

297-1001-820

DMS-100 Family

# Nonmenu Commands

Historical Reference Manual

DSINWT Through OCCTS, Volume 2 of 4

Through BCS36 Standard 04.01 June 1999

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DMS-100 Family

## **Nonmenu Commands**

Historical Reference Manual-DSINWT Through OCCTS

Volume 2 of 4

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# Publication history

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## About this document

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This historical reference manual describes all Nonmenu commands applicable through BCS36 software load only. These commands are used at a maintenance and administration position (MAP) in a Nortel Networks DMS100.

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### When to use this document

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

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

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

### How to identify the software in your office

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

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

*where*

identifier is the number of the feature package or patch ID

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

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

*where*

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

Then, print the desired information by typing

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

Finally, redirect the display back to the terminal by typing

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

## How commands reference documentation is organized

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

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

## What are menu and nonmenu commands

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

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

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

**mapci nodisp.**↓

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

**listst.**↓

**print dir.**↓

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

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

**print dir.**↓

## How this manual is organized

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

### How volumes are organized

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

### How the command reference tables chapter is organized

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

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

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

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

## **Chapter organization**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Commands convention**

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

### **How commands are represented**

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

## How the convention is used in command expansions

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

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

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

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

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

## How command words are presented

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

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

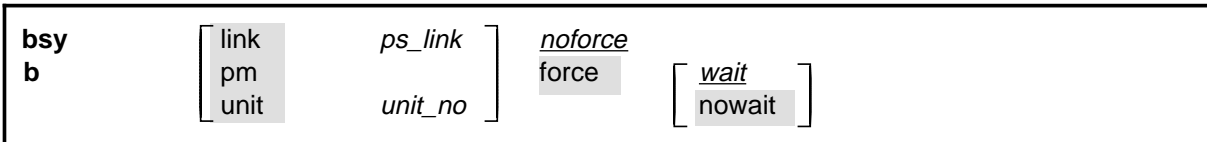
If a truncated or abbreviated form of a command is allowed, it will appear directly beneath the long form of the command.

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

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

### How parameters are presented

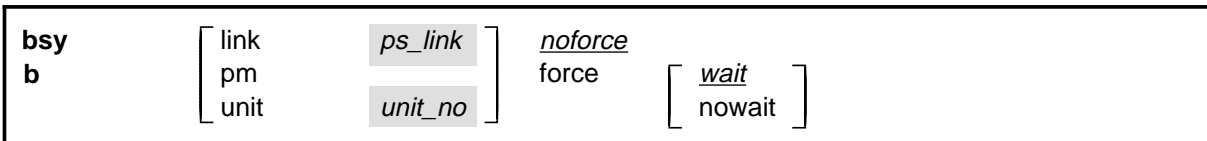
Parameters are lowercase, regular type (not boldface), except where uppercase is required by command case sensitivity.



### How variables are presented

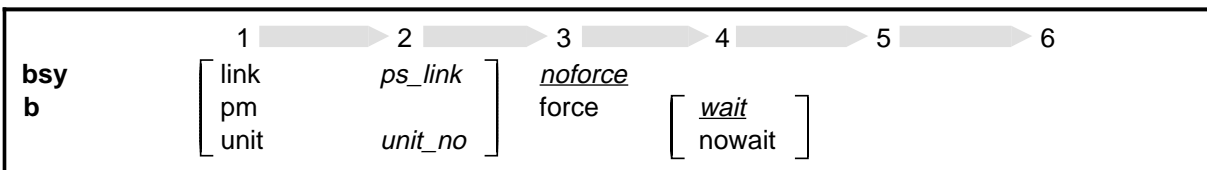
Variable names are in italics. Italics indicates that the variable is not entered as shown, but must be replaced with some other element, such as a value, range, number, or item from a list.

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

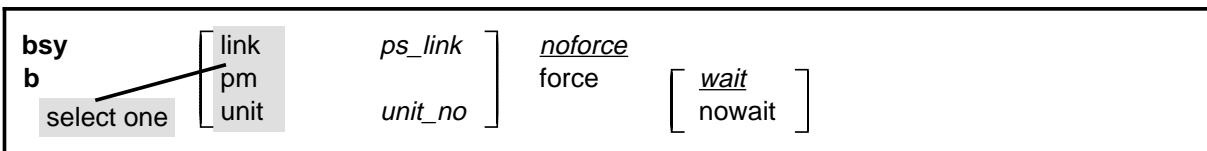


### How hierarchy is presented

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



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



### How long command expansions are presented

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

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

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

### How defaults are indicated

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

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

### How relationships between groups of elements are indicated

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

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

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

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

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

### How parameters and variables are described

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

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

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



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

### How the convention is used in command examples

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

The following may be entered as shown.

**bsy link 2**↵

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

**bsy link *ps\_link***↵

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

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

## How to compare conventions

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

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

## What precautionary messages mean

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

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

Examples of the precautionary messages follow.



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

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



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

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



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

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



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## Commands reference tables

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

### Directory descriptions

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

## Directory cross-reference

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
eicert	EICTS	E-79
eicts	PROG	P-263
ejecttape	DISKUT	D-229
emulate	CUTOVER	C-223
enable	MASSTC	M-37
end	EDIT	E-19
endpof	TAB	T-33
enretro	PROG	P-265
enretroswct	ENRETRO	E-163
enretrover	ENRETRO	E-167
eqpcounts	BCSMON	B-11
erase	DRAM	D-293
erase	FM	F-7
erase	SYS	S-597
erasefl	DSKUT	D-363
erasesf	SYS	S-599
esatools	PROG	P-267
esatraver	ESATOOLS	E-199
esatrunk	ESATOOLS	E-203
esgoff	PROG	P-269
esp	PROG	P-271
est	SERVORD	S-235
event	MTXTRACK	M-69
event	TQMIST	T-161
eventlist	MTXTRACK	M-73
exception	SPMS	S-473
exclude	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-355
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
exclude	TABAUDIT	T-95
execute	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-357
execute	TABAUDIT	T-97
expand	PROG	P-275
explain	QCALL	Q-25
failcnt	NMP	N-35
failmessage	SYS	S-601
fiaudgrp	ACDSHOW	A-151
file	EDIT	E-21
file	MTXTRACK	M-75
filter	AMADUMP	A-291
find	DRAM	D-295
find	EDIT	E-23
find	LDRCI	L-3
first	LOGUTIL	L-231
first	TAB	T-35
flash	CUTOVER	C-225
fm	PROG	P-281
foaudgrp	ACDSHOW	A-155
footprt	PROG	P-283
forceout	SYS	S-603
forceswact	SWACTCI	S-533
format	LOGUTIL	L-233
format	TAB	T-37
formatdisk	DISKADM	D-185
forward	LOGUTIL	L-235
fpbuf	FOOTPRT	F-29
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<b>Command/directory cross reference table</b> (continued)		
<b>Command</b>	<b>Directory</b>	<b>Page</b>
fromtable	QVIEW	Q-69
gen	SSAC	S-513
getmate	FOOTPRT	F-35
getpat	PROG	P-285
gfntest	PROG	P-289
groupinfo	ACDSHOW	A-159
groupname	ACDSHOW	A-169
grpnumon	PROG	P-291
grpsetup	PROG	P-293
gwxref	PROG	P-299
heading	TAB	T-41
help	ABBT	A-35
help	ACDMR	A-55
help	ACDPOOL	A-83
help	ACDRDIS	A-103
help	ACDSHOW	A-173
help	AFTCI	A-247
help	AMADUMP	A-301
help	AMREPCI	A-313
help	AUTOPATCH	A-329
help	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-361
help	BCSMON	B-15
help	BCSUPDATE	B-61
help	C7TU	C-55
help	C7TUDTC	C-67
help	C7TULINK	C-109
help	C7TUTRFC	C-161
-continued-		

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

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

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

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



---

## DSINWT level commands

---

Use the DSINWT level of the MAP to enter the direct signaling inward wide-area telephone service (INWATS) increment.

### Accessing the DSINWT level

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

```
dsinwt ↵
```

### DSINWT commands

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

DSINWT commands	
Command	Page
help	D-319
insinw	D-321
quit	D-323
translate	D-327





**help****Function**

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

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help translate ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> THIS COMMAND WILL GENERATE AN INWATS TEST CALL TRANSLATION WILL BE PERFORMED ON AN INWATS NUMBER OF THE FORM 800-NXX-XXXX OR 00X-NXX-XXXX Parms: &lt;INW PREFIX&gt; {0 TO 999} &lt;NXX&gt; {0 TO 999} &lt;LINE NUMBER&gt; {0 TO 9999} [&lt;NPA&gt; {0 TO 999}</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

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

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

**insinw****Function**

Use the insinw command to insert parameters in DSINWAT for program testing only. Because this command can not be used in the field, parameters are not listed.

**Qualification**

The insinw command is available only in the lab environment.

**Example**

None

**Response**

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

<b>Response for the insinw command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<pre>INJECT INTO THE CC A DIRECT SIGNALLING MESSAGE ** FOR SOFTWARE TESTING PURPOSES ONLY ** **      NOT AVAILABLE IN THE FIELD      **</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The command is available only in the lab environment.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the quit command or quit this directory and return to the CI level.</p>



**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the DSINWT directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

## quit (continued)

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

## Responses

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

**quit (end)**

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





**translate****Function**

Use the translate command to enter an inward wide-area telephone service (INWATS) number to the INWATS data base and display the translated answer as a plain ordinary telephone service (POTS) number.

<b>translate command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>translate</b>	[ 800 <i>nnn</i> <i>nnnn</i> <i>bbb</i> 00 <i>n</i> <i>nnn</i> <i>nnnn</i> ]
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
00 <i>n</i>	This parameter identifies an INWATS function number.
800	This parameter identifies the subsequent digits as belonging to an INWATS number.
<i>bbb</i>	This three-digit variable identifies the originating numbering plan area (NPA).
<i>nnn</i>	This three-digit variable specifies an input number. The valid entry range is 0-999
<i>nnnn</i>	This four-digit variable specifies an input number. The valid entry range is 0-9999

**Qualifications**

None

**translate (continued)**

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the translate command.

Example of the translate command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>translate 919-461-5841 ↵ where</pre>	<p>461-5841 is the INWATS number</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Send an INWATS 800 number to the INWATS database for a translation of the number.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> NUMBER INPUT: 800-461-5841  ORIGINATION NPA: 919  TRANSLATION OK,  POTS NUMBER IS: 919-489-7257</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You have sent an INWATS 800 number to the INWATS data base for a translation of the number. The INWATS data base returns with the correct POTS number.</p>

**Responses**

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

Responses for the translate command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>NUMBER INPUT: 00N-nnn-nnnn ORIGINATING NPA: TRANSLATION OK, POTS NUMBER IS: NPA-Nxx-xxxx</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Sends an INWATS function number to the INWATS database for a translation of the number. The INWATS data base returns with the correct POTS number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

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

NUMBER INPUT: 800-nnn-nnnn  
ORIGINATING NPA: bbb  
TRANSLATION FAIL, reason

**Meaning:** The translation failed to produce a valid POTS number. The reason for the failure is one of the following:

- no reply from database
- vacant line number
- nonsubscribed NPA
- database overload
- vacant Nxx number
- miscellaneous error
- network blocking
- network overload
- no routing data
- destination not equipped
- no auxiliary call registers

**Action:** None

End



---

## DSKALLOC level commands

---

Use the DSKALLOC level of the MAP to allocate the storage space on the disk before a disk drive unit (DDU) is put in service.

Allocation consists of preparing a pending list of allocated space for the DDU, editing and correcting the list, and implementing the allocation and changes on the disk.

**CAUTION****DDU must be manual busy (MBsy)**

The allocation process can only be performed on a DDU after it has been made MBsy by the bsy command on the DDU level menu.

To use the DSKALLOC directory, the disk drive must be spun up and the disk controller must be in the MBsy state. For more information see page D-343.

### Accessing the DSKALLOC level

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

```
dskalloc ddu_num ↵
```

**Note:** The *ddu\_num* variable specifies the DDU number where the commands are applied. The valid entry range is 0-9.

## DSKALLOC commands

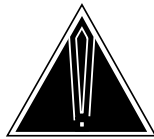
The commands available at the DSKALLOC MAP level are described in this chapter and arranged in alphabetical order. The page number for each command is listed in the following table.

<b>DSKALLOC commands</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
add	D-333
delete	D-335
diradd	D-337
dirdel	D-339
display	D-341
dskalloc	D-343
help	D-347
quit	D-349
reinit	D-353
update	D-355

**add****Function**

Use the add command to include a volume of a specified size on the list of volumes to allocate on the disk. The add command does not create a volume.

add command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>add</b>	<i>vol_name</i> <i>num_blks</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>vol_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the volume. The character string is limited to eight alphanumeric characters.
<i>num_blks</i>	This variable specifies the number of blocks of data storage space to allocate for this volume. The valid entry range is 50-32767.

**Qualifications****CAUTION****DDU must be manual busy**

The allocation process can only be performed on a disk drive unit (DDU) after it has been made manual busy by the bsy command on the DDU level menu.

**CAUTION****Does not place the volume in a directory**

Adding a new volume allocates disk space, but does not place the volume in a directory. All volumes are created when the update command is executed at the completion of the allocation process.

You must make the DDU manual busy before using any of the DSKALLOC commands. When you add a volume, the disk space is allocated but the volume is not placed in the directory. The volume is created when you issue the update command. See also diradd, reinit, and update commands.

## add (end)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the add command.

Example of the add command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>add image 12200</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
image 12200	specifies the volume name specifies the number of blocks
	<b>Task:</b> Add a volume to a disk.  <b>Response:</b> ADDITION DONE  <b>Explanation:</b> You added a volume named image that is 12 200 blocks.

### Responses

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

Responses for the add command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ADDITION DONE	<b>Meaning:</b> You successfully executed the add command. The list of pending space allocations for the DDU has been updated internally to include an entry for the specified volume.  <b>Action:</b> None
COULD NOT FIND NAMED VOLUME	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid volume name.  <b>Action:</b> Use the add command to create the volume or use the display command to check the spelling of the volume name. Reenter the command.



**delete****Function**

Use the delete command to remove the specified volume from the list of space to be allocated on the disk.

This command does not result in the immediate removal of the specified volume from the disk. After the delete command has been used, use the display command to see a list of the pending space allocation on the disk. The storage blocks assigned to a volume are shown as being unallocated. Adjacent unallocated volumes are combined and considered as one volume. This reduces the total number of volumes shown on the allocation display.

delete command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
delete	<i>vol_name</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>vol_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the volume to remove from the space allocation list.

**Qualifications****CAUTION****DDU must be manual busy**

The allocation process can only be performed on a disk drive unit (DDU) after it has been made manual busy by the bsy command on the DDU level menu.

**CAUTION****Deletion of volume erases all files**

The deletion of volumes is done when the update command is executed at the completion of the allocation process. Any files contained on the deleted volume are erased when the volume is deleted.

You must make the DDU manual busy before using any of the DSKALLOC commands. When you delete a volume, the disk space is deallocated but the volume is not removed from the directory. The volume is removed when you issue the update command. See also dirdel, reinit, and update commands.

---

**delete (end)**

---

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the delete command.

Example of the delete command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>delete pload2 ↵</code> <i>where</i>	
<code>pload2</code>	specifies the volume name
	<b>Task:</b> Remove a volume from the disk.
	<b>Response:</b> DELETION DONE
	<b>Explanation:</b> You removed the pload2 volume from the list of allocated space on the disk.

**Response**

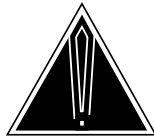
The following table provides an explanation of the response to the delete command.

Responses for the delete command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DONE	
	<b>Meaning:</b> You successfully executed the command.
	<b>Action:</b> None

**diradd****Function**

Use the diradd command to add the specified volume to the root directory where the specified volume is accessible.

<b>diradd command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>diradd</b>	<i>vol_name</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>vol_name</i>	This parameter specifies the name of the volume located on the disk.

**Qualifications****CAUTION****DDU must be manual busy**

The allocation process can only be performed on a disk drive unit (DDU) after it has been made manual busy by the bsy command on the DDU level menu.

**CAUTION****Addition of directory does not create the directory**

The addition of directories is done when the update command is executed at the completion of the allocation process.

You must make the DDU manual busy before using any of the DSKALLOC commands. When you add a directory, the directory is created when you issue the update command. See also add, reinit, and update commands.

---

## diradd (end)

---

### Example

The following table provides an example of the diradd command.

Example of the diradd command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
diradd pmload2 ↵ where	
pmload2	specifies the volume name
	<b>Task:</b> Place a volume into the root directory, where it can be accessed.
	<b>Response:</b> OK
	<b>Explanation:</b> You added the volume pmload2 into the root directory.

### Response

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

Responses for the diradd command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OK	
	<b>Meaning:</b> You executed the command successfully.
	<b>Action:</b> None

**dirdel****Function**

Use the `dirdel` command to delete the specified volume from the root directory.

This command is used when manual access is no longer required to a specified volume. System access to the volume is not inhibited by its removal from the root directory.

The `dirdel` command also resets an internal flag to ensure the volume name is not automatically re-added to the root directory during return-to-service and restart procedures.

dirdel command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>dirdel</code>	<code>vol_name</code>
Parameters and variables	Description
<code>vol_name</code>	This variable specifies the name of the volume located on the disk.

**Qualifications****CAUTION****DDU must be manual busy**

The allocation process can only be performed on a disk drive unit (DDU) after it has been made manual busy by the `bsy` command on the DDU level menu.

**CAUTION****Deletion of directory does not remove the directory**

The deletion of directories is done when the update command is executed at the completion of the allocation process.

You must make the DDU manual busy before using any of the DSKALLOC commands. When you delete a directory, the directory is removed when you issue the update command. See also `delete`, `reinit`, and `update` commands.

## dirdel (end)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the dirdel command.

Example of the dirdel command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dirdel pmload2 ↵ where	
pmload2	specifies the volume name
	<b>Task:</b> Delete a volume from the root directory.
	<b>Response:</b> DONE
	<b>Explanation:</b> You deleted pmload2 from the root directory.

### Responses

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

Responses for the dirdel command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COULD NOT FIND NAMED VOLUME	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid volume name. <b>Action:</b> Use the add command to create the volume or use the display command to check the spelling of the volume name. Reenter the command.
DONE	<b>Meaning:</b> You executed the command successfully. <b>Action:</b> None

**display****Function**

Use the display command to display the current or pending allocation of space on the disk drive unit (DDU).

**display command parameters and variables****Command      Parameters and variables**

**display**      There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualification****CAUTION****DDU must be manual busy**

The allocation process can only be performed on a disk drive unit (DDU) after it has been made manual busy by the bsy command on the DDU level menu.

You must make the DDU manual busy before using any of the DSKALLOC commands.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the display command.

