00101, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None.

Syntax

The OFFL command syntax is as follows:

>	offl	(offl	the	posted,	displayed	position)
>	offl all	(offl	the	post se	t)	

Example

The following table provides examples of the OFFL command.

Command:	> post p 500;offl
Description of task:	Off-line Position 500
MAP response:	OFFL Passed

offl (topspos) (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the OFFL command.

MAP response:	OFFL Passed
Meaning:	The OFFL command was successful without any errors.
Actions:	None.
MAP response:	Request Invalid: Position must be ManB
Meaning:	The OFFL command could not be executed because the position was not ManB.
Actions:	Issue the BSY command to busy the position before executing the OFFL command.
MAP response:	No Position Posted
Meaning:	The OFFL command could not be executed without a position posted.
Actions:	Issue a POST command and then attempt the OFFL command again.
MAP response:	Either incorrect optional parameter(s) or too many parameters
Meaning:	The wrong parameter(s) was issued.
Actions:	Enter the HELP command for information on the OFFL command.

quit (topspos)

Туре

The QUIT command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the QUIT command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The QUIT command exits from the TOPSPOS level and returns to the previous level.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS15

Feature 59006653 in functionality OPP Over IP, OSB00101, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None

Syntax

The QUIT command syntax is as follows:

- > QUIT
- > QUIT <nlevels>
- > QUIT <incrname>
- > QUIT ALL

The above commands are as follows:

- QUIT: Quits the current MAP level.
- QUIT <nlevels>: Quits the indicated number of MAP levels.
- QUIT <incrname>: Quits the TOPSPOS level, and preceding levels back to and including <incrname>, leaving the user in the MAP level entered prior to <incrname>. Possible values of <incrname> are TOPSIP, APPL, MTC, and MAPCI.
- QUIT ALL: Quits all MAP levels and returns to the CI level.

quit (topspos) (end)

Example

The following table provides examples of the QUIT command.

Command example

Command:	> QUIT ALL
Description of task:	Quit out of all levels and return to the CI level.
MAP response:	CI:
Command:	> QUIT or QUIT TOPSPOS
Description of task:	Quit out of the TOPSPOS level.
MAP response:	Control is changed to the TOPSIP MAP level.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the QUIT command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

MAP response:	Change to a different map level
Meaning:	The QUIT command was successfully executed.
Actions:	None. Control is returned to the level specified by the user.
MAP response:	QUIT Unable to quit requested number of levels
Meaning:	An invalid level number or increment was entered for the variable parameter.
Actions:	Control remains at the TOPSPOS MAP level. Re-enter the command using the appropriate number of levels.
MAP response:	QUIT Increment not found
Meaning:	An invalid level number or increment was entered for the variable parameter.
Actions:	Control remains at the TOPSPOS MAP level. Re-enter the command using the appropriate increment.

rts (topspos)

Туре

The RTS command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the RTS command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The RTS command, when successful, brings an IP position to the Unconnected Restricted Idle (URES) state. The position must be in the ManB state when the RTS is issued.

The RTS command is successful if the data port (socket) associated with the position's COMID is either opened successfully or already open.

If the data port (socket) associated with the position's COMID cannot be opened, the command fails and the position is marked SysB.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS15

Feature 59006653 in functionality OPP Over IP, OSB00101, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None.

Syntax

The RTS command syntax is as follows:

> rts (rts the posted, displayed position)

> rts all (rts all positions in the post set)

Example

The following table provides examples of the RTS command.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:

> rts all

rts (topspos) (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Description of task:	RTS all posted data links (for example, 3 positions).
MAP response:	RTS Passed RTS Passed RTS Passed

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the RTS command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

MAP response:	RTS Passed
Meaning:	The RTS command was successful, and the position is marked URES.
Actions:	None.
MAP response:	Request Invalid: Position <number> must be ManB</number>
Meaning:	The position is not in the ManB state. The position must be in the ManB state in order to issue the RTS command.
Actions:	Execute the BSY command to cause the position to change to ManB, and then attempt the RTS command again.
MAP response:	Either incorrect optional parameter(s) or too many parameters.
Meaning:	The wrong parameter(s) were entered.
Actions:	Enter the HELP command for information on the RTS command.
MAP response:	No Position Posted
Meaning:	There is no positions posted, so no action is taken.
Actions:	Post position(s) before issuing the RTS command.
Actions:	Wait until maintenance is complete.
MAP response:	RTS Failed: <rts_fail_message></rts_fail_message>

rts (topspos) (end)

-	
Meaning:	The RTS command was not successful. Possible values for rts_fail_message are:
	 Socket open failed This means the socket for this position could not be opened.
	 XPM not in-serviceThis means the XPM used for the posted position's data connectivity is not in-service.
Actions:	Refer to the TOPS IP User's Guide for possible causes.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

tst (topspos)

Туре

The TST command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the TST command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The system sends a message to the posted position and waits for a reply. When a reply is received, the message round-trip time (in milliseconds) and IP data link of the position are displayed. The TST command is executed while in the CRES state. The message round trip time represents the message response time.

The TST command times out after 5 seconds if no response is received. If the test fails, a message is displayed..

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS15

Feature 59006653 in functionality OPP Over IP, OSB00101, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None

Syntax

The TST command syntax is as follows:

> tst

Example

The following table provides an example of the TST command.

Command example

Command:	> tst
Description of task:	Test the posted position
MAP response:	TST Passed: Round trip time: 20 msec IP position data link:

tst (topspos) (continued)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the TST command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

MAP response:	TST does NOT utilize any parameters
Meaning:	Parameters were entered but the TST command does not use parameters.
Actions:	Re-enter the TST command without any parameters.
MAP response:	TST Passed:
Meaning:	The position test request was successful.
Actions:	The system sends a TST request to the position, the position replies with a test successful response.
MAP response:	Request Invalid: Position must be CRES
Meaning:	The position must be in the CRES state in order to execute the TST command.
Actions:	Wait for an in-service message to be received from the position before the position can transition to the CRES state.
MAP response:	No Position Posted
Meaning:	There is no position posted.
Actions:	Post position(s) before issuing the TST command.
MAP response:	TST Failed: Error = <test_fail_message></test_fail_message>

Meaning:	The test failed because of the reason specified by tst_failed_msg.
Actions:	The values for tst_failed_msg are as follows:
	 Invalid Request This may occur if the position has transitioned to a state other than CRES once the TST command was entered.
	 Message send failure The test message could not be sent to the XPM and t.
	 No response timeout The DMS timed out waiting on a reply to the TST message from the position.
	 Position_unavailable_for_diags This is an example of getting a return code response from the position, and referencing table MTCTEST for text. The text is out of table MTCTEST.
	 No datafill for this error code in table MTCTEST: RC = 152 This failure is an example of getting a return code in the response from the position, and referencing table MTCTEST for text, but the return code is not datafilled.
	Check for problems with the IP XPM, Network, or IP Position.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

28 TOPSIP level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the TOPSIP level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the TOPSIP level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the TOPSIP level.

Table	28-1
labic	20-1

Command	1
ocdl	
quit	
topsdev	

Description

This level of the MAP provides a maintenance user interface to monitor and change the state of operator centralization internet protocol (OC-IP) data links.

How to access the TOPSIP level

Access the TOPSIP level from the CI environment:

> mapci;mtc;appl;topsip

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit all

MAP display

The following figure shows an example of the MAP display at the TOSPIP level.

СМ .	MS	IOD	Net	РМ	CCS	Lns	Trks	Ext	APPL
TOPSI 0 Qu			OAMAP		SDM	SWMT	C SDM	BIL	TOPSIP
2 3 TO 4	PSDEV		OCDL:	. TOP	SDEV:				
5 OC: 6 7	DL		TOPSIP						
8 9 10									
11 12									
13 14 15									
16 17 18									
TEAM									
Time 1	1:01 >								/

Figure 28-1 Example of a MAP display at the OCDL level

29 TQMIST level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the TQMIST level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the TQMIST level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the TQMIST level.

Command
alloc
cir
dump
event
help
info
mischild
quit
rst
sel
show
trace
unsel

Table 29-1

Description

This level of the MAP provides queue management system (QMS) management information system (MIS) event messages based on the selected criteria.

How to access the TQMIST level

Access the TQMIST level from the CI environment:

> tqmist

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit

mischild (tqmist)

Туре

The MISCHILD command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the MISCHILD command is BRISC or XACORE.

Description

The MISCHILD command recreates the QMS MIS IP child process if it dies and cannot restart itself.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007458 in functionality MIS Over IP, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None

Syntax

The MISCHILD command syntax is as follows:

> mischild

Example

The following table provides an example of the MISCHILD command.

Command example

Command:	> MISCHILD
Description of task:	Recreate a dead QMS MIS IP Child process.
MAP response:	> TQMIST:

mischild (tqmist) (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the MISCHILD command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

MAP response:	TQMIST:
Meaning: Recreate a dead QMS MIS IP Child process.	
Actions:	Verify that the EXT108 log is generated.

30 TTP level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the TTP level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the TTP level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the TTP level.

Table 30-1

Command	
bsy	
rts	
seize	
tst	

Description

The TTP level monitors and maintains trunk status and gains access to the trunk maintenance sublevels.

How to access the TTP level

Access the TTP level from the CI environment:

> mapci;mtc;trks;ttp

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit

MAP display

The following figure shows an example of the MAP display of the TTP level.

```
CM
      MS
           IOD Net PM CCS Lns Trks Ext APPL
    .
         .
            .
                  •
                       .
                            •
                                  .
                                        .
                                             •
                                                     •
TTP
 0 QUIT POST DELQ BSYQ DIG
          TTP 6-0009
 2 Post
 3 SEIZE CKT TYPE PM NO. COM LANG STA S R DOT TE RESULT
 4
 5 BSY
 6 RTS
 7 TST
 8
9 CktInfo
10 CktLoc
11 Hold
         MTC:
12 NEXT TRKS:
13 RLS TTP ID IS: 6-0009
14 Ckt_ NO CKT, SET IS EMPTY
 15 TrnslVf_ TTP:
 16 StkSdr_
 17 Pads
 18 Level
```

Figure 30-1 Map display of the TTP level

Туре

The bsy command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the bsy command is ALL.

Description

Use the bsy command to set a circuit to the specified out-of-service state.

The bsy command allows operating company personnel to manually busy a trunk member.

PRI trunks that have the IP (Internet Protocol) option provisioned in table TRKGRP cannot use the bsy command because manual maintenance cannot be performed on IP PRI (Primary Rate Interface) trunk members.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA012

Feature 59010280 introduced IP PRI options.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limitations and restrictions apply to the bsy command:

- Busying a circuit makes it unavailable for call processing. Circuits can be busied either manually when maintenance personnel put the circuit into the ManB state or automatically when the system performs the same action.
- Manual busying has priority to override any out-of-service state (cbsy, neq, offl, pbsy, and sysb).
- If call processing or maintenance action is in progress on the circuit, the circuit is placed in a Busy Queue (BUSYQ). This circuit queue, called a BUSYQ CCT, can contain up to 20 circuits at a time. When a circuit becomes available, it is busied and removed from the queue.
- The specified group of circuits or the entire posted set can be busied by placing the circuits in BUSYQALL. As circuits become available, they are busied and deleted from the BUSYQALL.
- If any circuits in the BUSYQALL do not become available within 4 minutes of being queued, the system no longer attempts to busy them.

bsy (continued)

- When busying transmission links in an office are equipped with Common Channel Signaling (CCIS6), CCITT6, and CCS7, an outage of the entire associated trunk group can occur.
- The bsy command is the only command that has an effect on trunks involved in a wideband IT integrated services digital network user part (ISUP). If a trunk is call processing busy (CPB) and the bsy command is done on a trunk in the control position, the trunk state is changed to call processing deloaded (CPD). Call processing deloaded is an indication to call processing software that a trunk is not to be set idle (IDL) when the call is released. The trunk state is changed from CPD to ManB and the trunk is no longer available for call processing.
- If the entire wideband IT ISUP trunk group is posted in the control position and the bsy all command is issued, then all CPB trunks change to CPD and return to ManB upon call disconnect.

Syntax

There is no change to the bsy command syntax.

```
bsy [<STATE> { INB,
MB,
SB,
ALL,
A}]
[<ALL> { ALL,
A}]
```

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the bsy command.

Parameters and		
variables	Value	Description
STATE	INB, MB, SB, and ALL	The condition the trunk is in at any given time.
INB	N/A	This parameter changes the circuit state to installation busy.
МВ	N/A	This parameter changes the circuit state to manual busy (ManB).
SB	N/A	This parameter changes the circuit state to system busy (SysB).

bsy (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
ALL	ALL and A	This parameter has the same meaning as the A parameter. This parameter specifies that all posted circuits be placed in the BUSYQALL queue to be busied. For circuits that were previously posted by group (the command post g), all circuits in the group are busied. When used after the INB, MB, or SB command, this parameter specifies the posted trunk be placed in the busy queue (BUSYQ) and put in the specified state when call processing or maintenance action is completed on the trunks.
A	N/A	This parameter has the same meaning as the ALL parameter. This parameter specifies that all posted circuits are placed in the busy queue all (BUSYQALL) queue to be busied. For circuits that were previously posted by group (the command post g), all circuits in the group are busied. When used after the INB, MB, or SB command, this parameter specifies that the posted trunk be placed in the busy queue (BUSYQ) and put in the specified state when call processing or maintenance action is completed on the trunks.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2) (Sheet 2 of 2)

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Command example

Command:	>bsy inb all
Description of task:	Place all posted trunks in the busy queue and make them installation busy.
MAP response:	OK, POST SET IS SET IN BSYQ.
Explanation:	The posted trunks have been placed in the busy queue and made installation busy.

bsy (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the bsy command.

MAP	responses	with	associated	meanings	and actions
			40000.400	meaninge	

Commd:	>bsy
MAP response:	A PVC is on this trunk. Use FRLS if necessary.
Meaning:	An X75 trunk has been accessed, the trunk has a PVC, and the bsy command has been used. You can choose to use the forced release (frls) command. Entering the frls command forces the trunk in the control position to the ManB state. This message appears on SuperNode only.
Actions:	The user can choose to use the FRLS command if maintenance action is necessary and the bsy command will not execute.
Command:	>bsy
MAP response:	FAILED, NO CIRCUIT
Meaning:	The command failed because no circuit was posted.
Actions:	None
Command:	>bsy
MAP response:	Failed to seize CKT
Meaning:	The command failed to seize a circuit.
Actions:	None
Command:	>bsy
MAP response:	OK, POST SET IS SET IN BSYQ.
Meaning:	The posted trunks have been put in the BUSYQ.
Actions:	None
Command:	>bsy
MAP response:	STATE CHANGED.
Meaning:	The posted trunks have been placed in the requested state.
Actions:	None

Туре

The hold command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the hold command is ALL.

Description

The hold command places the circuit in the control position in the first available hold position.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP15

Feature 59022106 introduced call direction indication on two-way trunks.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the hold command:

- The hold command works regardless of the trunk state, and has no effect on a wideband IT ISUP call.
- Maintenance being done on a circuit in the control position can be temporarily suspended by manually placing the circuit into a hold position. While in the hold position, a circuit retains whatever state it had when in the control position, and cannot be affected by maintenance action. A total of 3 hold positions are available.
- When returning a circuit from a hold position to the control position, the circuit currently in the control position (if any) must be:
 - transferred to a hold position
 - returned to the posted set
 - released from maintenance action
- When quitting the trunk test position (TTP) level of the MAP, circuits in the hold position retain their status and connections for up to two hours, and the circuit in the control position is idled immediately. If during that time no further maintenance occurs at the TTP level, the circuits are released.
- In the display for held circuits, the circuits are identified immediately below the information on the circuit occupying the control position.

hold (continued)

Syntax

The hold command syntax is as follows:

hold

There is no change to the hold command syntax.

Example

The following table provides an example of the hold command.

Command example

Command:	> post g 2wisupab; hold		
Description of task:	Hold the posted trunk.		
MAP response:	2W S7 S7 PDTC 7 8 2 2WISUPAB 2 IDL R		
	HOLD 1 2WISUPAB 0 CPB 0 102 783 5480		
Explanation:	The posted trunk, which has CLLI code 2wisupab, is held.		

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the hold command.

Command:	> hold
MAP response:	FAILED, HOLD POSITIONS BUSY
Meaning:	All hold positions are occupied by a circuit. No hold position is available for holding more circuits.
Actions:	Remove circuits from one or more of the three held positions before reissuing the command.
Command:	> hold
MAP response:	FAILED, NO CIRCUIT
Meaning:	The command failed because no circuit was posted.
Actions:	None
Command:	> hold
MAP response:	OK, CKT ON HOLD

hold (end)

Meaning:	The circuit in the control position is held in the available hold position. There was only one circuit in the posted set, and the posted set is now empty.
Actions:	None
Command:	> hold
MAP response:	OK, CKT ON HOLD NO CKT, SET IS EMPTY
Meaning:	The currently posted circuit in the control position is held in the available hold position. There was only one circuit in the posted set, and the posted set is now empty.
Actions:	None
Command:	> hold
MAP response:	OK, CKT ON HOLD SHORT CLLI IS: XXXXXXXX
Meaning:	The currently posted circuit in the control position is held in the available hold position. The next circuit in the post set is placed in the control position. If the hold command is for D-channel with a backup D-channel, both the primary D-channel and the secondary D-channel are shown on the MAP display.
Actions:	None

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

post

Туре

The post command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the post command is ALL.

Description

The post command is used to post one or more circuits for maintenance.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

MMP15

Feature 59022106 introduced call direction indication on two-way trunks.

Feature AF6857 introduced UMP/RMP options via their peripheral modules UNIREM/TRLE.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the post command:

- The post command posts only trunks that belong to the user.
- If the CLLI to be entered is short and a numerical value, enter the CLLI with single quotation marks (') around it.
- To get the total number of trunks in the wideband call, you must add the master trunk in the control position to the number of trunk circuits in the post set. Obtain the number of trunk circuits in the post set by looking at the post indicator in the trunk test position (TTP) display.
- The post command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT Integrated Services user part (ISUP) call.

Syntax

The post command syntax is as follows:

post g {<clli>, <clnr>} <ckt> to <ckt>

post (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the post command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
g		This parameter posts a group of circuits by its CLLI.
		If no circuit number is entered after the g command, entering the command post g <clli>posts up to the first 512 circuits in the group.</clli>
		After g, enter either clli or clnr.
clli		This variable represents the full or short CLLI code assigned to a group of circuits or trunk group.
clnr	0 to 9999	This variable represents the circuit number of the trunk group.
		If two circuit numbers are entered, all circuits from the first number to the second number are posted.
		If only one circuit number is posted, all numbers from that number to the end of the list are posted.
		If a circuit number is not entered, entering the command post g <clli>posts up to the first 512 circuits in the group.</clli>
ckt	0 to 9999	This variable represents the circuit number of the trunk group.
		If two circuit numbers are entered, all circuits from the first number to the second number are posted.
		If only one number is entered, all circuits from that number to the end of the list are posted.
L		This variable posts UMP/RMP via their peripheral modules UNIREM/TRLE.
PMNAME	TRLE, UREM	This variable represents the name of the peripheral module.
SITE	string	This variable represents the site of the peripheral module.
FRAME	0 to 511	This variable represents the position of the peripheral module.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

30-12 TTP level commands

post (end)

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
UNIT	0 to 2	This variable represents the unit number of the peripheral module.
MP_NUMBER	0 to 1	This variable represents the mp number of the peripheral module.

There is no change to the post command syntax.

Examples

The following tables provide examples of the post command.

Command example

Command:	> post g 2wisupab
Description of task:	Post the trunk that has CLLI code 2wisupab.
MAP response:	2W S7 S7 PDTC 7 8 2 2WISUPAB 0 CPB 0 102 783 5476 P_IDL R
Explanation:	The trunk that has CLLI code 2wisupab has been posted.

Command example

Command:	>POST L UREM URM 0 0 0	
Description of task:	Post UMP 0, which resides on UREM URM 0 0.	
MAP response:	POSTED CKT IDLED	
	SHORT CLLI IS: UMP	
	OK,CKT POSTED	
Explanation:	UMP 0, which resides on UREM URM 0 0 has been posted.	

Responses

There is no change to the post command responses.

Туре

The rts command is a menu unlisted command.

Target

The command target for the rts command is ALL.

Description

Use the rts command to manually return a PRI interface b or d channel to service.

The rts command is not available for PRI trunks that have the IP option provisioned in table TRKGRP. No manual maintenance is allowed on IP PRI trunk members. The b and d channel states track the gateway node state to which they terminate.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA012

Feature 59010280 introduced IP PRI options.

Limitations and restrictions

The rts command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The rts command syntax is as follows:

rts [<OPT> {ALL, RLS, RTS, A, C <TYPE> {M, CP, BOTH}, IDL, RES, INI}]

rts (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the rts command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
OPT	ALL, RLS, RTS, A, R, C, IDL, RES, and INI	OPT indicates how the circuit is returned to service.
ALL	N/A	This parameter selects the entire trouble buffer to be cleared.
RLS	N/A	This parameter releases the connection and idles the circuit.
RTS	N/A	This parameter returns the circuit in the control position to service.
A	N/A	This parameter releases all manual busy (ManB) circuits in the posted set.
R	N/A	This parameter releases the connection and idles the circuit.
С	N/A	This parameter clears the trouble buffer entry.
ТҮРЕ	M, CP, and BOTH	This paramater is the type of circuit returned to service.
М	N/A	This parameter selects the maintenance buffer entry to be cleared.
СР	N/A	This parameter selects the call processing buffer entry to be cleared.
вотн	N/A	This parameter selects both the call processing and maintenance buffer entry to be cleared.
IDL	N/A	This parameter specifies the idle circuit state. If no parameters are entered on a two-way trunk, the default state is IDL.
RES	N/A	This parameter specifies the restricted idle circuit state.
INI	N/A	This parameter specifies the initialized circuit state.

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Command examples

Command:	rts
Description of task:	Release the connection.
MAP response:	RTS OK
Explanation:	The connection has been released.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the rts command.

Command:	>rts
MAP response:	ALREADY DONE
Meaning:	The circuit is already returned to service and an attempt has been made to return the circuit to service again.
Actions:	None
Command:	>rts
MAP response:	FAILED: D CHANNEL IS DOWN
Meaning:	The rts command failed after being applied to a B-channel because its associated D-channel or DS-1 link is out of service. The B-channel has been made idle.
Actions:	None
Command:	>rts
MAP response:	FAILED, NO CIRCUIT
Meaning:	There are no circuits to be returned to service.
Actions:	None
Command:	>rts
MAP response:	RTS OK
Meaning:	The circuit has been returned to service.

30-16 TTP level commands

rts (end)

Actions:	None
Command:	>rts
MAP response:	SET IS EMPTY
Meaning:	There are no circuits to be returned to service.
Actions:	None
Command:	>rts
MAP response:	*WARNING*
	TRUNK WAS TAKEN OUT OF SERVICE BY SYSTEM DUE TO EXCESSIVE CALL ERRORS.
	PLEASE CONTACT SUPPORT GROUP PRIOR TO RETURNING TRUNK TO SERVICE.
	DO YOU WANT TO RTS TRUNK?
	PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):
Meaning:	An attempt was made to return to service a trunk taken out of service by the system because of excessive call processing errors.
Actions:	Enter yes if you want to return the specified trunk to service; otherwise, enter no. Additional maintenance action can be required to clear the fault prior to returning the trunk to service.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2) (Sheet 2 of 2)

seize

Туре

The seize command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the seize command is ALL.

Description

Use the seize command to seize a posted trunk for maintenance action.

This command is not available for primary rate interface (PRI) trunks that have option internet protocol (IP) provisioned in table TRKGRP. No manual maintenance is allowed on IP PRI trunk members.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA012

Feature 59010280 introduced option IP for PRI.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limitations and restrictions apply to the seize command:

- The maximum number of circuits in the deload queue (DELQ) is 20, but this number can be reduced by entering a value for the variable DELN. The maximum number is reset by the command seize, or whenever another set of circuits is posted.
- The characters A-SZ on line 9 of the status display indicate an automatic seizure condition. When automatic seizure is in effect, use the next command to select the next circuit from the posted set that can be seized. Those circuits that cannot be seized are bypassed.
- The seize command does not work on call processing busy (CPB) trunks.

Syntax

The seize command syntax is as follows:

SEIZE [<ALL> {ALL, A}, [<DELN> {0 to 20}]

seize (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the seize command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
ALL	ALL and A	This parameter specifies that seizure is automatic as circuits become available. This parameter has the same meaning as the A parameter.
A	N/A	This parameter specifies that seizure is automatic as circuits become available. This parameter has the same meaning as the ALL parameter.
DELN	0 to 20	This variable specifies the maximum quantity of circuits to be deloaded at one time.

Example

The following table provides an example of the seize command.

Command example

Command:	>seize
Description of task:	Seize the circuit in the control position.
MAP response:	CKT SEIZED
Explanation:	The circuit has been seized.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the seize command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>seize
MAP response:	ALREADY DONE
Meaning:	The circuit has already been seized and you have tried to seize the circuit again.
Actions:	None
Command:	>seize
MAP response:	CKT SEIZED

seize (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning:	The circuit has been seized.
Actions:	None

30-20 TTP level commands

SOC

Туре

The soc command is available at all directory levels.

Target

The command target for the soc command is SuperNode.

Description

Software optionality control (SOC) is a utility used to activate or deactivate feature options that are provisioned in the switch. A SOC relates to functionalities or features in the switch. A password is required to activate and deactivate a SOC option. A SOC option that is not physically related with a feature or functionary is called a tracked SOC option. Tracked SOC options track the existence of some functionalities in the switch, but have no affect on the functionality itself.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

CCM12

Feature 59017218 no longer allows telephone operating company personnel to order SOC AIN00001.

Limitations and restrictions

AIN 0.0 functionality relates to tracked SOC code AIN00001 under the AIN option. AIN 0.0 functionality is not available from the NA011 product release and onward. Telephone operating company personnel can no longer order SOC AIN00001.

Syntax

There is no change to the SOC command syntax.

Example

There is no change to the SOC command example.

Responses

There is no change to the SOC command responses.

tst

Туре

The tst command is a menu unlisted command.

Target

The command target for the tst command is ALL.

Description

Use the tst command to test the circuit in the control position.

The tst command allows a trunk member to be manually tested. The tst command is not available for primary rate interface trunks that have the Internet Protocol option provisioned in table TRKGRP. No manual maintenance is allowed on IP PRI trunk members. The state of these channels track the state of the gateway node to which the trunks terminate.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

NA012

Feature 59010280 introduced option IP for PRI.

Limitations and restrictions

The tst command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations.

- When you use the carrier number to replace the test_type variable, the system tests all circuits of the specified carrier.
- The signaling test can be enabled or disabled by datafilling table CLLIMTCE.
- The tst command does not affect trunks in CPB.
- The loopback command is required before the X75E test can be performed.
- Before the external continuity test can be performed on an X75 trunk, a far end office must issue the loopback command so that the test information coming from a near end office may be looped back.
- The loopback command is required before the X75I test can be performed.
- The loopback is set on the X25/X75 link interface unit (XLIU) card of an individual trunk.
- Entering a test command without a test code causes a diagnostic to be run on the card. DS1 is the card type for X75 trunks.
- A delay will be inserted between trunk seizure and the outpulsing of digits. This will compensate for the distant end unable to accept digits immediately after seizure.

Syntax

The tst command syntax is as follows:

tst

[<TEST TYPE> STRING]
[<EXTRKNM> {0 TO 9999}]
[<PSID> STRING]
[<ICOT> STRING]

There is no change to the tst command syntax.

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the tst command.

Parameters and variables	Description
TEST TYPE	This variable represents a test line test code or the carrier number for the digital module for a circuit in the control position. The range of carrier numbers is T0–T19.
EXTRKNM	This variable specifies a trunk number within a trunk group. This number is required only for the looparound test line (TPLA) and represents the second circuit of the test. The trunk number value is 0–9999.
PSID	This variable represents the parameter set identifier (PSID), which is used only with the ISDN option. The PSID corresponds with the test parameters in table ISDNTCP.
ICOT	This code represents the test line Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) continuity test.
AUTOTEST	This represents a system default. When you enter only the test command, the system begins the test sequence for the product engineering code (PEC) for the circuit in the control position. If the first test is passed, the system begins a signaling test on the circuit.
DIAG	This code represents the test line circuit diagnostic test.
ISDN	This code represents the DMS-300 Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) test call line test.
N100	This code represents the test line quiet balanced termination [new] test.
S100	This code represents the test line quiet balanced termination [old] test.
S104	This code represents the test line transmission loss test.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 5) (Sheet 1 of 5)

Parameters and variables	Description
T100	This code represents the test line quit termination test.
T102	This code represents the test line milliwatt test.
T103	This code represents the test line supervisory and signaling tests.
T104	This code represents the test line transmission noise and loss test.
T105	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
T108	This code represents the test line echo suppression test.
T165	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
T5OL	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T56N	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5AS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss and self-check test.
T5AT	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5BS	This code represents the test line return loss and return loss self-check test.
T5LB	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T5LH	This code represents the test line return loss low and high test.
T5SB	This code represents the test line return loss self-check test.
TA01	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 5) (Sheet 2 of 5)

Parameters and variables	Description
TA02	This code represents the test line loss and frequency test.
TA03	This code represents the test line noise (C-msg) test.
TA04	This code represents the test line loss, noise test.
TA05	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, noise (C-notch) test.
TA06	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA07	This code represents the test line loss, supervision test.
TA08	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA09	This code represents the test line noise, supervisior test.
TA10	This code represents the test line loss, noise, supervision test.
TA11	This code represents the test line loss, noise, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA12	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA13	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA14	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss test.
TA15	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA16	This code represents the test line busy flash, noise test.
TA17	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA18	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation, noise test.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 3 of 5) (Sheet 3 of 5)

Denemeters and	
Parameters and variables	Description
TA19	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA20	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss test.
TA21	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA22	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, noise test.
TA23	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA24	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, frequency-deviation, noise test.
TA25	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash test.
TART	This code represents the test line loss and noise [Turkey] test.
TCLC	This code represents the test line short circuit test.
TCON	This code represents the test line CCIS6 continuity test.
тсот	This code represents the test line CCITT6 continuity test.
TE_M	This code represents the test line E & M lead test.
TERL	This code represents the test line echo return loss test.
TISS	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
TL01	This code represents the test line DMS-300 looparound test.
TL65	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TL6N	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 4 of 5) (Sheet 4 of 5)

Parameters and variables	Description
TL6S	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLO5	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLON	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TLOS	This code represents the test line loss measurements test.
TLPA	This code represents the test line looparound test.
TOPC	This code represents the test line open-circuit test.
TNSS	This code represents the test line non-synchronous test.
TR2L	This code represents the test line repeat 2 [long delay] test.
TR2S	This code represents the test line repeat 2 [short delay] test.
TS65	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TS6N	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSBS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss self-check test.
TSBT	This code represents the test line return loss test.
TSO5	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSYN	This code represents the test line synchronous test
X75E	This code represents the test line external continuity for X75 trunks test.
X75I	This code represents the test line internal continuity for X75 trunks test.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 5 of 5) (Sheet 5 of 5)

Example

The following table provides an example of the tst command.