**Example of the display command****Example      Task, response, and explanation**

**display** ↵

**Task:**      Display the current or pending allocation of space on the DDU.

**Response:**

NAME	ADDR	0	R	A	D	M	I	SERIAL	ALLOC
IMAGE	D000	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	A000	12200
PMLOAD1	D000	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	A001	4000
PMLOAD2	D000	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	A002	5000
NONRES	D000	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	A003	5500

Unused space on the disk:      3592 Blocks

**Explanation:**      You see the current or pending allocation of space on the DDU.

## display (end)

---

### Response

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

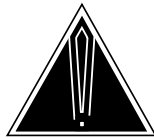
Response for the display command										
MAP output		Meaning and action								
NAME	ADDR	0	R	A	D	M	I	SERIAL	ALLOC	
IMAGE	D000	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	A000	12200	
PMLOAD1	D000	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	A001	4000	
PMLOAD2	D000	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	A002	5000	
NONRES	D000	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	A003	5500	
Unused space on the disk: 3592 Blocks										
<b>Meaning:</b> You executed the command successfully.										
<b>Action:</b> None										



**dskalloc****Function**

Use the dskalloc command to enter the DSKALLOC directory.

<b>dskalloc command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>dskalloc</b>	<i>ddu_num</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>ddu_num</i>	This variable specifies the disk drive unit (DDU) number. The valid entry range is 0-9.

**Qualification****CAUTION****DDU must be manual busy**

The allocation process can only be performed on a DDU after it has been made manual busy by the bsy command on the DDU level menu.

To use the DSKALLOC directory, the disk drive must be spun up and the disk controller must be in the manual busy state. If it is not, you see the following message:

```
** ERROR **  Disk is NOT in alterable state.
              Controller must be MAN_BUSY and
              Drive must be SPUN_UP or NOT_ALLOCATED
```

---

## dskalloc (continued)

---

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the dskalloc command.

Examples of the dskalloc command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>dskalloc 2 ↵</code> <i>where</i>	
2	specifies the DDU number
	<b>Task:</b> Enter the DSKALLOC directory.
	<b>Response:</b> ***** WARNING ***** THE DISK IS UN_FORMATTED OR HAS NO VOLUME ALLOCATION PROCEED WITH FORMATTING OF DRIVE? PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" or "NO"): >yes STARTING FORMAT PROCESS - MAY TAKE UP TO 10 MINS DRIVE HAS BEEN FORMATTED NO VOLUME ALLOCATED UNUSED: xxxxx BLOCKS
	<b>Explanation:</b> You entered the directory and accessed the DDU for the allocation process for the first time. You formatted the DDU for use.
-continued-	

**dskalloc (continued)**

**Examples of the dskalloc command (continued)**

**Example            Task, response, and explanation**

**dskalloc 2** ↓  
*where*

2            specifies the DDU number

**Task:**            Enter the DSKALLOC directory.

**Response:**

Volumes currently defined in store for unit 2  
 Can these be replaced ?  
 Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):  
 >no

\*\* WARNING \*\* USING CURRENT STORE VOLUME DESCRIPTION  
 This may vary from Drive Definition.  
 Because applying this definition  
 may cause irrecoverable loss of data,  
 UPDATE Command will be inhibited.

Name	Open	Allocated	LabelModified	SerialNumber
Address	ReadOnly	RootDir	InitSysfl	Size
TEST1	D020	YES NO	YES YES	NO NO 2840 65535
TEST2	D020	YES NO	YES YES	NO NO 2841 65535
TEST3	D020	YES NO	YES YES	NO NO 2842 5000

Unused space on the disk:    5156 Blocks

**Explanation:**    You entered the directory without replacing the volumes in DDU 2.

-continued-

## dskalloc (end)

Examples of the dskalloc command (continued)																																											
Example	Task, response, and explanation																																										
<b>dskalloc 2</b> ↵ <i>where</i>																																											
2	specifies the DDU number																																										
	<p><b>Task:</b> Enter the DSKALLOC directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Open</th> <th>Allocated</th> <th>LabelModified</th> <th>SerialNumber</th> <th>Size</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Address</th> <th>ReadOnly</th> <th>RootDir</th> <th>InitSysfl</th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TEST1</td> <td>D020</td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>NO</td> <td>2840</td> <td>65535</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TEST2</td> <td>D020</td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>NO</td> <td>2841</td> <td>65535</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TEST3</td> <td>D020</td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>NO</td> <td>2842</td> <td>5000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Unused space on the disk: 5156 Blocks</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the directory again without returning the DDU to service since your last allocations.</p>	Name	Open	Allocated	LabelModified	SerialNumber	Size	Address	ReadOnly	RootDir	InitSysfl			TEST1	D020	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	2840	65535	TEST2	D020	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	2841	65535	TEST3	D020	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	2842	5000
Name	Open	Allocated	LabelModified	SerialNumber	Size																																						
Address	ReadOnly	RootDir	InitSysfl																																								
TEST1	D020	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	2840	65535																																		
TEST2	D020	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	2841	65535																																		
TEST3	D020	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	2842	5000																																		
End																																											

## Response

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

Response for the dskalloc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
** ERROR **	<p>Disk is NOT in alterable state. Controller must be MAN_BUSY and Drive must be SPUN_UP or NOT_ALLOCATED</p> <p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to enter the DSKALLOC directory without making the DDU manual busy.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the DDU menu commands to make the DDU manual busy and try the dskalloc command again.</p>

**help****Function**

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

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>help reinit ↵ where</pre>	<pre>reinit          specifies the command name</pre> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Re-initialize a volume Parms: &lt;Name&gt; STRING</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

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

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

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the DSKALLOC directory. The quit command is normally used after preparing the list of space to be allocated and implementing the changes.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

## quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>quit ↵</b>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ** WARNING ** disk allocation issued since the last UPDATE command will be lost. ** Do you really want to quit? Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. You made changes but have not updated them. Enter yes to exit this directory without keeping changes or enter no to reenter the DSKALLOC directory and update the changes.</p>
<b>quit all ↵</b>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>

## Responses

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

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CI :	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>
-continued-	



**quit (end)**

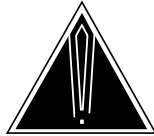
<b>Responses for the quit command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
QUIT -- Increment not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system did not recognize the <i>name</i> variable replacement value as a valid directory level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify your entry. If the name you entered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



**reinit****Function**

Use the reinit command to set a field that re-initializes a specific disk volume. The reinit command can be used when a disk volume is being reassigned to a different use. In this instance, the reinit command is used instead of erasing each individual file from the directory with the erasefl command.

<b>reinit command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
reinit	<i>vol_name</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>vol_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the volume to be initialized.

**Qualifications****CAUTION****Re-initialization erases all files**

Re-initialization of a volume causes all files on the volume to be erased.

**CAUTION****DDU must be manual busy**

The allocation process can only be performed on a disk drive unit (DDU) after it has been made manual busy by the bsy command on the DDU level menu.

You must make the DDU manual busy before using any of the DSKALLOC commands. When you re-initialize a volume, all files are erased when you issue the update command. See update command.

---

**reinit (end)**

---

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the reinit command.

Example of the reinit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
reinit will2 ↵ <i>where</i>	
will2	specifies the volume name
	<b>Task:</b> Re-initialize a volume.
	<b>Response:</b> OK
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command re-initialized the volume named will2.

**Response**

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

Response for the reinit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OK	
	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command correctly.
	<b>Action:</b> None

**update****Function**

Use the update command to implement the changes made to the list of space allocation on the disk drive unit (DDU).

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

**Qualifications****CAUTION****DDU must be manual busy**

The allocation process can only be performed on a DDU after it has been made manual busy by the bsy command on the DDU level menu.

**CAUTION****Run to completion to prevent data corruption**

Do not <break><stop> from the dskalloc directory. If an error has been made, allow the update command to finish and make corrections at that time.

The allocation process can only be performed on a DDU after it has been made manual busy by the bsy command on the DDU level menu. If a <break><stop> is done from the dskalloc directory while the update command is executing, it is likely the volume being updated will come up in mismatch status. If a volume is in mismatch status, contact the next level of support.

---

## update (continued)

---

### Example

The following table provides an example of the update command.

Example of the update command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>update ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Implement the changes made to the list of space allocations on the DDU.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> WARNING: A break HX of this process may cause severe corruption on the disk that may require it to be reformatted. Firmware Allocation Map Updated Starting initialization of Volume IMAGE Number of Bad Blocks = 0 Successful Writing Label of Volume IMAGE Successful Starting initialization of Volume PMLOAD1 Number of Bad Blocks = 0 Successful Writing Label of Volume PMLOAD1 Successful Starting initialization of Volume PMLOAD2 Number of Bad Blocks = 0 Successful Writing Label of Volume PMLOAD2 Successful Starting initialization of Volume NONRES Number of Bad Blocks = 0 Successful Writing Label of Volume NONRES Successful Update Done</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see the status of the space allocations on the DDU.</p>

**update (end)****Response**

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

<b>Response for the update command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<pre> WARNING: A break HX of this process may cause          severe corruption on the disk that may          require it to be reformatted. Firmware Allocation Map Updated Starting initialization of Volume IMAGE Number of Bad Blocks = 0 Successful Writing Label of Volume IMAGE Successful Starting initialization of Volume PMLOAD1 Number of Bad Blocks = 0 Successful Writing Label of Volume PMLOAD1 Successful Starting initialization of Volume PMLOAD2 Number of Bad Blocks = 0 Successful Writing Label of Volume PMLOAD2 Successful Starting initialization of Volume NONRES Number of Bad Blocks = 0 Successful Writing Label of Volume NONRES Successful Update Done </pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system has successfully completed the initialization of the DDU.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the entry using the display command, followed by the quit command.</p>





## DSKUT level commands

Use the DSKUT level of the MAP to display or modify information on files and volumes on input/output controller (IOC) disks. Using the clearboot and setboot commands, you can assign or remove the current image (boot) file status.

### Accessing the DSKUT level

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

```
diskut ↵
```



#### CAUTION

Before using the DSKUT commands, make sure that the disk is in service.

The disk must be in service before using the DSKUT commands.

### DSKUT commands

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

DSKUT commands	
Command	Page
clearboot	D-361
erasefl	D-363
help	D-367
listvol	D-369
quit	D-371
-continued-	

**D-360** DSKUT level commands

---

<b>DSKUT commands</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
renamefl	D-375
setboot	D-377
showboot	D-379
showfl	D-383
showvol	D-385
<b>End</b>	

**clearboot****Function**

Use the clearboot command to select a different boot file by entering clearboot on a selected volume followed by setboot with the desired system image file name. On E-CORE, you can select two boot files per volume, one for the message switch (MS), and one for the computing module (CM).

clearboot command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
clearboot	<i>vol_name</i> [ <i>cm</i> <i>ms</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
cm	This parameter sets the current boot file for the computing module.
ms	This parameter sets the current boot file for the message switch.
<i>vol_name</i>	This variable is the name of the disk volume which contains the boot file.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the clearboot command.

Example of the clearboot command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
clearboot d000image ms ↵ <i>where</i>	
d000image	specifies the volume name
<b>Task:</b>	Clear the boot file on the message switch.
<b>Response:</b>	Done
<b>Explanation:</b>	You cleared the boot file on volume d000image of the message switch.

---

## clearboot (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the clearboot command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Could not clear F/W image pointer.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A system error prevented the removal of the image pointer from the volume.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command. If the command fails again, try one of the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Dump a new image onto the volume or set the boot pointer to another backup image.</li><li>▪ Create a backup of the files on the volume, delete and re-add the volume. Copy the desired files back onto it.</li></ul>
Device is not a Bootable Volume (Valid = 0)	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a boot file that is not on the first volume of the disk.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Copy the boot file onto the first volume on the disk.</p>
Device is not a Disk Volume.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a volume that is not a disk volume.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command using a valid disk volume name.</p>

**erasefl****Function**

Use the erasefl command to erase a specified file from a disk volume.

erasefl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
erasefl	<i>filename</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>filename</i>	This variable is the name of the file to erase.

**Qualification**

Before a file can be erased, it must be made accessible through the use of the listvol command.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the erasefl command.

Example of the erasefl command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
erasefl blmla02 ↵ <i>where</i>	
blmla02	specifies the file name
	<b>Task:</b> Erase a file from a disk volume.
	<b>Response:</b> Done
	<b>Explanation:</b> You erased the file blma02 from a disk volume.

**Responses**

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

**erasefl (continued)**

<b>Responses for the erasefl command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Could not access Volume	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a volume that has an error in the boot file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait a few minutes and try again. If the command fails, create a backup of the files on the volume. Delete and re-add the volume before copying all the files, except for the one you wish to erase, back onto the volume.</p>
Could not determine file attributes	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system could not determine the file attributes.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait a few minutes and try again. If the command fails, create a backup of the files on the volume. Delete and re-add the volume, and copy all the files, except for the one without attributes, back onto the volume.</p>
Could not erase file	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a file that has an error preventing the removal of the image pointer from the volume.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command. If the command fails again, try one of the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dump a new image onto the volume or set the boot pointer to another backup image.</li> <li>• Create a backup of the files on the volume, delete and add the volume again, and copy the desired files back onto it.</li> </ul>
Do you wish to erase this file?	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a boot file. The system prompts for confirmation.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter yes to execute the command. Enter no to abort the command.</p>
ERASEFL not permitted.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You can not delete a critical file (for example, billing files).</p> <p><b>Action:</b> To delete such a file, contact the next level of support.</p>
-continued-	

**erasefl (end)**

<b>Responses for the erasefl command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Failed to reset F/W Boot Pointer.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a file that has an error that prevents a reset of the image pointer from the volume.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command. If the command fails again, try one of the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dump a new image onto the volume or set the boot pointer to another backup image.</li> <li>▪ Create a backup of the files on the volume, delete and re-add the volume, and copy the desired files back onto it.</li> </ul>
File is not on Disk	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a critical file or a file that is not on the disk.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the correct name of a file that is on the disk or issue the listvol command and try again.</p>
File not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a critical file or a file that could not be found on the disk.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the spelling and reissue the command or use the listvol command.</p>
F/W Boot Pointer cleared.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You successfully deleted the boot file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None.</p>
Unable to enter disk PFS. Try Again	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The file system is not allowing any new users.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait a few minutes and try again.</p>
<b>End</b>	





**help****Function**

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

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help erasefl ↵ where	
erasefl	specifies the command name
<b>Task:</b>	Access online documentation.
<b>Response:</b>	EraseFl "EF" - Erase a Noncritical Disk File from a volume. This file should have fs_no_erase_from_ci attribute unset. Parms: <File Name> FILE name
<b>Explanation:</b>	This example typifies a response for the help command string.

## help (end)

---

### Response

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

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

**listvol**

**Function**

Use the listvol command to make the files on a disk volume accessible.

listvol command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
listvol	volume <span style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">mine all</span>
Parameters and variables	Description
mine	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to making only your files available.
all	This parameter specifies that you want to access all the files on the volume, regardless of ownership.
volume	This variable specifies the name of the disk volume whose files you want to access.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the listvol command.

Example of the listvol command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
listvol d000image all ↵ where	d000image specifies the volume name
<b>Task:</b>	List all the files on a volume.
<b>Response:</b>	ECDEV25BM_RTM_MS ECDEV25BM_RTM_CM . . . RMDA01 S01DMINE
<b>Explanation:</b>	You listed the names of all the files on the volume. The file names are recorded in the user's directory.

## listvol (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the listvol command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Could not find Volume	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a volume that the system could not find on the disk.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the volume name and reissue the command.</p>
Device is not a Disk Volume.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a volume that is not a disk volume.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command using a valid disk volume name.</p>

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the DSKUT directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

**quit (continued)**

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

**Responses**

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

**quit (end)**

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





**renamefl****Function**

Use the renamefl command to change the name of an existing file to a new name.

renamefl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
renamefl	<i>old_fname</i> <i>new_fname</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>new_fname</i>	This variable is the new name of the file.
<i>old_fname</i>	This variable is the existing name of the file.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the renamefl command.

Example of the renamefl command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
renamefl blmla02 dlma03 ↵ <i>where</i>	
blmla02	specifies the old file name
dlma03	specifies the new file name
<b>Task:</b>	Rename a file.
<b>Response:</b>	Done
<b>Explanation:</b>	You renamed the file blmla02 to dlmla03.

---

## renamefl (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the renamefl command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Could not rename file	The disk is not in service
	<b>Meaning:</b> You specified a file that has encountered an internal error.
	<b>Action:</b> Try again. If the command fails, erase the file or create a backup of the files on the volume. Delete and re-add the volume and copy the desired files back onto it.
Failed update of user directory.	
	<b>Meaning:</b> The system could not remove the user name from the CI directory.
	<b>Action:</b> Busy the disk and return it to service. If this fails, contact the next level of maintenance.
File is not on disk.	
	<b>Meaning:</b> You specified a file that the system could not find on the disk.
	<b>Action:</b> Check the file name and reissue the command or use the listvol command.

**setboot****Function**

Use the setboot command to specify the current boot file for the current volume.

setboot command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>setboot</b>	<i>filename</i> [ <i>cm</i> <i>ms</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>filename</i>	This variable is the name of the new boot file.
<i>cm</i>	This parameter sets the current boot file for the computing module.
<i>ms</i>	This parameter sets the current boot file for the message switch.

**Qualification**

You must make the volume current with the listvol command before you can set a boot file.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the setboot command.

Example of the setboot command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>setboot ecdev25bm_rtm_cm cm</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
ecdev25bm_rtm_cm	specifies the file name
<b>Task:</b>	Set the boot file on a volume.
<b>Response:</b>	Done
<b>Explanation:</b>	You set the boot file on the computing module to ecdev25bm_rtm_cm.

---

## setboot (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the setboot command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Could not set image file	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a file that encountered an error that prevents the setting of the image pointer from the volume.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Retry the command. If the command fails, erase the file and dump another backup image onto the volume.</p>
File is not correct.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a file that is not a valid boot file for the specified node.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the correct boot file name for that node.</p>
File is not on Bootable Volume (Volid = 0)	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a boot file that is not on the first volume of the disk.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Copy the boot file onto the first volume on the disk.</p>
File is not on Disk	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a file that is not on the disk.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the correct name of a file that is on the disk or reissue the listvol command and try again.</p>

**showboot****Function**

Use the showboot command to display information on the boot file of the specified volume.

<b>showboot command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>showboot</b>	<i>volume</i> <span style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">all cm ms</span>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
all	This parameter displays information on all the boot files.
cm	This parameter displays information on the boot file for the computing module (CM).
ms	This parameter displays information on the boot file for the message switch (MS).
<i>volume</i>	This variable specifies the disk volume.