Command example

Command:	> tst
Description of task:	Perform a test on a circuit that has the short CLLI or CF3P.
MAP response:	TEST OK EAST_COAST_4 ***+ TRK107 NOV30 13:44:04 4800 PASS CKT CF3P 10
Explanation:	The circuit passed the test.

There is no change to the tst command example.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the tst command.

MAP responses with	associated meanings ar	nd actions (Sheet 1	of 4) (Sheet 1 of 4)
	accessare meaninge a		

Command:	>tst (after the trunk member has been posted at the map level)
MAP response:	DS1 diagnostics results
Meaning:	The test command was entered without a test code on an X75 trunk, causing a diagnostic to be run on the card. DS1 is the card type for X75 trunks.
Actions:	None
Command:	>tst
MAP response:	FAILED, NO CIRCUIT
Meaning:	The command failed because no circuit was posted.
Actions:	None
Command:	>tst
MAP response:	FAILED, POSTED CKT IS NOT X75 TRUNK
Meaning:	The external or internal continuity test was attempted, but the test could not be run because the posted trunk was not an X75 trunk.
Actions:	Post an X75 trunk and attempt the test again.
Command:	>tst

MAP response:	FAILED TO SEIZE CKT
Meaning:	The specified test failed to seize a circuit for testing. A TRK263 Log will be printed, which contains more information for the reason the test failed.
Actions:	None
Command:	>tst
MAP response:	NO TID ASSOCIATED WITH TRUNK
Meaning:	The external or internal continuity test was attempted on an X75 trunk, but the test could not be run because the terminal ID of the trunk could not be found.
Actions:	Attempt the test again.
Command:	>tst
MAP response:	PM IS NOT IN-SERVICE
Meaning:	The external or internal continuity test was attempted, but the test could not be run because the peripheral module (PM) was not in service.
Actions:	Go to the PM MAP level and put the PM in service. Attempt the test again.
Command:	>tst
MAP response:	Test failed, bad frames
Meaning:	The external or internal continuity test on an X75 trunk ran, but some frames returned to the XLIU were corrupt.
Actions:	None
Command:	>tst
MAP response:	Test failed, frames lost
Meaning:	The external or internal continuity test on an X75 trunk ran, but the number of frames received by the XLIU was less than the number of frames sent by the XLIU.
Actions:	None
Command:	>tst
MAP response:	Test failed, loopback cannot be set

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 4) (Sheet 2 of 4)

30-30 TTP level commands

tst (continued)

Meaning:	The external or internal continuity test on an X75 trunk was attempted, but the
	test could not be run because a loopback could not be set in a peripheral module.
Actions:	Attempt the test again.
Command:	>tst
MAP response:	Test failed, request rejected
Meaning:	The external or internal continuity test on an X75 trunk was attempted, but the test could not be run because of a hardware or software problem.
Actions:	Make sure the XLIU is in service. If the XLIU is in service, run the test again.
Command:	>tst
MAP response:	Test passed
Meaning:	The external or internal continuity test passed.
Actions:	None
Command:	>tst
MAP response:	TST command diag invalid with X75. Use X75I or X75E options.
Meaning:	The test command was attempted on an X75, trunk but the test could not be run because a test code was not entered. Test codes are required for X75 trunks.
Actions:	Attempt the test again using the X75E or X75I test code.
Command:	>tst
MAP response:	TST FLD
Meaning:	The specified test failed.
Actions:	None
Command:	>tst
MAP response:	TST OK
Meaning:	The specified test was successful.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 3 of 4) (Sheet 3 of 4)

tst (end)

Command:	>tst
MAP response:	WARNING: Int loopback not removed
Meaning:	The internal continuity test passed, but the loopback in the peripheral module could not be removed.
Actions:	Attempt the test again to remove the loopback.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 4 of 4) (Sheet 4 of 4)

There is no change to the tst command responses.

31 UEN level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the UEN level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the UEN level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the UEN level.

Command
BSY
DISP
LISTSET
LOADPM
NEXT
OFFL
POST
QUERYPM
RTS
SWLD
TRNSL
TST

Table 31-1

Description

Use the UEN level of the MAP to perform maintenance actions (e.g. Tst, Bsy, RTS, OffL, LoadPM, etc.) on the UEN peripherals.

How to access the UEN level

Access the UEN level from the CI environment:

> mapci; mtc;pm;post uen <uen_no>

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit all

MAP display

The following figure shows an example of the MAP display of the UEN level.

```
Figure 31-1 Example of a MAP display of the UEN level
```

CM	MS	IOD	Net	PM	CCS	Lns	Trks	Ext	APPL)
JIna	act RExBy	AMA :	39PSLK	2 II	* TC	NDiag	3GC .	1Crit	.*
		C		М		М	*C*	*C*	
UEI	1			SysB	ManB	OffL	CBsy	ISTb	InSv
0	Quit	PM		0	2	5	0	15	14
2	Post	UEN		0	1	0	0	1	2
	 ListSet								
		UEN HOST	05 0	InSv	Links O	DS: CS	Side 0	Pside	0
		UNITO:							-
		UNIT1:							
	Bsy_	ONTIT:	1110 V			1 1 1 1	1 1		
		LSG:	0 1 2	3 / 5					
	OffL	цэд:			* *				
				- 0 0	~ ~	0 0	~ ~		
	LoadPM_								
	Disp_	POST:							
	Next_								
	SwLd_								
	QueryPM								
15									
16									
17									
18									
l									

loadpm

Туре

The LOADPM command is a menu command.

Target

The command target for the LOADPM command is ALL.

Description

The LOADPM command is used to load a Universal edge 9000 (UEN) unit or a peripheral module (PM). When the source specified is MATE, the load is obtained from either the active bank of the mate or the standby bank of the mate. The source is determined by the suboptions (ACT or STBY). If the source is specified as SELFACT, the contents of the active bank are copied over to the standby bank of that unit.

Release history

NA012

LOADPM is a new command associated with feature 59006196.

Limitations and restrictions

The LOADPM command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The LOADPM command syntax is as follows:

```
LOADPM <DEVICE> {UNIT <UNIT-NO> {0 TO 1},

PM}

<SOURCE> {CC [<FILE> STRING],

MATE [<BANK> {STBY,

ACT}],

SELFACT}

[<NOCHECK> {NOCHECK}]

[<NOWAIT> {NOWAIT}]

[<ALL> {ALL}]
```

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the LOADPM command.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
<device></device>	NA	Load the whole device
UNIT	NA	Load a unit only

loadpm (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
	Value	Description
PM	NA	Load the whole peripheral module
<source/>	NA	Source of the load
сс	NA	Loads the target from the CM
MATE	NA	MATE loads the unit from the mate active or standby bank. MATE uses the optional parameter BANK. BANK parameter can have values STBY - from the mate standby bank ACT - from the mate active bank When BANK is not specified, the default is STBY.
SELFACT	NA	SELFACT Copies the load from the active bank to the standby bank.
[<nocheck>]</nocheck>	NA	Optional parameter The NOCHECK parameter executes the LOADPM command without a safe replacement check.
[<nowait>]</nowait>	NA	Optional parameter The NOWAIT parameter executes the LOADPM command and returns the prompt immediately without results.
[<all>]</all>	NA	Optional parameter The ALL parameter executes the LOADPM command on all PMs in the post set of the same PM type as the PM displayed on the MAP.

Responses

The following table provides examples of the MAP responses for LOADPM.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

Command:	>LOADPM UNIT 0 CC
Description of task:	Response for successful completion of LOADPM command performed on an in-service or out-of-service unit.
MAP response:	UEN HOST 02 0 Unit 0 LoadPM passed
Actions:	The LOADPM command loads the UEN unit.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (continued)

Command:	>LOADPM UNIT 1 SELFACT
Description of task:	Response for LOADPM with SELFACT option when performed on a unit that is in OOS.
MAP response:	UEN HOST 02 0 Unit Request Invalid Unit must be InSv or ISTb for SELFACT option
Actions:	LOADPM command is rejected. An RTS command is necessary before the LOADPM with the SELFACT option again.
Command:	>LOADPM UNIT 1 CC ALL
Description of task:	LOADPM with the CC option loads from the CM. The ALL option loads multiple UENs as available.
MAP response:	This operation will be performed on 2 UENs Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >Y
	UEN HOST 02 0 Unit 1Load request submitted UEN HOST 02 1 Unit 1 Load request submitted UEN HOST 02 0 Unit 1 LoadPM Passed UEN HOST 02 0 Unit 1 LoadPM Passed Summary: 2 passed
Actions:	The UENs in the posted set are loaded simultaneously.

querypm

Туре

The QUERYPM command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the QUERYPM command is ALL.

Description

The QUERYPM command displays information about a posted ESA RLCM.

The QUERYPM command displays information about the posted universal edge 9000 (UEN). The output includes the memory sizes (8M) of the UEN units. The command includes the names of the loads in the active and standby banks of each unit. The QUERYPM command, without options, does not output any loadname information for out-of-service (OOS) units. To get the loadnames for a manually busied (MANB) unit, use the QUERYPM command with the OOS option. The QUERYPM command is not valid for system busied (SYSB) units.

Release history

NA012

Feature 59008344 improved command QUERYPM to display the firmware load name for the NTMX45 ESA processor.

Feature 59006196 improved command QUERYPM to display information about the posted universal edge 9000.

Limitations and restrictions

The QUERYPM CNTRS command functions when the ESA shelf is in the task level.

Syntax

The QUERYPM command syntax is as follows:

QUERYPM [<OPTION>{FLT CNTRS [<CLEAR CNTRS> {CLEAR}], LSG, OOS ALL}]

querypm (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the QUERYPM command:

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
<option></option>	N/A	Optional parameter
FLT	N/A	This parameter displays the reasons for In-Service Trouble (ISTb or SYSB) on the ESA processor.
CNTRS	N/A	This parameter displays the following:
		RAM and ROM load names
		EPROM version
		ESA processor card type
CNTRS (UEN only)	N/A	This option queries the values of the DMSX message counters from an in-service unit.
LSG	N/A	This option queries LSG information.
OOS	N/A	This option is valid only for a MANB unit.
ALL	N/A	This option ALL allows an OOS unit to be queried.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Responses

The following table provides examples of the QUERYPM command:

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>QUERYPM		
Description of task:	Displays the status of the ESA RLCM and includes the firmware loadname for the NTMX45AA ESA processor.		
MAP response:	<pre>PM Type: ESA PM No.: 4 PM Int. No.: 0 Node_No.: 41 PMs Equipped: 20 Loadname: MSA12AR EPRom Load: UPFWNP03 NODE STATUS: {Ok, FALSE} Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPEC REM1 02 D06 RLCM 10 00 ESA: 004</pre>		
Actions:	Displays information about the status and equipment in the ESA RLCM.		
Command:	>QUERYPM OOS		

querypm (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Description of task:	Displays information about the posted UEN obtained by the QUERYPM command with no options. Other information may be different based on the configuration and datafill in the office. In the example, unit 0 is in the MANB state.
MAP response:	<pre>PM Type: UEN Int. No.: 4 Status index: 3 Node_No.: 67 UEN HOST 02 0 Memory size - unit 0:8M, Unit 1: 8M Loadname: LCMINV - UEN12BE Unit1 Loads: Act - UEN12BE. Stby - UEN12BE. UEN REX is ON; not run since last reload restart. NODE STATUS: {Ok, FALSE} Unit 1 Status {MAN_BUSY, FALSE} Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPEC Host 01 E35 UEE 02 51 UEN 02 0 KX00AA World Line Card Template(s) in use: NP44AA Services: NEUTRAL</pre>
Actions:	Displays information about the posted UEN.
Command:	>QUERYPM CNTRS
Description of task:	Display information about the status of the ESA RLCM, the firmware loadname for the NTMX45AA ESA processor, and the RAM loadname.
MAP response:	RLCM ESA 4 ISTb QueryPM cntrs Unsolicited msg limit = 250, count = 0 Ram Load: MSA12AR EPRom Version: AC01 EPRom Load: Loadable: NP03, Executable: NP03 EP:MX45AA
Actions:	Displays information about the counters for the posted UEN.

rts

Туре

The RTS (return to service) command is a menu command.

Target

The command target for the RTS command is ALL.

Description

The RTS command is used to return a Universal edge 9000 (UEN) or an line subgroup (LSG) of a UEN to service. The SWLD option copies the load from the standby bank to the active bank and returns the unit to service.

Release history

NA012

Feature 59006196 introduced the RTS command for the Universal edge 9000.

Limitations and restrictions

The RTS command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The RTS command syntax is as follows:

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the RTS command:

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Parameters and		
variables	Value	Description
<device></device>	NA	Device to be returned to service
UNIT	NA	Return a unit to service
РМ	NA	Return the peripheral module (PM) to service

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
LSG	NA	Return the line subgroup to service. The LSG_NO is the same as the DRWR_NO of a line concentrating module (LCM).
[<swld>]</swld>	NA	Optional parameter The SWLD parameter copies the load from the standby bank to the active bank. It is valid only when used with PM or UNIT options.
[<force>]</force>	NA	Optional parameter The FORCE parameter executes the RTS command without running diagnostic procedures.
[<nowait>]</nowait>	NA	Optional parameter The NOWAIT parameter executes the RTS command and returns the prompt immediately without waiting for results.
[<all>]</all>	NA	Optional parameter The ALL parameter executes the RTS command on all peripheral modules in the post set of the same PM type as the PM displayed on the MAP.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the RTS command.

Command:	> RTS UNIT 1
Description of task:	The successful response of the RTS command performed on a MANB unit.
MAP response:	UEN HOST 01 0 Unit 1 OSvce Tests Initiated UEN HOST 01 0 Unit 1 Tst Passed UEN HOST 01 0 Unit 1 Rts Passed UEN HOST 01 0 Unit 1 InSvce Tests Initiated
Actions:	The RTS command returns the unit to service.
Command:	>RTS UNIT 1
Description of task:	The unsuccessful response of the RTS command performed on a unit that is SysB.

rts (end)

MAP response:	UEN HOST 01 0 Request Invalid: Unit 1 is SysB
Actions:	Perform a Bsy to bring the unit to MANB before issuing the RTS command.
Command:	>RTS UNIT 1 >RTS UNIT 1 SWLD
Description of task:	The response observed when the RTS command (with or without the SWLD option) is issued to a UEN that has an invalid load in the active bank.
MAP response:	UEN HOST 01 0 Invalid Active load Use QUERYPM to check loads
Actions:	If the response was the result of an RTS command without the SWLD option, issue the command with the SWLD option to bring the unit back into service. If the same response is observed for RTS commands with or without the SWLD option, load the unit with a valid load module using the LOADPM command. The unit can be returned to service with the RTS SWLD command when the loading is completed.

Map responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

swld

Туре

The SWLD command is a menu command.

Target

The command target for the SWLD command is ALL.

Description

The SWLD (switch load) command is used on an INSV node. The UNIT option of SWLD does the following:

- places the specified unit in OOS (out-of-service) mode
- internally copies the load from the standby bank to the active bank
- places the unit back into service

The PM option performs the above sequence once for each unit.

The SWLD command will not place the UEN node completely out-of-service under any condition.

Release history

The SWLD command is new for the Universal Edge 9000.

NA012

Feature 59006196 adds the SWLD command.

Limitations and restrictions

The SWLD command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The SWLD command syntax is as follows:

```
SWLD <DEVICE> {UNIT <UNIT_NO> {0 TO 1},
    PM}
    [<NOWAIT> {NOWAIT}]
    [<ALL> {ALL}]
```

swld (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables for the SWLD command:

Parameters and variables	Value	Description	
<device></device>	NA	Device to have the load switched	
UNIT	NA	Switch the load in a unit	
PM	NA	Switch the load in the peripheral module (PM)	
[<nowait>]</nowait>	NA	Optional parameter The NOWAIT parameter executes the SWLD command and returns the prompt immediately without waiting for results.	
[<all>]</all>	NA	Optional parameter The ALL parameter executes the SWLD command on all peripheral modules in the post set of the same PM type as the PM displayed on the MAP.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the SWLD command:

Command:	>SWLD UNIT 1
Description of task:	The SWLD command switches the loads in the units.
MAP response:	Existing loads: Unit 1: Act: UEN12BE Stby: UEN12BF New loads after a successful SWLD will be: Unit 1: Act: UEN12BF Stby: UEN12BF
	Do you wish to continue? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", "N"):
Actions:	Upon confirmation, the system busies the unit, copies the load from the standby bank to the active bank, and returns the unit to service.
Command:	>SWLD UNIT 0
Description of task:	Response is observed when the SWLD command is performed on an out-of-service node.

MAP responses with associated	meanings and actions	(Sheet 1 of 2)
-------------------------------	----------------------	----------------

31-14 UEN level commands

swld (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	UEN HOST 02 0 Unit 0 Request Invalid Unit must be either InSv or ISTb
Actions:	The system rejects the command. Use the RTS command to restore the unit to service, and then issue the SWLD command again. Alternatively, the RTS command with the SWLD option can be used.
Command:	>SWLD UNIT 0
Description of task:	This response is observed when the SWLD command is performed on the unit when the mate is in OOS state.
MAP response:	UEN HOST 02 0 Unit 0 Request Invalid Mate must be either InSv or ISTb
Actions:	The system rejects the command. Alternatively, the RTS command with the SWLD option can be used to return the unit to service.

32 XIPVER level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the XIPVER level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the XIPVER level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the OCDL level.

Command
close
comidbind
comidunbind
connect
dip
dp
forceclose
getpminfo
help
message
packetsize
ping
pingtimeout
q
querycomid

Table 32-1 (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command	
quit	
reset	
rr	
send	
show	
showusers	
tcpserver	
timeout	
trace	
traceset	
ttlive	
udpsocket	

Table 32-1 (Sheet 2 of 2)

Description

This level of the MAP provides commands for initiating user datagram protocol (UDP) and transmission control protocol (TCP) transactions from the computing module (CM) to nodes on the Ethernet LAN using an SX05 equipped extended peripheral module (XPM).

The following tables require datafill for the XIPVER tool. Sample datafill is shown.

>table xr	omipmap		
XPMNAME	AUTONEG	SUBNMASK	IPCONFIG
DTC 4	AUTO	255 255 255 240	BOOTP

>table ipsy	vcs		
SERVICE	PORT	PROTOCOL	
XIPVER XIPVER2	5000 5050	TCP_UDP TCP_UDP	

>table i	pcomid		
COMID	SERVICE	XPMNAME	
100	XIPVER	DTC 4	
200	XIPVER2	DTC 4	

How to access the XIPVER level

Access the XIPVER level from the CI environment. Note, up to 10 sessions can be run simultaneously.

> xipver

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit

close (xipver)

Туре

The CLOSE command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the CLOSE command is BRISC.

Description

The CLOSE command disconnects all the connections and closes all open sockets for the XIPVER tool session.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

- If a socket parameter is entered, only that socket is closed.
- The closing of the listening socket in a TCP server results in closing all of the sockets associated with the server.
- The socket number parameter has to be associated with the XIPVER tool. The CLOSE command cannot be used to close sockets associated with other applications. The FORCECLOSE command can be used to close sockets in use by other XIPVER sessions or other applications.
- If no parameter is specified, all connections and sockets associated with the XIPVER tool are closed.

Syntax

The CLOSE command syntax is as follows:

> close <socket number (-1 to 32767)> (optional parameter)

When the optional parameter is used, only the entered socket number is closed.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the CLOSE command.

Command example

Command:	> close
Description of task:	All connections are broken, followed by closing of all sockets.
MAP response:	Closed all connections and sockets associated with XIPVER tool
Command:	> close 10
Description of task:	Close the specified socket.
MAP response:	Closed socket 10.
Command:	> close 201
Description of task:	Close the specified socket.
MAP response:	Socket number 201 does not belong to this XIPVER tool session.

Complete process examples

The following table provides examples for the whole process of closing according to the set up.

Command examples (Sheet 1 of 5)

Description of task:	Close a TCP server
Commands and	>tcpserver
MAP responses:	13:03:56.033 TCP server created
	>close
	This command will close all connections and sockets associated with XIPVER tool
	Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No)
	Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
	>y
	13:03:59.655 Closed all sockets and connections associated with COMID 100
Description of task:	Close a socket on a TCP server.

Command examples (Sheet 2 of 5)

MAP responses: COMID: 100 -tcpserver 12:54:21.310 TCP server created -querycomid 100 COMID Status :ACTIVE Socket Port Type :TCP Local Socket ID :494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address :47.245.1.20 Local Port :8888 12:55:59.304 Connection made with 47.245.1.20:8888 thru 493 socket -querycomid 100 COMID Status :ACTIVE Socket Port Type :TCP Local Socket ID :494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address :47.245.1.20 Local Port :8888	Commands and	>comidbind 100
>topserver 12:54:21.310 TCP server created >querycomid 100 COMID Status : ACTIVE Socket Port Type : TCP Local Socket ID : 494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address : 47.245.1.20 Local Port : :8888 12:55:59.304 Connection made with 47.245.1.20:8888 thru 493 socket >querycomid 100 COMID Status : ACTIVE Socket Port Type : TCP Local Socket ID : 494 Local Socket ID : 60]:493 Connected Socket ID [0]:493 Connected Socket ID [0]:493 Connected Socket ID : [0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address : [0]:47.142.226.106		
12:54:21.310 TCP server created >querycomid 100 COMID Status :ACTIVE Socket Port Type :TCP Local Socket ID :494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address :47.245.1.20 Local Port :8888 12:55:59.304 Connection made with 47.245.1.20:8888 thru 493 socket >querycomid 100 COMID Status :ACTIVE Socket Port Type :TCP Local Socket ID :494 Local Socket ID :494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address :47.245.1.20 Local Port :8888		
12:54:21.310 TCP server created >querycomid 100 COMID Status :ACTIVE Socket Port Type :TCP Local Socket ID :494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address :47.245.1.20 Local Port :8888 12:55:59.304 Connection made with 47.245.1.20:8888 thru 493 socket >querycomid 100 COMID Status :ACTIVE Socket Port Type :TCP Local Socket ID :494 Local Socket ID :494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address :47.245.1.20 Local Port :8888		Stonserver
 >querycomid 100 COMID Status :: ACTIVE Socket Port Type :: TCP Local Socket ID :: 494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address :: 47.245.1.20 Local Port :: 8888 12:55:59.304 Connection made with 47.245.1.20:8888 thru 493 socket >querycomid 100 COMID Status :: ACTIVE Socket Port Type :: TCP Local Socket ID :: 494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local Port :: 8888 Connected Socket ID :: [0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address :: [0]:ESTABLISHED 		
COMID Status :: ACTIVE Socket Port Type ::TCP Local Socket ID ::494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address ::47.245.1.20 Local Port ::8888 12:55:59.304 Connection made with 47.245.1.20:8888 thru 493 socket >querycomid 100 COMID Status ::ACTIVE Socket Port Type ::TCP Local Socket ID ::494 Local Socket ID ::494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address ::47.245.1.20 Local Port ::8888 Connected Socket ID [0]:493 Connected Socket State :[0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address :[0]:47.142.226.106		
Socket Port Type : TCP Local Socket ID : 494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address : 47.245.1.20 Local Port ::8888 12:55:59.304 Connection made with 47.245.1.20:8888 thru 493 socket >querycomid 100 COMID Status ::ACTIVE Socket Port Type : TCP Local Socket ID : 494 Local Socket ID : 494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address : 47.245.1.20 Local Port ::8888 Connected Socket ID [0]:493 Connected Socket State :[0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address :[0]:47.142.226.106		
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Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106		Local Port :8888
Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106		
Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106		Connected Socket ID [0]:493
		Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED
Remote Port [0]:14000		Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106
		Remote Port [0]:14000

Command examples (Sheet 3 of 5)

Commands and MAP responses (continued):	>close 493
	This command will close all connections associated with socket 493
	Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No)
	Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
	У
	12:56:53.982 Closed Socket 493 and all connections associated with it.
	>querycomid 100
	COMID Status :ACTIVE
	Socket Port Type :TCP
	Local Socket ID :494
	Local Socket State :LISTENING
	Local IP Address :47.245.1.20
	Local Port :8888
Description of task:	Close a listening socket on a TCP server

Command examples (Sheet 4 of 5)

Commands and MAP responses: >querycomid 100 COMID Status :ACTIVE Socket Port Type :TCP Local Socket ID :494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local Port :8888 12:58:54.448 Connection made with 47.245.1.20:8888 thru 492 socket >querycomid 100 COMID Status :ACTIVE Socket Port Type :TCP Local Socket ID :494 Local Socket ID :494 Local Socket ID :CP Local Socket ID :CP Local Socket ID :494 Local Socket ID :0]:47.142.26.10 Local Socket State :[0]:47.142.226.106 Remote IP Address :0]:47.142.226.106 Remote Port :0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y 12:59:29.092 Closed Socket 494 and all connections associated with it.		
Socket Port Type: TCP Local Socket ID: :494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address: :47.245.1.20 Local Port :8888 12:58:54.448 Connection made with 47.245.1.20:8688 thru 492 socket >querycomid 100 COMID Status :ACTIVE Socket Port Type: TCP Local Socket ID: :494 Local Socket ID: :494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address :47.245.1.20 Local Port :8888 Connected Socket ID: [0]:492 Connected Socket ID: [0]:492 Connected Socket State :[0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address : [0]:47.142.226.106 Remote Port :[0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		>querycomid 100
Local Socket ID : :494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address :47.245.1.20 Local Port ::8888 12:58:54.448 Connection made with 47.245.1.20:8888 thru 492 socket >querycomid 100 COMID Status ::ACTIVE Socket Port Type :TCP Local Socket ID : :494 Local Socket ID : :494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address :47.245.1.20 Local Port ::8888 Connected Socket ID [0]:492 Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address : [0]:47.142.226.106 Remote IP Address : [0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y	MAP responses:	COMID Status :ACTIVE
Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address :47.245.1.20 Local Port :8888 12:58:54.448 Connection made with 47.245.1.20:8888 thru 492 socket >querycomid 100 COMID Status :ACTIVE Socket Port Type :TCP Local Socket ID :494 Local Socket ID :494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address :47.245.1.20 Local Port :8888 Connected Socket ID [0]:492 Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106 Remote IP Address [0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		Socket Port Type :TCP
Local IP Address : 47.245.1.20 Local Port ::8888 12:58:54.448 Connection made with 47.245.1.20:8888 thru 492 socket ~querycomid 100 COMID Status ::ACTIVE Socket Port Type ::TCP Local Socket ID ::494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address : 47.245.1.20 Local Port ::8888 Connected Socket ID [0]:492 Connected Socket State :[0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address : [0]:FSTABLISHED Remote IP Address : [0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		Local Socket ID :494
Local Port ::888 12:58:54.448 Connection made with 47.245.1.20:8888 thru 492 socket squerycomid 100 COMID Status ::ACTIVE Socket Port Type ::TCP Local Socket Port ::494 Local Socket ID ::494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address ::47.245.1.20 Local Port ::8888 Connected Socket ID ::[0]:492 Connected Socket State ::[0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address ::[0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address ::[0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		Local Socket State :LISTENING
12:58:54.448 Connection made with 47.245.1.20:8888 thru 492 socket >querycomid 100 COMID Status ∴ACTIVE Socket Port Type ∶TCP Local Socket ID ∶494 Local Socket ID ∶494 Local Socket State ∶LISTENING Local IP Address ∶47.245.1.20 Local Port ∶8888 Connected Socket ID [0]:492 Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106 Remote IP Address [0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): ≥y		Local IP Address :47.245.1.20
>querycomid 100 COMID Status :ACTIVE Socket Port Type :TCP Local Socket ID :494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address :47.245.1.20 Local Port :8888 Connected Socket ID [0]:492 Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106 Remote IP Address [0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		Local Port :8888
COMID Status :ACTIVE Socket Port Type :TCP Local Socket ID :494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address :47.245.1.20 Local Port :8888 Connected Socket ID [0]:492 Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106 Remote Port [0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		12:58:54.448 Connection made with 47.245.1.20:8888 thru 492 socket
Socket Port Type : TCP Local Socket ID : 494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address :47.245.1.20 Local Port :8888 Connected Socket ID [0]:492 Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106 Remote Port [0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		>querycomid 100
Local Socket ID : 494 Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address : 47.245.1.20 Local Port :8888 Connected Socket ID [0]:492 Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106 Remote Port [0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		COMID Status :ACTIVE
Local Socket State :LISTENING Local IP Address :47.245.1.20 Local Port :8888 Connected Socket ID [0]:492 Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106 Remote Port [0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		Socket Port Type :TCP
Local IP Address :47.245.1.20 Local Port :8888 Connected Socket ID [0]:492 Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106 Remote Port [0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		Local Socket ID :494
Local Port :8888 Connected Socket ID [0]:492 Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106 Remote Port [0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		Local Socket State :LISTENING
Connected Socket ID [0]:492 Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106 Remote Port [0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		Local IP Address :47.245.1.20
Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106 Remote Port [0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		Local Port :8888
Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106 Remote Port [0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		Connected Socket ID [0]:492
Remote Port [0]:14000 >close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED
>close 494 This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106
This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		Remote Port [0]:14000
This command will close all connections associated with socket 494 Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		
Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No) Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y		
Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):		
>y		
12:59:29.092 Closed Socket 494 and all connections associated with it.		
		12:59:29.092 Closed Socket 494 and all connections associated with it.

close (xipver) (end)

Command examples (Sheet 5 of 5)

Commands and MAP responses (continued):	>querycomid 100
	COMID Status :INACTIVE
Description of task:	Close a TCP client or UDP socket
Commands and MAP responses:	>close
	This command will close all connections and sockets associated with XIPVER tool
	Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No)
	Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
	>y
	14:55:06.778 Closed all sockets and connections associated with 100

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the CLOSE command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions

MAP response:	Closed all connections and sockets associated with XIPVER tool.
Meaning:	The XiPVER tool has successfully closed all the open connections and sockets associated with it
Actions:	None
MAP response:	Socket number <socket number=""> does not belong to this XIPVER tool session.</socket>
Meaning:	The specified socket number does not belong to the XIPVER session.
Actions:	Check the socket number with the QUERYCOMID command.
MAP response:	Closed socket <socket number="">.</socket>
Meaning:	The XiPVER tool has successfully closed all specified socket number.
Actions:	None

comidbind (xipver)

Туре

The COMIDBIND command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the COMIDBIND command is BRISC.