**Qualifications**

None

## showboot (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the showboot command.

Example of the showboot command	
Examp <del>le</del>	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>showboot d000image all ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>d000image</pre>	<p>specifies the volume name</p>
	<p><b>Task:</b> Show all boot file information.</p>
	<p><b>Response:</b> Current CM Image Filename is ECDEV25BM_RTM_CM, File ID 2800 0005 0005, Created 1979/06/15 11:42 Current MS Image Filename is ECDEV25BM_RTM_MS, File ID 2800 0004 0007, Created 1979/06/15 11:31.</p>
	<p><b>Explanation:</b> You see information on the boot file of the volume d000image, including the identification number and the creation date.</p>

### Responses

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

Responses for the showboot command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Could not access volume Device not available</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a device that is busy.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait a moment. Retry the command.</p>
<pre>Device is not a Bootable Volume (Valid = 0)</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a boot file that is not on the first volume of the disk.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Copy the boot file onto the first volume on the disk.</p>
-continued-	

---

**showboot (end)**

---

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

Device is not a Disk Volume

**Meaning:** You specified a volume that is not a disk volume.

**Action:** Reissue the command using a valid disk volume name.

No current Boot Image File defined for MS.

**Meaning:** There is no defined boot file for the message switch.

**Action:** If desired, define a boot file for the message switch.

**End**





**showfl****Function**

Use the showfl command to display miscellaneous information about the specified file.

showfl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
showfl	<i>filename</i> [ <i>brief</i> / <i>all</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>brief</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying only brief information about the specified file.
<i>all</i>	This parameter displays full information about the specified file.
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the file name.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the showfl command.

Example of the showfl command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
showfl blmla02 ↵ where	
blmla02	specifies the file name
<b>Task:</b>	Display brief information about a file.
<b>Response:</b>	Number of Records: 1427 Last Modified: 1983/12/17 10:02:06.609 SAT. Fixed Record: Length 76 bytes
<b>Explanation:</b>	You see a brief description of file blma02.

## showfl (end)

---

### Response

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

Response for the showfl command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Wrong type	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter. <b>Action:</b> Enter the appropriate parameter to continue or abort to cancel.

**showvol****Function**

Use the showvol command to display miscellaneous information about a specified volume.

showvol command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
showvol	volume [ <i>brief</i> all ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>brief</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying only brief information, consisting of the first three lines of data.
all	This parameter displays full information.
<i>volume</i>	This variable specifies the volume name.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the showvol command.

Example of the showvol command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
showvol d000image ↵ where	d000image specifies the volume name
<b>Task:</b>	Display brief information about a volume.
<b>Response:</b>	Volume Size: 32000 blocks Free Space: 7681 blocks Number of Files: 11
<b>Explanation:</b>	You see brief information about the volume d000image.

## showvol (end)

---

### Response

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

Response for the showvol command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Wrong type	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter. <b>Action:</b> Enter an appropriate parameter to continue, or abort to cancel.

---

## DSMCCS level commands

---

Use the DSMCCS level of the MAP to display management controls.

### Accessing the DSMCCS level

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

```
dsbccs ↓
```

### DSMCCS commands

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

DSMCCS commands	
Command	Page
disctrl	D-389
help	D-391
insmcc	D-393
quit	D-395



**disctrl****Function**

Use the disctrl command to query the mechanized calling card service (MCCS) database to see whether controls have been activated in response to MCCS overload. The control limits the number of queries to an interval of up to four minutes. If entered alone, the disctrl command takes the default value (all addresses with restrictions). If entered with a specific three-digit numbering plan area (NPA), the disctrl command shows whether controls have been activated in the MCCS database for that NPA.

<b>disctrl command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>disctrl</b>	<i>all</i> <i>nnn</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry produces a list of all addresses in the MCCS database that have restrictions.
<i>nnn</i>	This variable identifies the specific NPA of a database.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the disctrl command.

<b>Example of the disctrl command</b>	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>disctrl 123</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
123	is the three-digit NPA of a database
	<p><b>Task:</b> Determine whether controls have been activated for a specific NPA in the MCCS database.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> DISCTRL 123 NO CONTROL ACTIVE</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> There are no restrictions on the number of queries that can be made on this NPA address.</p>





**help****Function**

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

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help disctrl ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> THIS COMMAND WILL DISPLAY ANY ACTIVE DIRECT SIGNALLING MCCS DATABASE OVERLOAD CONTROLS Parms: [<code>&lt;CODE&gt;</code> {0 TO 999}]</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

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

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

**insmcc****Function**

Use the insmcc command to insert parameters in DSMCCS for program testing only. Because this command can not be used in the field, parameters are not listed.

**Qualification**

The insmcc command is available only in the lab environment.

**Example**

None

**Response**

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

<b>Response for the insmcc command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<pre> INJECT INTO THE CC AN MCCS DIRECT SIGNALLING REPLY TO A DATA BASE INQUIRY ** FOR SOFTWARE TESTING PURPOSES ONLY ** **      NOT AVAILABLE IN THE FIELD      ** </pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The command is available only in the lab environment.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the quit command or quit this directory and return to the CI level.</p>



**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the DSMCCS directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

## quit (continued)

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

## Responses

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

**quit (end)**

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





---

## DSMTP level commands

---

Use the DSMTP level of the MAP to perform tests on the routing of direct signaling (DS) messages.

### Accessing the DSMTP level

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

```
dsmtpl
```

### DSMTP commands

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

DSMTP commands	
Command	Page
disctrl	D-401
help	D-403
insmtpl	D-405
quit	D-407
tsttrnsf	D-411



**disctrl****Function**

Use the disctrl command to display any active direct signaling (DS) network management controls. This command also displays the time remaining for active DS network management control. The control limits the number of DS queries for up to two minutes.

disctrl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
disctrl	<i>all</i> <i>code</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying all addresses with active controls.
<i>code</i>	This variable specifies a three-digit address. The valid entry range is 0 to 999.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the disctrl command.

Example of the disctrl command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
disctrl 999 ↵ <i>where</i>	
999	is a three-digit address
<b>Task:</b>	Display active DS controls on this address.
<b>Response:</b>	DISCTRL 999 NO CONTROL ACTIVE
<b>Explanation:</b>	There are no restrictions on the number of queries that can be made on address 999.

## disctrl (end)

---

### Response

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

Response for the disctrl command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DISCTRL DIGITS	TIME LEFT (SEC)
nnn	sss
nnn	sss
nnn	sss
<b>Meaning:</b> This is the default condition. All active controls are listed together with the time remaining for the controls, where <i>nnn</i> is the address, and <i>sss</i> is the time remaining in seconds.	
<b>Action:</b> None	

**help****Function**

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

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help disctrl	↵
	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> THIS COMMAND WILL DISPLAY ANY ACTIVE DIRECT SIGNALING NETWORK MANAGEMENT CONTROLS Parms: [<code>&lt;CODE&gt;</code> {0 to 999}]</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

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

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

**insmtp****Function**

Use the insmtp command to insert parameters in DSMTP for program testing only. Because this command can not be used in the field, parameters are not listed.

**Qualification**

The insmtp command is available only in the lab environment.

**Example**

None

**Response**

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

<b>Response for the insmtp command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<pre>INJECT INTO THE CC A DIRECT SIGNALLING MESSAGE ** FOR SOFTWARE TESTING PURPOSES ONLY ** **      NOT AVAILABLE IN THE FIELD      **</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The command is available only in the lab environment.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the quit command or quit this directory and return to the CI level.</p>





**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the DSMTP directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

## quit (continued)

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

## Responses

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

**quit (end)**

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



**tsttrnsi****Function**

Use the `tsttrnsi` command to test the integrity of routing data contained in the nodes along the path between any two functions in the signaling network. The test sends a series of specially coded messages to test the routing data in both signaling transfer points (STPs) of each STP pair. The test is concluded by messages from the STP giving the results of the test.

tsttrnsi command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>tsttrnsi</code>	<code>domain</code> [ <code>function</code> <code>address_npa_nxx</code> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<code>address_npa_nxx</code>	This variable is a six-digit code representing a destination address. The digits specify a numbering plan area (NPA) code and an area code.
<code>domain</code>	This variable defines the type of addressing for the domain. The valid entry values are 0, 1, or 2.
<code>function</code>	This variable defines the type of addressing for the function. The valid entry range is 0-32727.

**Qualifications**

None

**tsttrnsI (continued)**

**Example**

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

Example of the <code>tsttrnsI</code> command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>tsttrnsI 2 800 613 ↵ where</pre>	<p>2 is the domain 800 is the NPA code 613 is the Nxx 3-digit exchange code</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Test an inward wide-area telephone service (INWATS) number.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TEST SUCCESSFUL CLLI OF DESTINATION NODE: ANCRAXX2025</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The common language location identifier (CLLI) enables you to identify the address of the INWATS number.</p>

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the `tsttrnsI` command.

Responses for the <code>tsttrnsI</code> command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
REQUEST DENIED, TEST ALREADY IN PROGRESS	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system is already in the test situation awaiting a reply from the STP.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**tsstrnsi (end)**

<b>Responses for the tsstrnsi command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
TEST FAILED IN NETWORK CLLI OF NODE WHERE FAILURE OCCURRED: YYY REASON: ZZZZ	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The test message failed to arrive at its destination. The failure was reported from one of the nodes in the network. The reason for the failure is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ destination address invalid</li> <li>▪ misrouting to an STP</li> <li>▪ mismatch in routes between mate STPs</li> <li>▪ no routing data</li> <li>▪ invalid incoming route</li> <li>▪ network blockage</li> <li>▪ network overload</li> <li>▪ destination not equipped</li> <li>▪ ART or CTT message</li> <li>▪ received on a non-C link</li> </ul> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
TEST FAILED, MESSAGE TRANSFER PART BLOCKING	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A signal can not be input to the signaling network because of blocking signals.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
TEST FAILED, NO REPLY FROM DATA BASE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The data base did not reply to the test message. All the nodes in the route did not fail.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
TEST FAILED, NO RESOURCES	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The test was not started because no resources are available.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
End	





---

## EDIT level commands

---

Use the EDIT level of the MAP to modify store files.

You may assign character strings to variables. You may then initiate commands using the variables.

- 'xxx'->a;'zzz'->b
- change global a b

You may also assign numeric values to variables. You may then initiate commands using the variables as counters within repeat functions.

- 0->c
- top;change global ' ' (numtodecstr c)
- end;line->a
- line 1;repeat a(change ' ' ('bhamtomntic '+'(numtodecstr c);c+1->c;down)

### Accessing the EDIT level

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

```
edit filename ↵
```

For more information, see the edit command on Page E-15.

## EDIT commands

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

EDIT commands	
Command	Page
change	E-3
delete	E-7
down	E-11
edit	E-15
end	E-19
file	E-21
find	E-23
input	E-25
line	E-29
linestr	E-33
quit	E-35
save	E-39
top	E-41
type	E-43
up	E-47
verify	E-51

**change****Function**

Use the change command to change data within a file.

change command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>change</b>	$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \underline{1} \\ \text{all} \\ \text{numchn}g \\ \text{global} \end{array} \right] \quad 'oldstring' \quad 'newstring'$
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>1</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to changing the first occurrence of the old string in the current line.
all	This parameter changes all occurrences of the old string in the current line.
global	This parameter changes the old string starting from the current line to the end of file (EOF).
'oldstring'	This variable specifies the characters to change. Linestr can be used here.
'newstring'	This variable specifies the newly changed characters. Linestr can be used here.
numchn	This variable specifies the number of times to change the old string in the current line.

**Qualifications**

None

## change (continued)

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the change command.

Examples of the change command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>change 'xxx' 'yyy' ↵</b> <i>where</i>  'xxx' 'yyy'	specifies the old string specifies the new string  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Change the first occurrence in the current line.  <b>Response:</b> You change the first oldstring to newstring in the current line.  <b>Explanation:</b> You changed the first occurrence of xxx in the current line to yyy.
<b>change 3 'xxx' 'yyy' ↵</b> <i>where</i>  3 'xxx' 'yyy'	specifies the number of changes specifies the old string specifies the new string  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Change the first three occurrences in the current line.  <b>Response:</b> You change the first three occurrences of oldstring to newstring in the current line.  <b>Explanation:</b> You changed the first three occurrences of xxx in the current line to yyy.
<b>change all 'xxx' 'yyy' ↵</b> <i>where</i>  'xxx' 'yyy'	specifies the old string specifies the new string  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Change all occurrences in the current line.  <b>Response:</b> You change all occurrences of oldstring to newstring in the current line.  <b>Explanation:</b> You changed all the occurrences of xxx in the current line to yyy.
-continued-	

**change (continued)**

<b>Examples of the change command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>change global 'xxx' 'yyy' ↵</b> <i>where</i>  'xxx' 'yyy'	specifies the old string specifies the new string  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Change all occurrences from the current line to EOF. <b>Response:</b> You change all occurrences of oldstring to newstring from the current line to EOF. <b>Explanation:</b> You changed all occurrences of xxx from the current line to EOF to yyy.
<b>change global a b ↵</b> <i>where</i>  a b	specifies the variable assigned to the old string specifies the variable assigned to the new string  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Change all occurrences from the current line to EOF using a variable. <b>Response:</b> You change all occurrences of oldstring to newstring from the current line to EOF. <b>Explanation:</b> You changed all occurrences of the string assigned to a to the variable assigned to b from the current line to EOF.
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the change command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Parameter <#> is of wrong type.	<hr/> <b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter. Check for single quotes around the new string and old string. <b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.
-continued-	

## change (end)

---

Responses for the change command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined symbol "<symbol>" as parameter <#>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter. Check for single quotes around the new string and old string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>
Wrong number of parameters.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered too many parameters.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>
End	

**delete****Function**

Use the delete command to delete lines from the file.

delete command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>delete</b>	$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \underline{\text{down}} \\ \text{up} \\ \text{end} \\ \text{find} \\ \text{line} \\ \text{top} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{numlines} \\ \text{'string'} \end{array} \right]$ <i>lineno</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>down</u>	This default parameter deletes from the current position downward. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to delete from the current position downward.
end	This parameter deletes from the current position to the end of the file.
find	This parameter deletes the next line that contains the character string.
line	This parameter deletes a specific line in the file.
<i>lineno</i>	This variable specifies the line number to delete.
<i>numlines</i>	This variable specifies the number of lines to delete.
<i>'string'</i>	This variable specifies the character string to locate.
top	This parameter deletes from the current position to the top of the file.
up	This parameter deletes from the current position upward.

**Qualifications**

None

## delete (continued)

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the delete command.

Examples of the delete command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>delete 10</b> ↵ <i>where</i>  10	specifies the number of lines  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Delete the next lines.  <b>Response:</b> You delete the next numlines.  <b>Explanation:</b> You deleted the next 10 lines from the current position.
<b>delete 'xxx'</b> ↵ <i>where</i>  'xxx'	specifies the string  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Delete until the character string is found.  <b>Response:</b> You delete until string is encountered.  <b>Explanation:</b> You deleted from the current position downward until the character string xxx is found.
<b>delete top</b> ↵	<hr/> <b>Task:</b> Delete to the top of the file.  <b>Response:</b> You delete to the top of the file.  <b>Explanation:</b> You deleted from the current position to the top of the file.
<b>delete end</b> ↵	<hr/> <b>Task:</b> Delete to the end of the file.  <b>Response:</b> You delete to the end of the file.  <b>Explanation:</b> You deleted from the current position to the end of the file.
-continued-	



**delete (continued)**

<b>Examples of the delete command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>delete up 10</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
10	specifies the number of lines
	<b>Task:</b> Delete the previous lines.
	<b>Response:</b> You delete upward for numlines.
	<b>Explanation:</b> You deleted from the current position upward for 10 lines.
<b>delete down 10</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
10	specifies the number of lines
	<b>Task:</b> Delete the following lines.
	<b>Response:</b> You delete downward for numlines.
	<b>Explanation:</b> You deleted from the current position downward for 10 lines.
<b>delete line 12</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
12	specifies the line number
	<b>Task:</b> Delete a specific line.
	<b>Response:</b> You delete line lineno.
	<b>Explanation:</b> You deleted line number 12.
-continued-	

## delete (end)

Examples of the delete command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>delete find 'xxx' ↵ where</pre>	<pre>'xxx'</pre> <p>specifies the character string</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Delete the next line with the character string.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You delete the next line with string.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You deleted the next line with the character string xxx.</p>
End	

## Responses

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

Responses for the delete command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Parameter &lt;#&gt; is of wrong type.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter. Check for single quotes around the string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>
<pre>Undefined symbol "&lt;symbol&gt;" as parameter &lt;#&gt;</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter. Check for single quotes around the string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>
<pre>Wrong number of parameters.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered too many parameters.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>

**down****Function**

Use the down command to move downward within the file.

down command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>down</b>	<i>1</i> <i>numlines</i> <i>'string'</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to moving one line.
<i>numlines</i>	This variable specifies the number of lines to move.
<i>'string'</i>	This variable specifies the character string to find and moves to that location.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the down command.

Examples of the down command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>down</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Move down one line.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You move downward one line.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You moved downward the default of one line.</p>
-continued-	

**down (continued)**

<b>Examples of the down command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<p><b>down 10</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>10</p>	<p>specifies the number of lines</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Move down ten lines.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You move downward numlines.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You moved downward ten lines.</p>
<p><b>down 'xxx'</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>'xxx'</p>	<p>specifies the character string</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Move down to the string location.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You move downward to the string.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You moved downward to the line where xxx is located.</p>
End	

**Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the down command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Parameter <#> is of wrong type.	<hr/> <p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter. Check for single quotes around the string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>
-continued-	

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**down (end)**

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<b>Responses for the down command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Undefined symbol "<symbol>" as parameter <#>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter. Check for single quotes around the string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>
Wrong number of parameters.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered too many parameters.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>
<b>End</b>	



**Function**

Use the edit command to modify store files.

edit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>edit</b>	<i>filename</i> <u>72</u> <i>char</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>72</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to specifying 72 characters per line.
<i>char</i>	This variable specifies the number of characters per line. The common entry values are 80 and 132.
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the store file you want to modify.

**Qualification**

Be careful that you do not build a file you can not change because of your terminal display ability. Most terminals are only 80 characters wide. Many terminals have a 132 character mode, which allows you to see the full width of the file.

**edit (continued)**

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the edit command.

Examples of the edit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>edit ongone</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>ongone</p>	<p>specifies the file name</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Obtain a listing of EDIT directory commands.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> &gt;listst            &gt;print editdir</p> <p>INPUT            UP            ...            FILE            QUIT</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see a list of edit commands.</p>
<p><b>edit strato 132</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>strato            132</p>	<p>specifies the file name            specifies the number of characters per line</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Edit a file in 132-character mode.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You see the file with the specified number of characters.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see the file strato in 132-character mode.</p>
<p><b>edit gogo 80</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>gogo            80</p>	<p>specifies the file name            specifies the number of characters per line</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Edit a file in 80-character mode.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You see the file with the specified number of characters.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see the file gogo in 80-character mode.</p>
-continued-	



**edit (end)**

<b>Examples of the edit command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<code>edit ofcvar ↵</code> <i>where</i>	
ofcvar	specifies the file name
	<b>Task:</b> Edit a file.
	<b>Response:</b> You see the file with the default number of characters.
	<b>Explanation:</b> You see the file ofcvar in 72-character mode.
End	

**Response**

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

<b>Response for the edit command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Wrong number of parameters.	
	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command without parameters.
	<b>Action:</b> Reenter the command with parameters.



**end**

**Function**

Use the end command to go directly to the end of the file.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the end command.

Example of the end command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
end ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Move to the end of file.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You are moved to the end of the file.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You go directly to the bottom of the file.</p>

**Response**

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

Response for the end command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
EOF	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command correctly.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**file****Function**

Use the file command to store the file.

file command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>file</b>	<i>device filename</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the device where the file is stored.
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the new file name of the file stored. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to keeping the original file name.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the file command.

Examples of the file command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>file ↵</b>	<p><b>Task:</b> Store the file.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You stored the file on the previous device using the previous file name.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You stored the file on the previous device without changing the file name.</p>
-continued-	

## file (end)

Examples of the file command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>file sfdev ↵</b> <i>where</i>  sfdev	specifies the device  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Store the file.  <b>Response:</b> You stored the file on the specified device.  <b>Explanation:</b> You stored the file on the sfdev device without changing the filename.
<b>file sfdev tagalon ↵</b> <i>where</i>  sfdev tagalon	specifies the device specifies the new file name  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Store the file and change the name.  <b>Response:</b> You stored the file on the specified device with a new filename.  <b>Explanation:</b> You stored the file on the sfdev device under the new filename tagalon. You kept the original file unchanged.
End	

## Response

The following table provides explanation of the response to the file command.

Response for the file command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FILE - NO WRITE VOLUME SPECIFIED	<hr/> <b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command without a device.  <b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.

**find****Function**

Use the find command to locate a line beginning with the character string.

find command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
find	'string'
Parameters and variables	Description
'string'	This variable specifies the character string to locate.

**Qualifications**

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

- Locates the line that starts with the character string.
- To locate the character string within a line, use the line command.
- If the string is not found, your position within the file is unchanged and the message NOT FOUND is printed.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the find command.

Example of the find command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
find 'xxx' ↵ where	
'xxx'	specifies the character string
<b>Task:</b>	Find a line beginning with the character string.
<b>Response:</b>	You are moved to the first line that begins with the string.
<b>Explanation:</b>	You move to the first line that starts with xxx.

## find (end)

---

### Response

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

<b>Response for the find command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
NOT FOUND	<b>Meaning:</b> No line begins with the given string of characters. <b>Action:</b> None



**input****Function**

Use the input command to add information to the file.

<b>input command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>input</b>	<i>mode</i> b <i>filename</i> <i>linestr</i> <i>numlines</i> 'string' <i>string</i> term           'string'
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>mode</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to input mode. You can type data directly into the file. Two carriage returns terminate this mode and return you to the edit level.
b	This parameter indicates the information is added before the current line.
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the file to insert within the current file.
<i>linestr</i>	This variable inputs a copy of the current line below the current line.
<i>numlines</i>	This variable specifies the number of lines to insert at the current position. The valid entry range is 1-32767.
'string'	This variable specifies the character string to add to the file.
<i>string</i>	This variable can be any valid string variable, but cannot be numeric. The character string is set to the variable before the input command is issued.
term	This parameter allows continuous input but terminates input upon entry of the character string.

**Qualifications**

None

## input (continued)

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the input command.

Examples of the input command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>input</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Enter input mode.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You enter into the input mode.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You can input information until you press the carriage return twice in succession to return to the EDIT level.</p>
<b>input b</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Enter input mode above the current line.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You enter into the input mode above the current line.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You can input information until you press the carriage return twice in succession to return to the EDIT level. The information is added above the current line.</p>
<b>input 'xxx'</b> ↵ <i>where</i> 'xxx' specifies the character string	<p><b>Task:</b> Add the character string to the current location.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You add the string to the file.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You added xxx at the current location.</p>
<b>input term 'xxx'</b> ↵ <i>where</i> 'xxx' specifies the character string	<p><b>Task:</b> Add information until the character string is input.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You can add information until you enter the string.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You added information until you enter xxx.</p>
-continued-	

**input (continued)**

<b>Examples of the input command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>input 20 ↵</b> <i>where</i>  20	specifies the number of lines  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Add 20 lines to the file.  <b>Response:</b> You add numlines to the file.  <b>Explanation:</b> You added 20 lines for information to the file.
<b>input a ↵</b> <i>where</i>  a	specifies the string variable  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Add a string variable to the file.  <b>Response:</b> You add the value of the variable to the file.  <b>Explanation:</b> You added the value of the string variable to the file at the current position.
<b>input tagalon ↵</b> <i>where</i>  tagalon	specifies the file name  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Insert a file into the current file.  <b>Response:</b> You add the contents of a file into the current file.  <b>Explanation:</b> You added the contents of the existing file tagalon to the current file at the current position.
<b>End</b>	

## input (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the input command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
File does not exist.	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered a filename that could not be found. <b>Action:</b> Check the file name and reenter the command.
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <#>	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered a string with double quotes. <b>Action:</b> Reenter the command with single quotes.
Parameter <#> is of wrong type.	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter. <b>Action:</b> Check the syntax and reenter the command.

**line****Function**

Use the line command to move to a specific line or return the number of the current line.

line command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>line</b>	<i>lineno</i> 'string'
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>lineno</i>	This variable shows the line information at that line number.
'string'	This variable shows the first line in the file that contains the string.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the line command.

Examples of the line command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>line 5</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
5	specifies the line number
	<b>Task:</b> Show a specific line.
	<b>Response:</b> You see the line information for the <i>lineno</i> .
	<b>Explanation:</b> You see the line information for line number five.
-continued-	

## line (continued)

Examples of the line command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>line 'now' ↵ where</pre>	<pre>'now' specifies the string</pre> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Show the first line that contains the string.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You see the first line in the file that contains the string.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see the first line in the file that contains the string 'now'.</p>
End	

## Responses

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

Responses for the line command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NOT FOUND	<hr/> <p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a line number beyond the end of the file or a string that is not contained within the file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Parameter <#> is of wrong type.	<hr/> <p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the syntax and reenter the command.</p>
Undefined symbol <symbol> as parameter <#>	<hr/> <p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the syntax and reenter the command.</p>
-continued-	

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**line (end)**

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

Wrong number of parameters

**Meaning:** You entered too many parameters.

**Action:** Check the syntax and reenter the command.

**End**





**linestr****Function**

Use the `linestr` command to set a variable to the value of the present line. You can then use the variable in other commands.

<b>linestr command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<code>(linestr)</code>	<code>-&gt; strvar</code>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<code>strvar</code>	This variable specifies the name of the string variable that holds the value of the current line.

**Qualifications**

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

- Can work only on lines which are not above 72 characters.
- Can be used to append data at the end of any given line in the file.

**Example**

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

<b>Example of the linestr command</b>	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<code>(linestr) -&gt; aa ↵</code> <i>where</i>	
<code>aa</code>	specifies the string variable
<b>Task:</b>	Set the present line into a variable.
<b>Response:</b>	You set the variable equal to the current line.
<b>Explanation:</b>	You set the value of the current line in the string variable <code>aa</code> .

## linestr (end)

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### Response

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

Response for the linestr command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
WARNING - Overriding read only symbol A in directory ROOTDIR	<b>Meaning:</b> You specified a variable string that is being used as a read-only symbol. <b>Action:</b> None

**quit**

**Function**

Use the quit command to exit the EDIT directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

**quit (continued)**

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

**Responses**

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

**quit (end)**

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



**save**

**Function**

Use the save command to save the current file to the specified device.

save command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
save	<i>device</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the device where the current file is saved.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the save command.

Examples of the save command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
save ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Save the current file.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You save the current file to the previous device using the previous file name.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You saved the current file to the device sfdev with the file name you used when you entered the edit session.</p>
save sfdev ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>sfdev specifies the device</p> <p><b>Task:</b> Save the current file.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You save the current file to the specified device.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You saved the current file to the device sfdev with the file name you used when you entered the edit session.</p>

## save (end)

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### Response

The following table provides explanation of the response to the save command.

Response for the save command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Wrong number of parameters	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid device.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the device name and reenter the command.</p>



## Function

Use the top command to move directly to the top of the file.

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

## Qualifications

None

## Example

The following table provides an example of the top command.

Example of the top command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
top ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Move to the top of the file.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You move to the top of the file.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You moved above the first line of the file.</p>

## Response

The following table provides explanation of the response to the top command.

Response for the top command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TOP	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command correctly.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**type****Function**

Use the type command to display file contents.

<b>type command parameters and variables</b>													
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>												
<b>type</b>	<table> <tr> <td>[ <u>down</u> ]</td> <td>[ <i>numlines</i> ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>up</td> <td>'string'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>end</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>find</td> <td>'string'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>line</td> <td><i>lineno</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>top</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	[ <u>down</u> ]	[ <i>numlines</i> ]	up	'string'	end		find	'string'	line	<i>lineno</i>	top	
[ <u>down</u> ]	[ <i>numlines</i> ]												
up	'string'												
end													
find	'string'												
line	<i>lineno</i>												
top													
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>												
<u>down</u>	This default parameter displays from the current position downward. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying from the current position downward.												
end	This parameter displays from the current position to the end of the file.												
find	This parameter displays the next line that contains the character string.												
line	This parameter displays a specific line in the file.												
<i>lineno</i>	This variable specifies the line number to display.												
<i>numlines</i>	This variable specifies the number of lines to display.												
'string'	This variable specifies the character string to locate.												
top	This parameter displays from the current position to the top of the file.												
up	This parameter displays from the current position upward.												

**Qualifications**

None

## type (continued)

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the type command.

Examples of the type command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>type 10</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	10 specifies the number of lines <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Display the next lines. <b>Response:</b> You see the next numlines. <b>Explanation:</b> You displayed the next 10 lines from the current position.
<b>type 'xxx'</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	'xxx' specifies the string <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Display until the character string is found. <b>Response:</b> You see information until the character string is encountered. <b>Explanation:</b> You displayed from the current position downward until the character string xxx is found.
<b>type top</b> ↵	<hr/> <b>Task:</b> Display to the top of the file. <b>Response:</b> You see to the top of the file. <b>Explanation:</b> You displayed from the current position to the top of the file. Your current position is now at the top of the file.
<b>type end</b> ↵	<hr/> <b>Task:</b> Display to the end of the file. <b>Response:</b> You see to the end of the file. <b>Explanation:</b> You displayed from the current position to the end of the file. Your current position is now at the end of the file.
-continued-	

**type (continued)**

<b>Examples of the type command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>type up 10</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
10	specifies the number of lines
	<b>Task:</b> Display the previous lines.
	<b>Response:</b> You see upward for numlines.
	<b>Explanation:</b> You displayed from the current position upward for 10 lines. Your current position is moved up 10 lines.
<b>type down 10</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
10	specifies the number of lines
	<b>Task:</b> Display the next lines.
	<b>Response:</b> You see downward for numlines.
	<b>Explanation:</b> You displayed from the current position downward for 10 lines. Your current position is moved down 10 lines.
<b>type line 12</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
12	specifies the line number
	<b>Task:</b> Display a specific line.
	<b>Response:</b> You see lineno.
	<b>Explanation:</b> You displayed line number 12. Your current position is moved to line 12.
-continued-	

## type (end)

Examples of the type command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>type find 'xxx' ↵ where</pre>	<p>'xxx' specifies the character string</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display the next line with the character string.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You see the next line with the string.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You displayed the next line with the character string xxx. Your current position is moved to the line with the character string xxx.</p>
End	

## Responses

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

Responses for the type command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NOT FOUND	<hr/> <p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a string that is not contained within the file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Undefined symbol <symbol> as parameter <#>	<hr/> <p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter. Check for single quotes around the string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>

**up**

**Function**

Use the up command to move upward within the file.

up command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
up	<u>1</u> <i>numlines</i> <i>'string'</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>1</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to moving one line.
<i>numlines</i>	This variable specifies the number of lines to move.
<i>'string'</i>	This variable specifies the character string to find and moves to that location.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the up command.

Examples of the up command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
up ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Move up one line.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You move upward one line.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You moved upward the default of one line.</p>
-continued-	

## up (continued)

Examples of the up command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>up 10</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>10</p>	<p>specifies the number of lines</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Move up ten lines.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You move upward numlines.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You moved upward ten lines.</p>
<p><b>up 'xxx'</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>'xxx'</p>	<p>specifies the character string</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Move up to the string location.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You move upward to the string.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You moved upward to the line where xxx is located.</p>
End	

## Responses

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

Responses for the up command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NOT FOUND	<hr/> <p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a string that is not contained within the file or that is not located above your current position.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	



---

**up (end)**

---

<b>Responses for the up command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
TOF	<b>Meaning:</b> You moved to the top of the file because the number of lines you specified was greater than your current line position.  <b>Action:</b> None
End	



**verify****Function**

Use the verify command to set the display of lines being manipulated.

verify command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>verify</b>	off on <i>numchars</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>numchars</i>	This variable specifies the number of characters per line to display.
off	This parameter sets the verify off and displays the requested output to the screen.
on	This parameter sets the verify on.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the verify command.

Examples of the verify command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>verify off</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Turn the verify off.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You turn the verify display off.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You turned off the verify display showing the file contents.</p>
<b>verify on</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Turn the verify on.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You turn the verify on.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You turned on the verify display showing limited file contents and error output.</p>
-continued-	

## verify (end)

Examples of the verify command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>verify on 10</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>10 specifies the number of characters</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Turn the display on with a specified number of characters.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> You turn the display on to display the specified number of characters.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You turned the display on to show the first 10 characters of the line and error output.</p>
End	

## Responses

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

Responses for the verify command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Parameter is of the wrong type.	<hr/> <p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an invalid parameter.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>
Undefined symbol <symbol> as parameter <#>	<hr/> <p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter. Check for single quotes around the string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>

---

## EICERT level commands

---

Use the EICERT level of the MAP to enter the enhanced network integrity certification (EICERT) environment.

### Accessing the EICERT level

To access the EICERT level, enter the following command string from the CI level:

```
etics; eicert ↵
```

### EICERT commands

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

EICERT commands	
Command	Page
help	E-55
icert	E-57
iinstruct	E-65
iterminate	E-69
quit	E-71



**help**

**Function**

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

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

**Qualifications**

Enter the q *command\_name* for help with individual commands.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> EICERT : Enter the commissioning level from the EICTS increment. The ITERMINATE command is required to unload the EICTS software package if the customer did not previously have the feature. Once the ITERMINATE command has been entered, the user must quit the EICERT and the EICTS increments and unload the EICERT and EICTS modules.            QUIT: leave EICERT CI environment            ITERMINATE: executed prior to unloading EICTS modules            ICERT: Runs a network assessment using EICTS connections.            IINSTRUCT: instruction manual for the use of the ICERT command of the ENET Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (EICTS).            HELP: print out the help for this ci</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

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

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



**icert**

**Function**

Use the icert command to start, stop, and query the integrity certification (ICERT) test which is intended for use when commissioning an initial office.

icert command parameters and variables																
Command	Parameters and variables															
icert	detail <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">[</span> <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">all</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"></td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"><i>shelf</i></td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"></td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"><i>card</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">enet</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"></td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"></td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"></td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">report</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"></td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"></td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"></td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"></td> </tr> </table> <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">]</span>	all		<i>shelf</i>		<i>card</i>	enet					report				
	all		<i>shelf</i>		<i>card</i>											
	enet															
report																
start	<i>plane</i> <i>unit</i> <i>office</i>															
stop																
Parameters and variables	Description															
all	This parameter displays the assessment progress on all shelves.															
<i>card</i>	This variable specifies the assessment progress of the specified card. The valid entry range is 9-32 or the entry may be omitted.															
detail	This parameter specifies the amount of detail given in the assessment progress report.															
enet	This parameter specifies the report of the enhanced network (ENET).															
<i>office</i>	This variable specifies the office type. The valid entry values are voice and data.															
<i>plane</i>	This variable specifies the plane to monitor for integrity. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.															
report	This parameter displays the assessment result for the office.															
<i>shelf</i>	This variable displays the assessment progress of the specified shelf. The valid entry range is 0-3.															
start	This parameter indicates the start of the ICERT test.															
-continued-																


---

## icert (continued)

---

<b>icert command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>stop</i>	This parameter stops the ICERT test.
<i>unit</i>	This variable specifies the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) unit to test. All XPM units should be set with the same active unit. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
<b>End</b>	

### Qualification

	<p><b>WARNING</b> <b>Can cause service degradation.</b> In the case of performing office extension, ICERT is not recommended. It can cause service degradation.</p>
---	---

Enhanced Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (EICTS) can be used to test the added hardware.

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the icert command.

**icert (continued)**

Examples of the icert command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>icert start 0 0 voice ↵ where</pre>	<pre>0 specifies the plane 0 specifies the unit voice specifies the office type</pre> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Run a network assessment of a voice office.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Clearing all EICTS connections and counters...  All networks configured.  Office type has been changed to NON INSV.  This restrictions for LINK usage will be set at 75%.  Checking XPM configuration...  Establishing connections...  This will take a while...  338 connections have been set up.  More connections are being established...  An accumulated total of 984 ICTS connections have been made on 27 ds30 links and 4 fiber links.  The assessment has been started. The ICERT DETAIL command can be used to monitor the progress.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see the assessment of a voice office with 338 connections.</p>
<pre>icert detail report ↵</pre>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display a detailed report of the office assessment.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>Date is THU, 10/MAY/90 20:02:28 ICERT State      : COMPLETE Office Type      : VOICE Network Plane    : 0 Active XPM unit  : 0</pre> <p>Shelf Pass Criteria :</p> <pre>Shelf integrity failures allowed 0           8 1           0 2           0 3           1</pre>
-continued-	

**icert (continued)****Examples of the icert command** (continued)**Example**      **Task, response, and explanation****Response:**

```

Assessment duration   : 15 mins
Time into assessment  : 15 mins
Time remaining       : 0 mins

```

## Network Assessment Status

```

Plane      0  1  2  3
0          i  i  i  i
1          .  .  .  .

```

## Shelf 0 Assessment Status

```

          1111111  11122222  22222333
Plane    90123456  78901234  56789012
0        -p.=ii-.  -----  .ii..=pp
1        -..=...=.  -----  .....=..

```

## Shelf 1 Assessment Status

```

          1111111  11122222  22222333
Plane    90123456  78901234  56789012
0        -p.=ii-.  -----  .ii..=pp
1        -..=...=.  -----  .....=..

```

## Shelf 2 Assessment Status

```

          1111111  11122222  22222333
Plane    90123456  78901234  56789012
0        -..=i=i.  -----  .=...=.
1        -..=...=.  -----  .=...=.