Description

The COMIDBIND command associates an XPM with a port to use for IP communication. This command sets the COMID that the XIPVER tool uses for IP data communication. The COMID must be first datafilled in table IPCOMID.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follow:

- The COMID must be datafilled in table IPCOMID. One COMID can be used by only one application. If any application is already using a COMID, it can not be assigned to the tool.
- The valid range for COMIDs is 0 to 1023.
- Once an XIPVER tool session is assigned against a COMID, it can not be cleared by the RESET command. The only way to clear it is to use the COMIDUNBIND command..

Syntax

The COMIDBIND command syntax is as follows:

> comidbind <communication id (0 to 1023)>

comidbind (xipver) (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the COMIDBIND command.

Command example

Command:	> comidbind
Description of task:	If the COMIDBIND command is used without any parameter, the current COMID value is displayed.
MAP response:	COMID: NIL
Command:	> comidbind acd
Description of task:	If an incorrect format is used for the parameter, the COMID value is not updated. An example of an incorrect format is a parameter that is not in the valid range of 0-1023.
MAP response:	EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters.
	COMID: NIL
Command:	> comidbind 2
Description of task:	If the COMIDBIND command is used with a correct parameter that is datafilled in IPCOMID and not used by another application, it is also assigned to XIPVER.
MAP response:	COMID: 2
Command:	> comidbind 3
Description of task:	Once the COMID parameter is already set for the XIPVER tool, it cannot be reassigned.
MAP response:	COMID request denied: COMID 3 is already bound to another application
Command:	> comidbind 600
Description of task:	If the COMID is in the valid range (0-1023), but not datafilled in table IPCOMID, it cannot be assigned.
MAP response:	COMID request denied: COMID 600 is not datafilled in table IPCOMID.

comidbind (xipver) (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the COMIDBIND command.

MAP response:	COMID: <communication id=""></communication>
Meaning:	Output the communication ID.
Actions:	If the value specified by the command parameter was in correct format, the COMID parameter is updated with it. If the value specified by the command parameter was in an incorrect format or if the COMID is already in use, the COMID parameter is not updated and the current COMID value is output. If the desired value is not set for the COMID parameter, re-enter the command using the correct format.

comidunbind (xipver)

Туре

The COMIDUNBIND command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the COMIDUNBIND command is BRISC.

Description

The COMIDUNBIND command disassociates an XPM with a port used for IP communication.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

- The XIPVER tool must be bound to a COMID before using this command. Command COMIDBIND binds the XIPVER tool to a COMID.
- This command also closes all the connections and sockets associated with the XIPVER tool COMID.

Syntax

The COMIDUNBIND command syntax is as follows:

> comidunbind

Example

The following table provides an example of the COMIDUNBIND command.

Command:	> comidunbind 20
Description of task:	If a parameter is entered, the COMID value is not released since no parameters should be entered.

comidunbind (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters. COMID: 10
Command:	> comidunbind
Description of task:	If the COMIDUNBIND command is entered with no parameter, the COMID is released.
MAP response:	05:39:35.235 XIPVER tool unbound from COMID 20. COMID: NIL
Command:	> comidunbind
Description of task:	If the COMIDUNBIND command is entered and no COMID Is bound, the request is denied.
MAP response:	05:41:50.932 COMIDUNBIND request denied: XIPVER tool is not bound to any COMID.
	COMID: NIL

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the COMIDUNBIND command.

MAP response:	05:39:35.235 XIPVER tool unbound from COMID 20. COMID: NIL
Meaning:	Release the communication ID.
Actions:	If no command parameter is entered, the bound COMID is released.

connect (xipver)

Туре

The CONNECT command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the CONNECT command is BRISC.

Description

The CONNECT command makes a TCP connection. This command uses the destination IP address and destination port parameters. These parameters are set with the DIP and DP commands, respectively.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

- The desired destination IP address and port number must be set using the DIP and DP commands before making a connection.
- The XIPVER tool should not be currently set up as a TCP client, TCP server, nor UDP socket before using this command.

Syntax

The CONNECT command syntax is as follows:

> connect

Example

The following table provides an example of the CONNECT command.

Command:	> connect
Description of task:	If the XIPVER tool is already connected to a remote machine, the connection request is denied.
MAP response:	Connection Request Denied. Already connected to 120.32.54.12:103

connect (xipver) (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Command:	> connect
Description of task:	If the XIPVER tool is already set up as a server, the connection request is denied.
MAP response:	Connection Request Denied. Already listening as a TCP server.
Command:	> connect
Description of task:	If the connection is successfully established, the connection success is displayed.
MAP response:	10:40:39.148 TCP Client created: Connected to 190.32.43.54:1044
Command:	> connect
Description of task:	If the connection is unsuccessful, the reason for failure is displayed.
MAP response:	Connection Failed: <reason></reason>

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the CONNECT command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

MAP response:	<source address=""/> : <source port=""/> TCP Client created. Connected to <destination address="">:<destination port=""></destination></destination>
Meaning:	The XIPVER tool has successfully established a TCP connection with the destination machine.
Actions:	Send a message to the destination machine by using the SEND command
MAP response:	Connection Request Denied. Already connected to <destination Address>:<destination port=""></destination></destination
Meaning:	The XIPVER tool is already connected with some destination machine.
Actions:	Either close the current connection by using the CLOSE command or open XIPVER in another MAP session to connect.
MAP response:	Connection Request Denied. Already set up as a UDP socket.
Meaning:	The XIPVER tool is already being used as a UDP socket.
Actions:	Either close the current UDP socket by using the CLOSE command or open XIPVER in another MAP session to connect.

connect (xipver) (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	Connection Request Denied. Already listening as a TCP server.
Meaning:	The XIPVER tool is already being used as a server.
Actions:	Either close the current server by using the CLOSE command or open XIPVER in another MAP session to connect.

dip (xipver)

Туре

The DIP command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the DIP command is BRISC.

Description

The DIP command sets or displays the destination address. This destination address is used by the SEND, PING and CONNECT commands.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

• The IP address should be four numbers, each in the range 0-255, separated by spaces.

Syntax

The DIP command syntax is as follows:

> dip <ip address> (optional parameter)

The IP address parameter is made up of four numbers, each in the range of 0-255 and separated by a space.

Example

The following table provides an example of the DIP command.

Command:	> DIP
Description of task:	If the DIP command is used without any parameter, the current DIP value is output.
MAP response:	DIP: NIL

dip (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Command:	> DIP IP a b c d
	> DIP IP 1 b
	> DIP XYA
	> DIP 11 23 32 3
Description of task:	If an incorrect format is used for the parameters, the DIP value is not updated
MAP response:	DIP: NIL
Command:	> DIP 175 21 56 103
Description of task:	If the DIP command is used with the correct parameters, the DIP value is updated.
MAP response:	DIP: 175 21 56 103

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the DIP command.

MAP response:	DIP: <destination address=""></destination>
Meaning:	Output the destination address.
Actions:	If the value specified by the command parameter was in correct format, the DIP parameter is updated with it. If the value specified by the command parameter was in an incorrect format, the DIP parameter is not updated and current DIP value is output. If the desired value is not set for the DIP parameter, re-enter the command using the correct format.

dp (xipver)

Туре

The DP command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the DP command is BRISC.

Description

The DP command sets or displays the destination port number of the destination application running on a remote machine. This destination port is used by the SEND, PING and CONNECT commands.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

• The Port number must be a valid integer between 0 to 65535.

Syntax

The DP command syntax is as follows:

```
> dip <port number in the range 0 to 65535> (optional
parameter)
```

Example

The following table provides an example of the DP command.

Command:	> DP
Description of task:	If the DP command is used without any parameter, the current DP value is output.
MAP response:	DP: NIL

dp (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Command:	> DP abcd	
	> DP 1 1 2 3	
	> DP IP 20	
	> DP a b	
	> DP 1123b	
Description of task:	If an incorrect format is used for the parameter, the DP value is not updated.	
MAP response:	EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters. DP: 0	
Command:	> DP 8078	
Description of task:	If the DP command is used with a correct parameter, the DP value is updated.	
MAP response:	DP: 8078	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the DP command.

MAP response:	DP: <port number=""></port>	
Meaning:	Output the destination application port number.	
Actions:	If the value specified by the command parameter was in correct format, the DP parameter is updated with it. If the value specified by the command parameter was in an incorrect format, the DP parameter is not updated and current DP value is output. If the desired value is not set for the DP parameter, re-enter the command using the correct format.	

forceclose (xipver)

Туре

The FORCECLOSE command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the FORCECLOSE command is BRISC.

Description

The FORCECLOSE command closes all sockets associated with a given COMID that is used for a TCP server. The CLOSE command only closes the sockets associated with the XIPVER tool COMID. NOTE: The FORCECLOSE command should be used with extreme care as it can close sockets which may be associated with COMIDs used by applications other than the XIPVER tool.

To determine if a COMID is for a TCP server, check tables IPCOMID and IPSVCS.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

- WARNING: This command must be used with extreme care as it can close sockets which are in use by other applications. Use the SHOWUSERS command to display other users.
- Closing the listening socket of a TCP server closes all sockets associated with the server.

Syntax

The FORCECLOSE command syntax is as follows:

> forceclose <comid: 0 to 1023> <socket id: 0 to 32767 or ALL>

forceclose (xipver) (continued)

Notes are as follows:

- Both parameters are required.
- The comid parameter must be bound by the COMIDBIND command.
- The socket id parameter can indicate either a single socket or ALL sockets for the COMID.

Example

The following table provides an example of the FORCECLOSE command.

Command:	> FORCECLOSE	
Description of task:	If the FORCECLOSE command is used without any parameter, an error message is displayed.	
MAP response:	Next par is: <comid> {0 TO 1023}</comid>	
	Enter: <comid> <option></option></comid>	
Command:	> FORCECLOSE 19 > FORCECLOSE A	
Description of task:	If an unbound COMID or wrong type of parameter is entered, an error message is displayed	
MAP response:	P response: Wrong type: <comid> {0 TO 1023}</comid>	
	Enter: <comid> <option></option></comid>	
Command:	> FORCECLOSE 200 ALL	
Description of task:	If the FORCECLOSE command is used with correct parameters, the connection and sockets are closed.	

forceclose (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	This command will close ALL sockets and connections associated
	with COMID 200
	Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No)
	Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): >y
	13:01:38.252 Force closed all sockets and connections
	associated with COMID 200
	>querycomid 200
	COMID Status :INACTIVE
Command:	> FORCECLOSE 22 ALL
Description of task:	If the FORCECLOSE command is used with a COMID that is not for a TCP server, an error message is displayed.
MAP response:	This command will close ALL sockets and connections associated
	with COMID 22
	Are you sure you want to continue? (Yes/No)
	Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
	>y 07:33:53.960 FORCECLOSE request failed: BAD COMID

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the FORCECLOSE command.

MAP response:	FORCECLOSE <comid 0="" 1023="" to=""> <socket -1="" 32767="" all="" id="" or="" to=""></socket></comid>	
Meaning:	Output the destination application port number.	
Actions:	If the value specified by the command parameter was in correct format, the indicated COMID sockets are closed.	

getpminfo (xipver)

Туре

The GETPMINFO command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the GETPMINFO command is BRISC.

Description

The GETPMINFO command is used to query an SX05 equipped XPM.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

- When querying an XPM, the XPM should be SX05 equipped.
- The XIPVER tool must first be bound with the COMIDBIND command before using the GETPMINFO command.

Syntax

The GETPMINFO command syntax is as follows:

> GETPMINFO $<\!sx05$ xpm type DTC or PDTC> $<\!sx05$ xpm number 0 to 255>

Example

The following table provides an example of the GETPMINFO command.

Command:	> GETPMINFO DTC 13
Description of task:	If a valid XPM is queried, information about that XPM is displayed.

getpminfo (xipver) (continued)

MAP response:	06:49:01.841 GETPMINFO Reply
	Active Address: 47.245.1.20 Inactive Address: 47.245.1.21
	Unit0 Address : 47.245.1.22 Unit1 Address : 47.245.1.23
	Ether Type: 10 BaseT
	Device Type: PCMCIA Card
	Entry 0
	Destination Address [0]:0.0.0.0
	Route Mask [0]:0.0.0.0
	Gateway Address [0]:47.245.1.17
	Metric [0]:0
	Entry 1
	Destination Address [1]:0.0.0.0
	Route Mask [1]:0.0.0.0
	Gateway Address [1]:47.245.1.19
	Metric [1]:0
	Active COMIDs: NONE
Command:	> GETPMINFO LPP 23
	> GETPMINFO DTC 100
	> GETPMINFO A A A
	> GETPMINFO 123
Description of task:	If an invalid XPM type or XPM number is queried, an error message is displayed.
MAP response:	Invalid symbol: <xpm name=""> {DTC <xpm number=""> {0 TO 255},</xpm></xpm>
	PDTC <xpm number=""> {0 TO 255}}</xpm>
	Enter: <xpm name=""></xpm>

getpminfo (xipver) (continued)

Command example (Sheet 3 of 3)

Command:	> GETPMINFO DTC 4
Description of task:	If the XIPVER tool is not bound to a COMID, error is displayed.
MAP response:	06:47:26.884 GETPMINFO request denied: XIPVER tool is not bound to a COMID

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the GETPMINFO command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

MAP response:	06:49:01.841 GETPMINFO Reply
	Active Address: 47.245.1.20 Inactive Address: 47.245.1.21
	Unit0 Address : 47.245.1.22 Unit1 Address : 47.245.1.23
	Ether Type: 10 BaseT
	Device Type: PCMCIA Card
	Entry 0
	Destination Address [0]:0.0.0.0
	Route Mask [0]:0.0.0.0
	Gateway Address [0]:47.245.1.17
	Metric [0]:0
	Entry 1
	Destination Address [1]:0.0.0.0
	Route Mask [1]:0.0.0.0
	Gateway Address [1]:47.245.1.19
	Metric [1]:0
	Active COMIDs:
	NONE

getpminfo (xipver) (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning:	Display of the active, inactive side IP addresses, subnet masks, gateway IP addresses, and metric information for the SX05 equipped XPM.
Actions:	If necessary, XPM datafill in table XPMIPMAP can be changed.

help (xipver)

Туре

The HELP command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the HELP command is BRISC.

Description

The HELP command provides information about the XIPVER tool as well as various commands available in the XIPVER tool.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

• The Command must be a valid command in the XIPVER tool.

Syntax

The HELP command syntax is as follows:

> help

Example

The following table provides an example of the HELP command.

Command:	> HELP
Description of task:	The HELP command provides the commands available in the tool with a brief description.

help (xipver) (continued)

MAP response:		
>	HELP	
>	(PM IP Verification Tool	
F	Parameter Commands: DIP: Sets the destination address parameter	
a	DP: Sets the destination application port parameter	number
	MESSAGE: Sets the outgoing message	
	PACKETSIZE: Sets the size of packet parm for PING	command
	PINGTIMEOUT: Sets the time out parameter for PING	command
	RR: Sets the record route option	
c	TIMEOUT: Sets the time out parameter for XIPVER commands (except for PING command)	tool
	TTLIVE: Sets time to live parameter for PING	command
0	Connection Commands:	
t	CLOSE: Closes specified sockets associated with ool COMID.	XIPVER
	COMIDBIND: Binds XIPVER tool session to a D	Communication
	COMIDUNBIND: Unbinds the COMID from XIPVER tool	session
n	CONNECT: Establishes a TCP connection with a nachine	remote
c	FORCECLOSE: Closes specified sockets associated wi	ith a
	PING: Sends an ICMP Echo Request	
	SEND: Sends a TCP/UDP message to a remote	machine
	TCPSERVER: Sets the XIPVER tool as a TCP serve	
	UDPSOCKET: Sets up a UDP socket	

help (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 3 of 3)

MAP response	Debug Commands:	
(continued):	GETPMINFO: Queries an ethernet based SX05 XPM	
	QUERYCOMID: Displays information about a COMID datafilled in	
	TRACE: Enables/Disables message tracing	
	TRACESET: Sets the trace option sets IPCOMID	table
	Misc. Commands:	
	HELP: Displays available commands.	
	Q <command/> Displays detailed information on	<command/> .
	QUIT: Exits XIPVER tool.	
	RESET: Resets XIPVER tool parameters	
	SHOW: Shows all the XIPVER tool parameters	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the HELP command.

MAP response:	> HELP
Meaning:	Outputs a summary of the XIPVER tool.
Actions:	None

message (xipver)

Туре

The MESSAGE command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the MESSAGE command is BRISC.

Description

The MESSAGE command sets the message that is sent with the SEND command.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

- When setting a message, the data should be in hexadecimal format.
- Message should be enclosed in single quotes and each hex byte of message data should be separated by spaces.
- The maximum length of a message can be up to 50 words. For messages bigger than 50 words, a message size must be specified.
- By using the message size optional parameter, the size of the message can be changed from 51 to 600 bytes.
- If the specified data message is smaller than the specified message size, the tool duplicates the last word of the message.

Syntax

The MESSAGE command syntax is as follows:

> message <size in number of bytes: 1 to 250 (optional)> <data
message in hexidecimal format: 0 to 255>

message (xipver) (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the MESSAGE command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
Message SIze	1 to 250	This is an optional parameter. If no message size is specified, the maximum of 50 words is assumed. For messages bigger than 50 words, a message size should be specified. The message size is specified in the number of words.
Data Message	hexadecimal format	The actual message data in hexadecimal format. If a message size is specified and data message is less than the message specified, the tool duplicates the last word for the rest of message.

Example

The following table provides examples of the MESSAGE command.

Command:	> MESSAGE
Description of task:	If the MESSAGE command is used without any parameter, the current MESSAGE value is output.
MAP response:	MESSAGE: FF FF FF
Command:	> MESSAGE F\$ 01 > MESSAGE J0 1D > MESSAGE 99999
Description of task:	If an incorrect format is used for the parameters the MESSAGE value is not updated.
MAP response:	EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters. MESSAGE: FF FF FF
Command:	> MESSAGE 00 2D 02 01 07 49 02 9A 00 1C 00 15 16 01 03 01 00
Description of task:	If MESSAGE command is used with correct parameter, the MESSAGE value is updated.
MAP response:	MESSAGE: 00 2D 02 01 07 49 02 9A 00 1C 00 15 16 01 03 01 00

message (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Command:	> MESSAGE 60 00 2D 02 01 07 49 02 9A 00 1C 00 15 16 01 03 01 3F
Description of task:	If the MESSAGE command is used with a correct optional message size parameter, the MESSAGE value is updated in a buffer equal to the message size. If the message is smaller than the specified size, the last word is copied to fill the rest of the message.
MAP response:	MESSAGE: 00 2D 02 01 07 49 02 9A 00 1C 00 15 16 01 03 01 3F 3F 3F 3F 3F 3F 3

Responses

The following table explains a possible response to the MESSAGE command.

MAP response:	MESSAGE: <data message=""></data>
Meaning:	Output of the message data.
Actions:	If the value specified by the command parameter was in a correct format, the MESSAGE parameter is updated with it. If the value specified by the command parameter was in an incorrect format, the MESSAGE parameter is not updated and current MESSAGE value is output. If the desired value is not set for the MESSAGE parameter, the user should re-enter using correct format.

packetsize (xipver)

Туре

The PACKETSIZE command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the PACKETSIZE command is BRISC.

Description

The PACKETSIZE command sets or displays the packet parameter that is used by the PING command.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

• The packet size is specified in bytes and the valid range is from 8 to 4096 bytes

Syntax

The PACKETSIZE command syntax is as follows:

> packetsize <0 to 4096>

Example

The following table provides an example of the PACKETSIZE command.

Command:	> packetsize
Description of task:	If no parameter is entered, the current packet size is displayed.
MAP response:	PACKETSIZE: 10
Command:	> packetsize 4097

packetsize (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Description of task:	If a parameter is entered that is outside the valid range, an error message is displayed.
MAP response:	EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters. PACKETSIZE:64
Command:	> packetsize 28
Description of task:	If the command is entered correctly, the packet size is updated
MAP response:	PACKETSIZE:28

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the PACKETSIZE command.

MAP response:	PACKETSIZE:28
Meaning:	Either a new value was entered correctly or no parameter was entered in order to request the current value.
Actions:	None

ping (xipver)

Туре

The PING command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the PING command is BRISC.

Description

The PING command sends an ICMP echo request to a remote machine. The DIP, PACKETSIZE, PINGTIMEOUT, TIMER, and RR parameters should be set before using this command. The DIP parameter can be specified instead as a PING parameter

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

- The IP address (if used instead of the DIP command) should be four integers in the range 0-255 separated by spaces.
- The IP address of the remote machine must either be specified by the DIP command or the DIP parameter in the PING command

Syntax

The PING command syntax is as follows:

```
> ping <IP destination ip address (use only if DIP command is
not used>
```

Example

The following table provides an example of the PING command.

Command:	> ping ip 47 142 227 8
Description of task:	If the PING command is entered with the DIP parameter and successful, the response message is displayed along with optional time stamps.

ping (xipver) (continued)

MAP response:	DIP: 47.142.227.8
	10:48:48.727 ICMP Echo Request sent to machine 47.142.227.8
	10:48:49.168 ICMP Echo Response from machine 47.142.227.8
Command:	> dip 47.142.226.106 DIP: 47.142.226.106
	> ping
Description of task:	If the DIP and PING (without DIP parameter) commands are successful, the response message is displayed along with optional time stamps.
MAP response:	DIP: 47.142.226.106
	10:45:09.104 ICMP Echo Request sent to machine 47.142.226.106
	10:45:09.440 ICMP Echo Response from machine 47.142.226.106
Command:	rr yes
	RR: YES
	ping ip 47 245 0 1
Description of task:	Some routers in a path may not allow the record route option, in whichcase the PING command times out at the XPM. This is not a bug.
MAP response:	DIP: 47.245.0.1
	10:50:46.399 ICMP Echo Request sent to machine 47.245.0.1
	10:50:46.791 ICMP Echo Response from machine 47.245.0.1
	ROUTE:
	47.245.0.21
	47.245.0.1
	47.245.0.1
	47.245.1.19
	Elapsed Time: 0
Command:	> ping (ip 47.129.13.45)
Description of task:	If the timer expires, the control is given back to the user with the failure displayed.
MAP response:	10:44:18.860 ICMP Echo Request sent to machine 47.129.13.45
	Timer 3 seconds expired.

ping (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 3 of 3)

Command:	> ping
Description of task:	If the PING command is unsuccessful, the reason for failure is displayed.
MAP response:	Pinged 176.24.68.102:9092 10:44:05.409
	Ping failed: <reason></reason>

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the PING command.

MAP response:	<time> ICMP Echo Request sent to machine <remote address="" ip=""></remote></time>
Meaning:	An Echo Request message is sent and now the tool is waiting for a response.
Actions:	The system waits for an Echo Reply message. When a response is received, it is displayed to the user
MAP response:	<time> ICMP Echo Response received from machine <remote address="" ip=""></remote></time>
	Route: <route addresses="" ip=""></route>
	Elapsed Time: <time in="" milliseconds=""></time>
Meaning:	The ping was successful as the remote machine has responded to the ping. If the time stamp option was set to yes, a list of IP Addresses of all of the intermediate nodes and time stamps is also displayed.
Actions:	None
MAP response:	Ping failed: <reason></reason>
Meaning:	If the PING command is successful, the response message is displayed along with optional time stamps.
Actions:	Try to fix the source of the failure.

pingtimeout (xipver)

Туре

The PINGTIMEOUT command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the PINGTIMEOUT command is BRISC.

Description

The PINGTIMEOUT command sets or displays the ping time out parameter used by the PING command. The PINGTIMEOUT indicates how long the PING utility waits for a response before indicating a no response error message.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

• The time is specified in seconds and the valid range is from 1 to 10 seconds.

Syntax

The PINGTIMEOUT command syntax is as follows:

> pingtimeout <1 to 5>

Example

The following table provides an example of the PINGTIMEOUT command.

Command:	> pingtimeout
Description of task:	If no parameter is entered, the current value is displayed.
MAP response:	PINGTIMEOUT:6
Command:	> pingtimeout 11

pingtimeout (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Description of task:	If a parameter is entered that is outside the valid range, an error message is displayed.
MAP response:	EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters. PINGTIMEOUT:6
Command:	> pingtimeout 7
Description of task:	If the command is entered correctly, the value is updated
MAP response:	PINGTIMEOUT:7

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the PINGTIMEOUT command.

MAP response:	PINGTIMEOUT:7
Meaning:	Either a new value was entered correctly or no parameter was entered in order to request the current value.
Actions:	None.

q (xipver)

Туре

The Q command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the Q command is BRISC.

Description

The Q command provides a detailed summary about a specifed command.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

• none

Syntax

The Q command syntax is as follows:

> q <command>

Example

The following table provides an example of the Q command.

Command:	>Q querycomid
Description of task:	Display a description of the QUERYCOMID command.
MAP response:	Query a particular COMID
	- The COMID must be datafilled in IPCOMID table
	Parms: <comid> {0 TO 1023}</comid>
Command:	> Q abcd

q (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Description of task:	If a non-valid command is entered, an error message is displayed.
MAP response:	NO COMMAND IN LINE

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the Q command.

MAP response:	<description command="" of=""></description>
Meaning:	Display information about the indicated command.
Actions:	None

querycomid (xipver)

Туре

The QUERYCOMID command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the QUERYCOMID command is BRISC.

Description

The QUERYCOMID command provides information about a particular COMID. This command only accepts COMIDs datafilled in table IPSVCS.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

- The COMID must first be datafilled in table IPCOMID.
- The valid range of COMIDs is from 0 to 1023.

Syntax

The QUERYCOMID command syntax is as follows:

> querycomid (comid in range 0-1023>

Example

The following table provides an example of the QUERYCOMID command.

Command:	>QUERYCOMID 80
Description of task:	If a COMID that is datafilled in table IPSVCS is queried, COMID information is displayed.

querycomid (xipver) (continued)

MAP response:	COMID Status :ACTIVE
	Socket Port Type :TCP
	Local Socket ID :495
	Local Socket State :LISTENING
	Local IP Address :47.245.1.20
	Local Port :11111
Command:	> QUERYCOMID 100
Description of task:	If a port number not datafilled in IPSVCS is specified, an error is displayed.
MAP response:	COMID not found.
Command:	> QUERYCOMID ABCD
Description of task:	If an invalid port number is specified, an error nessage is displayed.
MAP response:	Wrong type: <comid> {0 TO 1023}</comid>
	Enter: <comid>.</comid>
Command:	> QUERYCOMID 20
Description of task:	If a specified COMID is not present in table IPCOMID or is not bound by command COMIDBIND, an error nessage is displayed.
MAP response:	06:49:56.076 QUERYCOMID request denied: XIPVER tool is in not bound to a COMID
Command:	(see commands and MAP responses below)

querycomid (xipver) (continued)

Description of task:	The QUERYCOMID command must be entered two times to see the auto accept messages for a TCP server.
Commands and	>comidbind 100
MAP responses:	COMID: 100
	>tcpserver
	12:54:21.310 TCP server created
	>querycomid 100
	COMID Status :ACTIVE
	Socket Port Type :TCP
	Local Socket ID :494
	Local Socket State :LISTENING
	Local IP Address :47.245.1.20
	Local Port :8888
	12:55:59.304 Connection made with 47.245.1.20:8888 thru 493 socket
	>querycomid 100
	COMID Status :ACTIVE
	Socket Port Type :TCP
	Local Socket ID :494
	Local Socket State :LISTENING
	Local IP Address :47.245.1.20
	Local Port :8888
	Connected Socket ID [0]:493
	Connected Socket State [0]:ESTABLISHED
	Remote IP Address [0]:47.142.226.106
	Remote Port [0]:14000

querycomid (xipver) (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the QUERYCOMID command.

MAP response:	COMID Status : <status> Socket Port Type : <socket type=""></socket></status>
	Local Socket ID : <socket number=""></socket>
	Local Socket State : <current of="" socket="" state=""></current>
	Local IP Address : <ip address=""> Local Port : <port number=""></port></ip>
	<i>Note:</i> For UDP applications, socket state, remote IP address, and remote port numbers are not displayed.
Meaning:	Display information associated with the COMID.
Actions:	None

quit (xipver)

Туре

The QUIT command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the QUIT command is BRISC.

Description

The QUIT command exits out of the XIPVER tool. This command closes all sockets and connections associated with the XIPVER tool before exiting. Also, all of the changes to private parameters are lost upon exiting.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

• This command exits the XIPVER tool. All of the changes to private parameters are lost when the tool is exited.

Syntax

The QUIT command syntax is as follows:

> quit <nlevels or increment name or ALL>

Example

The following table provides an example of the QUIT command.