```

## Shelf 3 Assessment Status

```

          1111111  11122222  22222333
Plane    90123456  78901234  56789012
0        -p=.i.i.  -----  =p=p.=.p
1        -..=.....  -----  =.=...=.

```

```

LEGEND: - - unequipped
        = - equipped, not configured for ICTS
        . - configured, no connections established.
        p - passed assessment
        F - failed assessment
        i - passed assessment but with insufficient
            connections established on the slot.

```

**Explanation:** You see the office assessment in detail.

-continued-

**icert (continued)**

**Examples of the icert command** (continued)

**Example Task, response, and explanation**

**icert detail all** ↵

**Task:** Display all the details of the office assessment.

**Response:**

Date is THU, 10/MAY/90 20:02:28  
 ICERT State : RUNNING ASSESSMENT  
 Office Type : VOICE  
 Network Plane : 0  
 Active XPM unit : 0

Shelf Pass Criteria :

Shelf integrity failures allowed

0	8
1	0
2	0
3	1

Assessment duration : 15 mins  
 Time into assessment : 5 mins  
 Time remaining : 10 mins

Network Assessment Status

Plane	0	1	2	3
0	i	i	i	i
1	.	.	.	.

Shelf 0 Assessment Status

	1111111	11122222	22222333
Plane	90123456	78901234	56789012
0	-p.=ii-	-----	.ii..=pp
1	-..=..=.	-----	.....=..

Shelf 1 Assessment Status

	1111111	11122222	22222333
Plane	90123456	78901234	56789012
0	-p.=ii-	-----	.ii..=pp
1	-..=..=.	-----	.....=..

-continued-

**icert (continued)**

Examples of the icert command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>Shelf 2 Assessment Status       1111111 11122222 22222333 Plane  90123456 78901234 56789012    0    -..=i=i.  -----  .=...=.    1    -..=...=. -----  .=...=.  Shelf 3 Assessment Status       1111111 11122222 22222333 Plane  90123456 78901234 56789012    0    -p=.i.i.  -----  =p=p.=p    1    -.=..... -----  =.=.=.=.</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see a complete office assessment.</p>
<b>icert stop</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Stop an assessment.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Assessment stopped by user.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You stopped the office assessment.</p>
<b>icert detail enet 3 10</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>3 specifies the shelf 10 specifies the card</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Assess the ENET for a DS-30 card.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>Shelf 3 Slot 10       111111 Plane  0123456789012345    0    PPPPFPPPPPPPPPPPP    1    .....</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see the assessment of ENET shelf 3 card 10.</p>
-continued-	

**icert (continued)**

Examples of the icert command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>icert detail enet 0 31 ↵</b> <i>where</i>	
0 31	specifies the shelf specifies the card
<hr/> <b>Task:</b> Assess the ENET for a DS-512 card.	
<b>Response:</b> Shelf 0 Slot 31	
<pre> Plane      0 1 2 3            0  P P . .            1  - . . . .                     </pre>	
<b>Explanation:</b> You see the assessment for shelf 0 card 31.	
<hr/> <b>icert detail enet 1 ↵</b> <i>where</i>	
1	specifies the shelf
<hr/> <b>Task:</b> Assess the ENET for a shelf.	
<b>Response:</b> Shelf 2 Assessment Status	
<pre>                 11111111 11122222 22222333 Plane      90123456 78901234 56789012            0  -..=i.=.  -----  ==...=..            1  -..=..=.  -----  ==...=..                     </pre>	
<b>Explanation:</b> You see the assessment for the second shelf. The first shelf is shelf 0.	
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

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

---

## icert (end)

---

Responses for the icert command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Card is not equipped	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to query a card that was not equipped. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Select another card or datafill and return the card to service.</p>
Invalid Request : You are only an observer	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to start or stop the ICERT command. Someone else is the main user. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You can exit and reenter the EICERT to find out who is the main user.</p>
Network is not equipped	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to query a shelf that was not equipped. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Select another shelf or datafill and return the shelf to service.</p>
No links configured on this card	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to query a card that was not configured to run the ICERT test. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Select another card.</p>
Out of range - card { 9 to 32 }	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid card number. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter the command with a valid card number.</p>
System initialization is in progress. Please try again later.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> System initialization is in progress; therefore, the command is not available. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter the command after the initialization is complete.</p>



**iinstruct**

**Function**

Use the iinstruct command to display the instructions for running integrity certification (ICERT).

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the iinstruct command.

Example of the iinstruct command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
iinstruct ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the instruction manual for ICERT.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> IINSTRUCT: instruction manual for the use of the ICERT command of the ENET Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (EICTS).  COMMAND: ICERT  -----  DESCRIPTION:  THE ICERT command will perform a controlled assessment on network speech paths using ICTS connections. It is intended for use when commissioning an initial office or performing an office extension. In the latter case, ICERT should only be performed during LOW TRAFFIC period. A "PASS" criteria for the assessment is determined based on the number of ICTS connections. A minimum number of connections, 8 channels per configured link, will be established. Integrity failures (both parity faults and integrity faults) will be monitored on a channel basis, for the period of the assessment. At the end, an ICERT report can be generated indicating which shelves, cards and links have passed or failed the assessment.</p>
-continued-	

**iinstruct (continued)**

**Example of the iinstruct command (continued)**

**Example      Task, response, and explanation**

**Response:** To run ICERT, perform the following steps:  
 (1) Enter EICERT level from the EICTS increment.  
       > EICERT  
 (2) Start the office assessment on the specified plane, XPM unit and office type.  
       > ICERT START <plane> <unit> <office>

NOTE: The office assessment must be run  
 ---- in 4 consecutive office configurations as shown below:

OFFICE CONFIGURATION	
NET_PLANE	XPM_UNIT
0	0
1	0
0	1
1	1

NOTE: The assessment duration will be  
 ---- set to 15 minutes for VOICE office or to 60 minutes for DATA office.

When the office assessment is started, the XPM unit configured will be checked for correct activity (ACTIVE) and parity setting (=1). If these two conditions are not met, the user will be informed to take corrective measures.

(3) When the assessment is complete, a report can be obtained by typing:

> ICERT DETAIL REPORT

(4) Use the NET INTEG level of the MAP to trouble shoot the integrity failures.

**Explanation:** You displayed the instructions for running ICERT.

**End**

**iinstruct (end)**

**Response**

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

<b>Response for the iinstruct command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<pre>IINSTRUCT: instruction manual for the use of the ICERT command of the ENET Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (EICTS). COMMAND:      ICERT -----  DESCRIPTION: THE ICERT command will perform a controlled assessment on network speech paths using ICTS connections. It is intended for use when commissioning an initial office or performing an office extension. In the latter case, ICERT should only be performed during LOW TRAFFIC period. A "PASS" criteria for the assessment is determined based on the number of ICTS connections. ...</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command correctly.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**iterminate**

**Function**

Use the iterminate command to terminate the Enhanced Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (EICTS) package and allow the unloading of EICTS modules.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the iterminate command.

Example of the iterminate command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
iterminate ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Terminate the EICTS package.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> The ITERMINATE command is required to unload the EICTS software package if the customer did not previously have the feature. Once the ITERMINATE command has been entered, the user must quit the EICERT and the EICTS increments and unload the EICERT and EICTS modules.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You terminated the EICTS package.</p>

## iterminate (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the iterminate command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Command is invalid for this office. The customer has bought the EICTS package.	<b>Meaning:</b> This command is not valid because the customer bought the EICTS package. The command aborts.  <b>Action:</b> None
System initialization is in progress. Please try again later.	<b>Meaning:</b> System initialization is in progress; therefore, the command is not available. The command aborts.  <b>Action:</b> Wait and try the command after the system initialization.

**quit**

**Function**

Use the quit command to exit the EICERT directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

## quit (continued)

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

## Responses

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



**quit (end)**

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



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## EICTS level commands

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Use the EICTS level of the MAP to support the enhanced network (ENET) version of the integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS). The EICTS directory functions only in an ENET-equipped office, should be used in out-of-service (OOS) offices only, or used in in-service (InSv) offices only during low traffic periods.

### Accessing the EICTS level

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

```
eicts ↵
```

### EICTS commands

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

EICTS commands	
Command	Page
eicert	E-79
help	E-83
iclear	E-85
iconfig	E-87
ioption	E-97
iquery	E-107
irefresh	E-115
isetup	E-119
itrnsl	E-125
q	E-127
quit	E-129

## Common responses

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

Common responses for the EICTS commands	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALREADY IN EICTS	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You issued the eicts command from within the EICTS directory. This command only is used to access the EICTS directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
CANNOT EXTEND THE SYMBOL TABLE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The EICTS directory failed to initialize properly. The eicts command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
EICTS IS NOT AVAILABLE - PLEASE CONTACT THE NEXT LEVEL OF SUPPORT	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The EICTS software failed to initialize properly. The eicts command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
ERROR: EICTS USER NAME IS NOT KNOWN	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You accessed the EICTS directory when it was in use by another user. Since only one main user is allowed, you enter with observer status.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> With observer status, you only can use the iquery command.</p>
ERROR: COULD NOT CLAIM EICTS EVENT	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message indicates a software error. The EICTS directory is available with a limited command set.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the EICTS directory iquery command or exit this directory.</p>
-continued-	

<b>Common responses for the EICTS commands</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
ERROR: THE EICTS PACKAGE HAS BEEN TERMINATED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Data inconsistency or failed reinitialization occurred after a network extension and disabled the EICTS software. The eicts command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
FAILED TO ALLOCATE EICTS DIRECTORY	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The EICTS directory failed to initialize properly. The eicts command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
NOTE: EICTS IN IN USE BY <user> YOU WILL ENTER AS AN OBSERVER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You accessed the EICTS directory when it was in use by another user. Since only one main user is allowed, you enter with observer status.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> With observer status, you only can use the iquery command.</p>
THERE ARE NO SHELVES FOR EICTS TO RUN ON	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to enter EICTS from an ENET office, but there were no ENET shelves datafilled. Therefore, EICTS cannot be accessed. The eicts command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Datafill at least one ENET shelf. Wait for a few moments for the EICTS audit to notice the datafilled tuples, then retry the command.</p>
UNABLE TO RUN EICTS ON JNET OFFICE ENTER ICTS TO ENABLE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to issue EICTS in a JNET office. This directory only is available in an ENET equipped office. The eicts command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the icts command to access the ICTS directory.</p>
<b>End</b>	



**eicert**

**Function**

Use the eicert command to enter the enhanced network integrity certification (EICERT) environment and make the EICERT directory of commands available.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the eicert command.

Examples of the eicert command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
eicert ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Enter the EICERT environment from the EICTS directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> EICERT:</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You may now use the commands in the EICERT directory.</p>

**Responses**

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

Responses for the eicert command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Already in EICERT	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You are already in the EICERT increment.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**eicert (continued)**

<b>Responses for the eicert command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Cannot extend the symbol table	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The EICERT CI increment failed to initialize properly. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
EICTS is not Available - Please Contact the next level of Maintenance Support	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The Enhanced Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (EICTS) software has failed to initialize properly. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
ERROR: The EICTS Package has been terminated	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The EICTS software has been disabled due to a data inconsistency or failure to reinitialize after a network extension. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
Failed to allocate EICERT directory	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The EICTS failed to initialize properly. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The EICERT directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Note: EICERT is in use by <user> You will enter as an Observer	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The EICERT CI increment is already in use by another user. Only one person can be the main user.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	



**EICERT (end)**

<b>Responses for the eicert command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the EICERT directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
End	



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**help**

---

**Function**

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

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	eicts
Parameters and variables	Description
eicts	This parameter displays online summary documentation for each command in this directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the help command.

**help (end)**

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help eicts ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> EICTS      : Enter integrity check traffic               simulator (EICTS) environment QUIT       : Leave EICTS environment ICONFIG    : Establishes the configuration for               running EICTS ISETUP     : Establishes the configuration for               running EICTS  Defaults are:               Inter, Both Planes IOPTION    : Establishes the options for running               EICTS ICLEAR     : Takes down all EICTS connections IREFRESH   : Refresh integrity monitoring for all               established connections ITRNSL     : Translate an ENET/Card/Link/Channel               to PM, CCT, Channel and TID IQUERY     : Query integ counts, network, links               audit, paths detail HELP       : Print out the help for this CI           </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

**Response**

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

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

**iclear****Function**

Use the iclear command to take down the EICTS connections and to stop integrity checking by the peripheral modules (PMs).

iclear command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
iclear	noreset
Parameters and variables	Description
noreset	This parameter takes down the connections but does not clear the setup data.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the iclear command.

Example of the iclear command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
iclear noreset ↵ where	
noreset	takes down the connections but does not clear the setup data
	<p><b>Task:</b> Take down the connections.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ALL EICTS CONNECTIONS CLEARED An accumulated total of 0 EICTS connections have been made on 0 ports.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system took down the EICTS connection but does not clear the setup data.</p>

**Responses**

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

---

## iclear (end)

---

Responses for the iclear command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID REQUEST: YOU ARE ONLY AN OBSERVER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to issue the iclear command as an observer. The first user to access EICTS is the main user and has control of EICTS testing. Observer status only allows you to monitor the test by using the iquery command. The iclear command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Exit from the EICTS directory and reaccess the EICTS directory to be informed of the main user's identity.</p>
UNDERGOING NETWORK EXTENSION	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The network size has changed since you entered the EICTS directory. All connections are cleared temporarily. The iclear command exits. The system clears all EICTS connections, then reinitializes EICTS.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait a few minutes and reaccess the EICTS directory.</p>



**iconfig (continued)**

<b>iconfig command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>card</i>	This variable specifies a card on the ENET shelf. The valid entry range is 9-32.
<i>clear</i>	This parameter clears the configuration on all links. While this parameter is in effect, no links can be configured for EICTS.
<i>enet</i>	This parameter configures the links associated with a specific network.
<i>enquery</i>	This parameter displays the current configuration on all links or specified ENET links.
<i>intra</i>	This parameter configures the links within a network. All new connections will be changed to loop around (originator path end equal to terminator path end) when changing from a configured inter mode to an intra mode.
<i>link</i>	This variable specifies the link number. The valid entry range is 0-18.
<i>mode</i>	This parameter specifies the configuration of the links to be used in EICTS connections.
<i>one</i>	This parameter indicates that plane 1 will be used for the configuration.
<i>plane</i>	This parameter configures the links on a specific network plane.
<i>pm</i>	This parameter configures all the links associated with a specific PM.
<i>pm_number</i>	This variable is the discrimination number of the PM. The valid entry range is 0-999.
<i>pm_type</i>	This variable indicates the PM type. The PM types that can be used by EICTS connections are listed on the next page.
-continued-	



**iconfig (continued)**

<b>iconfig command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ADTC</li> <li>▪ ALGC</li> <li>▪ DCM</li> <li>▪ DES</li> <li>▪ DSM</li> <li>▪ DTC</li> <li>▪ IDTC</li> <li>▪ ILGC</li> <li>▪ LGC</li> <li>▪ LTC</li> <li>▪ LM</li> <li>▪ MTM</li> <li>▪ MTMA</li> <li>▪ OAU</li> <li>▪ PDTC</li> <li>▪ PTM</li> <li>▪ SMR</li> <li>▪ SMS</li> <li>▪ SMU</li> <li>▪ STM</li> <li>▪ TM</li> <li>▪ TMA</li> <li>▪ TM2</li> <li>▪ TM4</li> <li>▪ TM8</li> <li>▪ T8A</li> </ul>
<i>shelf</i>	This variable specifies the shelf number. The valid entry range is 0-7.
<i>site</i>	This variable specifies the site. The default value is host.
<i>zero</i>	This parameter indicates that plane 0 will be used for the configuration.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

None

## iconfig (continued)

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the iconfig command.

Examples of the iconfig command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>iconfig enquiry 0</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>0</p>	<p>specifies the shelf</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Query the configuration of shelf 0.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> -----            Shelf 0 Cards                              1111111 11122222 22222333            Plane          90123456 78901234 56789012                      0          -..-----            .....-----                      1          -..-----            .....-----            Office: Insv            Configuration: Inter mode, Both planes            -----</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The configuration of shelf 0 has been queried and displayed. The “..” symbol indicates links that are configured for EICTS connections. The “-” symbol indicates links that are not configured.</p>
<p><b>iconfig pm dtc host 0 1</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>dtc            host 0            1</p>	<p>specifies the PM type            specifies the site            specifies the bay number</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Configure a specified PM.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> LM HOST 0 1 HAS BEEN FULLY CONFIGURED            Office: Insv            Configuration: Intra mode, Plane 0</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You configured DTC 0 in bay 1.</p>
-continued-	

**iconfig (continued)**

Examples of the iconfig command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
iconfig all ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Configure all networks.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ALL NETWORKS CONFIGURED Office: Insv Configuration: Intra mode, Plane 0</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You configured all networks in the office.</p>
End	

**Responses**

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

Responses for the iconfig command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALL NETWORKS CONFIGURED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The iconfig command was successful. The specified networks are configured as requested.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
CARD CONFIGURED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The iconfig command was successful. The specified card is configured as requested.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
CARD COULD NOT CONFIGURE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> EICTS failed to configure the requested card. The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
-continued-	

**iconfig (continued)**

<b>Responses for the iconfig command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CARD IS NOT EQUIPPED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to configure a card that is not equipped. The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Datafill the specified card and return it to service (RTS), or select a card that is equipped.</p>
CARD <card> IS NOT EQUIPPED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to query a card that is not equipped. The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Retry the query specifying a card that is equipped.</p>
INVALID CARD TYPE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to configure a card that was not recognized by the system. The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
INVALID LINK	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to configure a link that was out-of-range. The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Select a valid link range for the specified card, then retry the command.</p>
INVALID REQUEST: YOU ARE ONLY AN OBSERVER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to issue the iconfig command as an observer. The first user to access EICTS is the main user and has control of EICTS testing. Observer status only allows you to monitor the test by using the iquery command. The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Exit EICTS and reenter to get information on the main user ID. You may wish to request control from the main user.</p>
LINK ALREADY CONFIGURED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to configure a link that already was configured.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**iconfig (continued)**

<b>Responses for the iconfig command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
LINK CONFIGURED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The iconfig command was successful. The specified link was configured as requested.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
LINK COULD NOT CONFIGURE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> EICTS failed to configure the specified link. The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
LINK IS NOT EQUIPPED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to configure a link that is not equipped. The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Datafill the specified link or select a link that is equipped.</p>
NET <net> LINK <link> IS NOT CONFIGURED.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified link is not available for EICTS. The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Retry the command specifying another PM.</p>
NETWORKS ARE NOT EQUIPPED / NETWORK IS NOT EQUIPPED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an ENET shelf that is not equipped. The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Select a valid ENET shelf and retry the command.</p>
OUT OF RANGE - CARD 9 to 32	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to configure a card that is out-of-range. The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Select a valid card and retry the command.</p>
-continued-	

**iconfig (continued)**

<b>Responses for the iconfig command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
PLEASE CLEAR THE EXISTING CONNECTIONS FIRST	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to clear the EICTS configuration while EICTS connections were set up. The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Issue the iclear command before issuing the iconfig clear command command string.</p>
PM IS NOT ATTACHED TO NETWORK	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a PM whose network location could not be determined. The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify that the selected PM is supported by EICTS and retry the command. If necessary, contact the next level of support.</p>
<pm_name> <site_id> <pm_no> <bay_no> HAS BEEN FULLY CONFIGURED The optional parameters are filled in for LMs only.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The iconfig command was successful. The specified PM was configured as requested.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<pm_name> <site_id> <pm_no> <bay_no> IS NOT EQUIPPED The optional parameters are filled in for LMs only.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a PM that is not equipped. The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Retry the command specifying another PM.</p>
SHELF <shelf> IS NOT EQUIPPED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to query an ENET shelf that is not equipped. The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Retry the query specifying a shelf that is equipped.</p>
UNDEFINED PM <pm_name> <site_i> <pm_no> <bay_no> The optional parameters are filled in for LMs only.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Retry the command specifying another PM.</p>
-continued-	

**iconfig (end)**

<b>Responses for the iconfig command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
UNDERGOING A NETWORK EXTENSION	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The network size has changed since you entered EICTS. The iconfig command exits. The system clears all EICTS configurations and connections and then reinitializes EICTS.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait a few minutes and reaccess EICTS.</p>
UNKOWN PM TYPE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an unknown peripheral module (PM) type. The iconfig command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Select another PM type and retry the command.</p>
End	





**ioption****Function**

Use the ioption command to change EICTS options and display the configuration resulting from each entry.

ioption command parameters and variables																																																																			
Command	Parameters and variables																																																																		
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**ioption (continued)**

<b>ioption command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<u>both</u>	This default parameter specifies both CMC clocks. With both, the networks switch clocks each time the EICTS directory commands isetup or irefresh are entered, or during the audit cycle. Either omit this entry or enter the both parameter.
<u>insv</u>	This default parameter specifies an in service (InSv) office, and restricts the quantity of resources used for EICTS connections to a maximum of 25 percent of the call-processing resources. Either omit this entry or enter the insv parameter.
<u>manual</u>	This default parameter disables the ioption refresh command string. EICTS connections are not refreshed automatically when integrity failures occur. Either omit this entry or enter the manual parameter.
<u>off</u>	This default parameter prevents the audit from clearing and re-establishing EICTS connections. Either omit this entry or enter the off parameter.
<u>on</u>	This default parameter appears in four positions. In the first position it activates audit refresh. (When audit refresh is on, every EICTS connection is refreshed during each audit cycle.) Used in the second position, it activates the connclear parameter and clears all EICTS connections at 7:00 A.M.. In the third position, it generates log ICTS101. In the fourth position, it allows the audit to monitor the integrity threshold at 15 faults. Either omit this entry or enter the on parameter.
add	This parameter adds an XPM channel type to the channels selected for establishing EICTS connections. The valid entry values are either nonres, inb, insv, or line.
all	This parameter selects non-reserved (NONRES) trunks, in-service busy (INB) trunks, in service (InSv) trunks, and line channels.
audit	This parameter monitors the status of EICTS connections and enforces the conditions for using EICTS.
auto	This default parameter indicates that EICTS automatically refreshes the connections each time an integrity failure occurs.
bottomup	This parameter starts at channel 1 and sequentially searches for higher-numbered channels.
-continued-	

**ioption (continued)**

<b>ioption command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
chnl	This parameter specifies the search pattern to be used when selecting channels for EICTS connections. (Channel 16 is a test channel and is skipped in the search.)
cleartime	This parameter allows you to specify the time when EICTS connections are cleared.
clock	This parameter specifies the CMC clock from which the networks are clocked. This parameter currently has no effect on an ENET-equipped office.
connclear	This parameter regulates the clearing of all EICTS connections. If the audit connclear value is on, the connections are cleared at the time specified by the <i>time</i> variable replacement value.
delete	This parameter deletes an XPM channel type from the channels selected for establishing EICTS connections. The valid entry values are either nonres, inb, insv, or line.
enable	This parameter can be turned on or off to activate or deactivate the integrity threshold if the ithreshold enable value is on. If the ithreshold enable value is off, the audit does not monitor the integrity threshold. (The default value is on.)
<i>hour</i>	This variable specifies the quantity of hours in remake cycle. The valid entry range is 1-24.
inb	This parameter appears in two positions. In the first position, it adds INB trunks. In the second position, it deletes INB trunks.
incrmnt	This parameter starts at the last channel tested and searches sequentially for higher-numbered channels.
insv	This parameter appears in two positions. In the first position, it adds InSv trunks. In the second position, it deletes InSv trunks.
ithreshold	This parameter monitors the integrity threshold. The integrity threshold is the quantity of integrity failures for each connection during each audit cycle.
line	This parameter appears in two positions. In the first position, it adds line channels. In the second position, it deletes line channels.
logs	This parameter controls the log output for log EICTS101.
none	This parameter selects no channels.
-continued-	

**ioption (continued)**

<b>ioption command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
noninsv	This parameter specifies a non-InSv office. The noninsv parameter restricts the quantity of resources used for EICTS connections to a maximum of 75 percent of available call-processing resources.
nonres	This parameter appears in two positions. In the first position, it adds NONRES trunks. In the second position, it deletes NONRES trunks.
number	This parameter indicates the quantity of failures accepted on a connection for each audit cycle.
<i>number</i>	This variable specifies the quantity of failures. The valid entry range is 1-50. In an InSv office, the default value is 15 failures for each connection during each audit cycle. In a non-InSv office, the default value is 50 failures for each connection during each audit cycle.
off	<p>This parameter appears in four positions. In the first position, it deactivates the audit refresh command string. When the audit refresh value is off, EICTS connections are not refreshed continuously. The audit refresh command string cannot be turned off for InSv offices.</p> <p>In the second position, this parameter deactivates the connclear parameter. In non-InSv offices, the connclear off command string can be specified to retain EICTS connections indefinitely. In an InSv office, the connclear off command string cannot be specified since EICTS connections must be cleared daily. In the third position, this parameter prevents log EICTS101 from generating. In the fourth position, this parameter does not allow the audit to monitor the integrity threshold.</p>
office	This parameter indicates the type of office.
on	This parameter allows the EICTS audit to clear and re-establish EICTS connections.
one	This parameter specifies CMC 1.
query	This parameter displays the current configuration on all EICTS links.
refresh	This parameter appears in two positions. In the first position, it allows the system to refresh EICTS connections. When an integrity failure occurs on an EICTS connection, the system attempts to return integrity checking to the original plane on which the failure occurred. In the second position, this parameter allows the audit to refresh EICTS connections.
-continued-	

**ioption (continued)**

<b>ioption command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
remakeconn	This parameter allows the audit to clear and re-establish EICTS connections.
remakecycle	This parameter establishes the frequency with which connections are to be re-established. The remakecycle parameter defaults to one hour.
<i>time</i>	This variable is the user-specified time when EICTS connections are cleared. The valid entry value is 0-23. In an InSv office, if no value is specified for this parameter, EICTS connections are cleared at 7:00 A.M. daily.
topdown	This parameter starts at channel 31 and searches sequentially for lower-numbered channels.
xpm	This parameter selects the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) trunk or line channels for establishing EICTS connections. When entered without parameters, the ioption XPM command string unmarks all XPM channel types selected for establishing EICTS connections.
zero	This parameter indicates CMC 0.
End	

**Qualification****WARNING**

**This command impacts call-processing resources.**

EICTS connections use call-processing resources. Changing the office type to non-InSv (NONINSV) could adversely affect the office performance.

EICTS connections use call-processing resources. Changing the office type to NONINSV could adversely affect the office performance.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the ioption command.

**ioption (continued)**

Examples of the ioption command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>ioption office noninsv ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Change the type of office.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> WARNING: OFFICE TYPE HAS BEEN CHANGED TO NONINSV.            THE RESTRICTIONS FOR LINK USAGE WILL BE SET            AT 75%. PLEASE ENSURE THIS IS A NON INSV            OFFICE.            PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):            &gt;yes            OPTIONS:            -----            Office: Non Insv            Refresh: Auto            CMC Clock: Both Clocks            Channel: Increment Selection            XPM Channel: INSV LINE            Audit Refresh: On            Audit Conn Clear: 7            Audit Logs: On            Audit Remake Cycle: 1 Hour(s)            Integ Threshold: 15</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You changed the office type to non-InSv with a predetermined percentage of channels available for EICTS connections.</p>
-continued-	

**ioption (continued)**

Examples of the ioption command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ioption audit remakeconn on ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Monitor EICTS connections at specified intervals.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> WARNING: THE EICTS CONNECTIONS WILL BE CLEARED AND RE-ESTABLISHED EVERY 1 HOURS PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" or "NO")</p> <pre>&gt;yes OPTIONS: ----- Office:           Non Insv Refresh:          Auto CMC Clock:        Both Clocks Channel:           Increment Selection XPM Channel:      INSV LINE Audit Refresh:    On Audit Conn Clear: 7 Audit Logs:       On Audit Remake Cycle: 1 Hour(s) Integ Threshold:  15</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command monitors the clearing and re-establishment of EICTS connections.</p>
End	

**Responses**

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

Responses for the ioption command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
AUDIT CLEAR CANNOT BE TURNED OFF FOR AN INSERVICE OFFICE.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the ioption audit clear off command string in an InSv office. The connections in an InSv office must be cleared at least once a day. The ioption command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> In an out-of-service (OOS) office, issue the ioption noninsv command string before executing the ioption audit clear off command string. Also use the audit cleartime command string for individual office schedules.</p>
-continued-	

**ioption (continued)**

<b>Responses for the ioption command (continued)</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
AUDIT REFRESH CANNOT BE TURNED OFF FOR AN INSERVICE OFFICE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the ioption audit refresh off command string in an InSv office. To ensure accurate integrity counts against faulty connections, the audit refresh value must be on. The ioption command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> In an OOS office, enter the ioption noninsv command string before executing the ioption audit refresh off command string</p>
CURRENTLY NOT SUPPORTED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This is the response for any ioption parameters or variables that currently are not supported, such as tone. The ioption command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
INVALID REQUEST: YOU ARE ONLY AN OBSERVER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to issue the ioption command with observer status. The main user has control of EICTS testing; an observer only can use the query command. The ioption command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Exit the EICTS directory and reaccess the EICTS directory to get information on the main user ID. You may wish to request control from the main user.</p>
NUMBER OF INTEGRITY FAULTS ALLOWED PER CONNECTION BETWEEN ICTS AUDIT CYCLES HAS BEEN CHANGED TO: nn	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system changed the integrity threshold to the specified number of integrity faults allowed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
UNDERGOING A NETWORK EXTENSION	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The network size has changed since you entered EICTS. The ioption command exits. The system clears all EICTS configurations and connections and then reinitializes EICTS.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait a few minutes, then reaccess EICTS.</p>
-continued-	



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

WARNING: OFFICE HAS BEEN CHANGED TO INSV  
 THE RESTRICTIONS FOR LINK USAGE WILL BE SET AT 25%.  
 PLEASE ENSURE THIS IS AN INSV OFFICE.  
 THE AUDIT WILL CLEAR ALL CONNECTIONS AT 7:00.  
 PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO")

**Meaning:** This message appears when you enter the insv parameter. The link usage restrictions are at 25 percent. The office type changes to non-InSv if you respond with yes. If you respond with no, the command aborts and the office remains InSv.

**Action:** Enter yes to confirm the change; enter no to cancel the command.

WARNING: OFFICE TYPE HAS BEEN CHANGED TO NONINSV.  
 THE RESTRICTIONS FOR LINK USAGE WILL BE SET AT 75%.  
 PLEASE ENSURE THIS IS A NON INSV OFFICE.  
 PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):

**Meaning:** This message appears when you enter the noninsv parameter. The link usage restriction of 75 percent could affect service in an InSv office under call-processing load. The office type changes to non-inservice if you respond with yes. If you respond with no, the command aborts and the office remains InSv.

**Action:** Enter yes to confirm the change; enter no to cancel the command.

WARNING: THE EICTS CONNECTIONS WILL BE  
 CLEARED AND RE-ESTABLISHED EVERY interval HOURS  
 PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):

**Meaning:** You entered the ioption audit remakeconn on command string, establishing the frequency with which connections are to be freed and re-established. This response applies only to non-inservice offices. If your response is yes, EICTS connections are cleared with the specified frequency. If your response is no, ioption exits and the connections remain as they are.

**Action:** Respond to the prompt appropriately.

End



**iquery**

**Function**

Use the iquery command to query and display the quantity of connections established by the isetup command, the quantity of channels tested on links, the count of integrity failures on EICTS connections, the counters for the EICTS audit, and the components in the paths involved in EICTS connections.

iquery command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>iquery</b>	audit counts [ all clear <i>all</i> enet <i>shelf</i> [ <i>all</i> ]   [ <i>all</i> ] [ <i>card</i> ]   [ <i>link</i> ] ] detail [ all links [ enet <i>shelf</i> [ <i>all</i> ] [ <i>card</i> ] ] enpaths [ all enet <i>shelf</i> [ <i>all</i> ]   [ <i>all</i> ] [ <i>card</i> ]   [ <i>link</i> ] ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to a value of all.
all	This parameter appears in three positions. In the first position, it displays the integrity counts for all the networks. With the parameters detail and links, it displays the status of all the links in the network. In the third position, it displays the preceding information for all the networks.
audit	This parameter displays the status of the audit counters.
<i>card</i>	This variable clears the counts on the specified shelf and card. Card is optional and defaults to all cards on the shelf. The valid entry value is 9-32.
clear	This parameter clears all integrity counts.
counts	This parameter displays the quantity of integrity failures incremented against EICTS connections.
detail	This parameter displays a more detailed format for ENET connections.
-continued-	

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## iquery (continued)

---

<b>iquery command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>enet</i>	This parameter displays the integrity counts for a specific ENET.
<i>enpaths</i>	This parameter displays the components of the paths involved in EICTS connections.
<i>link</i>	This variable specifies the link number. The link parameter is optional and defaults to all links on the card. The valid entry value is 0-15.
<i>links</i>	This parameter displays the status of the network links.
<i>shelf</i>	This variable clears the integrity counts on the specified ENET shelf. The valid entry value is 0-3.
<b>End</b>	

### Qualifications

None

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the iquery command.

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

**iquery counts enet 1 ↵**  
*where*

enet            displays the integrity counts for a specific ENET

**Task:**            Display the quantity of integrity failures detected on a specified ENET.

**Response:**        Total Integrity counts for all shelves : 22

```
SHELF 0 1 : 8
SHELF 1 1 : 2
```

```
SHELF 1 Link Integrity Failure Counts
          1111111 11122222 22222333
Plane    90123456 78901234 56789012
0        1.....  ....  ....3..
1        .....3..  ....  .*.....
```

**Explanation:**    This command produces a display of the quantity of integrity failures detected on ENET 1. The system assumes the default value of all for cards and links.

The "." symbol indicates links which have either not been tested or had no failures. The "#" symbol indicates the quantity of failures displayed if the number is between 1 and 9. The "\*" symbol indicates more than 9 failures.

-continued-

## iquery (continued)

Examples of the iquery command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>iquery counts enet 1 14 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>1 specifies the shelf number            14 specifies the card</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Display integrity failures for a specified ENET and card.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Total Integrity counts for all shelves : 22</p> <pre> SHELF 0 1 CARD 0 14 : 0 SHELF 1 1 CARD 1 14 : 3  Card 14 DS-512 Links Plane   0 1 2 3 0       . . . . 1       2 1 . .           </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays integrity failures detected on a DS-512 card. The system defaults to all links.</p>
<p><b>iquery links enet 1 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>1 specifies the shelf number</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the status of the links.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> SHELF 1 Cards           1111111 11122222 22222333 Plane   90123456 78901234 56789012 0       TT....-- ----- ..... 1       TT....-- ----- .....           </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays of the status of the links in ENET 1. The “.” symbol indicates links which have been configured but not tested. The “-” symbol indicates links which have not been configured. The “T” symbol indicates links which have been tested.</p>
-continued-	

**iquery (continued)**

Examples of the iquery command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>iquery audit</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>audit</p>	<p>displays the status of the audit counters</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display the status of the audit counters.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Audit Counters:            -----            Last Audit Cycle Start Time: 03:02:22            Last Audit Cycle Stop Time: 03:10:12            Number of Audit Cycles Completed: 5            Number of Connections Freed due to Integrity Threshold: 1            Number of Connections Freed due to Traffic Conflicts: 2            Number of Connections Freed due to Path Overwrite: 0            Number of Connections Refreshed Since Last Log: 5            Number of Connections Refreshed in Last Audit Cycle: 2</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system displays the status of the audit counters.</p>
<p><b>iquery links enet 1 10</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>1 specifies the shelf number            10 specifies the link</p>	<p>Display the status of the links for a DS-30 card.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Card 10 DS-30 Links</p> <pre>           1 1 1 1 1 1 Plane    0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5           0   T T T T T T T T . . . . .           1   T T T T T T T T . . . . .           </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system displays the status of the links for a DS-30 card.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**iquery (continued)**

**Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the iquery command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CARD IS NOT EQUIPPED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified card is not equipped. The iquery command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Datafill the card and return it to service (RTS), or select another card for iquery.</p>
COUNTS CLEARED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> All integrity counts on all EICTS connections are cleared.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
INTEGRITY FAILURES ARE COUNTED ONLY IF AUTO REFRESH IS ON.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message indicates that auto refresh is set to a value of off. Integrity counters have not incremented and do not reflect a true count of failures which have occurred.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter ioption refresh auto command string to turn on the integrity counters.</p>
INVALID LINK	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You queried a link that was out-of-range. The iquery command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Select the correct link range for the type of card in question.</p>
NETWORKS ARE NOT EQUIPPED / NETWORK IS NOT EQUIPPED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified ENET shelf that is not equipped. The iquery command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Select a valid ENET shelf and retry the command.</p>
-continued-	



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**iquery (end)**

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

---

UNDERGOING NETWORK EXTENSION

---

**Meaning:** The network size has changed since you entered the EICTS directory. All connections are cleared temporarily. The iquery command exits. The system clears all EICTS connections and then reinitialize EICTS.