Command:	> quit
Description of task:	If QUIT command is used without any parameter, the XIPVER tool is exited.
MAP response:	Вуе Вуе
	CI:
Command:	> QUIT abcd

quit (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Description of task:	If an incorrect format is used for the parameter, an error message is given.
MAP response:	QUIT Increment not found
	Last parameter evaluated was: 1

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the QUIT command.

MAP response:	Вуе Вуе
	CI:
Meaning:	Exit the XIPVER tool.
Actions:	If the command was in the correct format, the XIPVER tool is exited.

reset (xipver)

Туре

The RESET command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the RESET command is BRISC.

Description

The RESET command resets all the XIPVER tool parameters back to default values. This command does not reset the COMID or trace option sets. Once a COMID is assigned to a session of XIPVER tool, it can not be reset.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

- This command does not reset the COMID parameter. Once a COMID is assigned to an XIPVER session, it can not be reset.
- The reset command does not change the values of trace option sets which are shared parameters.

Syntax

The RESET command syntax is as follows:

> reset

Example

The following table provides an example of the RESET command.

ommand: > RESET

reset (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Description of task:	If the RESET command is used, the XIPVER tool resets all the parameters back to their default values.
MAP response:	DIP : NIL
	DP : NIL
	MDIP : NIL
	DP : NIL
	PACKETSIZE : 64
	PINGTIMEOUT : 1
	TIMEOUT : 3
	RR : NO
	TTLIVE : 4
	MESSAGE :
	FF FF FF

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the RESET command.

MAP response:	<parameter name="">: <parameter value=""></parameter></parameter>
Meaning:	Displays all the changed XIPVER tool parameters.
Actions:	None

rr (xipver)

Туре

The RR command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the RR command is BRISC.

Description

The RR command sets the Record route parameter that is sent with the PING command.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None

Syntax

The RR command syntax is as follows:

> rr (display current RR value)

> rr <yes,y,no, or n> (set RR value)

If the parameter is Yes or Y, the IP route is requested with the PING command. If the parameter is No or N, the IP route is not requested with the PING command.

Example

The following table provides an example of the RR command.

Command:	> RR
Description of task:	If the RR command is used without any parameter, the current RR value is output.
MAP response:	RR: No

rr (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Command:	> RR FFAB01
	> RR YES NO
	> RR Y
	> RR 1
Description of task:	If an incorrect format is used for the parameters, the RR value is not updated.
MAP response:	EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters.
	RR: No
Command:	> RR YES
Description of task:	If the RR command is used with the correct parameter, the RR value is updated.
MAP response:	RR: Yes

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the RR command.

MAP response:	RR: <yes no=""></yes>
Meaning:	Display the value of Request Route parameter
Actions:	If the value specified by the command parameter was in a correct format, the RR parameter is updated with it. If the value specified by the command parameter was in an incorrect format, the RR parameter is not updated and the current RR value is output. If the desired value is not set for the RR parameter, re-enter using the correct format.

send (xipver)

Туре

The SEND command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the SEND command is BRISC.

Description

The SEND command sends a message to a remote machine using a TCP or UDP protocol. The DIP, DP, and MESSAGE commands should be used to set the Destination IP Address, Port and Data message before using this command. For a TCP Send, the connection also needs to be established using the CONNECT command before using the SEND command.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

- The CONNECT command must be used before sending a message using TCP.
- The UDPSOCKET command should be used before sending a message using UDP.
- If the XIPVER tool is set up as a TCP server, this command requires the socket id paramter to specify the socket that carries the message. This socket number is obtained from one of the messages received from the remote machine. This number can also be obtained from the QUERYCOMID command.
- The XIPVER tool must be set as a TCP client, TCP server, or UDP socket before using this command. Refer to the example section for these commands.

Syntax

The SEND command syntax is as follows:

> send <socket number: -1 to 32767>

Examples

The following table provides examples of the SEND command.

Command examples

Command:	> SEND TCP
Description of task:	If a SEND TCP command is issued and the XIPVER tool is not connected to a remote machine, the request is denied
MAP response:	SEND TCP Denied. Not connected to remote machine.
Command:	> SEND UDP
Description of task:	If a UDP SEND command is successful, the message sent is displayed.
MAP response:	10:48:14.332 Message sent to remote machine 190.3.2.88:8181
	79 02 11 00 2D 03 01 07 49 02 A0 00 02 00 15 14 02 02 01 04 00
Command:	> SEND TCP
Description of task:	If a TCP SEND command is successful, the message sent is displayed.
MAP response:	10:48:14.332 Message sent to remote machine 190.3.2.88:8181
	79 02 11 00 2D 03 01 07 49 02 A0 00 02 00 15 14 02 02 01 04 00
Command:	> SEND TCP 600
Description of task:	If the XIPVER tool is setup as a TCP server the SEND TCP command needs an additional parameter, socket number.
MAP response:	10:44:35.510 Message sent to 210.90.56.11:9000
	through socket 600
	D2 A0 00 02 00 15 1C 01 04 0F

Complete process examples

The following table provides examples for the whole process of sending messages. As mentioned above, the XIPVER tool must first be set up as a TCP client, TCP server, or UDP socket.

Command examples (Sheet 1 of 4)

Description of task:	Set up a UDP socket.
Commands and	>comidbind 100
MAP responses:	COMID: 100
	>udpsocket
	14:19:36.003 UDP socket created
Description of task:	Set up a TCP server
Commands and	>comidbind 100
MAP responses:	COMID: 100
	>tcpserver
	14:21:09.327 TCP server created
Description of task:	Set up a TCP client
Commands and	>comidbind 100
MAP responses:	COMID: 100
	>dip 47 142 226 106
	DIP: 47.142.226.106
	>dp 14000
	DP:14000
	>connect
	10:40:39.148 TCP Client created: Connected to 47.142.226.106:14000
Description of task:	Send message when set up as a TCP server

Commands and	>tcpserver
MAP responses:	15:10:17.061 TCP server created
	>querycomid 100
	COMID Status :ACTIVE
	Socket Port Type :TCP
	Local Socket ID :495
	Local Socket State :LISTENING
	Local IP Address :47.245.1.20
	Local Port :11111
	15:11:03.280 Connection made with 47.142.226.106:14000 thru 494 socket
	>message 10 #43 22 12 #45 19 #43
	43 16 0C 45 13 43 FF FF FF FF
	>send 494
	15:12:06.294 Message of size 10 sent thru socket 494
	43 16 0C 45 13 43 FF FF FF FF
Description of task:	Send message when set up as a UDP socket

Commands and	>comidbind 100
MAP responses:	COMID: 100
-	
	>udpsocket
	13:06:58.899 UDP socket created
	>dip 47 142 226 106
	DIP: 47.142.226.106
	>dp 10000
	DP:10000
	>message 60 #34 #76 #84 23 190 #76
	34 76 84 17 BE 76 FF
	FF
	FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
	>send
	13:08:13.756 Message of size 60 sent to 47.142.226.106:10000
	34 76 84 17 BE 76 FF
	FF
	FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF

Description of task:	Send message when set up as a TCP client
Commands and MAP responses:	>dip DIP: 47.142.226.106
	>dp 14111 DP:14111
	>connect 13:17:36.811 TCP Client created: Connected to 47.142.226.106:14111
	>message 120 #43 54 65 67 87 43 36 41 43 57 FF
	FF
	FF
	FF
	FF
	>send
	13:17:54.756 Message of size 120 sent to 47.142.226.106:14111 43 36 41 43 57 FF
	FF
	FF
	FF
	FF

send (xipver) (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the SEND command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions
--

MAP response:	SEND TCP denied. Not connected to remote machine.
Meaning:	This response is only produced if the user requests to send a TCP message.
Actions:	Make a connection using the CONNECT command and then try to send the message again.
MAP response:	Send failed: <reason></reason>
Meaning:	The message sent was not successfully transmitted. A send request can fail due to many reasons. For a list of various reasons of failure, please refer to the TOPS IP User's Guide.
Actions:	Try to fix the source of failure.
MAP response:	<time> Message sent to remote machine <ip address="">:<port> <hex Numbers></hex </port></ip></time>
Meaning:	If any message is successfully sent to a remote machine, that message is displayed in hexadecimal numbers along with the IP address and port number of the remote application and the time the message was sent.
Actions:	For TCP messages, the system waits for a response from the remote application untill the specified timer expires. No action is required.

show (xipver)

Туре

The SHOW command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the SHOW command is BRISC.

Description

The SHOW command displays the current value of all the XIPVER tool parameters.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None

Syntax

The SHOW command syntax is as follows:

> show

Example

The following table provides an example of the SHOW command.

Command:	> SHOW	
----------	--------	--

show (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Description of task:	If the SHOW command is used, all of the XIPVER parameters are displayed.
MAP response:	DIP : NIL
	DP : NIL
	PACKETSIZE : 64
	PINGTIMEOUT : 8
	TIMEOUT : 12
	RR : YES
	TTLIVE : 3
	MESSAGE :
	43 15 29 23 20 15 0A A1 0C DE

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the SHOW command.

MAP response:	<parameter name="">: <parameter value=""></parameter></parameter>
Meaning:	Display the current values of all the XIPVER tool parameters
Actions:	None

showusers (xipver)

Туре

The SHOWUSERS command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the SHOWUSERS command is BRISC.

Description

The SHOWUSERS command displays information about the current XIPVER users.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature 59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

None

Syntax

The SHOWUSERS command syntax is as follows:

> showusers

Example

The following table provides an example of the SHOWUSERS command.

Command:	> SHOWUSERS
Description of task:	If the SHOWUSERS command is used, information about the current XIPVER users is displayed.

showusers (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

USER# : 0 USER NAME : SONIA2 COMID : 100 PROTOCOL : TCP <><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><>
USER NAME : TEAM13
PROTOCOL : UNKNOWN

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the SHOWUSERS command.

MAP response:	<parameter name="">: <parameter value=""></parameter></parameter>
Meaning:	Display the current information of the XIPVER users.
Actions:	None

tcpserver (xipver)

Туре

The TCPSERVER command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the TCPSERVER command is BRISC.

Description

The TCPSERVER command sets up the XIPVER tool as a TCP server. This command does not use the destination IP address and destination port parameters. In order to create a TCP server, the XIPVER tool should not have any prior TCP connection nor be currently setup as a TCP server or UDP socket. All old connections need to be disconnected using the CLOSE command before using this command. The TCP server in XIPVER tool automatically accepts all connection requests

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

• The XIPVER tool should not be currently connected, used as a TCP server, TCP client, nor UDP socket before this command. All prior connections should be dropped before creating a server using this command.

Syntax

The TCPSERVER command syntax is as follows:

> tcpserver

tcpserver (xipver) (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the TCPSERVER command.

Command:	> TCPSERVER
Description of task:	If the XIPVER tool is already connected to a remote machine, the request for server creation is denied.
MAP response:	Server Request Denied. Already connected to 132.12.43.65:120
Command:	> TCPSERVER
Description of task:	If a TCP server is already set up, the request for server creation is denied.
MAP response:	Server Request Denied. Already listening as TCP server 48.124.123.41:12435
Command:	> TCPSERVER
Description of task:	If a UDP socket is already set up, the request for server creation is denied.
MAP response:	Server Request Denied. Already set up as a UDP socket 48.124.123.41:12435
Command:	> TCPSERVER
Description of task:	If a server is created, the server waits for incoming messages. When the server receives a message, it displays the IP address and Port number of the sender along with the socket number and hex message.
MAP response:	190.24.32.213:1340 TCP server created
	>
	10:44:15.501 Message received from a client application 190.3.2.88:8181 through socket 600
	79 02 11 00 2D 03 01 07 49 02 A0 00 02 00 15 14 02 02 01 04 00
	>
	10:44:18.860 Message received from a client application 210.90.56.11:9000 through socket 300
	00 2D 01 02 07 49 02 A0 00 02 00 15 1C 01 04 01 00 00 FF 1C 01 04 01 01 00 FF
Command:	> TCPSERVER
Description of task:	If a remote machine requests a connection, the XIPVER tool establishes connection and information is displayed.

tcpserver (xipver) (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	Connection established with 210.90.56.11:9000 through socket 300
Command:	> TCPSERVER
Description of task:	If a server request fails, the reason for failure is displayed.
MAP response:	TCP server request failed: <reason></reason>

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the TCPSERVER command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)		nd actions (Sheet 1 of 2)	

MAP response:	<source address="" ip=""/> : <source port=""/> TCP server created
Meaning:	The server has been created and it is listening for any incoming data.
Actions:	The system waits for any incoming messages from a remote client. When a message is received from a client, the message is displayed. No user action is required.
MAP response:	Server Request Denied. Already connected to <ip address="">:<port></port></ip>
Meaning:	The server cannot be created because the XIPVER tool is already connected to a destination machine.
Actions:	Either close the current connection by using the CLOSE command or open XIPVER in another MAP session to connect.
MAP response:	Server Request Denied. Already listening as TCP server <source ip<br=""/> Address>: <source port=""/>
Meaning:	The server can not be created because the XIPVER tool is already set up as a server.
Actions:	Either close the current server by using the CLOSE command or open XIPVER in another MAP session to connect.
MAP response:	Server Request Denied. Already set up as a UDP socket <source ip<br=""/> Address>: <source port=""/>
Meaning:	The server can not be created because the XIPVER tool is already set up as a UDP socket.
Actions:	Either close the current UDP socket by using the CLOSE command or open XIPVER in another MAP session to create a TCP server.

tcpserver (xipver) (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	<time> Message received from a client application <client ip<br="">Address>:<client port=""> through socket <socket number=""><message hex<br="" in="">Numbers></message></socket></client></client></time>
Meaning:	If any message is received from a client application, that message is displayed in hexadecimal numbers along with the IP address and port number of the client application and the time the message was received.
Actions:	None
MAP response:	Connection established with <ip address="">:<port number=""> through socket <socket number=""></socket></port></ip>
Meaning:	A connection is made with a remote machine.
Actions:	None
MAP response:	TCP server request failed: <reason></reason>
Meaning:	The server request failed. A server request can fail due to <reason>.</reason>
Actions:	Try to fix the source of the failure

timeout (xipver)

Туре

The TIMEOUT command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the TIMEOUT command is BRISC.

Description

The TIMEOUT command sets the TIMEOUT parameter that is used when a response is expected in the SEND TCP command. If this timer expires, control of the XIPVER tool is given back to the user. By default, the value of this parameter is set to 15 seconds.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

• The time is specified in seconds and the valid range is 1 to 15 seconds.

Syntax

The TIMEOUT command syntax is as follows:

> timeout <time in 1 to 15 seconds>

Example

The following table provides an example of the TIMEOUT command.

Command:	> TIMEOUT
Description of task:	If the TIMEOUT command is used without any parameter, the current TIMEOUT value is displayed
MAP response:	TIMEOUT: 15

timeout (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

Command:	> TIMEOUT FFAB01
	> TIMEOUT 12YES
Description of task:	If an incorrect format is used for the parameter, the TIMEOUT value is not updated
MAP response:	EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters. TIMEOUT: 60
Command:	> TIMEOUT 3
Description of task:	If the TIMEOUT command is used with a correct parameter, the TIMEOUT value is updated.
MAP response:	TIMEOUT: 3

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the TIMEOUT command.

MAP response:	Timeout: <time></time>
Meaning:	Display the value of the Timeout parameter.
Actions:	If the value specified by the command parameter was in a correct format, the Timer parameter is updated with it. If the value specified by the command parameter was in an incorrect format, the Timer parameter is not updated and the current Timer value is output. If the desired value is not set for the Timer parameter, re-enter using the correct format.

trace (xipver)

Туре

The TRACE command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the TRACE command is BRISC.

Description

The TRACE command enables or disables a trace set option. Also, the TRACE command can display all trace sets and XIPDC890 and XIPDC891 logs generated by incoming and outgoing messages. For more information, refer to the TOPS IP User's Guide.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

- A trace option set should be non-NIL before it can be enabled.
- Activation of the trace option set allows the logs to be generated. In order to view the logs, LOGUTIL should be used
- The XIPDC890 log is generated for an incoming message. The XIPDC891 log is generated for an outgoing message. The XIPDC892 log is generated for an incoming packet. The XIPDC893 log is generated for an outgoing packet.

Syntax

The TRACE command syntax is as follows:

- > TRACE <ENABLE or DISABLE> <set number in range 0-9 or ALL>
- > TRACE INFO

Parameter value ALL selects all set numbers (0-9).

trace (xipver) (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the TRACE command.

Command:	> TRACE 1 activate
	> TRACE 100 enable
	> TRACE 2 close
	> TRACE 100
Description of task:	If an incorrect format is used for the parameters, the required syntax is displayed.
MAP response:	Invalid symbol: <activation> {ENABLE <option> {ALL, SET <setno> {0 TO 9}},</setno></option></activation>
	DISABLE <option> {ALL, SET <setno> {0 TO 9}},</setno></option>
	INFO}
	Enter: <activation></activation>
Command:	> TRACE INFO
Description of task:	Display all trace sets
MAP response:	TRACESET 0: MESSAGES ALL DIRECTION INCOMING < ENABLED
	TRACESET 1: MESSAGES COMID 100 DIRECTION OUTGOING <disabled< td=""></disabled<>
	TRACESET 2: MESSAGES XPM DTC 5 DIRECTION BOTH < DISABLED
	TRACESET 3: MESSAGES IP 47.142.226.106 DIRECTION INCOMING <disabled< th=""></disabled<>
	TRACESET 4: PACKETS ALL DIRECTION INCOMING < ENABLED
	TRACESET 5: NIL
	TRACESET 6: NIL
	TRACESET 7: NIL
	TRACESET 8: NIL
	TRACESET 9: NIL
Command:	> TRACE ENABLE SET 1 > LOGUTIL
	> START

trace (xipver) (continued)

Description of task:	If the TRACE command is used with the correct parameters, XIPDC890 and
	XIPDC891 logs generated by incoming and/or outgoing messages can be
	displayed with LOGUTIL Also, XIPDC892 and XIPDC831 logs generated by
	incoming and/or outgoing packets can be displayed

trace (xipver) (continued)

MAP response:	> logutil
	Current MODE setting is: EXTENDED
	LOGUTIL:
	> stop
	Device "TELNSVR00014" not found
	> delrep TELNSVR00014 tops trk ccs audt line ddm oap oain itn c7up teln
	613 report(s) Deleted
	> delrep TELNSVR00014 nop ro tcci mpc ext amab ipgw encp mtcb dirp dch tupc
	105 report(s) Deleted
	> start
	You can still use this terminal for entering CI commands.
	To get rid of the CI prompt, type "while (true) (sleep 100 mins)".
	To get back the CI prompt use " <breakstop".< th=""></breakstop".<>
	URTPF13AT CM XIP890 NOV17 14:19:36 0201 INFO Trace Outgoing Message
	SERVICE : XIPVER1 COMID : 100
	PERIPHERAL : DTC 4 MSGID : 1
	SRC IP : SRC PORT # :
	DST IP : DST PORT # :
	OP CODE : 10000000 00000101
	MESSAGE DATA:
	00 30 00 22 00 00 01 00 64 00 00 5F 36 5E 36 80 05 00 01 00 02 2B 67 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00
	URTPF13AT CM XIP893 NOV17 14:19:36 0302 INFO Trace Incoming Packet
	MSGID: 1
	PACKET DATA:
	00 30 00 1A 00 1A 00 00 00 01 00 64 00 01 5F 36 5E 36 40 05 00 00 2B 67 00 F6

trace (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 4 of 4)

MAP response (continued):	URTPF13AT CM XIP891 NOV17 14:19:36 0403 INFO Trace Incoming Message
	SERVICE : XIPVER1 COMID : 100
	PERIPHERAL : DTC 4 MSGID : 1
	SRC IP : SRC PORT # :
	DST IP : DST PORT # :
	OP CODE : 01000000 00000101
	MESSAGE DATA :
	00 30 00 1A 00 1A 00 00 00 01 00 64 00 01 5F 36 5E 36 40 05 00 00 2B 67 00 F6

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the TRACE command.

MAP response:	Invalid symbol: <option> {ALL,</option>
	SET <setno> {0 TO 9}}</setno>
	Enter: <option></option>
Meaning:	The trace set is nil. The trace option set must be non-nil before it can be activated.
Actions:	Either use a non-nil trace set or set the trace option by using the TRACESET command.

traceset (xipver)

Туре

The TRACESET command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the TRACESET command is BRISC.

Description

The TRACESET command specifies a trace option set that can be used by the TRACE command to trace messages. The XIPVER tool supports up to 10 trace option sets that can be specified using the TRACESET command. Messages can be traced based on a COMID or IP address. Message tracing can be further narrowed based on incoming or outgoing messages.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

- The TRACESET command can be used to set up to 10 trace option sets.
- If specifying a COMID, it should be in the valid range 0 to 1023. The IP address should also be in a correct format, that is, four integers ranging from 0 to 255, separated by spaces.
- The TRACESET command does not activate or deactivate the trace. To enable or disable a particular trace set option, the TRACE command should be used
- Change of an active trace set option automatically disables it. Then activate it again using the TRACE command.

Syntax

The TRACESET command syntax is as follows:

- > TRACESET ALL CLEAR
- > TRACESET SET <0-9> CLEAR
- > TRACESET SET <0-9> MESSAGE COMID <0-1023> <IN, OUT, or BOTH>

traceset (xipver) (continued)

- > TRACESET SET <0-9> MESSAGE IP <0-255 0-255 0-255 0-255> IN (Note, the MAP display indicates directions IN, OUT, or BOTH are valid; however, only IN is supported.)
- > TRACESET SET <0-9> MESSAGE XPM DTC <0-255> <IN, OUT, or BOTH>
- > TRACESET SET <0-9> MESSAGE XPM PDTC <0-255> <IN, OUT, or BOTH>
- > TRACESET SET <0-9> MESSAGE ALL <IN, OUT, or BOTH>
- > TRACESET SET <0-9> PACKET ALL <IN, OUT, or BOTH>

Example

The following table provides examples of the TRACESET command.

Command:	> TRACESET 3 FFAB01
	> TRACESET 3 IP ALL
	> TRACESET COM 10 > TRACESET
Description of task:	If an incorrect format is used for the parameters or a non-nil trace set is updated, the command syntax is displayed.

traceset (xipver) (continued)

MAP response:	Next par is: <option> {ALL <option> {CLEAR},</option></option>
	SET <setnumber> {0 TO 9}</setnumber>
	<op1> {CLEAR [<no parameters=""> STRING],</no></op1>
	MESSAGE <op2> {COMID <comid> {0 TO 1023},</comid></op2>
	IP <w0 b0=""> {0 TO 255}</w0>
	<w0 b1=""> {0 TO 255}</w0>
	<w1 b0=""> {0 TO 255}</w1>
	<w1 b1=""> {0 TO 255},</w1>
	XPM <name> {DTC <no> {0 TO 255,</no></name>
	PDTC <no> {0 TO 25}},</no>
	ALL} <direction> {IN,</direction>
	OUT,
	BOTH},
	PACKET <op2> {ALL}</op2>
	<direction> {IN,</direction>
	OUT,
	BOTH}}
	Enter: <option></option>
Command:	 > TRACESET SET 0 MESSAGE ALL IN > TRACESET SET 1 MESSAGE COMID 100 OUT > TRACESET SET 2 MESSAGE XPM DTC 5 BOTH > TRACESET SET 3 MESSAGE IP 47 142 226 106 BOTH > TRACESET SET 4 PACKET ALL IN > TRACESET SET 5 CLEAR > TRACESET ALL CLEAR
Description of task:	If the TRACESET command is used with correct parameters, the TRACSET value is updated.
MAP response:	TRACESET 0: MESSAGES ALL DIRECTION IN TRACESET 1: MESSAGES COMID 100 DIRECTION OUT TRACESET 2: MESSAGES XPM DTC 5 DIRECTION BOTH TRACESET 3: MESSAGES IP 47.142.226.106 DIRECTION BOTH TRACESET 4: PACKETS ALL DIRECTION IN TRACESET 5: NIL ALL TRACESETS: CLEARED

traceset (xipver) (end)

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the TRACESET command.

MAP response:	The command syntax is displayed as shown above.
Meaning:	Display the trace option set.
Actions:	Either the wrong syntax was entered or a non-nil trace set was updated. For the wrong syntax, re-enter the command with the correct syntax. For a non-nil trace set, either clear the set or select a different set.

ttlive (xipver)

Туре

The TTLIVE command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the TTLIVE command is BRISC.

Description

The TTLIVE command sets the time to live parameter for the PING command.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

• The time to live is specified in the number of hops and the valid range is 1 to 10.

Syntax

The TTLIVE command syntax is as follows:

> ttlive <1 to 10>

Example

The following table provides an example of the TTLIVE command.

Command:	> TTLIVE
Description of task:	If the command is entered with no parameter, the current value is displayed.
MAP response:	TTLIVE: 4
Command:	> TTLIVE 11
Description of task:	If an invalid parameter is entered, an error message is displayed.

ttlive (xipver) (end)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters.
	TTLIVE:4
Command:	> TTLIVE 8
Description of task:	If the command is entered with a valid parameter, the value is updated
MAP response:	TTLIVE:8

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the TTLIVE command.

MAP response:	TTLIVE: <value></value>
Meaning:	Either a valid parameter was entered or the command was entered with no paramter to request the current value.
Actions:	None

udpsocket (xipver)

Туре

The UDPSOCKET command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the UDPSOCKET command is BRISC.

Description

The UDPSOCKET command sets the XIPVER tool as a UDP socket. This command does not use the destination IP address nor destination port parameters. In order to create a UDP socket, the XIPVER tool should not have any prior TCP connection or be currently setup as a TCP server nor UDP socket. All old connections need to be disconnected using the CLOSE command before using this command

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, and the applicable software release.

TOPS13

Feature A59007546 in functionality TOPS IP Evolution, OSB00001, introduced this command.

Qualifications and warnings

The qualifications and warnings are as follows:

• The XIPVER tool should not be currently connected nor used as a TCP server nor UDP socket before this command. All prior connections should be dropped before creating a server using this command.

Syntax

The UDPSOCKET command syntax is as follows:

> udpsocket

Example

The following table provides an example of the UDPSOCKET command.

Command:	> UDPSOCKET
Description of task:	If the XIPVER tool is already connected to a remote machine, the request for socket creation is denied.

udpsocket (xipver) (continued)

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	Socket Request Denied. Already connected to 132.12.43.65:120
Command:	> UDPSOCKET
Description of task:	If a server is already set up, the request for socket creation is denied.
MAP response:	Socket Request Denied. Already listening as TCP server 48.124.123.41:12435
Command:	> UDPSOCKET
Description of task:	If a UDP socket is already set up, the request for socket creation is denied.
MAP response:	Socket Request Denied. Already set up as a UDP socket 48.124.123.41:12435
Command:	>COMIDBIND 100 COMID: 100 > UDPSOCKET
Description of task:	A message is displayed when a UDP socket is successfully created. Note, the socket is created for the COMID bound by the COMIDBIND command.
MAP response:	190.24.32.213:1340 UDP socket created
Command:	> UDPSOCKET
Description of task:	If a socket request fails, the reason of failure is displayed.
MAP response:	UDP socket request failed: <reason></reason>

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the UDPSOCKET command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

MAP response:	<source address="" ip=""/> : <source port=""/> UDP socket created
Meaning:	The server has been created and it is listening for any incoming data.
Actions:	The system waits for any incoming messages from a remote client. When a message is received from a client, the message is displayed. No user action is required
MAP response:	Socket Request Denied. Already connected to <ip address="">:<port></port></ip>

udpsocket (xipver) (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning:	The server can not be created because the XIPVER tool is already connected to a destination machine.
Actions:	Either close the current connection by using the CLOSE command or open XIPVER in another MAP session to connect.
MAP response:	Socket Request Denied. Already listening as <tcp server="" socket="" udp=""> <source address="" ip=""/>:<source port=""/></tcp>
Meaning:	The server can not be created because the XIPVER tool is already set up as a TCP server or a UDP socket.
Actions:	Either close the current TCP server/UDP socket by using the CLOSE command or open XIPVER in another MAP session to connect.
MAP response:	UDP socket request failed: <reason></reason>
Meaning:	Socket request failed. A socket request can fail due to <reason>.</reason>
Actions:	Try to fix the source of the failure. Refer to the TOPS IP User's Guide.

33 XRSECHG level commands

This chapter provides an overview of the XRSECHG level. This chapter also provides detailed information on new or changed commands in the XRSECHG level.

The following table alphabetically lists the commands available at the XRSECHG level.

Table 33-1

Command	
CHANGE_XRSE	

Description

Use the XRSECHG CI tool to change the value of the office parameter, XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED (XRSE) from OFF and OPTIONS_ENABLED to MANDATORY_PROMPTS. When necessary, this tool can be used to change the state of the office parameter back to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.

This tool is password protected and is recommended to be used only if you have not added any new tuples to the table LINEATTR or deleted tuples from XLAPLAN or RATEAREA. If the conditions are not met, a warning will be issued that warns users about any corrupted tuples in table LINEATTR.

How to access the XRSECHG level

Access the XRSECHG level from the CI environment:

> xrsechg

Note: The following warming messages are displayed, when the user enters the tool environment.

Contact NORTEL TECHNICAL SUPPORT before using this tool.

WARNING! The tool is recommended to be used only if no new tuples have been added to the table LINEATTR since the office parameter XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED state has been set to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.

Data corruption can occur in table LINEATTR for fields LTG, DFLTXLP and DFLTRA.

For a list of available commands type: HELP

To return to CI prompt, enter 'QUIT'.

How to return to the CI

Return to the CI environment:

> quit

change_xrse

Туре

The change_xrse command is a non-menu command.

Target

The command target for the change command is ALL.

Description

Use the change_xrse command to change the state of the office parameter XRSE from OFF and OPTIONS_ENABLED to MANDATORY_PROMPTS. When necessary, the command can be used to change the state of the office parameter XRSE from MANDATORY_PROMPTS to OFF or OPTIONS_ENABLED.

When you set the XRSE parameter to MANDATORY_PROMPTS, the LTG, DFLTXLP and DFLTRA fields in table LINEATTR are removed from the table.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, as well as the applicable software release.

CCM12

Feature 59007043 introduces the change_xrse command.

Limitations and restrictions

The command supports only the following state changes for the office parameter, XRSE:

- OFF to MANDATORY_PROMPTS
- OPTIONS_ENABLED to MANDATORY_PROMPTS
- MANDATORY_PROMPTS to OFF
- MANDATORY_PROMPTS to OPTIONS_ENABLED

The OFF to OPTIONS_ENABLED and OPTIONS_ENABLED to OFF state changes are not supported and can be executed through table control.

Syntax

The change_xrse command syntax is as follows:

change_xrse <TO>{OFF,OPTIONS_ENABLED,MANDATORY_PROMPTS}

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
OFF	N/A	Changes the state of the office parameter, XRSE to OFF, if the current state is set to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.
OPTIONS_ENABLED	N/A	Changes the state of the office parameter, XRSE to OPTIONS_ENABLED, if the current state is set to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.
MANDATORY_PROMPT S	N/A	Changes the state of the office parameter, XRSE to MANDATORY_PROMPTS, if the current state is set to OFF/OPTIONS_ENABLED.

Examples

The following table provides an example of the change_xrse command when the office parameter is set to OFF and the user changes it to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.

Command example (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	> change_xrse MANDATORY PROMPTS (OFF to MANDATORY_ PROMPTS)
Description of task:	When the office parameter is set to OFF state, the execution of the command CHANGE_XRSE MANDATORY_PROMPTS causes the office parameter to change to MANDATORY_PROMPTS

Command example (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAP response:	WARNING! XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED office parameter will be changed from OFF to MANDATORY_PROMPTS. Service order changes may impact automated translation provisioning support systems. Notify translation and line provisioning personnel NOTE: Package LOC00025 must be purchased prior to enabling this feature Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
	>y WARNING: The XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED office parameter has been changed from OFF to MANDATORY_PROMPTS. Service order changes may impact automated translation and provisioning support systems. Notify translation and line provisioning personnel Specific operational impacts resulting from this change are: -LINEATTR_OR_LCC or LINEATTR, XLAPLAN AND RATEAREA are mandatory prompts for the NEW, EST, ADD, NEWDN and CDN SERVORD
	 commands. -The LINEATTR, XLAPLAN and RATEAREA tables are completely decoupled. The LTG, DFLTXLP and DFLTRA fields will be removed from table LINEATTR. - The ATTRBS option under CHG can be used to modify the LINEATTR, XLAPLAN and RATEAREA keys assigned to a line in a single service order. - The LTG, LATANM, MRSA, SCRNCL and PRTNM prompts are removed from the prompting sequence of the NEW, EST, ADD, NEWDN and CDN commands. The HOT and FANDIGS options are no longer available for the NEW, EST and ADD commands. - The CLTG SERVORD command is disabled. - Query commands will display XLAPLAN and RATEAREA keys.
	TUPLE CHANGE SUCCESSFUL
Explanation:	This response indicates that the value of the office parameter XRSE has been successfully changed from OFF to MANDATORY_PROMPTS. If the user typed in NO or N for the response, the state of the office parameter remains unchanged.

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the CHANGE_XRSE command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 9)

Command:	>change_xrse MANDATORY_PROMPTS
MAP response:	WARNING! The XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED office parameter will be changed from OFF to MANDATORY_PROMPTS. Service order changes may impact automated translation and provisioning support systems. Notify translation and line provisioning personnel. NOTE: Package LOC00025 must be purchased prior to enabling this feature. Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
Meaning:	This response appears when the user executes the change_xrse command to change the office parameter state from OFF to MANDATORY_PROMPTS state. The change can impact the automated translation and provisioning support systems.
Actions:	The user must analyse whether the package LOC00025 is purchased or not prior to enabling the change of office parameter state.
Command:	>change_xrse OPTIONS_ENABLED
MAP response:	WARNING! XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED office parameter will be changed from OPTIONS_ENABLED to MANDATORY_PROMPTS. Service order changes may impact automated translation and provisioning support systems. Notify translation and line provisioning personnel. NOTE:Please confirm ("YES", "Y","NO", or "N"):
Meaning:	This response appears when the user executes the change_xrse command to change the office parameter state from OPTIONS_ENABLED to MANDATORY_PROMPTS state. The change can impact the automated translation and provisioning support systems.
Actions:	The user must analyse whether the package LOC00025 is purchased or not prior to enabling change of office parameter state.
Command:	>change_xrse OFF

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 9)

MAP response:	WARNING! XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED office parameter will be changed from MANDATORY_PROMPTS to OFF. Service order changes may impact automated translation and provisioning support systems. Notify translation and line provisioning personnel. NOTE:Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
Meaning:	This response appears when the user executes the change_xrse command to change the office parameter state from MANDATORY_PROMPTS to OFF state. The change can impact the automated translation and provisioning support systems.
Actions:	The user must analyse whether the package LOC00025 is purchased or not prior to enabling change of office parameter state.
Command:	>change_xrse OPTIONS_ENABLED
MAP response:	WARNING! XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED office parameter will be changed from MANDATORY_PROMPTS to OPTIONS_ENABLED. Service order changes may impact automated translation and provisioning support systems. Notify translation and line provisioning personnel. NOTE:Please confirm ("YES", "Y","NO", or "N"):
Meaning:	This response warns the users that the state of the office parameter, XRSE will be changed from MANDATORY_PROMPTS to OPTIONS_ENABLED state. The change can impact the automated translation and provisioning support systems.
Actions:	The user must analyse whether the package LOC00025 is purchased or not prior to enabling change of office parameter state.
Command:	>change_xrse MANDATORY_PROMPTS

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 3 of 9)

MAP response:	 WARNING! XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED office parameter has been changed from OFF to MANDATORY_PROMPTS. Service order changes may impact automated translation and provisioning support systems. Notify translation and line provisioning personnel. Specific operational impacts resulting from this change are: LINEATTR_OR_LCC or LINEATTR, XLAPLAN and RATEAREA are mandatory prompts for the NEW, EST, ADD, NEWDN and CDN SERVORD commands. The LINEATTR, XLAPLAN and RATEAREA tables are completely decoupled. The LTG, DFLTXLP and DFLTRA fields will be removed from table LINEATTR. The ATTRES options under CHG can be used to modify the LINEATTR, XLAPLAN and RATEAREA keys assigned to a line in a single service order. The LTG, LATANM, MRSA, SCRNCL and PRTNM prompts are removed from the prompting sequence of the NEW, EST, ADD, NEWDN and CDN commands. The HOT and FANIDIGS options are no longer available for the NEW, EST and ADD commands. The CLTG SERVORD command is disabled. Query commands will display XLAPLAN and RATEAREA keys.
Meaning:	This response indicates that the state of office parameter XRSE changed from OFF to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.
Actions:	None.
Command:	<pre>>change_xrse MANDATORY_PROMPTS</pre>

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 4 of 9)

MAP response:	 WARNING! XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED office parameter has been changed from OPTIONS_ENABLED to MANDATORY_PROMPTS. Service order changes may impact automated translation and provisioning support systems. Notify translation and line provisioning personnel. Specific operational impacts resulting from this change are: The XLAPLAN and RATEAREA line options are disabled. LINEATTR_OR_LCC or LINEATTR, XLAPLAN and RATEAREA are mandatory prompts for the NEW, EST, ADD, NEWDN and CDN SERVORD commands The LINEATTR, XLAPLAN and RATEAREA tables are completely decoupled. The LTG, DFLTXLP and DFLTRA fields will be removed from table LINEATTR. The ATTRBS option under CHG can be used to modify the LINEATTR, XLAPLAN and RATEAREA keys assigned to a line in a single service order The LTG, LATANM, MRSA, SCRNCL and PRTNM prompts are removed from the prompting sequence of the NEW, EST, ADD, NEWDN and CDN commands. The HOT and FANIDIGS options are no longer available for the NEW, EST and ADD commands.
Meaning:	This response indicates that the state of office parameter XRSE changed from OPTIONS_ENABLED to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.
Actions:	None.
Command:	>change_xrse OFF

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 5 of 9)

Command:	>change_xrse MANDATORY_PROMPTS
Actions:	None.
Meaning:	This response indicates that the state of office parameter XRSE changed from MANDATORY_PROMPTS to OFF.
	TUPLE CHANGE SUCCESSFUL
	Please contact NORTEL TECHNICAL SUPPORT
	Specifically, verify the LTG, DFLTXLP and DFLTRA fields in table LINEATTR.
	parameter has been set to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.
	IMPORTANT WARNING!Data corruption can occur, if new lineattr tuples have been added or if any tuple in table XLAPLAN or table RATEAREA have been deleted since the
	keys.
	XLAPLAN,RATEAREA and LTG provisioned against a line. -Query commands will not display XLAPLAN and RATEAREA
	-The CHG command cannot be used to change the LINEATTR,
	and ADD commands. -The CLTG command is enabled.
	NEWDN and CDN commands. -HOT and FANIDIGS options are available for the NEW, EST
	available for the prompting sequence of the NEW, EST, ADD,
	LINEATTR. -The LTG, LATANM,MRSA,SCRNCL and PRTNM prompts are
	-The fields LTG, DFLTXLP and DFLTRA are available in table
	longer mandatory prompts for the NEW, EST, ADD, NEWDN and CDN SERVORD commands.
	are: -LINEATTR OR LCC or LINEATTR, XLAPLAN and RATEAREA are no
	Specific operational impacts resulting from this change
	line provisioning personnel.
	Service order changes may impact automated translation and provisioning support systems. Notify translation and
MAP response:	WARNING! XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED office parameter has been changed from MANDATORY PROMPTS to OFF.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 6 of 9)

MAP response:	 WARNING! XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED office parameter has been changed from OFF to MANDATORY_PROMPTS. Service order changes may impact automated translation and provisioning support systems. Notify translation and line provisioning personnel. Specific operational impacts resulting from this change are: -LINEATTR_OR_LCC or LINEATTR, XLAPLAN and RATEAREA are mandatory prompts for the NEW, EST, ADD, NEWDN and CDN SERVORD commands. The LINEATTR, XLAPLAN and RATEAREA tables are completely decoupled. The LTG, DFLTXLP and DFLTRA fields will be removed from table LINEATTR. The ATTRBS option under CHG can be used to modify the LINEATTR, XLAPLAN and RATEAREA keys assigned to a line in a single service order. The LTG, LATANM, MRSA, SCRNCL and PRTNM prompts are removed from the prompting sequence of the NEW, EST, ADD, NEWDN and CDN commands. The HOT and FANIDIGS options are no longer available for the NEW, EST and ADD commands. The CLTG SERVORD command is disabled. Query commands will display XLAPLAN and RATEAREA keys.
Meaning:	This response indicates the state of the XRSE office parameter changed from OFF to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.
Actions: Command:	None. >change_xrse OPTIONS_ENABLED

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 7 of 9)

MAP response:	 WARNING! XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED office parameter has been changed from MANDATORY_PROMPTS to OPTIONS_ENABLED Service order changes may impact automated translation and provisioning support systems. Notify translation and line provisioning personnel. Specific operational impacts resulting from this change are: -LINEATTR_OR_LCC or LINEATTR, XLAPLAN and RATEAREA are mandatory prompts for the NEW, EST, ADD, NEWDN and CDN SERVORD commands. -XLAPLAN and RATEAREA are now available as line options for NEW, EST, ADD servord commands. -The fields LTG, DFLTXLP and DFLTRA are available in table LINEATTR. -The LTG, LATANM, MRSA, SCRNCL and PRTNM prompts are available for the prompting sequence of the NEW, EST, ADD, NEWDN and CDN commands. -HOT and FANIDIGS options are available for the NEW, EST and ADD commands. IMPORTANT WARNING!Data corruption can occur, if new lineattr tuples have been added or if any tuple in table XLAPLAN or table RATEAREA have been deleted since the parameter has been set to MANDATORY_PROMPTS. Specifically verify the LTG, DFLTXLP and DFLTRA fields in table LINEATTR. Please contact NORTEL TECHNICAL SUPPORT
Meaning:	This response indicates that the state of office parameter XRSE changed from MANDATORY_PROMPTS to OPTIONS_ENABLED
Actions:	None.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 8 of 9)

MAP response:	 WARNING! XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED office parameter has been changed from OFF to MANDATORY_PROMPTS. Service order changes may impact automated translation and provisioning support systems. Notify translation and line provisioning personnel. Specific operational impacts resulting from this change are: -LINEATTR_OR_LCC or LINEATTR, XLAPLAN and RATEAREA are mandatory prompts for the NEW, EST, ADD, NEWDN and CDN SERVORD commands. The LINEATTR, XLAPLAN and RATEAREA tables are completely decoupled. The LTG, DFLTXLP and DFLTRA fields will be removed from table LINEATTR. The ATTRES option under CHG can be used to modify the LINEATTR, XLAPLAN and RATEAREA keys assigned to a line in a single service order. The LTG, LATANM, MRSA, SCRNCL and PRTNM prompts are removed from the prompting sequence of the NEW, EST, ADD, NEWDN and CDN commands. The HOT and FANIDIGS options are no longer available for the NEW, EST and ADD commands. The CLTG SERVORD command is disabled. Query commands will display XLAPLAN and RATEAREA keys. 		
Meaning:	This response indicates the state of the XRSE office parameter changed from OFF to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.		
Actions:	None.		
Command:	<pre>>change_xrse MANDATORY_PROMPTS</pre>		
MAP response:	WARNING! The office parameter XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED is already set to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.		
Meaning:	This response warns the user that the state of the office parameter is set to MANDATORY_PROMPTS		
Actions:	None.		
Command:	>change_xrse OPTIONS_ENABLED		
MAP response:	ERROR: The specified change of office parameter state is not supported by this tool. Please use table control to change the state of the office parameter.		

change_xrse (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 9 of 9)

Meaning:	This response indicates the user cannot change the XRSE state between OFF and OPTIONS_ENABLED.
Actions:	The user must use table control to change betwen the states, OFF and OPTIONS_ENABLED.

help

Туре

The help command is a non-menu command.

Target

The command target for the help command is ALL.

Description

The help command gives the list of all the available tool commands and their descriptions.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, as well as the applicable software release.

CCM12

This command appeared for the first time in NA012.

Limitations and restrictions

The help command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The help command syntax is as follows:

help

Example

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Command example

Command:	>help		
Description of task:	To obtain help for the CHANGE_XRSE command.		
MAP response:	<pre>XRSECHG COMMANDS: CHANGE_XRSEChange the state of the office parameter XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED from MANDATORY_PROMPTS to OPTIONS_ENABLED HELP List of sub-commands available in XRSECHG tool QUIT Exit from XRSECHG tool.</pre>		
Explanation:	This command provides help on the change_xrse command.		

help (end)

Responses

No system responses get generated.

rsdt

Туре

The rsdt command is a non-menu command.

Target

The command target for the rsdt command is BRISC.

Description

The rsdt command, CHGLT option allows LK against an RSDT DN to be modified.

Release history

This section identifies if the command is new or changed, as well as the applicable software release.

CCM12

The CCM12 release introduced the CHGLT option.

Limitations and restrictions

The rsdt command has no limitations or restrictions.

Syntax

The <command_name> command syntax is as follows:

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the RSDT command.

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
CHGDN		This option is used to change the RSDT DN
RSDT_DN		This parameter is the existing RSDT DN
NEW_DN		This parameter is the new RSDT DN

33-18 XRSECHG level commands

rsdt (continued)

Command parameter and variable descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
CHGLT		This option is used to change the LINEATTR Key against RSDT DN.
LNATTIDX		This is the new Lineattr Key for RSDT DN.
ACT		Use this parameter to activate RSDT functionality.
DEACT		Use this parameter to deactivate the RSDT functionality.
AUDIT		Use this parameter to perform consistency checks.

Example

The following table provides an example of the rsdt command.

Command example

Command:	>RSDT CHGLT 6631001 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP	
Description of task:	Change LINEATTR Key against RST DN to a new valid value.	
MAP response:	RSDT COMMAND COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY	
Explanation:	LK is valid and existent.	

Responses

The following table explains possible responses to the rsdt chglt command.

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command:	>rsdt chglt 6631001 non_exstent	
MAP response:	THE LILNEATTR KEY ENTERED FOR LNATTIDX PARAMETER IS INVALID	
Meaning:	This response indicates that a non-existent LINEATTR key is being used to assign to an RSDT DN.	
Actions:	You must re-enter the command with a valid LINEATTR key to prevent this error.	
Command:	>rsdt chglt 6631001 nil	
MAP response:	NIL LINEATTR KEY VALUE IS NOT ALLOWED	

rsdt (end)

MAP responses with associated meanings and actions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Meaning:	This response indicates that the LINEATTR key used to assign against an RSDT DN is 'NIL' which is not an acceptable value.
Actions:	You must re-enter the command with a new valid LINEATTR key to prevent this error.

Appendix A Command/directory cross-reference

This chapter contains a directory cross-reference table. The table provides a complete alphabetical list of every command documented in this reference manual for TL12-based and future releases. The table also indicates the following information for each command:

- command type (menu listed, menu unlisted, or nonmenu)
- directory or MAP level

Command	Туре	Directory/MAP level
abtk	menu unlisted	IPGW
activate	nonmenu	C7RTR
add	nonmenu	ECHOCI
addrange	nonmenu	DNSCRNCI
aintrace	nonmenu	PROGDIR
almstat	menu listed	LTP
autodump	nonmenu	PROGDIR
autolrecl	nonmenu	FTP
billcomp	nonmenu	CI
bittrace	nonmenu	PROGDIR
bsy	menu listed	C7LKSET
bsy	menu listed	C7ROUTER
bsy	menu listed	C7RTESET

Table A-1 (Sheet 1 of 6)

Table A-1 (Sheet 2 of 6)

Command	Туре	Directory/MAP level
bsy	menu listed	IDT
bsy	menu listed	IPGW
bsy	menu listed	OCDL
change	nonmenu	KEYCHG
change_xrse	nonmenu	XRSE
cic	menu	C7TTP
clog	nonmenu	PROGDIR
close	nonmenu	XIPVER
comidbind	nonmenu	XIPVER
comidunbind	nonmenu	XIPVER
commandtimeout	nonmenu	FTP
connect	nonmenu	XIPVER
create	nonmenu	AINTITT
deactivate	nonmenu	C7RTR
delrange	nonmenu	DNSCRNCI
dip	nonmenu	XIPVER
dmsmon	nonmenu	PROGDIR
dp	nonmenu	XIPVER
download_mtp	nonmenu	C7RTR
dump	nonmenu	PROGDIR
forceclose	nonmenu	XIPVER
get	nonmenu	FTP
getpminfo	nonmenu	XIPVER
help	nonmenu	ECHCOCI
help	nonmenu	KEYCHG
help	nonmenu	XIPVER

Command	Туре	Directory/MAP level
hold	menu	TTP
ibnexpct	nonmenu	DMSMON
listab	menu	CI
listset	menu	OCDL
loadfw	menu unlisted	ESA
loadpm	menu listed	UEN
loadpmq	menu listed	IPGW
l3logctl	nonmenu	LTPISDN
ls	nonmenu	FTP
message	nonmenu	XIPVER
mischild	nonmenu	TQMIST
mod	nonmenu	ECHOCI
move	nonmenu	PHRRCI
mtctst	menu listed	СМ
mtrcount	nonmenu	CI
mtrver	nonmenu	CI
next	menu listed	IPGW
next	menu	OCDL
npreserve	nonmenu	PROGDIR
objmgrci	nonmenu	PROGDIR
ocdl	menu	TOPSIP
offl	menu listed	C7RTESET
offl	menu listed	IPGW
offl	menu	OCDL
00S	menu	MTRSYS
packetsize	nonmenu	XIPVER

Table A-1 (Sheet 3 of 6)

Table A-1	(Sheet 4	of 6)
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Command	Туре	Directory/MAP level
ping	nonmenu	XIPVER
pingtimeout	nonmenu	XIPVER
pmreset	menu listed	IPGW
poll	nonmenu	PROGDIR
pollschd	nonmenu	PROGDIR
post	menu listed	IPGW
post	menu	LTP
post	menu	OCDL
post	menu	TTP
prccutil	nonmenu	PROGDIR
put	nonmenu	FTP
q	nonmenu	XIPVER
qcm	nonmenu	PROGDIR
qcust	nonmenu	PROGDIR
qdn	nonmenu	PROGDIR
qdnwrk	nonmenu	PROGDIR
qgrp	nonmenu	PROGDIR
qlayer	menu listed	LTPISDN
qlen	nonmenu	PROGDIR
qlt	nonmenu	PROGDIR/CI
qmadn	nonmenu	PROGDIR
qncos	nonmenu	PROGDIR
qocdl	menu	OCDL
qpdn	nonmenu	PROGDIR
qphf	nonmenu	PROGDIR/CI
qpdn	nonmenu	PROGDIR

Command	Туре	Directory/MAP level
qscmp	nonmenu	PROGDIR
qsl	nonmenu	PROGDIR
querycomid	nonmenu	XIPVER
queryflt	menu listed	C7RTESET
queryint	nonmenu	TFAN
querytys	nonmenu	TFAN
querypm	menu listed	ESA
querypm	menu listed	IDT
querypm	menu listed	IPGW
querypm	menu listed	UEN
quit	nonmenu	ECHOCI
quit	menu listed	IPGW
quit	menu	OCDL
quit	nonmenu	XIPVER
recreate	menu	OCDL
rem	nonmenu	ECHOCI
reset	nonmenu	XIPVER
rextst	menu unlisted	СМ
rlayer	menu listed	LTPISDN
rr	nonmenu	XIPVER
rsdt	nonmenu	RSDT
rts	menu listed	C7RTESET
rts	menu listed	IPGW
rts	menu listed	OCDL
rts	menu listed	UEN
send	nonmenu	XIPVER

Table A-1 (Sheet 5 of 6)

Table A-1 (Sheet 6 of 6)

Command	Туре	Directory/MAP level
show	nonmenu	XIPVER
showusers	nonmenu	XIPVER
spares	menu listed	IPGW
swld	menu listed	UEN
tabaudit	nonmenu	CI
tariff	menu	MTRSYS
tcpserver	nonmenu	XIPVER
timeout	nonmenu	XIPVER
topsip	menu	APPL
tnt	menu	MTRSYS
tqmist	nonmenu	CI
trace	nonmenu	XIPVER
traceci	nonmenu	SYS
traceset	nonmenu	XIPVER
traver	nonmenu	SYS
transl	menu listed	C7RTESET
trktot	nonmenu	CI
trnsl	menu listed	IDT
trnsl	menu listed	IPGW
trnslvf	menu listed	TTP
tst	menu listed	IPGW
ttlive	nonmenu	XIPVER
udpsocket	nonmenu	XIPVER
updattr	nonmenu	DNSCRNCI
varant	nonmenu	PROGDIR
xipver	nonmenu	CI

Appendix B Command/directory and command/MAP level cross-reference

This chapter contains the following cross-reference tables:

- "Command/directory cross-reference table" for nonmenu commands
- "Command/MAP level cross-reference table" for menu listed and menu unlisted commands

The tables provide complete alphabetical lists of every command documented in the *DMS-100 Family Commands Reference Manual*, 297-1001-822. As a command is documented in the *DMS-100 Family Command Interface Reference Manual*, 297-8991-824, the command is removed from one of the two tables.

Each table indicates the following information for each command:

- command name
- directory or MAP level

Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 1 of 50)

Command	Directory
8chol	SCPEHPET
8cnpa	SCPEHPET
8num	SCPEHPET
8nxx	SCPEHPET
8ocr	SCPEHPET
8odr	SCPEHPET
8pots	SCPEHPET
8serv	SCPEHPET

Command	Directory
8servdel	SCPEHPET
8servsort	SCPEHPET
8shol	SCPEHPET
8ssp	SCPEHPET
8stat	SCPEHPET
8time	SCPEHPET
8toddow	SCPEHPET
abbt	PROG
abort	ТАВ
abort	XPMLFP
abortdial	EINONP
abortswact	SWACTCI
accsver	PROG
acddns	ACDSHOW
acdgrps	ACDPOOL
acdmr	PROG
acdpools	PROG
acdrtdis	PROG
acdshow	PROG
acg800	CI
acgctrl	CI
act	HBSMTD
activate	MASSTC
ada	SERVORD
adascont	DASIM
add	DSKALLOC

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 2 of 50)

Command	Directory
add	LOADMGMT
add	SERVORD
add	SRAMCI
add	ТАВ
addnic	PNPROCI
addport	PNPROCI
addclass	LOGUTIL
addmember	SHADOWUT
addrange	DNSCRNCI
addrep	LOGUTIL
admingroup	ACDSHOW
ado	SERVORD
aftci	PROG
agtpos	ACDSHOW
alloc	TQMIST
almstat	NMP
alter	C7TULINK
amadump	PROG
amadumpb	PROG
amrepci	PROG
amreped	AMREPCI
ann	DASIM
annsdebug	DRAM
apply	PATCHER
apply	TRMSDBQ
asf	PROG

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 3 of 50)

Command	Directory
assess	DMSMON
assign	DRAM
assign	SOC
assign	ТАВ
assigndump	DRAM
attach	SYS
audiogroup	ACDSHOW
auto	QCALL
auto	TABAUDIT
autocall	DASIM
autolang	DASIM
autopatch	PROG
back	LOGUTIL
backup	DISKUT
backup	LOGUTIL
backupdb	DBUT
backuplog	DBUT
bcsupdate	PROG
bicrelay	PROG
bottom	ТАВ
broadcast	FM
buff	FOOTPRT
buffer	FM
build	C7TULINK
bulk	SERVORD
bundle	PATCHER

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 4 of 50)

Command	Directory	
c7mon	PROG	
c7tu	PROG	
c7tudtc	C7TU	
c7tulink	C7TU	
c7tuprt	C7TU	
c7turec	C7TU	
c7turfc	C7TU	
с	ISIGMON	
calldump	PROG	
cancel	AUTOPATCH	
cancel	C7TUTRFC	
cancel	DBUT	
cancel	SWUPGRADE	
capture	MONMPC	
car	QCALL	
cbkup	HBSXFER	
ccannopt	DASIM	
ccbiltype	DASIM	
ccpoolid	DASIM	
cdn	SERVORD	
cdcsetup	PROG	
cfq	ADT	
change	EDIT	
change	LOADMGMT	
change	TAB	
chdn	SERVORD	

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 5 of 50)

Command	Directory
check	PATCHER
checkcm	MAKERES
checkrel	PROG
chf	SERVORD
chg	SERVORD
chl	SERVORD
cicp	SERVORD
ciprompt	SYS
ckln	SERVORD
clas	QCALL
class	LOGUTIL
cld	QCALL
clear	AUTOTABAUDIT
clear	DASIM
clear	LOGUTIL
clear	MTXTRACK
clear	SWUPGRADE
clear	TABAUDIT
clearboot	DSKUT
clearbootfl	DISKUT
clearcnt	SRAMCNT
clearst	SYS
clearvol	DISKUT
cllirbt	PROG
clliref	PROG
cln	SERVORD

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 6 of 50)

Command	Directory
clr	TQMIST
clrbuf	NMP
clrinvreg	REG
cirroute	ACDSHOW
cltg	SERVORD
cnamdcag	PROG
со	QCALL
abnn	SERVORD
command	SYS
compress	PROG
connect	DRAM
context	LOGUTIL
continue	ABBT
continue	SWUPGRADE
convert	MAKERES
сору	MAKERES
сору	PROG
copyaft	AFTCI
copyfile	SYS
count	CIN (MONLCC)
count	TAB
counts	ACDSHOW
cpstat	PROG
cpstatus	PROG
createvol	DISKADM
crspools	PROG

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 7 of 50)

Command	Directory
CSC	ADT
cssci	PROG, SYS
ct4q	QCALL
ctype	PROG
cutmode	LMCUT
cutoff	LMCUT
cutover	LMCUT
cutover	PROG
cutreport	LMCUT
d	ISIGMON
da	ADT
dasim	PROG
data	DASIM
datadump	BCSUPDATE
date	SYS
dbaudit	SOC
dblocks	DMSMON
dbnn	SERVORD
dbstatus	DBUT
dbret	TRMSDBQ
dbscan	TRMSDBQ
dbut	PROG
dcttool	PROG
dea	SERVORD
deact	HBSMTD
dealloc	MONMPC

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 8 of 50)

Command	Directory
debug	DRAM
defsvcci	PROG
define	ABBT
defineset	SHADOWUT
del	SIGRTU
del	SERVORD
delaft	AFTCI
delay	AUTOPATCH
delcf	SERVORD
delclass	LOGUTIL
deldevice	LOGUTIL
delete	C7MON
delete	DCTTOOL
delete	DSKALLOC
delete	EDIT
delete	LOADMGMT
delete	ТАВ
deletefl	DISKUT
deletevol	DISKADM
delmember	SHADOWUT
delnode	SCPEHPET
delog	PROG
delopt	MAKERES
delorigin	SCPEHPET
delnic	PNPROCI
delport	PNPROCI

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 9 of 50)

Command	Directory
delrange	DNSCRNCI
delrep	LOGUTIL
delset	SHADOWUT
delta	PROG
demount	SYS
deo	SERVORD
deq	CLOG
describe	SPMS
detach	SYS
devcon	LNKUTIL
devdisc	LNKUTIL
device	BCSUPDATE
devstart	LNKUTIL
devstop	LNKUTIL
dgtables	PROG
diradd	DSKALLOC
dirdel	DSKALLOC
directory	SYS
dirpcopy	PROG
dirppfmt	PROG
disable	CUTOVER
disconnect	DRAM
discount	PROG
disctrl	DSMCCS
disctrl	DSMTP
diskadm	PROG

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 10 of 50)

Command	Directory
diskut	PROG
disp	CIN (MONLCC)
dispall	NMP
dispbuf	NMP
display	C7MON
display	C7TULINK
display	DCTTOOL
display	DRAM
display	DSKALLOC
display	FOOTPRT
display	MONMPC
display	MTXTRACK
display	PATCHER
display	PMIST
display	PMUPGRADE
display	SIGMON
display	SPMS
display	SWACTCI
display	SWUPGRADE
display	ТАВ
display	TCBCI
display	XBERT
displaydisk	DISKADM
displayset	SHADOWUT
displayvols	DISKADM
display_hdr	AFRECMAN