**Action:** Wait a few minutes, then reaccess EICTS.

---

End

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**irefresh**

**Function**

Use the irefresh command to refresh monitoring for all established connections.

irefresh command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
irefresh	all enet <i>shelf</i> <i>card</i> reconnect [all <i>shelf</i> <i>card</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter appears in two positions. In the first position, the all parameter refreshes integrity checking on all EICTS established connections. In the second position, the all parameter re-establishes all EICTS connections that are corrupted when suspect components are removed.
<i>card</i>	This variable specifies the card. The valid entry range is 9-32.
enet	This parameter indicates that an ENET will be specified. In the first position, the enet parameter refreshes integrity checking on a specified ENET. In the second position, the enet parameter re-establishes the EICTS connections on a specified ENET.
reconnect	This parameter reestablishes EICTS connections that are corrupted when suspect components are removed.
<i>shelf</i>	This variable specifies the shelf. The valid entry range is 0-7.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the irefresh command.

## irefresh (continued)

Examples of the irefresh command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>irefresh enet 0 9 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>0 specifies the shelf number            9 specifies the card</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Refresh integrity checking.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> REFRESHING THE EICTS CONNECTIONS...            AN ACCUMULATED TOTAL OF 64 EICTS CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE ON 32 PORTS            ALL EICTS CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN REFRESHED FOR CARD 9</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Integrity checking on ENET 0, card 9, has been refreshed.</p>
<p><b>irefresh reconnect enet 0 9 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>0 specifies the shelf number            9 specifies the card</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Re-establish EICTS connections.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> REESTABLISHING THE EICTS CONNECTIONS...            AN ACCUMULATED TOTAL OF 64 EICTS CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE ON 32 PORTS            ALL EICTS CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN REESTABLISHED FOR CARD 9</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> EICTS connections on ENET 0, card 9, have been re-established.</p>

## Responses

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

**irefresh (end)**

<b>Responses for the irefresh command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
INVALID REQUEST: YOU ARE ONLY AN OBSERVER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the EICTS directory as an observer. The first user to access EICTS is the main user and has control of EICTS testing. Observer status only allows you to monitor the test by using the EICTS directory query command. The irefresh command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Exit from EICTS and reenter EICTS to be informed of the main user's identity.</p>
NETWORKS ARE NOT EQUIPPED / NETWORK IS NOT EQUIPPED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified ENET shelf that is not equipped. The irefresh command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Select a valid ENET shelf and retry the command.</p>
THERE ARE NO EICTS CONNECTIONS TO REFRESH	<p><b>Meaning:</b> No EICTS connections have been established. The irefresh command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Configure and set up connections before issuing the irefresh command.</p>
UNDERGOING NETWORK EXTENSION	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The network size changed since you entered EICTS. All connections are cleared temporarily. The irefresh command exits. The system clears all EICTS connections, then reinitializes EICTS.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait a few minutes, then reaccess EICTS.</p>



**isetup****Function**

Use the `isetup` command to make the connections that have been configured using the `iconfig` command. The `isetup` command can be entered repeatedly to build a larger set of connections.

isetup command parameters and variables						
Command	Parameters and variables					
<b>isetup</b>	all	conns	[ <u>2</u> number]			
	enet	shelf	[all card]	[all link]	conns	[ <u>2</u> number]
Parameters and variables	Description					
<u>2</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to a value of two for the number of connections that can be attempted for each link.					
<u>all</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to a value of all cards or all links.					
all	This parameter sets up connections on all configured links.					
card	This variable specifies a card number. The valid entry range is 9-32. The default value is all cards.					
conns	This parameter controls the number of times a connection can be attempted for each link.					
enet	This parameter sets up connections on the links associated with the specified ENET. These links are the originator for the connections (from-end); the terminating links can be on another ENET.					
link	This variable specifies a link number. The valid entry range is 0-13. The default value is all links.					
number	This variable specifies the number of connections that can be attempted for each link. The valid entry range is 1-21. The default value is 2.					
shelf	This variable specifies shelf number. The valid entry range is 0-7.					

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the `isetup` command.

---

## isetup (continued)

---

Examples of the isetup command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>isetup enet 0 9 ↵ where</pre>	<p>0 specifies the shelf number 9 specifies the link</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Set up connections.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS ATTEMPTED PER PORT IS 2 SETTING UP THE EICTS CONNECTIONS... AN ACCUMULATED TOTAL OF 32 EICTS CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE ON 16 PORTS</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Connections have been made on the specified ENET.</p>
<pre>isetup enet 0 9 conns 4 ↵ where</pre>	<p>0 specifies the shelf number 9 specifies the link 4 specifies the number of connection attempts</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Specify a number of connection attempts.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> WILL CHANGE THE NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS ATTEMPTED PER PORT PER ISETUP COMMAND FROM 2 ATTEMPTS to 4 ATTEMPTS PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" or "NO") &gt;yes NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS ATTEMPTED PER PORT IS 4 SETTING UP THE EICTS CONNECTIONS... AN ACCUMULATED TOTAL OF 64 EICTS CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE ON 16 PORTS</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The number of connection attempts on ENET 0, link 9, has been changed from 2 (the system default) to 4.</p>



**issetup (continued)****Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the issetup command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CARD IS NOT EQUIPPED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to configure a card that is not equipped. The issetup command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Datafill the specified card and return it to service (RTS), or select a card that is equipped.</p>
INSERVICE OFFICE CANNOT MAKE MORE THAN 7 CONNECTIONS PER LINE LINK	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to change the number of attempted connections using the conns parameter. The value specified is greater than the maximum quantity of 7 connection attempts, for 32 channels, in an InSv office. The issetup command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command using a value for the parameter conns that is less than or equal to 7.</p>
INVALID LINK	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified link is out-of-range. The issetup command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Select a valid link range for the specified card, then retry the command.</p>
INVALID REQUEST: YOU ARE ONLY AN OBSERVER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to issue the issetup command as an observer. The first user to access EICTS is the main user and has control of EICTS testing. Observer status only allows you to monitor the test by using the iquery command. The issetup command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Exit EICTS and reenter to get information on the main user ID. You may wish to request control from the main user.</p>
-continued-	

**isetup (continued)**

<b>Responses for the isetup command (continued)</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
LINK IS NOT CONFIGURED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified link is not configured for EICTS connections. The isetup command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Issue the iconfig command to configure the specified link before using the isetup command.</p>
NETWORK SIZE CHANGED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The network size changed since you entered EICTS. All EICTS configurations and connections are cleared temporarily until the audit reinitializes the data. The isetup command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait for a few minutes, then reissue the commands iconfig and isetup.</p>
NETWORKS ARE NOT EQUIPPED / NETWORK IS NOT EQUIPPED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an ENET shelf that is not equipped. The isetup command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Select a valid ENET shelf and retry the command.</p>
NO LINKS ARE CONFIGURED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to set up connections on a link that was not configured for EICTS. The isetup command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Issue the isetup command to configure the specified link before using the isetup command.</p>
NO LINKS CONFIGURED ON THIS CARD	<p><b>Meaning:</b> No links are configured for EICTS connections on the specified card. The isetup command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Issue the iconfig command to configure the required links before using the isetup command.</p>
-continued-	

**isetaup (end)**

<b>Responses for the isetaup command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
NO LINKS CONFIGURED ON THIS NETWORK	<p><b>Meaning:</b> No links are configured for EICTS connections on the specified ENET. The isetaup command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the iconfig command to configure the specified links before using the isetaup command.</p>
THIS WILL CHANGE THE NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS ATTEMPTED PER PORT PER ISETUP COMMAND FROM nn ATTEMPTS to nn ATTEMPTS PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" or "NO")	<p><b>Meaning:</b> If you enter yes, the number of connection attempts will be updated; otherwise, that value remains the same. The default is 2.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter yes to confirm the change, or enter no to cancel the command.</p>
UNDERGOING A NETWORK EXTENSION	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The network size has changed since you entered EICTS. The isetaup command exits. The system clears all EICTS configurations and connections and then reinitializes EICTS.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait a few minutes and reaccess EICTS.</p>
End	



**itrnsl****Function**

Use the itrnsl command to translate an ENET shelf, card, link, and channel into the corresponding peripheral module (PM) circuit, channel, and terminal identifier (TID).

itrnsl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
itrnsl	<i>shelf</i> [ <i>all</i> / <i>card</i> ] [ <i>all</i> / <i>link</i> ] <i>channel</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to a value of all cards or all links.
<i>card</i>	This variable specifies the card on the specified ENET shelf to translate. The valid entry range is 9-32. The default value is all cards.
<i>channel</i>	This variable specifies the channel to translate. The valid entry range is 0-511.
<i>link</i>	This variable specifies the link on the specified card to translate. The valid entry range is 0-19. The default value is all links.
<i>shelf</i>	This variable specifies the ENET shelf to translate. The valid entry range is 0-7.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the itrnsl command.

## itrnsl (end)

Example of the itrnsl command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>itrnsl 0 3 4 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>0 specifies the shelf 3 specifies the card 4 specifies the link</pre>	
	<p><b>Task:</b> Translate an ENET shelf, card, link and channel into the corresponding PM circuit, channel, and TID.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Currently not available</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command translates an ENET shelf, card, link and channel into the corresponding PM circuit, channel, and TID</p>

## Responses

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

Responses for the itrnsl command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID REQUEST: YOU ARE ONLY AN OBSERVER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to issue the itrnsl command as an observer. The first user to access EICTS is the main user and has control of EICTS testing. Observer status only allows you to monitor the test by using the iquery command. The itrnsl command exits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Exit from EICTS and reenter EICTS to be informed of the main user's identity.</p>
UNDERGOING NETWORK EXTENSION	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The network size has changed since you entered EICTS. All connections are cleared temporarily. The itrnsl command exits. The system clears all EICTS connections, then reinitializes EICTS.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait a few minutes, then reaccess EICTS.</p>

## Function

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

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

## Qualifications

None

## Example

The following table provides an example of the q command.

Example of the q command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>q itrnsl ↵ where</pre>	<p>itrnsl specifies a valid EICTS directory command</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ITRNSL : Translate an ENET/Card/Link/Channel to PM, CCT, Channel and TID            Parms: &lt;SHELF&gt; {0 TO 7}            &lt;SLOT&gt; {9 TO 32}            &lt;LINK&gt; {0 TO 19}            &lt;CHANNEL&gt; {0 TO 511}</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the q command string.</p>

## Response

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

**q (end)**

---

**Response for the q command**

**MAP output    Meaning and action**

MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.

**Meaning:** The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.

**Action:**    None



**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the EICTS directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

**quit (continued)**

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

**Responses**

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

**quit (end)**

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



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## ENETFAB level commands

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Use the ENETFAB (enhanced network fabric environment) level of the MAP to manually control ENETFAB testing for the SuperNode. The commands in the ENETFAB directory are used for the SuperNode with ENET software; NETFAB directory commands are used for NT-40 architecture.

### Accessing the ENETFAB level

To access the ENETFAB level, enter the following command string from the CI level:

```
eicts; enetfab ↵
```

### ENETFAB commands

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

ENETFAB commands	
Command	Page
help	E-135
q	E-137
quit	E-139
resume	E-143
start	E-145
status	E-147
stop	E-149
suspend	E-151

### Common responses

The following table provides explanations of the common responses to the ENETFAB commands. These responses will be produced by many of the

**E-134** ENETFAB level commands

---

commands under the ENETFAB level. This table will be referred to from the individual command descriptions to which it pertains.

<b>Common responses for the ENETFAB commands</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
ALREADY IN ENETFAB .	<b>Meaning:</b> You already have accessed the ENETFAB MAP level. <b>Action:</b> None
CANNOT EXTEND THE SYMBOL TABLE .	<b>Meaning:</b> The EICTS software failed to initialize properly and the action terminates. <b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.
FAILED TO INITIALIZE EICTS - PLEASE CONTACT THE NEXT LEVEL MAINTENANCE SUPPORT .	<b>Meaning:</b> The EICTS software failed to initialize properly and the action terminates. <b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.
FAILED TO INITIALIZE ENETFAB  or  FAILED TO ALLOCATE ENETFAB DIRECTORY	<b>Meaning:</b> The ENETFAB software failed to initialize properly. <b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.
NOTE: ENETFAB IS IN USE BY <user> YOU WILL ENTER AS AN OBSERVER	<b>Meaning:</b> The ENETFAB directory already is in use by another user. Only one user can be the main user. You will enter as an observer with a limited command set. The only commands available to an observer are the commands status and quit. <b>Action:</b> None

**help****Function**

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

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> ENETFAB : Enter the Enhanced Network Fabric           environment HELP    : Display help for the network fabric           test CI QUIT    : Leave ENETFAB environment START   : Start manual network fabric testing STOP    : Stop manual network fabric testing RESUME  : Resume scheduled network fabric           testing SUSPEND : Suspend scheduled network fabric           testing STATUS  : Display the status of the network           fabric testing </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

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

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



## Function

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

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

## Qualifications

None

## Example

The following table provides an example of the q command.

Example of the q command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
q enetfab ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> ENETFAB : Enter the Enhanced Network Fabric           environment HELP    : Display help for the network fabric           test CI QUIT    : Leave ENETFAB environment START   : Start manual network fabric testing STOP    : Stop manual network fabric testing RESUME  : Resume scheduled network fabric           testing SUSPEND : Suspend scheduled network fabric           testing STATUS  : Display the status of the network           fabric testing </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the q command string.</p>

## q (end)

---

### Response

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

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

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the ENETFAB directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

## quit (continued)

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

## Responses

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

**quit (end)**

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



**resume****Function**

Use the resume command to enable scheduled testing that has been suspended.

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

**Qualifications**

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

- If the resume command is issued during the time frame of the scheduled test interval, scheduled testing will resume within approximately ten minutes.
- If the resume command is issued during a time frame other than the scheduled test interval, testing will not resume until the next scheduled test interval.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the resume command.

Example of the resume command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
resume ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Enable scheduled testing.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> SCHEDULED NETWORK FABRIC TESTING RESUME.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command enables scheduled testing.</p>

**Responses**

Refer to page E-134 for explanations of common responses for the ENETFAB directory.





**start****Function**

Use the start command to initiate a manual ENETFAB test. The manual test runs either until the system attempts to test all components of the network or until the stop command is issued.

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

**Qualification****WARNING**

**Use this command during low traffic periods.**

Perform manual as well as scheduled ENET fabric tests during low traffic periods.

Perform manual as well as scheduled ENET fabric tests during low traffic periods.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the start command.

Example of the start command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
start ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Initiate the manual ENET fabric test.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> MANUAL NETWORK FABRIC TESTING STARTED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The start command was successful.</p>

**Responses**

Refer to page E-134 for explanations of common responses for the ENETFAB directory.



**status****Function**

Use the status command to produce a status display for the ENETFAB environment.

status command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>status</b>	<i>period</i> previous
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>period</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying information regarding progress or outcome of the last test or currently-running test period. (A test period refers to the last uninterrupted testing interval).
previous	This parameter displays information regarding the last completed test. The previous parameter attempts to test all network components.

**Qualifications**

None

---

## status (end)

---

### Example

The following table provides an example of the status command.

Example of the status command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>status ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Produce a status display for the ENET fabric environment.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> <u>TEST PERIOD RESULTS:</u></p> <p>SCHEDULE STATUS: ENABLED</p> <p>SCHEDULED TEST PERIOD: 02:00 - 06:00 INTERVAL DURATION: 5 MINS TEST STATUS: NOT RUNNING TEST STARTED: 1992/03/04 05:06:41 TEST STOPPED: 1992/03/04 06:06:58</p> <p><u>COVERAGE:</u></p> <p>CHANNELS TESTED: 5 % NOT TESTED-COMPETITION: 1 % NOT TESTED-OUT OF SERVICE: 1 % NOT TESTED-NOT SUPPORTED: 1 %</p> <p><u>RESULTS:</u></p> <p>TOTAL NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS TESTED: 73 NUMBER SO CONNECTIONS WITH ERRORS: 0</p> <p>ERRORED PATHS WERE DETECTED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command produces a status display for the ENET fabric environment. The system defaults to providing status for the last test.</p>

### Responses

Refer to page E-134 for explanations of common responses for the ENETFAB directory.

**stop****Function**

Use the stop command to stop a manually-started NETFAB test.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the stop command.

Example of the stop command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
stop ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Stop a manual fabric test.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> MANUAL NETWORK FABRIC TESTING STOPPED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command executed successfully.</p>

**Responses**

Refer to page E-134 for explanations of common responses for the ENETFAB directory.



**suspend****Function**

Use the suspend command to suspend scheduled testing. The suspend command is useful for performing maintenance on the switch without accessing table control and disabling testing.

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

**Qualifications**

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

- If scheduled ENETFAB testing is running at the time the suspend command is issued, scheduled testing suspends for the remainder of the test interval but resumes automatically at the start of the next test interval.
- If scheduled ENETFAB testing is not running at the time the suspend command is issued, the next scheduled test period is missed and testing resumes automatically in the following interval.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the suspend command.

Example of the suspend command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
suspend ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Suspend scheduled network fabric testing.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> SCHEDULED NETWORK FABRIC TESTING SUSPENDED FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE CURRENT TEST INTERVAL</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The suspend command was successful. The scheduled testing that was running has been suspended and testing resumes automatically at the next scheduled test interval.</p>

## suspend (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the suspend command. Refer to page E-134 for explanations of common responses for the ENETFAB directory.

Response for the suspend command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
SCHEDULED NETWORK FABRIC TESTING SUSPENDED FOR ONE TEST INTERVAL	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The suspend command was successful. Scheduled testing was not running at the time the suspend command was issued. The next scheduled test interval will be skipped and testing resumes automatically at the next scheduled test interval.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



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## ENRETRO level commands

---

Use the ENRETRO level of the MAP to support installation of an enhanced network (ENET) in an existing SuperNode office.

### Accessing the ENRETRO level

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

```
enretro ↵
```

### ENRETRO commands

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

ENRETRO commands	
Command	Page
ds30test	E-155
ds512test	E-159
enretroswct	E-163
enretrover	E-167
help	E-169
nmreloc	E-171
nmtest	E-173
pmmoveinv	E-177
pmtrnsl	E-181
quit	E-183
retroinit	E-187
-continued-	

**E-154** ENRETRO level commands

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<b>ENRETRO commands</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
setencp	E-189
status	E-193
<b>End</b>	

**ds30test****Function**

Use the ds30test command to test DS30 links from the ENET to the peripheral modules (PMs). The ds30test command provides the duplex and the simplex test. The simplex test is used if the duplex test fails. A duplex test is used to set the test pass results in the retrofit database.

<b>ds30test command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>ds30test</b>	<i>test_type</i> [ duplex simplex ] [ <i>plane</i> <i>shelf</i> <i>slot</i> <i>link</i> ]
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>duplex</i>	This parameter initiates the DS30 plane-to-plane (duplex) test. The duplex test is required to ensure link functionality.
<i>link</i>	This variable specifies the ENET link on which to run the DS30 link test.
<i>plane</i>	This variable specifies the ENET plane on which to run the simplex test.
<i>shelf</i>	This variable specifies the ENET shelf on which to run the DS30 link test.
<i>simplex</i>	This parameter isolates faults when the duplex test fails.
<i>slot</i>	This variable specifies the ENET slot on which to run the DS30 link test.
<i>test_type</i>	This variable specifies the type of DS30 test.