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 11 of 50)

Command	Directory
display_parm	AFRECMAN
display_trms	AFRECMAN
dlcheck	PATCHER
dmeminfo	CPPOOL
dmopro	PROG
dmsglist	PMIST
dncutoff	LMCUT
dncutover	LMCUT
dninvci	PROG
dninvci	SYS
dnlpcdmo	PROG
dnnobtst	LMCUT
dnpicdmo	PROG
dnpiclist	PROG
dns	NETMAN
dnscrnci	PROG
down	EDIT
down	ТАВ
downsizepool	CPPOOL
dpc	C7TU
dramrec	PROG
ds30test	ENRETRO
ds512test	ENRETRO
dsinwt	PROG
dskalloc	DSKALLOC
dskalloc	PROG

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 12 of 50)

Command	Directory
dskut	PROG
dsmccs	PROG
dsmtp	PROG
dsp	SERVORD
dump	AMADUMP
dump	C7TULINK
dump	DASIM
dump	FOOTPRT
dump	SIGRTU
dump	TQMIST
dumpall	DMSMON
dumplogs	LOGUTIL
duplicate	DISKUT
duplicate	MASSTC
eadasfmt	PROG
eadaskey	PROG
echo	SERVORD
eddcancel	SCPEDDI
edddelete	SCPEDDI
edddump	SCPEDDI
eddresume	SCPEDDI
eddstatus	SCPEDDI
edit	EDIT
edit	PROG
eicert	EICTS
eicts	PROG

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 13 of 50)

Command	Directory
einonp	PROG
ejecttape	DISKUT
emulate	CUTOVER
е	ISIGMON
enable	MASSTC
end	EDIT
endpof	ТАВ
enretro	PROG
enretroswct	ENRETRO
enretrover	ENRETRO
enter_bb	AFRECMAN
enter_parms	AFRECMAN
enter_subs	AFRECMAN
enter_supp	AFRECMAN
eqpcounts	DMSMON
erase	DRAM
erase	FM
erase	SYS
erasefl	DSKUT
erasent	SYS
erasesf	SYS
esatools	PROG
esatraver	ESATOOLS
esatrunk	ESATOOLS
esgoff	PROG
esp	PROG

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 14 of 50)

Command	Directory
est	SERVORD
event	MTXTRACK
event	TQMIST
eventlist	MTXTRACK
exception	SPMS
exclude	AUTOTABAUDIT
exclude	TABAUDIT
exclude	AUTOTABAUDIT
execute	TABAUDIT
exit	SWUPGRADE
expand	PROG
explain	QCALL
failcnt	NMP
failmessage	SYS
fiaudgrp	ACDSHOW
file	EDIT
file	MTXTRACK
filter	AMADUMP
find	DRAM
find	EDIT
findattrs	DNSCRNCI
findref	PROG
findtab	PROG
first	LOGUTIL
first	ТАВ
flash	CUTOVER

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 15 of 50)

Command	Directory
fm	PROG
foaudgrp	ACDSHOW
footprt	PROG
forceout	SYS
forceswact	SWACTCI
format	LOGUTIL
format	MONMPC
format	ТАВ
formatdisk	DISKADM
forward	LOGUTIL
fpbuf	FOOTPRT
fromtable	QVIEW
ftp	PROG
ftpopen	FTP
ga	ADT
gen	SSAC
getmate	FOOTPRT
getpat	PROG
gfntest	PROG
go	SWUPGRADE
groupinfo	ACDSHOW
groupname	ACDSHOW
grpnumon	PROG
grpsetup	PROG
gwxref	PROG
haltsdm	SDM

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 16 of 50)

Command	Directory
heading	ТАВ
help	ABBT
help	ACDMR
help	ACDPOOL
help	ACDRTDIS
help	ACDSHOW
help	ADT
help	AFRECMAN
help	AFTCI
help	AMADUMP
help	AMREPCI
help	AUTOPATCH
help	AUTOTABAUDIT
help	DMSMON
help	BCSUPDATE
help	C7TU
help	C7TUDTC
help	C7TULINK
help	C7TUTRFC
help	CLOG
help	CUTOVER
help	DASIM
help	DBUT
help	DCRUTIL
help	DCTTOOL
help	DEFSVCCI

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 17 of 50)

Command	Directory	
help	DISKADM	
help	DISKUT	
help	DNSCRNCI	
help	DRAM	
help	DSINWT	
help	DSKALLOC	
help	DSKUT	
help	DSMCCS	
help	DSMTP	
help	EICERT	
help	EICTS	
help	EINONP	
help	ENETFAB	
help	ENRETRO	
help	ESATOOLS	
help	FM	
help	FOOTPRT	
help	HBSMTD	
help	ICTS	
h	ISIGMON	
help	LMCUT	
help	LNKUTIL	
help	LOADMGMT	
help	LOGUTIL	
help	MAKERES	
help	MASSTC	

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 18 of 50)

Command	Directory	
help	NETFAB	
help	NETMAN	
help	NMP	
help	OCCTS	
help	PATCHER	
help	PMUPGRADE	
help	PROG	
help	PT	
help	QCALL	
help	QVIEW	
help	RASL	
help	REG	
help	SCPCBD	
help	SCPDBREQ	
help	SCPEDDI	
help	SCPEHPET	
help	SHADOWUT	
help	SIGMON	
help	SIGRTU	
help	SLU_CIDIR	
help	SMDILNK	
help	SMDRLNK	
help	SNPINGCI	
help	SERVORD	
help	SOC	
help	SPMS	

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 19 of 50)

Command	Directory	
help	SRAMCI	
help	SSAC	
help	SWACTCI	
help	SWUPGRADE	
help	TABAUDIT	
help	TCBCI	
help	TFAN	
help	TQMIST	
help	TRMSDBQ	
help	VIP	
help	XBERT	
highcap	DMSMON	
highcpocc	DMSMON	
highlogs	DMSMON	
highparms	DMSMON	
hlrquery	PROG	
hx	SYS	
ibnpiclist	PROG	
icert	EICERT	
iclear	EICTS	
iclear	ICTS	
iconfig	EICTS	
iconfig	ICTS	
icts	PROG	
if	SYS	
ilrproc	CI	

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 20 of 50)

Command	Directory
imagename	SYS
instruct	EICERT
include	AUTOTABAUDIT
include	TABAUDIT
info	AUTOTABAUDIT
info	TABAUDIT
info	TQMIST
inform	PATCHER
inform	ТАВ
inhibit	AUTOPATCH
init	ACDMR
initialilze	AFRECMAN
initiate	XBERT
initupd	SCPEHPET
input	EDIT
insert	SWUPGRADE
inserttape	DISKUT
insinw	DSINWT
insmcc	DSMCCS
insmtp	DSMTP
insnode	SCPEHPET
intdn	DASIM
intercept	C7TUDTC
intercept	C7TULINK
ioption	EICTS
ioption	ICTS

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 21 of 50)

Command	Directory
iquery	EICTS
iquery	ICTS
irefresh	EICTS
irefresh	ICTS
isdbg	PROG
isetup	EICTS
isetup	ICTS
italk	SERVORD
iterminate	EICERT
itrnsl	EICTS
itrnsl	ICTS
jffreeze	PROG
jesclear	PROG
kla	ADT
ktreport	PROG
lang	DASIM
lang	QCALL
last	LOGUTIL
last	ТАВ
lastct4q	QCALL
lbkup	HBSXFER
Idmate	PROG
leave	DASIM
leave	ICTS
leave	MASSTC
leave	SYS

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 22 of 50)

Command	Directory	
lindex	SYS	
line	EDIT	
linestr	EDIT	
linkinfo	DCRUTIL	
linktolen	ISDBG	
list	PROG	
list	SYS	
list	TAB	
listnt	SYS	
listab	PROG	
listbootfl	DISKUT	
listdevs	LOGUTIL	
listfl	DISKUT	
listing	DASIM	
listlogs	LOGUTIL	
listnodes	LOGUTIL	
listnt	SYS	
listreps	LOGUTIL	
listroute	LOGUTIL	
listst	SYS	
listtime	LOGUTIL	
listvips	VIP	
listvol	DSKUT	
listvols	DISKUT	
Imcut	PROG	
Inkstat	LNKUTIL	

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 23 of 50)

Command	Directory
Inkutil	PROG
load	PROG
loadmgmt	ACDSHOW
locate	MTXTRACK
locate	ТАВ
logbuffer	DMSMON
logcheck	BCSUPDATE
logcount	DMSMON
logdtl	DASIM
logformat	PROG
login	SYS
loginid	ACDSHOW
logout	SYS
logtrace	LOGUTIL
logutil	PROG
lookup	NETMAN
Іоор	C7TUDTC
lpiclist	PROG
ltcch	PROG
makeres	PROG
mapci	PROG
masstc	PROG
match	PATCHER
matchall	PATCHER
matelink	PROG
mdbcreate	SCPCBD

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 24 of 50)

Command	Directory
memattr	PROG
memory	DMSMON
metver	PROG
mminfo	CI
modcheck	SWACTCI
mode	ACDSHOW
mode	LOGUTIL
modify	C7TUTRFC
mon	SIGRTU
monlcc	PROG
monitor	C7MON
monitor	C7TUDTC
monitor	C7TULINK
monitor	DASIM
mount	PROG
mount	SYS
movebcs	PROG
mpcprint	MONMPC
mpcstart	MONMPC
mpcstop	MONMPC
mrstat	MONMPC
msg	SYS
msgcode	C7TU
mtcchk	PROG
mtrcount	PROG
mtrprint	PROG

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 25 of 50)

Command	Directory
mtxalm	PROG
mtxtrack	PROG
na	ADT
ncsci	PROG
netfab	ICTS
netman	PROG
new	SERVORD
newacd	SERVORD
newdn	SERVORD
newpatch	DMSMON
next	ТАВ
nextvol	HBSMTD
nmp	PROG
nmreloc	ENRETRO
nmtest	ENRETRO
nobtst	LMCUT
nodeset	PATCHER
norestartswact	SWACTCI
nsaudgrp	ACDSHOW
nsroute	ACDSHOW
occquerycarr	OCCTS
occqueryclli	OCCTS
occqueryint	OCCTS
occqueryreg	OCCTS
occqueryts	OCCTS
occts	PROG

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 26 of 50)

Command	Directory	
occtsrepreg	OCCTS	
occtsreptsno	OCCTS	
olddelta	PROG	
omdump	PROG	
omgetgd	OMPRDUMP	
ommaster	PROG	
omprtrep	OMPRDUMP	
omprtset	OMPRDUMP	
oms	DMSMON	
omshow	PROG	
onpready	PROG	
open	LOGUTIL	
opensecret	LOGUTIL	
opr	DMSMON	
oprtco	LMCUT	
oprthold	LMCUT	
order	QCALL	
order	QVIEW	
origclg	QCALL	
origtrnk	QCALL	
out	SERVORD	
outdn	SERVORD	
ovedel	PNPROCI	
override	BCSUPDATE	
override	SWUPGRADE	
override	ТАВ	

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 27 of 50)

Command	Directory
override	ACDSHOW
owner	SYS
package	PROG
parmcalc	PROG
parms	CPSTATUS
password	ACDSHOW
password	FM
patchedit	PROG
patcher	PROG
pause	SWUPGRADE
pcimon	PROG
perm	MASSTC
permit	SYS
pfxt	QCALL
phmerge	PROG
phmerge	SYS
piclist	PROG
ping	SNPINGCI
pingdef	SNPINGCI
playback	DRAM
plp	SERVORD
pmaudit	BCSUPDATE
pmconfig	DMSMON
pmloader	PROG
pmloads	DMSMON
pmmoveinv	ENRETRO

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 28 of 50)

Command	Directory
pmtrnsl	ENRETRO
pof	ТАВ
pool	CPPOOL
poolid	DASIM
pools	ACDPOOL
poolstart	LNKUTIL
poolstop	LNKUTIL
pops	PROG
portinfo	XBERT
position	DRAM
position	ТАВ
posrqn	DASIM
posrsn	DASIM
postswact	BCSUPDATE
precheck	BCSUPDATE
preswact	BCSUPDATE
prev	ТАВ
previous	XBERT
print	SYS
printmap	PROG
printtrack	MTXTRACK
privclas	PROG
profile	SYS
prompt	LOADMGMT
prompting	SWUPGRADE
promptme	QCALL

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 29 of 50)

Command	Directory
pt	PROG
pt	PT
pte	ТАВ
ptquit	PT
pttime	PT
putpof	ТАВ
pvnacg	PROG
q	ACDSHOW
q	C7MON
q	DASIM
q	ISIGMON
q	MTXTRACK
q	PATCHER
q	SCPEDDI
q	SOC
qbb	PROG
qbclid	PROG
qbert	PROG
qbnv	PROG
qcall	PROG
qconn	CI
qcopyaft	PROG
qcounts	PROG
qcpugno	PROG
qc7mon	C7MON
qdch	PROG

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 30 of 50)

Command	Directory
qdna	PROG
qdnsu	PROG
qha	PROG
qhasu	PROG
qhold	LMCUT
qhu	PROG
qild	PROG
qlenwrk	PROG
qload	PROG
qloop	PROG
qlspao	PROG
qlspaomdc	PROG
qphi	PROG
qport	PNPROCI
qprio	PROG
qsconn	PROG
qscugno	PROG
qsrdb	PROG
qsrdbxfr	PROG
qtopspos	PROG
query	AUTOPATCH
query	CUTOVER
query	EINONP
query	FOOTPRT
query	MPCD746
query	PROG

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 31 of 50)

Command	Directory
query ports	XBERT
queryaft	AFTCI
queryclli	TFAN
querycnt	SRAMCNT
querycputhresh	AMREPCI
querymemlims	CMMNT/CMMEM
querypld	PROG
queryrcc	ESATOOLS
queryrdt	ESATOOLS
queryreg	TFAN
querysnp	SRAMCNT
queryxfer	PROG
queue	CLOG
quit	ADT
quit	ABBT
quit	ACDMR
quit	ACDPOOL
quit	ACDRTDIS
quit	ACDSHOW
quit	AFRECMAN
quit	AFTCI
quit	AMADUMP
quit	AMREPCI
quit	AUTOPATCH
quit	AUTOTABAUDIT
quit	BCSUPDATE

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 32 of 50)

Command	Directory
quit	C7MON
quit	C7TUTRFC
quit	C7TU
quit	C7TUDTC
quit	C7TULINK
quit	C7TUTRFC
quit	CIN (MONLCC)
quit	CLOG
quit	CPSTATUS
quit	CUTOVER
quit	DBUT
quit	DCRUTIL
quit	DCTTOOL
quit	DEFSVCCI
quit	DISKADM
quit	DISKUT
quit	DMSMON
quit	DNSCRNCI
quit	DRAM
quit	DSINWT
quit	DSKALLOC
quit	DSKUT
quit	DSMCCS
quit	DSMTP
quit	EDIT
quit	EICERT

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 33 of 50)

Command	Directory
quit	EICTS
quit	EINONP
quit	ENETFAB
quit	ENRETRO
quit	ESATOOLS
quit	FM
quit	FOOTPRT
quit	LMCUT
quit	LNKUTIL
quit	LOADMGMT
quit	LOGUTIL
quit	MAKERES
quit	MASSTC
quit	MONMPC
quit	MTXTRACK
quit	NETFAB
quit	NETMAN
quit	NMP
quit	OCCTS
quit	PATCHER
quit	PMUPGRADE
quit	PNPROCI
quit	РТ
quit	QCALL
quit	QVIEW
quit	RASL

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 34 of 50)

Command	Directory
quit	REG
quit	SCPCBD
quit	SCPDBREQ
quit	SCPEDDI
quit	SCPEHPET
quit	SERVORD
quit	SHADOWUT
quit	SIGMON
quit	SIGRTU
quit	SLU_CIDIR
quit	SMDILNK
quit	SMDRLNK
quit	SNPINGCI
quit	SOC
quit	SPMS
quit	SRAMCI
quit	SSAC
quit	SWACTCI
quit	SWUPGRADE
quit	ТАВ
quit	TABAUDIT
quit	TCBCI
quit	TRMSDBQ
quit	TFAN
quit	TQMIST
quit	VIP

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 35 of 50)

Command	Directory
quit	XBERT
quit	XPMLFP
quote	SYS
qvep	PROG
qview	PROG
qwucr	PROG
qxfer	HBSMTD
qxnet	PROG
range	ТАВ
rasl	PROG
rasiclose	RASL
rasistart	RASL
rasistop	RASL
rculen	PROG
read	REG
read	SYS
readpx	REG
readreset	REG
readresetpx	REG
readresetvfg	REG
readvfg	REG
reassign	LOADMGMT
rebootsdm	SDM
reclaim	PATCHER
record	DRAM
reg	PROG

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 36 of 50)

Command	Directory
reinit	DSKALLOC
reinitvol	DISKADM
relocate	SRAMCI
remlogin	PROG
remlogout	PROG
remove	C7TUDTC
remove	C7TULINK
remove	DEFSVCCI
remove	PATCHER
remove	SOC
remove	SRAMCI
remove	SWUPGRADE
renamefl	DISKUT
renamefl	DSKUT
renumber	LOGUTIL
repack	SRAMCI
repeat	SYS
replace	ТАВ
report	AUTOTABAUDIT
report	C7TUTRFC
report	FOOTPRT
report	TABAUDIT
reqdn	DASIM
reroute	LOGUTIL
res	SERVORD
resconv	PROG

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 37 of 50)

Command	Directory
reset	DMSMON
reset	BCSUPDATE
reset	C7TUTRFC
reset	CLOG
reset	FOOTPRT
reset	LOGUTIL
reset	SIGMON
reset	SWUPGRADE
reset	XBERT
resethwm	CPPOOL
resetovr	AFTCI
resetpft	AFTCI
resetroute	LOGUTIL
resgrp	SERVORD
resource	DASIM
rest	QCALL
restab	PROG
restart	SYS
restartbase	SYS
restartinfo	DMSMON
restartswact	SWACTCI
restore	C7TUDTC
restore	C7TULINK
restore	DISKUT
restore	VIP
restoredb	DBUT

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 38 of 50)

Command	Directory
restoreexecs	SWACTCI
restrict	VIP
resume	EINONP
resume	ENETFAB
resume	LOGUTIL
resume	NETFAB
resume	SWUPGRADE
resumedev	LOGUTIL
resumepm	SWACTCI
retrieve	SCPEHPET
retroinit	ENRETRO
return	ТАВ
revive	PROG
revxlver	PROG
rextest	PROG
rfmap	MTXTRACK
rfmtdisp	PROG
rfmtinit	PROG
rfpdata	DASIM
rindex	SYS
rlcr	PROG
rlsco	LMCUT
rlshold	LMCUT
rsa	ADT
rst	DASIM
rst	TQMIST

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 39 of 50)

Command	Directory
rtdstat	ACDRTDIS
runstep	BCSUPDATE
runstep	SWUPGRADE
S	ISIGMON
sa	ADT
save	EDIT
save	MASSTC
savemap	PROG
scencci	DASIM
scenibm	DASIM
schedule	AUTOPATCH
scimon	PROG
scpcdb	PROG
scpclose	SCPDBREQ
scpdbreq	PROG
scpeddci	PROG
scpehpet	PROG
scpget	SCPDBREQ
scpopen	SCPDBREQ
scpput	SCPDBREQ
scpread	SCPDBREQ
scpreqid	SCPDBREQ
scpresp	SCPDBREQ
scpset	SCPDBREQ
scpsmrreq	SCPDBREQ
scpsmureq	SCPDBREQ

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 40 of 50)

Command	Directory
scrap	MASSTC
sdmrlogin	PROG
sdna	SERVORD
search	FINDATTRS
seiquery	PROG
sel	TQMIST
select	C7TULINK
select	SOC
select	SIGMON
send	ACDMR
send	ACDRTDIS
send	C7TULINK
send	SYS
sendsmdr	SMDRLNK
servnum	DASIM
servord	PROG
set	PATCHER
set	PMUPGRADE
set	SPMS
set	SWUPGRADE
set	ТСВІ
setaft	AFTCI
setbanner	PROG
setboot	DSKUT
setbootfl	DISKUT
setdate	SYS

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 41 of 50)

Command	Directory
setdbdev	OMPRDUMP
setencp	ENRETRO
setlink	DASIM
setnode	DBUT
setnode	SHADOWUT
setovr	AFTCI
setrcc	ESATOOLS
setrep	SPMS
settcdid	TCBCI
settime	SYS
setup	C7TUTRFC
setup	DEFSVCCI
shadowut	PROG
shadowut	SHADOWUT
sherlock	PROG
show	ABBT
show	QCALL
show	QVIEW
show	SYS
show	TCBCI
show	TQMIST
showboot	DSKUT
showfl	DSKUT
shownode	SCPEHPET
showrasl	RASL
showrec	SCPEHPET

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 42 of 50)

Command	Directory
showret	SCPEHPET
showusers	PROG
showuses	PROG
showvol	DSKUT
showxla	PNPROCI
sia	ADT
sigmon	PROG
sigrtu	PROG
sim	DASIM
sitload	DASIM
sleep	SYS
slu	PROG
sluadd	SLU CIDIR
slu_deinstall	SLU CIDIR
sludel	SLU CIDIR
sludump	SLU_CIDIR
slufindi	SLU_CIDIR
slufindo	SLU_CIDIR
slu_install	SLU_CIDIR
slu_lminstall	SLU_CIDIR
sluset	SLU_CIDIR
slu_table_status	SLU_CIDIR
smdidisp	PROG
smdistat	SMDILNK
smdilnk	PROG
smdrlnk	PROG

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 43 of 50)

Command	Directory
smdrstat	SMDRLNK
snpingci	PROG
socdebug	SCPEHPET
sortnode	SCPEHPET
sortorigin	SCPEHPET
spa	ADT
spms	PROG
sramci	PROG
srdbreq	PROG
srdbupd	PROG
ssa	ADT
ssac	PROG
ssr	PROG
sta	ADT
start	ABBT
start	AUTOPATCH
start	C7MON
start	C7TUTRFC
start	ENETFAB
start	LOGUTIL
start	MTXTRACK
start	NETFAB
start	PMUPGRADE
start	QCALL
start	QVIEW
start	SIGMON

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 44 of 50)

Command	Directory
start	SWUPGRADE
start	TCBCI
start	XPMLFP
startaft	AFTCI
startdev	LOGUTIL
startmember	SHADOWUT
startmsgs	MONMPC
startshadow	SHADOWUT
static	CPPOOL
status	AUTOTABAUDIT
status	ACDPOOL
status	ACDSHOW
status	BCSUPDATE
status	C7TUDTC
status	C7TULINK
status	C7TUTRFC
status	CLOG
status	ENETFAB
status	ENRETRO
status	MASSTC
status	MTXTRACK
status	NETFAB
status	PATCHER
status	SIGMON
status	SRAMCI
status	SWACTCI

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 45 of 50)

Command	Directory
status	SWUPGRADE
status	TABAUDIT
status	TCBCI
status	VIP
status	XPMLFP
statuscheck	SWACTCI
stop	ABBT
stop	ACDMR
stop	C7MON
stop	C7TUTRFC
stop	ENETFAB
stop	LOGUTIL
stop	MTXTRACK
stop	NETFAB
stop	SIGMON
stop	TCBCI
stop	XBERT
stopaft	AFTCI
stopdev	LOGUTIL
stopdump	PROG
stopecho	SERVORD
stopmember	SHADOWUT
stopmsgs	MONMPC
stopshadow	SHADOWUT
stopsmdr	SMDRLNK
store	PROG

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 46 of 50)

Command	Directory
subpools	ACDPOOL
subtable	ТАВ
sum	PROG
summary	QVIEW
supervisor	ACDSHOW
suppress	LOGUTIL
sus	SERVORD
susgrp	SERVORD
suspend	ENETFAB
suspend	NETFAB
swactci	BCSUPDATE
swap	SERVORD
switch	DCRUTIL
swnode	PROG
swupgrade	SYS
swupgrade ready	SYS
swupgrade cmmock	SYS
tabentry	ACDSHOW
table	PROG
tape	SYS
tapeconfirm	SYS
tcbci	TCBCI
tcbclear	TCBCI
tcmmon	PROG
tcmmon	AUTOTABAUDIT
testbook	DCTTOOL

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 47 of 50)

Command	Directory
testoff	CUTOVER
teston	CUTOVER
tfan	PROG
threshold	ACDSHOW
threshold	LOGUTIL
throute	ACDSHOW
time	QCALL
time	SYS
timeframe	AUTOTABAUDIT
timereset	LOGUTIL
top	EDIT
top	ТАВ
topspw	PROG
totable	QVIEW
tqcldnam	DASIM
tqmist	PROG
trace	DASIM
trace	TQMIST
traceco	QVIEW
tracect4q	QVIEW
track	MTXTRACK
transfer	AFRECMAN
translate	DSINWT
trnsl	FOOTPRT
tsndmp	PROG
tsrepreg	TFAN

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 48 of 50)

Command	Directory
tsreptsno	TFAN
tsttrnsl	DSMTP
type	EDIT
type	LOGUTIL
unlock	FOOTPRT
unpermit	SYS
unsel	TQMIST
unsel	PATCHER
up	EDIT
up	ТАВ
updac	CLOCK
updattr	DNSCRNCI
updvsnpa	PROG
update	DSKALLOC
use	QCALL
use	QVIEW
users	TCBCI
utilize	PROG
validate	SOC
validate	TRMSDBQ
validaudio	ACDSHOW
validroutes	ACDSHOW
vendor	DASIM
verbose	C7TUTRFC
verify	EDIT
verify	ТАВ

 Table B-1 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 49 of 50)

Command	Directory
view	SSAC
vip	PROG
vpn	PROG
whats	PROG
wideband	PROG
xbert	PROG
xfrfrom	SWUPGRADE
xfronly	SWUPGRADE
xplist	PATCHER
xpmlfp	PROG
Z	ISIGMON
zapdata	MONMPC
zapmtrs	PROG
zerosup	OMPRDUMP

 Table B-1
 Command/directory cross-reference table (Sheet 50 of 50)

Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (S	Sheet 1 of 81)
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Command	MAP level
abortx	XFER
abtk	CARD (ENET)
abtk	СМ
abtk	DCH
abtk	DEVICES (CFI)
abtk	DEVICES (FP)
abtk	DEVICES (LMX)
abtk	DEVICES (PSP)
abtk	DTC

Command	MAP level
abtk	DTCI
abtk	FP
abtk	ICRM
abtk	LGC
abtk	LGCI
abtk	LTC
abtk	MATRIX
abtk	MP
abtk	MSB6
abtk	MSB7
abtk	NIU
abtk	OPMPES
abtk	RCC
abtk	RCCI
abtk	SHELF
abtk	SMS
abtk	SMU
abtk	SRUPES
abtk	SYSTEM
abtk	TMS
abtkmcr	PLANE
abtdly	C7LKSET
ack	SA
act	C7LKSET
act	LINKSET
act	SBS

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 2 of 81)

Command	MAP level
actfsa	SBSSEL
actlap	DPNSS
addcos	LineSel
addcust	LineSel
adddwr	LineSel
addofc	LineSel
addsite	LineSel
adjust	Clock (MS)
aimckt	TTP
alarm	CMMnt
alarm	ENET
align	Memory
alloc	DDU
almstat	LTP
alm	LTPISDN
alt	LNS
altinfo	ALT
altpath	NETPATH
alttest	CARD (ENET)
alttest	NETPATH
alttype	NETPATH
analyze	INTEG
analyze	NETINTEG
ans	SA
aosssel	SASelect
apply	AutoCtrl

 Table B-2
 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 3 of 81)

Command	MAP level
apply	CodeCtrl
apply	GrpCtrl
apply	IntCCtrl
apply	RteCtrl
att	TRKS
attcon	LineSel
attcon	SASelect
audit	DIRP
audit	DRM
audit	INTEG
audit	MTRSYS
audit	OPMPES
audit	SRUPES
auditlink	DPNSS
autocnv	TRKCONV
autoctrl	NWM
autold	CMMnt
bal	ALT
bal	LTPMAN
balnet	LTPLTA
bchcon	LTPISDN
bert	DATA
bert	ENET
bert	LTPDATA
bert(isdn)	LTPDATA
berttime	DATA

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 4 of 81)

Command	MAP level	
berttime	LTPDATA	
bpvo	LTPDATA	
billing	MTRSYS	
bsy	APUX	
bsy	Card (MS)	
bsy	CARD (ENET)	
bsy	Chain	
bsy	CONS	
bsy	C6TTP	
bsy	C7LKSET	
bsy	C7TTP	
bsy	DATA	
bsy	DCH	
bsy	DDU	
bsy	DEVICES (CFI)	
bsy	DEVICES (FP)	
bsy	DEVICES (LMX)	
bsy	DEVICES (PSP)	
bsy	DPNSS	
bsy	DRAM	
bsy	DTC	
bsy	DTCI	
bsy	EIU	
bsy	ELIU	
bsy	ESA	
bsy	ESTU	

 Table B-2
 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 5 of 81)

Command	MAP level	
bsy	EXND	
bsy	FBUS	
bsy	FP	
bsy	FRIU	
bsy	IBNCON	
bsy	ICRM	
bsy	IDT	
bsy	ILD	
bsy	IOC	
bsy	IPML	
bsy	IRLINK	
bsy	ISG	
bsy	LAYER	
bsy	LCM	
bsy	LCME	
bsy	LCMI	
bsy	LCOM	
bsy	LGC	
bsy	LGCI	
bsy	LIM	
bsy	LINKSET	
bsy	LIU7	
bsy	LTC	
bsy	LTP	
bsy(isdn)	LTP	
bsy	MANUAL	

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 6 of 81)

Command	MAP level
bsy	MATRIX
bsy	MC
bsy	MONITOR
bsy	MP
bsy	MPC
bsy	MS
bsy	MSB6
bsy	MSB7
bsy	MTD
bsy	МТМ
bsy	NET
bsy	NETJCTRS
bsy	NETLINKS
bsy	NETXPTS
bsy	NIU
bsy	OAU
bsy	OPMPES
bsy	PLANE
bsy	PLATFORM (SDM)
bsy	PMC
bsy	POST
bsy	POSTDEV
bsy	PRADCH
bsy	PVC
bsy	RBS
bsy	RCC

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 7 of 81)

Command	MAP level
bsy	RCCI
bsy	SCCPLOC
bsy	SCCPRPC
bsy	SCCPRSS
bsy	SDM
bsy	SEAS
bsy	Shelf
bsy	SHELF
bsy	SLM
bsy	SMS
bsy	SMU
bsy	SPM
bsy	SRUPES
bsy	STC
bsy	SYSTEM
bsy	TMS
bsy	TPC
bsy	TRKCONV
bsy	TTP
bsy	XLIU
bsy	X75TTP
bsychn	Shelf
bsylnks	NIU
bsyms	Card (MS)
bsyms	MS
bterm	DATA

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 8 of 81)

Command	MAP level
buffsel	NETINTEG
bufpath	NETPATH
busy	IBNCON
busy	SA
callset	BERP
calltrf	MANUAL
calltrf	TTP
сар	LTPLTA
card	Card (MS)
card	CARD (ENET)
card	Chain
card	Clock (MS)
card	IOC
card	Shelf
card	SHELF
cardlist	NETPATH
carrier	TRKS
ccbcapture	INTEG
ccis6	CCS
ccs7	CCS
cdr	IOD
cdrsrch	IOD
chain	Card (MS)
chain	Chain
chain	Clock (MS)
chain	Shelf

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 9 of 81)

Command	MAP level
charge	OPMPES
charge	SRUPES
check	BERP
checkinv	СМ
chklnk	NET
cic	C7TTP
ckt	TTP
cktinfo	TTP
cktinfo	X75TTP
cktloc	LTP
cktloc	TTP
cktloc	X75TTP
cktmon	MONITOR
ckttst	ALT
ckttst	LTPMAN
claim	Memory
claim	PLANE
cleanup	DIRP
clear	BERT
clear	C7MSUVER
clear	IBNCON
clear	INTEG
clear	NETPATH
clear	NOP
clk	DDP
clkstat	NET

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 10 of 81)

Command	MAP level	
clock	Card (MS)	
clock	Chain	
clock	MC	
clock	MS	
clock	Shelf	
close	DIRP	
clr	DRAM	
clr	MTM	
clr	OAU	
clralarm	СМ	
clralm	LNSTRBL	
clralm	TRKSTRBL	
clrbuf	LNSTRBL	
clrbuf	TRKSTRBL	
clrbuff	DDU	
clrcnts	MC	
clrcnts	PMC	
clrfcnt	DDU	
clrfw	SLM	
cmmnt	СМ	
cntrs	Memory (CM)	
codectrl	NWM	
coin	LTPLTA	
coldst	LTPISDN	
commstat	SBSSEL	
config.	Memory	

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 11 of 81)

Command	MAP level
config	PLANE
connect	LTPDATA
connect	PRADCH
connlog	ENET
cont	IDT
cont	ISG
cont	PRADCH
conv	TRKCONV
сору	DRM
correct	SAEdit
cpos	MONITOR
cpstat	РМ
сри	ENET
cpypath	NETPATH
create_ttp	TTP
creatset	LNSTRBL
creatset	TRKSTRBL
cvbsy	TRKCONV
cvcot	TRKCONV
cvnext	TRKCONV
cvpost	TRKCONV
cvrts	TRKCONV
cvtest	C7TTP
c6state	С6ТТР
c7bert	C7LKSET
c7lkset	CCS7

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 12 of 81)

Command	MAP level
c7msuver	CCS7
c7rteset	CCS7
dat	DRM
data_screen	LTP
dav_screen	LTP
dch	LGCI
dch	RCCI
dch	TMS
dchcon	LTPISDN
dchcon	LTPMAN
dcrmoch	NWM
dcrsel	NWM
dcsig	LTPISDN
dctltp	LTP
dctttp	TTP
dddin	SASelect
ddo	SASelect
deact	C7LKSET
deact	LINKSET
deact	SBS
deactfsa	SBSSEL
deactlap	DPNSS
define	ALTBAL
define	ALTCKTTST
define	ALTDIAG
define	ALTLIT

Table B-2 Command/MAP	level cross-reference table	(Sheet 13 of 81)

Command	MAP level
define	ALTSDIAG
define	BERP
define	BERT
define	XFER
defman	ALTBAL
defman	ALTCKTTST
defman	ALTDIAG
defman	ALTLIT
defman	ALTSDIAG
defpath	NETPATH
defschd	ALTBAL
defschd	ALTCKTTST
defschd	ALTDIAG
defschd	ALTLIT
defschd	ALTSDIAG
deftime	BERP
deftime	DCTLTP
deftime	DCTTTP
deftest	NETPATH
delays	PERFORM
delcos	LineSel
delcust	LineSel
deldwr	LineSel
delete	DCTLTP
delete	DCTTTP
delete_ttp	TTP

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 14 of 81)

Command	MAP level
deload	CARD (ENET)
deload	ENET
deload	MATRIX
deload	SHELF
deload	SYSTEM
delofc	LineSel
delman	ATT
demount	DRM
delsite	LineSel
det	LTPISDN
detail	POST
devices	FP
devices	NIU
devtype	IOC
dgttst	LTPLTA
diag	ALT
diag	LTP
diag(isdn)	LTP
diagnose	IBNCON
dial	DCTLTP
dial	DCTTTP
dirasst	AOSSsel
dirp	IOD
disable	AutoCtrl
disable	FMT
disalm	CCS7

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 15 of 81)

disalmCCIS6disalmSCPdisalmSTAT TKGRPdisalmSTAT TRKSdispAPUXdispCARD (ENET)dispDCHdispDEVICES (CFI)dispDEVICES (CFI)dispDISPLAYdispDISPLAYdispDTCIdispEIUdispEISA
disalmSTAT TKGRPdisalmSTAT TKSdispAPUXdispCARD (ENET)dispCARRIERdispDCHdispDEVICES (CFI)dispDEVICES (NAX)dispDEVICES (PSP)dispDEVICES (PSP)dispDTCdispDTCdispDTCdispEIUdispEIUdispEIUdispEIU
disalmSTAT TRKSdispAPUXdispCARD (ENET)dispCARRIERdispDCHdispDEVICES (CFI)dispDEVICES (UMX)dispDEVICES (PSP)dispDISPLAYdispDTCdispDTCdispEIUdis
dispAPUXdispCARD (ENET)dispCARRIERdispDCHdispDEVICES (CFI)dispDEVICES (LMX)dispDEVICES (PSP)dispDISPLAYdispDTCdispDTCIdispEIUdispELUdispELUdispELUdispELUdispELUdispELUdispELUdispELUdispENETdisp </td
disp CARD (ENET) disp CARRIER disp DCH disp DEVICES (CFI) disp DEVICES (LMX) disp DEVICES (PSP) disp DISPLAY disp DTCI disp DTCI disp EIU disp EXCEST
dispCARRIERdispDCHdispDEVICES (CFI)dispDEVICES (LMX)dispDEVICES (PSP)dispDISPLAYdispDTCdispDTCIdispEIU
dispDCHdispDEVICES (CFI)dispDEVICES (LMX)dispDEVICES (PSP)dispDISPLAYdispDTCdispDTCdispEIUdispELUdispELUdispENETdispENET
disp DEVICES (CFI) disp DEVICES (LMX) disp DEVICES (PSP) disp DISPLAY disp DRAM disp DTC disp DTCI disp EIU disp ELIU disp ELIU
dispDEVICES (LMX)dispDEVICES (PSP)dispDISPLAYdispDRAMdispDTCdispElUdispElUdispELUdispENETdispENET
disp DEVICES (PSP) disp DISPLAY disp DRAM disp DTC disp DTCI disp EIU disp ELIU disp ENET disp ESA
dispDISPLAYdispDRAMdispDTCdispDTCIdispEIUdispELIUdispENETdispESA
dispDRAMdispDTCdispDTCIdispEIUdispELIUdispENETdispESA
disp DTC disp DTCI disp EIU disp ELIU disp ENET disp ESA
disp DTCI disp EIU disp ELIU disp ENET
disp EIU disp ELIU disp ENET disp ESA
disp ELIU disp ENET disp ESA
disp ENET disp ESA
disp ESA
disp Ext
disp ICRM
disp IDT
disp LCM
disp LCME
disp LCMI
disp LCOM

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 16 of 81)

Command	MAP level
disp	LGCI
disp	LGC
disp	LIM
disp	LNSTRBL
disp	LIU7
disp	LTC
disp	MATRIX
disp	MP
disp	MSB6
disp	MSB7
disp	MTM
disp	NET
disp	NETINTEG
disp	NETJCTRS
disp	NETLINKS
disp	NETPATH
disp	NETXPTS
disp	NIU
disp	OAU
disp	OPMPES
disp	PM
disp	POST
disp	RBS
disp	RCC
disp	RCCI
disp	SHELF

Table B-2 Command/MAP	level cross-reference table ((Sheet 17 of 81)

Command	MAP level
disp	SMS
disp	SMU
disp	SPM
disp	SRUPES
disp	SYSTEM
disp	TstEquip
disp	TRKSTRBL
disp	TPC
disp	TMS
disp	XLIU
dispcnts	MC
dispcnts	PMC
dispgrp	STAT TKGRP
display	BERT
display	DCTLTP
display	DCTTTP
display	INTEG
display	NWM
display	SAEdit
dispopt	POST
disptrk	STAT TKGRP
disptrk	STAT TRKS
dmnt	DIRP
dmnt	XFER
door	OPMPES
door	SRUPES

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 18 of 81)

Command	MAP level
downgrade	ETS
downld	MPC
downld	IOM
dpnss	CCS
dpp	IOD
dpsync	Clock (MC)
dpsync	Clock (MS)
dpsync	СМ
dpsync	CMMnt
dpsync	MC
dpsync	Memory
dpsync	PLANE
dpsync	PMC
dpsync	Port
dpsynclk	Clock (MS)
dsimaint	DPP
dumpb	SBS
dumpb	SBSSTAT
ebsmsg	LTP
eiobkup	SBSSTAT
enable	AutoCtrl
enable	FMT
enclock	ENET
endcld	SA
endclg	SA
equip	Ext

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 19 of 81)

Command	MAP level
equip	LTPDATA
equip	PRADCH
errmap	DPP
exclct	AOSSsel
exclqst	SASelect
exclst	SASelect
excito	AOSSsel
excito	SASelect
e2alink	СМ
fault	MTD
fbus	LIM
fcnt	DDU
filter	INTEG
filter	NETINTEG
findstate	ENET
fmt	PM
frls	IBNCON
frls	LTP
frls	MONITOR
frls	MP
frls	TTP
gwtrantst	SCCPLOC
gwtrantst	SCCPRSS
groupcmd	С7ТТР
grpctrl	NWM
haltatt	ATT

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 20 of 81)

Command	MAP level
hcpygrp	STAT TKGRP
hcpytrk	STAT TKGRP
hcpytrk	STAT TRKS
help	DCAP
history	OPMPES
history	SRUPES
hold	C6TTP
hold	C7TTP
hold	DATA
hold	DCTLTP
hold	DCTTTP
hold	LTP
hold	LTPDATA
hold	LTPISDN
hold	LTPLTA
hold	LTPMAN
hold	MANUAL
hold	MONITOR
hold	PRADCH
hold	TRKCONV
hold	TTP
hold	X75TTP
hset	MANUAL
hset	TTP
ibntrk	SASelect
icrmlogs	ICRM

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 21 of 81)

Command	MAP level
idmtce	DEVICES (CFI)
idmtce	DEVICES (LMX)
idmtce	DEVICES (PSP)
idxmaint	DPP
lfsloop	C7BERT
ild	LCM
iloss	LTPISDN
image	CMMNT
image	DTC
image	LGC
image	LTC
image	RCC
image	SMS
image	SMSR
image	SMU
imp	LTPISDN
inclct	AOSSsel
inclqst	SASelect
inclst	SASelect
inclto	AOSSsel
inclto	SASelect
info	DRM
info	EXND
info	NETPATH
info	SPM
inh	C7LKSET

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 22 of 81)

Command	MAP level
inhibit	MTD
inject	DCTLTP
inject	DCTTTP
injerr	C7BERT
insync	СМ
intcctrl	NWM
integ	ENET
integ	NET
interms	MS
intmess	C7MSUVER
ioc	IOD
ipml	РМ
irlink	RCC
irlink	RCCI
isg	LGCI
isg	RCCI
isg	TMS
isgact	PERFORM
ismd	DCAP
isncp	DCAP
item	STAT TKGRP
jack	LTPMAN
jack	MANUAL
jack	TTP
jctrs	NET
jctrs	NETJCTRS

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 23 of 81)

Command	MAP level
kept	XFER
l2logctl	LTPISDN
layer	CCIS6
Ico	LTP
lco(isdn)	LTP
ldpmall	PM
level	LTP
level	TTP
linesel	SASelect
linetst	LCOM
link	CARD (ENET)
links	NET
links	NETLINKS
linkset	CCIS6
linktest	DPP
list	AutoCtrl
list	CodeCtrl
list	Ext
list	FMT
list	GrpCtrl
list	IntCCtrl
list	RteCtrl
listalm	LNSTRBL
listalm	TRKSTRBL
listdev	CONS
listdev	DDU

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 24 of 81)

Command	MAP level	
listdev	DLC	
listdev	IOC	
listdev	IOD	
listdev	MPC	
listdev	MTD	
listman	ATT	
listset	APUX	
listset	DTC	
listset	DTCI	
listset	EIU	
listset	ELIU	
listset	FRIU	
listset	ICRM	
listset	ILD	
listset	LCM	
listset	LCOM	
listset	LGC	
listset	LGCI	
listset	LIM	
listset	LIU7	
listset	LTC	
listset	MSB6	
listset	MSB7	
listset	NIU	
listset	RBS	
listset	RCC	

 Table B-2
 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 25 of 81)

Command	MAP level
listset	RCCI
listset	SMS
listset	SMU
listset	TMS
listset	XLIU
lit	ALT
litinfo	ALTLIT
Insmp	LineSel
Insmp	SASelect
Instrbl	LNS
Intst	LTPLTA
loadb	OPMPES
loadb	SRUPES
loadcd	Card (MS)
loadcd	Chain
loadcd	Clock (MS)
loadcd	Shelf
loaden	SYSTEM
loadenall	SYSTEM
loadfw	РМ
loadfw	TTP
loadms	Card (MS)
loadms	Chain
loadms	MS
loadms	Shelf
loadnotest	DTC

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 26 of 81)

Command	MAP level
loadnotest	MSB6
loadnotest	MSB7
loadnotest	LGC
loadnotest	LGCI
loadnotest	LTC
loadnotest	RCC
loadnotest	RCCI
loadnotest	SMS
loadnotest	SMU
loadpm	APUX
loadpm	DCH
loadpm	DRAM
loadpm	DTC
loadpm	DTCI
loadpm	EIU
loadpm	ELIU
loadpm	ESA
loadpm	FP
loadpm	FRIU
loadpm	ICRM
loadpm	ILD
loadpm	LCM
loadpm	LCME
loadpm	LCMI
loadpm	LCOM
loadpm	LGC

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 27 of 81)

Command	MAP level
loadpm	LGCI
loadpm	LIM
loadpm	LIU7
loadpm	LTC
loadpm	MSB6
loadpm	MSB7
loadpm	МТМ
loadpm	NIU
loadpm	OAU
loadpm	RCC
loadpm	RCCI
loadpm	SMS
loadpm	SMU
loadpm	STC
loadpm	TMS
loadpm	XLIU
loc	NET
loc	NETXPTS
locate	CARD (ENET)
locate	Clock (MC)
locate	СМ
locate	DLC
locate	ENET
locate	MATRIX
locate	MC
locate	Memory

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 28 of 81)

Command	MAP level
locate	PLATFORM (SDM)
locate	PMC
locate	Port
locate	SCCPLOC
locate	SDM
locate	SHELF
locate	SLM
locate	SYSTEM
logformat	ENET
logmask	MC
logmask	PMC
logs	INTEG
Іоор	FRIU
Іоор	POST
loopbk	BERP
loopbk	EIU
loopbk	IDT
loopbk	ISG
loopbk	LCOM
loopbk	LIU7
loopbk	LTPDATA
loopbk	PRADCH
loopbk	X75TTP
loopbk(isdn)	LTPDATA
loss	LTPMAN
loss	MANUAL

 Table B-2
 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 29 of 81)

Command	MAP level
loss	TTP
lstband	LAYER
Istclli	ATT
Iststop	ATT
Istwait	ATT
Isfact	DPP
Istdir	DPP
lta	LTPLTA
ltloopbk	LTPISDN
ltp	LNS
ltprsrc	LTP
ltp_aux_com	LTP
ltp_aux_gate_com	LTP
I1blmalm	LTPISDN
l1thrsh	LTPISDN
manual	TTP
match	Memory (CM)
match	PLANE
matejam	PLANE
matrix	CARD (ENET)
matrix	ENET
matrix	SHELF
matrix	SYSTEM
mc	CM
mdn	IOC
meas	OPMPES

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 30 of 81)

Command	MAP level	
meas	SRUPES	
memory	СМ	
memory	ENET	
mmsync	СМ	
mnt	DIRP	
mode	NETINTEG	
monconn	AOSSsel	
monconn	SASelect	
monitor	DRM	
monitor	TTP	
monlink	MONITOR	
monlta	LTPLTA	
monpost	MONITOR	
monrel	AOSSsel	
monrel	SASelect	
montalk	MONITOR	
mount	DRM	
mstore	MTRSYS	
mtcchk	СМ	
mtcchk	CMMnt	
mtcchk	Memory	
mtcchk	MS	
next	APUX	
next	Card (MS)	
next	C6TTP	
next	C7LKSET	

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 31 of 81)

Command	MAP level	
next	C7RteSet	
next	C7TTP	
next	DATA	
next	DCH	
next	DCTLTP	
next	DCTTTP	
next	DEVICES (CFI)	
next	DEVICES (FP)	
next	DISPLAY	
next	DPNSS	
next	DRAM	
next	DTC	
next	DTCI	
next	EIU	
next	ELIU	
next	ESA	
next	ESTU	
next	FMT	
next	FRIU	
next	IBNCON	
next	ICRM	
next	IDT	
next	ILD	
next	IPML	
next	ISG	
next	LCM	

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 32 of 81)

Command	MAP level
next	LCME
next	LCMI
next	LCOM
next	LGC
next	LGCI
next	LIM
next	LIU7
next	LTC
next	LTP
next	LTPDATA
next	LTPLTA
next	LTPISDN
next	LTPMAN
next	MANUAL
next	MONITOR
next	MP
next	MSB6
next	MSB7
next	MTM
next	NETPATH
next	NIU
next	OAU
next	OPMPES
next	PM
next	POST
next	PRADCH

 Table B-2
 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 33 of 81)

Command	MAP level
next	PVC
next	RBS
next	RCC
next	RCCI
next	SCCPLOC
next	SCCPRSS
next	SMS
next	SMU
next	SPM
next	SRUPES
next	STC
next	TMS
next	TPC
next	TRKCONV
next	TTP
next	XLIU
next	X75TTP
nextcall	SA
nextcall	SAEdit
nextdev	POSTDEV
nextgrp	STAT TKGRP
nextls	C7LKSET
nextpage	SBSSTAT
nextpage	SBSSTRM
nexttrk	STAT TKGRP
nexttrk	STAT TRKS

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 34 of 81)

Command	MAP level
noise	LTPMAN
noise	MANUAL
noise	ТТР
nop	IOD
nse	LTPISDN
nxtpage	NOP
nx25ci	IOD
ocdl	OCDL
offl	APUX
offl	Card (MS)
offl	CARD (ENET)
offl	Chain
offl	CONS
offl	C7LKSET
offl	DCH
offl	DDU
offl	DEVICES (CFI)
offl	DEVICES (FP)
offl	DLC
offl	DPNSS
offl	DRAM
offl	DTC
offl	DTCI
offl	EIU
offl	ELIU
offl	ESA

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 35 of 81)

Command	MAP level
offl	ESTU
offl	EXND
offl	FBUS
offl	FP
offl	FRIU
offl	ICRM
offl	IDT
offl	ILD
offl	IOC
offl	IPML
offl	ISG
offl	LAYER
offl	LCM
offl	LCME
offl	LCMI
offl	LCOM
offl	LGC
offl	LGCI
offl	LIM
offl	LINKSET
offl	LIU7
offl	LTC
offl	MATRIX
offl	MPC
offl	MSB6
offl	MSB7

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 36 of 81)

Command	MAP level
offl	MTD
offl	MTM
offl	NET
offl	NETJCTRS
offl	NIU
offl	OAU
offl	OPMPES
offl	PLATFORM (SDM)
offl	POST
offl	POSTDEV
offl	PVC
offl	RBS
offl	RCC
offl	RCCI
offl	SCCPLOC
offl	SCCPRPC
offl	SCCPRSS
offl	SEAS
offl	Shelf
offl	SHELF
offl	SLM
offl	SMS
offl	SMU
offl	SPM
offl	SRUPES
offl	STC

 Table B-2
 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 37 of 81)

Command	MAP level
offl	SYSTEM
offl	TMS
offl	TPC
offl	XLIU
offlchn	Shelf
oosremen	SYSTEM
ор	MANUAL
ор	TTP
openckt	OPMPES
openckt	SRUPES
opr	SA
orig	LTPLTA
othopr	SA
outasst	SASelect
output	BERP
ovrride	ALTBAL
ovrride	ALTCKTTST
ovrride	ALTDIAG
ovrride	ALTLIT
ovrride	ALTSDIAG
pads	TTP
page	AutoCtrl
page	CodeCtrl
page	GrpCtrl
page	IntCCtrl
page	NWM

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 38 of 81)

Command	MAP level
page	RteCtrl
parmset	BERP
parms	CPSTATUS
patchxpm	DTCI
patchxpm	TMS
path	NET
pathtest	ENET
perform	DTC
perform	DTCI
perform	LGC
perform	LGCI
perform	LTC
perform	RCC
perform	RCCI
perform	SMS
perform	SMU
perform	TMS
pes	PM
pfquery	PERFORM
plane	FP
pmact	PERFORM
pmc	СМ
pmloader	PM
pmloop	C7BERT
pmreset	DTC
pmreset	DTCI

 Table B-2
 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 39 of 81)

Command	MAP level
pmreset	FP
pmreset	LGC
pmreset	LGCI
pmreset	LIM
pmreset	LTC
pmreset	MSB6
pmreset	MSB7
pmreset	NIU
pmreset	RCC
pmreset	RCCI
pmreset	SMS
pmreset	SMU
pmreset	TMS
pms	INTEG
pms	NETINTEG
port	Card (MS)
port	MC
port	IOC
port	ALT
port	ALTBAL
post	ALTCKTTST
post	ALTDIAG
post	ALTLIT
post	ALTSDIAG
post	APUX
post	BERT

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 40 of 81)

Command	MAP level
post	CARRIER
post	C6TTP
post	C7LKSET
post	C7MSUVER
post	C7RteSet
post	C7TTP
post	DATA
post	DCH
post	DCTLTP
post	DCTTTP
post	DEVICES (CFI)
post	DEVICES (LMX)
post	DEVICES (PSP)
post	DISPLAY
post	DPNSS
post	DRAM
post	DTC
post	DTCI
post	EIU
post	ELIU
post	ESA
post	ESTU
post	FMT
post	FRIU
post	ICRM
post	IDT

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 41 of 81)

Command	MAP level
post	ILD
post	IPML
post	ISG
post	LCM
post	LCME
post	LCMI
post	LCOM
post	LGC
post	LGCI
post	LIM
post	LINKSET
post	LIU7
post	LTC
post	LTPDATA
post	LTPISDN
post	LTPLTA
post	LTPMAN
post	MANUAL
post	MONITOR
post	MP
post	MSB6
post	MSB7
post	МТМ
post	NETINTEG
post	NETPATH
post	NIU

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 42 of 81)

Command	MAP level
post	NOP
post	OAU
post	OPMPES
post	PM
post	POST
post	PRADCH
post	PVC
post	RBS
post	RCC
post	RCCI
post	SCCPLOC
post	SCCPRPC
post	SCCPRSS
post	SCP
post	SMS
post	SMU
post	SPM
post	SRUPES
post	STC
post	TMS
post	TPC
post	TRKCONV
post	TstEquip
post	TTP
post	XLIU
post	X75TTP

 Table B-2
 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 43 of 81)

Command	MAP level
postdev	DEVICES (FP)
postdev	POSTDEV
post(isdn)	LTP
postisg	ISGACT
postisp	ISP
potsdiag	LTP
pps	IDT
prefix	LTP
prev	DPNSS
prevdm	IBNCON
prevpage	SBSSTAT
prevpage	SBSSTRM
print	SA
print	SAEdit
process	BERP
progress	IDT
protsw	CARRIER
protsw	POST
prtalm	STAT TKGRP
prtalm	STAT TRKS
prvpage	NOP
pside	MS
рус	SEAS
qbnd	LAYER
qconline	IBNCON
qconv	MPC

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 44 of 81)

Command	MAP level	
qcustgrp	IBNCON	
qiom	IOC	
qipml	IPML	
qlayer	LAYER	
qlayer2	LTPDATA	
qlink	MPC	
qloop	LTPISDN	
ql1perf	LTPDATA	
qmpc	MPC	
qmspw	SASelect	
qmtrblk	MTRSYS	
qnode	DLC	
qnode	MPC	
qrydev	POSTDEV	
qryfepc	C7LKSET	
qrysig	C6TTP	
qrysig	C7TTP	
qsbsylk	MPC	
qseated	IBNCON	
qsup	LNSTRBL	
qsup	TRKSTRBL	
qtst	NET	
qtst	NETXPTS	
query	C7BERT	
query	DIRP	
query	FBUS	

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 45 of 81)

Command	MAP level
query	IOC
query	NOP
query	XFER
queryalm	CCS
querycd	Card (MS)
querycd	Chain
querycd	Clock (MS)
querycd	Shelf
queryclk	Clock (MC)
queryclk	СМ
querych	ILD
querych	ISG
querycm	Clock (MC)
querycm	СМ
querycon	SCCPLOC
querydpp	DPP
querydv	DEVICES (CFI)
querydv	DEVICES (LMX)
querydv	DEVICES (PSP)
queryen	CARD (ENET)
queryen	ENET
queryen	MATRIX
queryen	SHELF
queryen	SYSTEM
queryflg	СМ
queryflt	C7LKSET

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 46 of 81)

Command	MAP level
queryflt	PVC
queryflt	SEAS
queryfmt	FMT
queryfp	DEVICES (FP)
queryir	IRLINK
queryisg	ISGACT
querylap	DPNSS
querylk	LCOM
querylnk	DPNSS
querymcr	PLANE
querymem	СМ
querymp	MP
queryms	Card (MS)
queryms	Chain
queryms	Clock (MS)
queryms	MS
queryms	Shelf
querypc	C7RteSet
querypes	OPMPES
querypes	SRUPES
querypl	PLANE
querypm	APUX
querypm	DCH
querypm	DRAM
querypm	DTC
querypm	DTCI

Table B-2	Command/MAP	level cross-reference tabl	e (Sheet 47 of 81)

Command	MAP level
querypm	EIU
querypm	ELIU
querypm	ESA
querypm	EXND
querypm	FP
querypm	FRIU
querypm	ICRM
querypm	IDT
querypm	ILD
querypm	LCM
querypm	LCME
querypm	LCMI
querypm	LCOM
querypm	LGC
querypm	LGCI
querypm	LIM
querypm	LIU7
querypm	LTC
querypm	MSB6
querypm	MSB7
querypm	МТМ
querypm	NIU
querypm	OAU
querypm	RBS
querypm	RCC
querypm	RCCI

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 48 of 81)

Command	MAP level
querypm	SMS
querypm	SMU
querypm	SPM
querypm	TMS
querypm	TPC
querypm	XLIU
queryproc	CONS
queryproc	IOC
queryproc	MTD
queryrex	ENET
querysdm	PLATFORM (SDM)
querysrv	SCP
queryss	SCCPLOC
queryss	SCCPRPC
queryss	SCCPRSS
querystc	STC
querytape	MTD
querytrf	C7LKSET
querytty	CONS
queryusr	C7LKSET
queryusr	DPNSS
quit	ACTIVITY
quit	ALT
quit	ALTBAL
quit	ALTCKTTST
quit	ALTDIAG

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 49 of 81)

Command	MAP level
quit	ALTLIT
quit	ALTSDIAG
quit	APUX
quit	ATT
quit	AutoCtrl
quit	BERP
quit	BERT
quit	CARD (ENET)
quit	Card (MS)
quit	CARRIER
quit	CCIS6
quit	CCS
quit	CCS7
quit	Chain
quit	Clock (MC)
quit	Clock (MS)
quit	СМ
quit	CMMnt
quit	CodeCtrl
quit	CONS
quit	CPSTATUS
quit	C6TTP
quit	C7BERT
quit	C7LKSET
quit	C7MSUVER
quit	C7RteSet

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 50 of 81)

Command	MAP level
quit	C7TTP
quit	DATA
quit	DCAP
quit	DCH
quit	DCTLTP
quit	DCTTTP
quit	DDU
quit	DELAYS (LGC)
quit	DELAYS (RCC)
quit	DEVICES (CFI)
quit	DEVICES (FP)
quit	DEVICES (LMX)
quit	DEVICES (NIU)
quit	DEVICES (PSP)
quit	DIRP
quit	DISPLAY
quit	DLC
quit	DPNSS
quit	DRAM
quit	DRM
quit	DTC
quit	DTCI
quit	EIU
quit	ELIU
quit	ENET
quit	ESA

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 51 of 81)

Command	MAP level
quit	ESTU
quit	EXND
quit	Ext
quit	FBUS
quit	FMT
quit	FP
quit	FRIU
quit	GrpCtrl
quit	IBNCON
quit	ICRM
quit	IDT
quit	ILD
quit	IntCCtrl
quit	INTEG
quit	IOC
quit	IOD
quit	IPML
quit	IRLINK
quit	ISG
quit	ISGACT
quit	ISP
quit	LAYER
quit	LCM
quit	LCME
quit	LCMI
quit	LCOM

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 52 of 81)

Command	MAP level
quit	LGC
quit	LGCI
quit	LIM
quit	LINKSET
quit	LIU7
quit	LNS
quit	LNSTRBL
quit	LTC
quit	LTP
quit	LTPDATA
quit	LTPISDN
quit	LTPLTA
quit	LTPMAN
quit	MANUAL
quit	MATRIX
quit	MC
quit	Memory
quit	MONITOR
quit	MP
quit	MPC
quit	MS
quit	MSB6
quit	MSB7
quit	MTD
quit	МТМ
quit	NET

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 53 of 81)

Command	MAP level
quit	NETINTEG
quit	NETJCTRS
quit	NETLINKS
quit	NETPATH
quit	NETXPTS
quit	NIU
quit	NOP
quit	NWM
quit	OAU
quit	PERFORM
quit	PLANE
quit	PLATFORM (SDM)
quit	РМ
quit	PMACT
quit	PMC
quit	Port
quit	POST
quit	POSTDEV
quit	PRADCH
quit	PVC
quit	RBS
quit	RCC
quit	RCCI
quit	RteCtrl
quit	SASelect
quit	SBS

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 54 of 81)

Command	MAP level
quit	SBSCOMM
quit	SBSSEL
quit	SBSSTAT
quit	SBSSTRM
quit	SCCPLOC
quit	SCCPRPC
quit	SCCPRSS
quit	SCP
quit	SDM
quit	SEAS
quit	SHELF
quit	Shelf
quit	SLM
quit	SMS
quit	SMU
quit	SPM
quit	SRUPES
quit	STAT TKGRP
quit	STAT TRKS
quit	STC
quit	SYSTEM
quit	TMS
quit	TPC
quit	TRKCONV
quit	TRKS
quit	TRKSTRBL

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 55 of 81)

Command	MAP level
quit	TstEquip
quit	TTP
quit	XFER
quit	XLIU
quit	X75TTP
rab	LAYER
rcama	SASelect
rclli	TRKCONV
rdbuff	NET
readfw	SLM
recann	SA
record_dtsr	LTP
recover	DTC
recover	LGC
recover	LGCI
recover	LTC
recover	NET
recover	PM
recover	RCC
recover	RCCI
recover	SMS
recover	SMU
reinit	ТККТР
release	DCTLTP
release	DCTTTP
release	IBNCON

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 56 of 81)

Command	MAP level
release	NOP
remove	ALTBAL
remove	ALTCKTTST
remove	ALTDIAG
remove	ALTLIT
remove	ALTSDIAG
remove	AutoCtrl
remove	CodeCtrl
remove	GrpCtrl
remove	IntCCtrl
remove	RteCtrl
rename	DRM
report	C7BERT
report	DPP
res	LTPLTA
reset	BERP
reset	DRM
reset	IOC
reset	LineSel
reset	NETPATH
resetio	DPP
restore	MTRSYS
resume	LNSTRBL
resume	TRKSTRBL
reth	NETINTEG
review	BERP

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 57 of 81)

Command	MAP level	
revive	DIRP	
revive	MPC	
revive	XFER	
rex	LIM	
rextst	CARD (ENET)	
rextst	Clock (MC)	
rextst	CMMnt	
rextst	ENET	
rextst	MATRIX	
rextst	MATRIX	
rextst	MC	
rextst	Memory	
rextst	PMC	
rextst	Port	
rextst	SHELF	
rextst	SYSTEM	
ring	LTPLTA	
ring	SA	
rlayer2	LTPDATA	
rls	C6TTP	
rls	C7TTP	
rls	DATA	
rls	MANUAL	
rls	MONITOR	
rls	TTP	
rls	X75TTP	

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 58 of 81)

Command	MAP level
rlsconn	LTPMAN
rl1perf	LTPDATA
rotate	DIRP
rotate	DRM
rotate	Memory
route	Clock (MC)
route	MC
route	Port
routecm	SBSSTAT
routeset	C7TTP
rpb	LAYER
rserr	DPP
rsetvol	DIRP
rsti	NETINTEG
rtectrl	NWM
rts	APUX
rts	CARD (ENET)
rts	Card (MS)
rts	Chain
rts	Clock (MC)
rts	CONS
rts	C6TTP
rts	C7LKSET
rts	C7TTP
rts	DCH
rts	DDU

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 59 of 81)

rts DEVICES (CFI) rts DEVICES (FP) rts DEVICES (LMX) rts DEVICES (PSP) rts DLC rts DPNSS rts DRAM rts DTC rts EIU rts ELIU rts ESA	
rts DEVICES (LMX) rts DEVICES (PSP) rts DLC rts DPNSS rts DRAM rts DTC rts DTCI rts EIU	
rts DEVICES (PSP) rts DLC rts DPNSS rts DRAM rts DTC rts EIU rts ELU	
rts DLC rts DPNSS rts DRAM rts DTC rts DTCI rts EIU	
rts DPNSS rts DRAM rts DTC rts DTCI rts EIU rts ELUU	
rts DRAM rts DTC rts DTCI rts EIU rts ELIU	
rts DTC rts DTCI rts EIU rts ELIU	
rts DTCI rts EIU rts ELIU	
rts EIU rts ELIU	
rts ELIU	
rts ESA	
rts ESTU	
rts EXND	
rts FBUS	
rts FP	
rts FRIU	
rts IBNCON	
rts ICRM	
rts IDT	
rts ILD	
rts IOC	
rts IPML	
rts IRLINK	
rts ISG	
rts LAYER	

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 60 of 81)

Command	MAP level
rts	LCM
rts	LCME
rts	LCMI
rts	LCOM
rts	LGC
rts	LGCI
rts	LIM
rts	LINKSET
rts	LIU7
rts	LTC
rts	LTP
rts	LTP
rts	MANUAL
rts	MATRIX
rts	MC
rts	MONITOR
rts	MP
rts	MPC
rts	MS
rts	MSB6
rts	MSB7
rts	MTD
rts	МТМ
rts	NET
rts	NETJCTRS
rts	NETLINKS

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 61 of 81)

Command	MAP level
rts	NETXPTS
rts	NIU
rts	OAU
rts	OPMPES
rts	PLANE
rts	PLATFORM (SDM)
rts	PMC
rts	POST
rts	POSTDEV
rts	PRADCH
rts	PVC
rts	RBS
rts	RCC
rts	RCCI
rts	SCCPLOC
rts	SCCPRPC
rts	SCCPRSS
rts	SDM
rts	SEAS
rts	Shelf
rts	SHELF
rts	SLM
rts	SMS
rts	SMU
rts	SPM
rts	SRUPES

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 62 of 81)

Command	MAP level
rts	STC
rts	SYSTEM
rts	TMS
rts	TPC
rts	TRKCONV
rts	TTP
rts	XLIU
rts	X75TTP
rtschn	Shelf
rtsInks	NIU
rtsms	MS
runatt	ATT
saedit	SA
saselect	AOSSsel
saselect	LineSel
saselect	SA
saselect	SAEdit
save	C7MSUVER
sbs	SBSCOMM
sbs	SBSSEL
sbs	SBSSTAT
sbs	SBSSTRM
sbsstat	SBSSEL
scanms	MS
scanms	Shelf
sccploc	CCS7

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 63 of 81)

Command	MAP level
sccprpc	CCS7
sccprss	SCCPRPC
schedmap	CPSTATUS
scp	CCS
scploc	SCP
screen	C7MSUVER
scur	LTPISDN
sdiag	ALT
seas	CCS7
seize	C6TTP
seize	C7TTP
seize	DATA
seize	IBNCON
seize	TTP
seize	X75TTP
select	BERP
select	DCTLTP
select	DCTTTP
select	GrpCtrl
select	IBNCON
selgrp	STAT TKGRP
selgrp	STAT TRKS
sendmsg	IBNCON
sent	XFER
set	NETPATH
setaction	POST

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 64 of 81)

Command	MAP level
setafpc	C7MSUVER
setbkup	SBS
setcdpa	C7MSUVER
setcgpa	C7MSUVER
setdest	C7MSUVER
setdpc	C7MSUVER
seth0h1	C7MSUVER
setintg	INTEG
setlog	NETINTEG
setlpbk	LTPMAN
setopc	C7MSUVER
setsc	Ext
setscmg	C7MSUVER
setsd	Ext
setsio	C7MSUVER
setstop	C7BERT
setstst	ATT
sgnl	MANUAL
sgnl	TTP
shelf	Card (MS)
shelf	Chain
shelf	Clock (MS)
shelf	ENET
shelf	MATRIX
shelf	MS
shelf	Shelf

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 65 of 81)

Command	MAP level
shelf	SYSTEM
showbackup	MS
showblock	ENET
showchn	Shelf
slm	IOD
snid	C6TTP
sortcoll	SBSSTAT
sortfsa	SBSSTAT
sortkey	BERP
sortstrm	SBSSTAT
spare	Memory
sparing	DCH
specsig	SA
spin	SLM
split	PMC
start	ACTIVITY
start	ALTBAL
start	ALTCKTTST
start	ALTDIAG
start	ALTLIT
start	ALTSDIAG
start	ATT
start	BERP
start	BERT
start	C7BERT
start	DDU

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 66 of 81)

Command	MAP level
start	NETPATH
startchg	SA
startopr	SA
stat	TRKS
stat	TRKSTRBL
status	ALTBAL
status	ALTCKTTST
status	ALTDIAG
status	ALTLIT
status	ALTSDIAG
status	DDU
status	IOC
status	PM
stc	MSB6
stc	MSB7
stcload	MSB6
stcload	MSB7
stksdr	TTP
stop	ALTBAL
stop	ALTCKTTST
stop	ALTDIAG
stop	ALTLIT
stop	ALTSDIAG
stop	ATT
stop	BERP
stop	BERT

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 67 of 81)

Command	MAP level
stop	C7BERT
stop	DCTLTP
stop	DCTTTP
stop	DDU
stop	DELAYS (LGC)
stop	DELAYS (RCC)
stop	ISGACT
stop	ISP
stop	NETPATH
stop	PMACT
stopdisp	LNSTRBL
stopdisp	TRKSTRBL
stoplog	ACTIVITY
stoplog	DELAYS (LGC)
stoplog	DELAYS (RCC)
stoplog	ISGACT
stoplog	ISP
stoplog	PMACT
strmstat	SBSSEL
strt	DELAYS (LGC)
strt	DELAYS (RCC)
strt	ISGACT
strt	ISP
strt	PMACT
strtlog	ACTIVITY
strtlog	DELAYS (LGC)

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 68 of 81)

Command	MAP level
strtlog	DELAYS (RCC)
strtlog	ISGACT
strtlog	ISP
strtlog	PMACT
submit	ALTBAL
submit	ALTCKTTST
submit	ALTDIAG
submit	ALTLIT
submit	ALTSDIAG
summary	BERP
suppress	LNSTRBL
suppress	TRKSTRBL
sustate	LTPDATA
sustate	LTPISDN
sustate	LTPMAN
sustate (isdn)	LTPDATA
swact	Clock (MC)
swact	СМ
swact	CMMnt
swact	DEVICES (CFI)
swact	DEVICES (LMX)
swact	DEVICES (PSP)
swact	DTCI
swact	ICRM
swact	LGC
swact	LGCI

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 69 of 81)

Command	MAP level
swact	LTC
swact	MC
swact	Memory
swact	MSB6
swact	MSB7
swact	NIU
swact	PLANE
swact	PMC
swact	Port
swact	DTC
swact	PRADCH
swact	RCC
swact	RCCI
swact	SMS
swact	SMU
swact	TMS
swaphw	СМ
swbnk	ILD
swcarr	Clock (MS)
swen	DEVICES (FP)
swld	LCM
swmast	Clock (MS)
swmast	MS
swrg	LCM
swrg	LCME
swrg	LCMI

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 70 of 81)

Command	MAP level
swtch	DCH
sync	Clock (MC)
sync	Clock (MS)
sync	СМ
sync	CMMnt
sync	MC
sync	Memory
sync	PLANE
sync	PMC
sync	Port
synclk	Clock (MS)
system	CARD (ENET)
system	ENET
system	MATRIX
system	SHELF
system	SYSTEM
talklta	LTPLTA
tariff	MTRSYS
tcopy	DRM
tdet	MANUAL
tdet	TTP
tei	LTPISDN
termchk	LTPISDN
test	LTPISDN
test	DPP
testbook	DCTLTP

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 71 of 81)

Command	MAP level
testbook	DCTTTP
testreq	ATT
testss	SCCPLOC
tgen	MANUAL
tgen	TTP
thr	LTPISDN
thresh	INTEG
threshold	MTD
time	SA
timer	NETINTEG
tnsmp	SASelect
tnt	MTRSYS
tonegen	LTPMAN
tonegen (isdn)	LTPMAN
trans	FMT
trantst	SCCPLOC
trantst	SCCPRPC
trantst	SCCPRSS
trkqry	C6TTP
trkqry	C7TTP
trkstrbl	TRKS
trkstrbl	STAT TKGRP
trlnk	NETINTEG
trnsl	Card (MS)
trnsl	CARD (ENET)
trnsl	Chain

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 72 of 81)

Command	MAP level
trnsl	DCH
trnsl	DEVICES (CFI)
trnsl	DEVICES (LMX)
trnsl	DEVICES (NIU)
trnsl	DEVICES (PSP)
trnsl	DRAM
trnsl	DTC
trnsl	DTCI
trnsl	ESA
trnsl	FBUS
trnsl	ICRM
trnsl	IDT
trnsl	ILD
trnsl	IOC
trnsl	IOD
trnsl	IPML
trnsl	IRLINK
trnsl	LCM
trnsl	LCME
trnsl	LCMI
trnsl	LGC
trnsl	LGCI
trnsl	LIM
trnsl	LTC
trnsl	MATRIX
trnsl	MC

Table B-2 Command/MAP	level cross-reference table	(Sheet 73 of 81)

trnsl	
	Memory (CM)
trnsl	MP
trnsl	MSB6
trnsl	MSB7
trnsl	MTM
trnsl	NET
trnsl	NETINTEG
trnsl	NETJCTRS
trnsl	NETLINKS
trnsl	OAU
trnsl	PLANE
trnsl	PLATFORM (SDM)
trnsl	PMC
trnsl	Port
trnsl	RBS
trnsl	RCC
trnsl	RCCI
trnsl	SDM
trnsl	Shelf
trnsl	SHELF
trnsl	SLM
trnsl	SMS
trnsl	SMU
trnsl	STC
trnsl	SYSTEM
trnsl	TMS

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 74 of 81)

Command	MAP level
trnsl	TPC
try	CARD (ENET)
try	MATRIX
try	SHELF
try	SYSTEM
tst	APUX
tst	Card (MS)
tst	CARD (ENET)
tst	Chain
tst	Clock (MC)
tst	Clock (MS)
tst	СМ
tst	CONS
tst	C6TTP
tst	C7LKSET
tst	C7TTP
tst	DCH
tst	DDU
tst	DEVICES (CFI)
tst	DEVICES (FP)
tst	DEVICES (LMX)
tst	DEVICES (PSP)
tst	DLC
tst	DRAM
tst	DTC
tst	DTCI

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 75 of 81)

Command	MAP level	
tst	EIU	
tst	ELIU	
tst	ESA	
tst	ESTU	
tst	EXND	
tst	FBUS	
tst	FP	
tst	FRIU	
tst	ICRM	
tst	ILD	
tst	IOC	
tst	IPML	
tst	IRLINK	
tst	LCM	
tst	LCME	
tst	LCMI	
tst	LCOM	
tst	LGC	
tst	LGCI	
tst	LIM	
tst	LINKSET	
tst	LIU7	
tst	LTC	
tst	MANUAL	
tst	MATRIX	
tst	MC	

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 76 of 81)

Command	MAP level
tst	Memory
tst	MONITOR
tst	MP
tst	MPC
tst	MS
tst	MSB6
tst	MSB7
tst	MTD
tst	МТМ
tst	NET
tst	NETJCTRS
tst	NETLINKS
tst	NETXPTS
tst	NIU
tst	OAU
tst	OPMPES
tst	PLANE
tst	PMC
tst	Port
tst	POST
tst	POSTDEV
tst	PVC
tst	RBS
tst	RCC
tst	RCCI
tst	Shelf

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 77 of 81)

Command	MAP level
tst	SHELF
tst	SLM
tst	SMS
tst	SMU
tst	SPM
tst	SRUPES
tst	STC
tst	SYSTEM
tst	TMS
tst	TPC
tst	TTP
tst	XLIU
tst	X75TTP
tst audit	ТККТР
tstchn	Shelf
tstdsalm	Ext
tstdtmf	LTPMAN
tstms	MS
tstring	LTPMAN
tstsgnl	LTPISDN
tsttrnsl	C6TTP
ttp	TRKS
uinh	C7LKSET
undo	TRKCONV
unswaphw	СМ
updac	Clock (MS)

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 78 of 81)

Command	MAP level	
upgrade	ETS	
upth	NETINTEG	
vac	LTPLTA	
vdc	LTPLTA	
verpath	NETPATH	
view	DRM	
voice	SA	
voice_screen	LTP	
wait	FP	
wait	LIM	
waitfmsg	IBNCON	
warmswact	DTC	
warmswact	DTCI	
warmswact	ICRM	
warmswact	LGC	
warmswact	LGCI	
warmswact	LTC	
warmswact	MSB6	
warmswact	MSB7	
warmswact	RCC	
warmswact	RCCI	
warmswact	SMS	
warmswact	SMU	
warmswact	TMS	
xbert	MSB6	
xbert	MSB7	

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 79 of 81)

Command	MAP level	
xfer	IOD	
xmit	XFER	
xpmlogs	DTC	
xpmlogs	DTCI	
xpmlogs	LGC	
xpmlogs	LGCI	
xpmlogs	LTC	
xpmlogs	MSB6	
xpmlogs	MSB7	
xpmlogs	RCC	
xpmlogs	RCCI	
xpmlogs	SMS	
xpmlogs	SMU	
xpmlogs	TMS	
xpmreload	DTC	
xpmreload	LGC	
xpmreload	LGCI	
xpmreload	LTC	
xpmreload	RCC	
xpmreload	RCCI	
xpmreload	SMS	
xpmreload	SMU	
xpmreset	DTC	
xpmreset	LGC	
xpmreset	LGCI	
xpmreset	LTC	

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 80 of 81)

Command	MAP level
xpmreset	MSB6
xpmreset	MSB7
xpmreset	RCC
xpmreset	RCCI
xpmreset	SMS
xpmreset	SMU
xpmstor	DTC
xpmstor	DTCI
xpmstor	LGC
xpmstor	LGCI
xpmstor	LTC
xpmstor	RCC
xpmstor	SMS
xpmstor	SMSR
xpmstor	SMU
xpmstor	TMS
xpts	NET
xpts	NETXPTS
zoom	ENET
zoom	MATRIX

 Table B-2 Command/MAP level cross-reference table (Sheet 81 of 81)

List of terms

This chapter contains a list of terms used in this reference manual.

Other DMS-100 related terms are in the Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations, 297-1001-825.

BNR reduced instruction set computer (BRISC)

An MC88100-based processor CPU card on the DMS-core.

CI

See command interpreter.

command interpreter (CI)

A component in the Support Operating System (SOS) that functions as the main interface between the machine and the user. The principal roles of the CI are:

- reading lines entered by a terminal user
- breaking each line into recognizable units
- analyzing the units
- recognizing command-item numbers on the input lines
- activating these commands

command target

Defines the type of processor that the command applies to.

directory	A level that contains non-menu commands.
MAP	See maintenance and administration position (MAP).
MAPCI	MAP command interpreter

MAP level

A level that contains menu commands

maintenance and administration position

A group of components that provides a user interface between operating company personnel and the DMS-100 Family switches. The interface consists of a video display unit (VDU) and keyboard, a voice communications module, test facilities, and special furniture.

menu listed commands

Commands that are accessible to the user in one or more MAP menus.

menu unlisted commands

Commands that are associated with a specific menu level, but are not visible to the user in a MAP menu.

NT40

A type of central control central processing unit (CPU).

non-menu commands

Commands that are not associated with MAP menus. These commands are directly accessible at the CI level or accessible through a directory at the CI level.

parameter

An element that modifies the command.

SuperNode

A type of central control CPU.

variable

An element that represents a value, range, number, or item.

Additional commands NA017

The commands on the following pages were added to this document in the NA017 release. These commands are NOT LISTED in the table of contents.

-2 Additional commands LEC0017

APPLY

Туре

The apply command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the apply command is ALL.

Description

Use the apply command to specify a control to be applied to a trunk group.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limits and restrictions apply to the apply command:

- The select command must always be used before the apply command because controls cannot be applied until a trunk group has been selected.
- The following list shows the precedence of group controls from highest precedence to lowest:
 - FRR-immediate reroute (IRR)
 - DRE
 - PRE
 - CANT
 - SKIP
 - STR
 - hunt for idle trunk
 - FRR-regular reroute (RRR)
 - CANF
- TASI is not relevant for the apply command since TASI is automatically active. Manual deactivation of TASI is effective for as long as the time intervals specified in field TASINVTL of Table OFCVAR. The range for TASINVTL is 1-60 min.
- The percent sign (%) is not entered for any NWM commands.

Syntax

The apply command syntax is as follows:

apply cant <dr_pct> <ar_pct> <htr_dr_pct> <htr_ar_pct> <ann>
 canf <dr_pct> <ar_pct> <htr_dr_pct> <htr_ar_pct> <ann>
 skip <dr_pct> <ar_pct> <htr_dr_pct> <htr_ar_pct>

APPLY (continued)

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the apply command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description		
ann	ea1, ea2, or nca	This variable specifies the announcement to which blocked calls are connected, and is one of the following.		
		ea1 emergency announcement 1		
		ea2 emergency announcement 2		
		nca no circuit announcement		
ar_pct	0-100	This variable specifies the percentage of easy-to-reach alternate-routed calls to be controlled.		
canf	N/A	This parameter selects the cancel from controls, which cancel a percentage of calls that overflow or skip a selected trunk group (TG).		
cant	N/A	This parameter selects the cancel to controls, which cancel a percentage of calls to a selected terminating switch.		
dr_pct	0-100	This variable specifies the percentage of easy-to-reach direct-routed traffic to be controlled.		
frr	N/A	This parameter selects the flexible reroute control, which can specify an alternate route for the traffic to a terminating switch.		
htr	N/A	This parameter specifies that only calls identified as hard-to-reach are affected.		
htr_ar	0-100	This variable specifies the percentage of hard-to-reach alternate-routed calls to be controlled.		
htr_dr	0-100	This variable specifies the percentage of hard-to-reach direct-routed calls to be controlled.		

APPLY (end)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
no_csrcodes	0-7	
skip	N/A	This parameter selects the skip controls, which enables alternate routing of calls to the next TG in the routing pattern.

Example

The following table provides an example of the apply command.

Command example

Command:	> apply cant 31 10 20 20
Description of task:	Cancels 31% of the easy-to-reach direct-routed traffic, 10% of easy-to-reach alternate-routed traffic, 20% of the hard-to-reach direct-routed traffic, and 20% of the hard-to-reach alternate-routed traffic to the selected terminating switch.
MAP response:	enter: (Ann)
Explanation:	Enter the announcement to which blocked calls are connected. Generally, ea2.

Responses

There is no change to the apply command responses.

Release history

NA016

Feature 59028697 modifies the CANT, CANF, FRR, and SKIP parameters to provide an option to the network manager to apply different threshold percentages for Hard To Reach (HTR) traffic and Easy To Reach (ETR) traffic. The threshold percentage for HTR traffic applies to a call whose destination code is tagged as HTR. The threshold percentage for ETR traffic applies to a call that terminates on an ETR code. These enhanced trunk group controls are activated only when Software Optionality Control (SOC) OAM00012 is set to ON.

This document provides information related to the changes for feature 59028697. For further information about the apply command, see NTP 297-1001-821, *Menu Commands Historical Reference Manual*.

LIST

Туре

The list command is a menu listed command.

Target

The command target for the list command is ALL.

Description

Use the list command to display a particular network management trunk group (TG) control on selected trunk groups or on all trunk groups.

Limitations and restrictions

The list command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The list command syntax is as follows:

list <ctrl> <u>all</u> fsclli

LIST (continued)

Parameters and variables	Value	Description		
all	N/A	This default parameter includes all fsclli (full or short CLLI) specified by the control variable. The common language location identifier (CLLI) is the code assigned to the trunk group in Table CLLI.		
ctrl	see Description	This variable specifies the control displayed, which is one of the following:		
		dre directional reservation equipment		
		pre protective reservation equipment		
		cant cancel to		
		canf cancel from		
		• skip skip		
		itb incoming trunk busy		
		str selective trunk reservation		
		• frr flexible reroute (FRR)		
		brc bidirectional trunk group reservation		
		ito international trunk override		
		tasi time assignment speech interpolation		
		bsskip bearer services skip		
fsclli	N/A	This variable specifies trunk group route lists to which calls affected by FRR are sent. These are valid trunk groups from Table CLLIMTCE. All, or at least one, trunk group name must be entered. Up to seven, separated by spaces, can be entered as follows:		
		fsclli1 fsclli2fsclli9		
		If an fsclli entry matches both a short and a full CLLI, the short CLLI name is selected.		

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the list command.

LIST (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the list command.

Command example

Command:	> list sk	ip all				
Description of task:	List the t	List the trunk groups and active types for all CLLI of the skip control.				
MAP response:	Skip					
	SCLLI	CLLI	ETR_DR_Pct	ETR_AR_Pct		
	ISUPT2	ISUPT2	10%	20%		
			HTR_DR_Pct	HTR_AR_Pct	ANN	SOURCE
			30%	40%		MANUAL
Explanation:	of easy-t hard-to-r	o-reach alter each direct-re skipped. ANN	T2, 10% of easy-t nate-routed traffic outed traffic and 4 N is not an optiona	c is skipped. Add 10% of hard-to-re	litionally ach alte	, 30% of rnate-routed

Responses

There is no change to the list command responses.

Release history

NA016

Feature 59028697 modifies the CANT, CANF, FRR, and SKIP parameters to provide an option to the network manager to apply different threshold percentages for Hard To Reach (HTR) traffic and Easy To Reach (ETR) traffic. This feature also modifies the output of the list command to include the variables associated with the CANT, CANF, FRR, and SKIP parameters.

A code is tagged Hard To Reach (HTR) when the probability of call completion is extermely low. If the probability of the call completion is nearly 100%, a code is tagged Easy To Reach (ETR). The threshold percentage for HTR traffic applies to a call whose destination code is tagged as HTR. The threshold percentage for ETR traffic applies to a call that terminates on a ETR code. These enhanced truck group controls are activated only when Software Optionality Control (SOC) OAM00012 is set to ON.

This document provides information related to the changes for feature 59028697. For further information about the list command, see NTP 297-1001-821, *Menu Commands Historical Reference Manual*.

SHOWSUPERGROUPOM

Туре

The SHOWSUPERGROUPOM command is a nonmenu command.

Target

The command target for the SHOWSUPERGROUPOM command is OTHER.

Description

The SHOWSUPERGROUPOM command interface tool displays OM TOTALS for the SuperTrunk Group defined in the SUPERTKG table. Each SuperTrunk Group tuple can be associated with a group of Trunks, (a maximum of 180 Trunks).

Limitations and restrictions

The SHOWSUPERGROUPOM command has no limits or restrictions.

Syntax

The SHOWSUPERGROUPOM command syntax is as follows:

showsupergroupom (Active, Holding) <from_group> <to_group>

The SHOWSUPERGROUPOM command displays the Super Trunk Group OM Totals for either the Active or Holding pegs within a range. The range may be unspecified, in which case the OM Totals for all Super Trunk Groups will be displayed. When only one group parameter (from_group) is specified, the OM Totals for only that Super Trunk Group will be displayed.

The following table describes the parameters and variables of the SHOWSUPERGROUPOM command.

Parameters and variables	Value	Description
(Active, Holding)	'Active' or 'Holding'	Specifies if the pegs to be displayed are Active or Holding
<from_group></from_group>	SUPERGRP name	First (or only) Super Trunk Group to be displayed
<to_group></to_group>	SUPERGRP name	Last Super Trunk Group to be displayed

SHOWSUPERGROUPOM (continued)

Example

This example shows displaying OM totals for a given range of Super Trunk Groups.

SHOWSUPERGROUPOM (continued)

showsupergroupom command example

SHOWSUPERGROUPOM ACT	IVE PRIHUNT3 PRIH	IUNT4	
Display Action		PERGRP OMs for the given RA upergroup will NOT be displaye	
CLASS: ACTIVE START:2001/02/22 10:00 SLOWSAMPLES: 4 KEY (COMMON_LAN INFO (OM2TRKINF	; FASTSAMPLES: GUAGE_NAME)	01/02/22 10:55:11 THU; 31;	
NOVFLATB DREU MBU OU AOF	ERTEAB INFAIL GLARE OUTFAIL PREU TRU TMTCHF CONNECT ANF TOTU ANSWER INANSWER	DEFLDCA SBU TANDEM ANSWER	
SUPERTKG OM Counts for 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	PRIHUNT3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 276 0 0	0 276 0 0	
SUPERTKG OM Counts for 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	PRIHUNT4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 276 0 0	0 276 0 0	

SHOWSUPERGROUPOM (end)

Release history NA017

Feature 59030466 (Display Super Trunk Groups OM Totals) introduces the SHOWSUPERGROUPOM command.

DMS-100 Family Command Interface

Reference Manual

Customer Information Authority (CIA) Nortel Networks Concorde Road Norreys Drive Maidenhead Berkshire SL6 4AG, UK Telephone: (44) 1628-434670 Electronic mail: cis01@nortelnetworks.com Internet: http://www.nortelnetworks.com

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