**Qualification**

The ds30test command does not work for the inactive side of the DMS core.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the ds30test command.

## ds30test (continued)

Example of the ds30test command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>ds30test duplex 0 0 12 0 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>0 specifies the ENET plane            0 specifies the ENET shelf            12 specifies the ENET slot            0 specifies the ENET link</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Initiate a DS30 duplex test.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> RUNNING DS30TEST DUPLEX ON MTM 0 LINK 00            LOOPBACK SELECTOR HAS BEEN SET TO POSITION 0            PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" or "NO"):            &gt;YES            REQUEST FOR ENET PLANE:0 SHELF:00 SLOT:12 LINK:00            DUPLEX            TEST SUBMITTED            REQUEST FOR ENET PLANE:0 SHELF:00 SLOT:12 LINK:00            DUPLEX            TEST PASSED</p> <p>DS30TEST PASSED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The DS30 duplex test was successful. The response indicates the position in which the selector should be. For non-fiber PMs, the response also indicates which of the four connectors on the extended peripheral module (XPM) should be attached to the duplex connector. The tester must confirm that the equipment is in the configuration indicated by the response before the DS30 test completes.</p>

**ds30test (continued)****Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the ds30test command.

<b>Responses for the ds30test command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED ON INACTIVE DMS CORE DS30TEST FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You started a DS30 test on the inactive side of the DMS core. This command only is valid on the active side.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the ds30test command specifying the active side.</p>
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED RETROFIT IS COMPLETED DS30TEST FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You started a DS30 test after the retrofit procedure already was completed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED. RETROFIT NOT IN PROGRESS UNTIL RETROINIT IS DONE DS30TEST FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You started a DS30 test before initiating the retrofit procedure with the retroinit command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the retrofit command and retry the ds30test command.</p>
ENET SHELF IS UNEQUIPPED DS30TEST FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You started a DS30 test on a card that is on an unequipped ENET shelf.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command for an equipped ENET shelf.</p>
ENET SHELF IS NOT OK DS30TEST FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You started a DS30 test on a card that is on an ENET shelf, but is not in service (InSv).</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Activate a return to service (RTS) procedure and reissue this command.</p>
-continued-	

---

## ds30test (end)

---

### Responses for the ds30test command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action
------------	--------------------

REQUEST FOR ENET PLANE:0 SHELF:00 SLOT:10 LINK:00 test_type TEST SUBMITTED REQUEST FOR ENET PLANE:0 SHELF:00 SLOT:10 LINK:00 test_type TEST results	
--	--

ENET LINK IS UNEQUIPPED IN PM MOVE TABLES  
WARNING: TEST RESULT IS NOT UPDATED

DS30test FAILED

**Meaning:** You ran the test on a card whose PM is not entered in Table MOVE. The link test result table cannot be updated and the test failed.

**Action:** Enter this command with valid variable replacements.

RUNNING DS30TEST test_type ON PM_name LINK PM_link LOOPBACK SELECTOR HAS BEEN CONNECTED TO CONNECTOR connector LOOPBACK SELECTOR HAS BEEN SET TO POSITION selector PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" or "NO") >YES REQUEST FOR ENET PLANE:0 SHELF:00 SLOT:10 LINK:00 test_type TEST SUBMITTED REQUEST FOR ENET PLANE:0 SHELF:00 SLOT:10 LINK:00 test_type TEST <error_result> REASON: <reason for failure>	
---	--

DS30TEST FAILED

**Meaning:** The DS30 test failed on the displayed PM. The error is specified and the reason for the error is explained briefly.

**Action:** Reissue the command.

End

**ds512test****Function**

Use the ds512test command to test DS512 links from the ENET to the FXMPs. The fiber and fxpm tests are available. Test equipment must be prepared before using the ds512test command. Test results are recorded in the retrofit database.

<b>ds512test command parameters and variables</b>						
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>					
<b>ds512test</b>	<i>test_type</i>	[ fiber link ]	<i>plane</i>	<i>shelf</i>	<i>slot</i>	<i>link</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>					
<i>fiber</i>	This parameter runs the DS512 fiber sleeve loopback test.					
<i>link</i>	This parameter runs the fiber extended peripheral module (XPM) loopback test to ensure link functionality.					
<i>link</i>	This variable specifies the ENET link on which to run the DS512 test.					
<i>plane</i>	This variable specifies the ENET plane on which to run the DS512 test.					
<i>shelf</i>	This variable specifies the ENET shelf on which to run the DS512 test.					
<i>slot</i>	This variable specifies the ENET slot on which to run the DS512 test.					
<i>test_type</i>	This variable specifies the type of DS512 test.					

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the ds512test command.

## ds512test (continued)

Example of the ds512test command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>ds512test fiber 0 1 12 3 ↵</pre> <p>where</p> <p>0 specifies the ENET plane            1 specifies the ENET shelf            12 specifies the ENET slot            3 specifies the ENET link</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Run a DS512 fiber test.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> RUNNING DS512 FIBER TEST ON LGC 12 LINK 2            ENET PLANE 0 SHELF 0 SLOT 12 LINK 0 TEST PASSED            DS512TEST PASSED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The DS512 fiber test completed successfully.</p>

## Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the ds512test command.

Responses for the ds512test command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>COMMAND NOT ALLOWED ON INACTIVE DMS CORE DS512TEST FAILED</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You ran a DS512 test on the inactive side of the DMS core. This command only is valid on the active side.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the ds512test command specifying the active side.</p>
<pre>COMMAND NOT ALLOWED RETROFIT IS COMPLETED DS512TEST FAILED</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You ran the DS512 test after the retrofit procedure already was completed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	



**ds512test (continued)**

<b>Responses for the ds512test command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED. RETROFIT NOT IN PROGRESS UNTIL RETROINIT IS DONE DS512TEST FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered a ds512test command before starting the retrofit procedure with the retroinit command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the retrofit command and retry the ds512test command.</p>
ENET SHELF IS UNEQUIPPED DS512TEST FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You ran a DS512 test on a card that is on an unequipped ENET shelf.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command for an equipped ENET shelf.</p>
ENET SHELF IS NOT OK DS512TEST FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You ran a DS512 test on a card that is on an ENET shelf, but is not in service (InSv).</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Activate a return-to-service (RTS) procedure and reissue this command.</p>
REQUEST FOR ENET PLANE:0 SHELF:00 SLOT:10 LINK:00 <test_type> TEST SUBMITTED REQUEST FOR ENET PLANE:0 SHELF:00 SLOT:10 LINK:00 <test_type> TEST <results> ENET LINK IS UNEQUIPPED IN PM MOVE TABLES WARNING: TEST RESULT IS NOT UPDATED DS512TEST FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You ran a DS512 test on a card whose PM is not entered in Table MOVE. The link test result table cannot be updated and the test failed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter this command with valid variable replacements.</p>
-continued-	

---

## ds512test (end)

---

### Responses for the ds512test command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action
------------	--------------------

<pre>RUNNING DS512TEST test_type ON PM_name LINK PM_link REQUEST FOR ENET PLANE:0 SHELF:00 SLOT:10 LINK:00 &lt;test_type&gt; TEST SUBMITTED REQUEST FOR ENET PLANE:0 SHELF:00 SLOT:10 LINK:00 &lt;test_type&gt; TEST &lt;error_result&gt; REASON: &lt;info&gt; DS512TEST FAILED</pre>	
---	--

	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The DS512 test failed on the displayed PM because error conditions were detected during the test. The specified error and reason for the error are described briefly.</p>
--	--

	<p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command.</p>
--	--

End	
-----	--

**enretroswct****Function**

Use the enretroswct command to help synchronize the following events when attempting an ENET cutover:

- switching the master peripheral module (PM) switch box from the network module (NM) to the enhanced network (ENET)
- performing a DMS core activity switch from the central processing unit (CPU) with NM call-processing software to the CPU with ENET call-processing software

**enretroswct command parameters and variables****Command Parameters and variables**

<b>enretroswct</b>	There are no parameters or variables.
--------------------	---------------------------------------

**Qualifications**

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

- The personnel assigned to assist in the PM switch box selection must be briefed prior to executing this command.

**WARNING**

**This command causes an office outage.**

Executing the enretroswact command results in an office outage. Use this command only for an ENET cutover.

Executing the enretroswact command results in an office outage. Use this command only for an ENET cutover.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the enretroswct command.

**enretroswct (continued)**

Example of the enretroswct command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
enretroswct ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Initiate a system cutover.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Inactive DMS-CORE software load verified.            This command will result in a RESTART!            Are you ready to proceed with the network cutover?            Prepare to, but DO NOT switch PMs to the ENET.            Confirmation will initiate the cutover sequence.            Are you ready to proceed with the ENET cutover?            PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" or "NO"):            &gt;yes            Pre-swact checks in progress.            Call processing will be suspended.            Abort at this point will result in a RESTART COLD            *****            SWITCH PMs TO ENET NOW AND CONFIRM WHEN DONE!                YES - To Enable ENET software.                NO - To remain on NM software.            *****            PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" or "NO"):            &gt;yes            RELEASE JAM on inactive DMS-Core 1.                *** CALL PROCESSING IS SUSPENDED ***            JAM active DMS-Core 0 to initiate COLD SWACT.                *** CALL PROCESSING IS SUSPENDED ***            JAM active DMS-Core 0 to initiate COLD SWACT.                \$            Activity switch cold restart on CPU 1            *** SOS COLD restart no. 5 at Jun 29,1992 4:10:30</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system cutover from NM to ENET software was successful.            Follow office procedures for system recovery after the restart.</p>

**enretroswct (end)****Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the enretroswct command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED. RETROFIT NOT IN PROGRESS UNTIL RETROINIT IS DONE. ENRETROSWCT FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the enretroswct command before the ENET retrofit software was initialized with the retroinit command. The enretroswct command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the retroinit command followed by the enretroswct command.</p>
INACTIVE DMS-CORE SOFTWARE LOAD NOT VERIFIED ENRETROSWCT FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The ENET cutover failed. The enretroswct command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Determine the reason for the verification failure. Correct the problem and retry the enretroswct command.</p>



**enretrover****Function**

Use the enretrover command to verify that all software preparations for an ENET cutover are complete. All ENET to peripheral module (PM) links are tested and the MOVE PM tables are checked to verify valid states for all PMs.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the enretrover command.

Example of the enretrover command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
enretrover ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Verify that all preparations for an ENET cutover are complete.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> SOFTWARE LOAD VERIFIED, READY TO CUT ENET INTO SERVICE. ENRETROVER PASSED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system verified that all preparations for an ENET cutover are complete.</p>

**Response**

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

## enretrover (end)

---

### Response for the enretrover command

MAP output	Meaning and action
------------	--------------------

FAILED. SOFTWARE LOAD NOT READY FOR ENET ENRETROVER FAILED	
---	--

**Meaning:** The verification determined that the software is not ready to cut ENET into service. The enretrover command aborts.

**Action:** Determine the source of the error, correct it, and retry the enretrover command.



**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for this directory. If entered alone, help takes the default value (all). If entered with the name of a valid ENRETRO level commands directory command, help provides a short description of that command.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

## help (end)

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ENRETRO: ENET Retrofit Commands</p> <p>RETROINIT - Initialize ENET retrofit data.            STATUS - Display the ENET Retrofit Progress report.            NMRELOC - Set network module relocation ability.            PMTRNSL - Translate a PM to its C-side link on ENET.</p> <p>DS30TEST - Test an ENET to PM DS30 link.            DS512TEST - Test an ENET to PM DS512 link.            SETENCP - Set ENET as Call Processing network.            PMMOVEIN - Check or update PM MOVE inventory data.            ENRETROVER - Verify the office is ready to cut the ENET.            HELP - Display help panel on Enretro.            QUIT - Exit the enretro command program.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## Response

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

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

**nmreloc****Function**

Use the nmreloc command to enable, disable, or query single plane network module relocation for ENET retrofit. When the nmreloc command is enabled, datafill for plane 0 or plane 1 in Table NETWORK can be changed separately. In addition, plane 0 and plane 1 (as well as network module (NM) to DMS Bus links for one NM pair) no longer are required to be on the same port of adjacent MS cards.

nmreloc command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
nmreloc	off on query
Parameters and variables	Description
off	This parameter disables NM relocation for ENET retrofit.
on	This parameter enables NM relocation for ENET retrofit.
query	This parameter displays NM relocation status as either enabled or disabled.

**Qualifications**

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

- Take a system image before beginning the NM relocation procedure.
- Any type of DMS-Core restart causes NM relocation to be turned off.
- The nmreloc command must be turned off prior to executing any other ENRETRO directory command except the status command.

**WARNING**

**Do not continue with NM relocation if problems occur after taking a system image.**

Do not continue with NM relocation if problems occur after taking a system image. Refer to the next level of support.

Do not continue with NM relocation if problems occur after taking a system image. Refer to the next level of support.

## nmreloc (end)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the nmreloc command.

Example of the nmreloc command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
nmreloc off ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Turn off NM relocation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> NM RELOCATION FOR ENET RETROFIT HAS BEEN DISABLED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The NM relocation for an ENET retrofit has been disabled.</p>

### Response

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

Response for the nmreloc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED. RETROFIT NOT IN PROGRESS UNTIL RETROINIT IS DONE. NMRELOC FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the nmreloc command before the the ENET retrofit software was initialized. The nmreloc command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the retroinit command followed by the nmreloc command.</p>

**nmtest****Function**

Use the nmtest command to provide a link test for network modules (NM) that have been relocated to a different MS card and port.

nmtest command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
nmtest	<i>nm_plane nm_pair</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>nm_pair</i>	This variable specifies an NM pair.
<i>nm_plane</i>	This variable specifies plane 0 or plane 1 of an NM pair.

**Qualifications**

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

- Do not use the regular NM test command. Instead, use the ENRETRO directory nmtest command.
- A system image should be taken before beginning the NM relocation procedure.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the nmtest command.

## nmtest (continued)

Example of the nmtest command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>nmtest 0 0 ↵ where</pre>	
0	specifies plane 0 or plane 1 of an NM pair
0	specifies an NM pair
<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Perform a link test to an NM.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> REQUEST SUBMITTED</p> <pre>NM 0 0 LINK 0 CONNECTED PROPERLY TO MS 0 CARD 20 PORT 3 NM 0 0 LINK 1 CONNECTED PROPERLY TO MS 1 CARD 20 PORT 3  NMTEST PASSED</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The NM link test is successful.</p>	

## Responses

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

Responses for the nmtest command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>COMMAND NOT ALLOWED ON INACTIVE DMS CORE NMTEST REJECTED</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an nmtest command on the inactive side of the DMS core. This command only is valid on the central processing unit (CPU).</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Select the active side and retry the command.</p>
<pre>COMMAND NOT ALLOWED RETROFIT IS COMPLETED NMTEST REJECTED</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an nmtest command after the retrofit procedure already was completed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**nmtest (continued)**

<b>Responses for the nmtest command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED. RETROFIT NOT IN PROGRESS UNTIL RETROINIT IS DONE NMTEST REJECTED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an nmtest command before starting the retrofit procedure with the retroinit command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the retroinit command followed by the nmtest command.</p>
ERROR - COULD NOT COMMUNICATE WITH NM <nm_plane> <nm_pair> LINK <nm_link> CHECK CABLING TO MS <ms_plane> CARD <ms_card> PORT <ms_port> NMTEST FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The nmtest command determined that there is a communication problem with the NM. This message is accompanied by MS307 logs against the NM being tested.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Currently not available</p>
ERROR - COULD NOT MTC OPEN NM <nm_plane> <nm_pair> LINK <nm_link> CHECK STATUS OF MS <ms_plane> CARD <ms_card> PORT <ms_port> NMTEST FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The nmtest command ran, but it could not open the NM's central side (C-side) links for maintenance.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Currently not available</p>
ERROR - <node_name> <node_no> IS IMPROPERLY CONNECTED TO <ms_plane> CARD <ms_card> PORT <ms_port> NM <nm_plane> <nm_pair> LINK <nm_link> SHOULD BE CONNECTED HERE. NMTEST FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The nmtest command determined that something other than an NM is connected to the MS port.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Currently not available</p>
ERROR - NM <nm_plane> <nm_pair> MUST BE MANB FOR CABLE TEST NMTEST REJECTED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an nmtest command for an NM that is not in the manual busy (Mbsy) state.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Either Mbsy the NM or select another NM.</p>
-continued-	

---

## nmtest (end)

---

<b>Responses for the nmtest command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
ERROR - WRONG NM CONNECTED TO MS ms-plane CARD ms_card PORT ms_port NMTEST FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The nmtest command determined that an NM is connected to the MS port, but it is not the NM that was expected. This message is accompanied by LOST103 logs against the NM being tested.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Currently not available</p>
NO LINKS TO NM <nm_plane> <nm_pair> CHECK STATUS OF MS 0 AND 1, CARD <ms_card> PORT <ms_port> NMTEST FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> One of both of the C-side ports for the NM are out-of-service (OOS).</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the status of MS 0 and 1, as well as the specified card and port, before reissuing the command.</p>
REQUEST INVALID - SPECIFIED NM PAIR IS UNEQUIPPED NMTEST REJECTED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an nmtest command on an NM that is not in the range of the current maximum datafill for NMs.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the nmtest command with a valid value.</p>
REQUEST REJECTED - SPECIFIED NM ALREADY BEING TESTED. NMTEST REJECTED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an nmtest command for an NM that already is being tested.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the nmtest command for another NM.</p>
<b>End</b>	



**pmmoveinv****Function**

Use the pmmoveinv command to verify or update the PM inventory and MOVE tables.

pmmoveinv command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
pmmoveinv	check update     [ brief ] [ full ]
Parameters and variables	Description
brief	This parameter displays the link test data in summary format.
check	This parameter verifies the PM MOVE data tables for updating the inventory tables.
full	This parameter displays the link test data in expanded form.
update	This parameter verifies the PM MOVE data tables that should be updated in the associated inventory tables.

**Qualifications**

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

- Use the pmmoveinv update command string only on the inactive CPU of an in service (InSv) office.

**WARNING**

**Do not continue the retrofit process if any problems occur with this command.**

Do not continue the retrofit process if any problems occur with this command. Refer to the next level of support.

Do not continue the retrofit process if any problems occur with this command. Refer to the next level of support.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the pmmoveinv command.

**pmmoveinv (continued)**

Examples of the pmmoveinv command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>pmmoveinv check ↵</b>	<p><b>Task:</b> Verify PM MOVE data tables.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHECKING PM MOVE DATA...            Checking table MOVETM.            TM8 0 in table TMINV has no tuple in table MOVETM.            MTM 0            MTM 1            MTM 2            Table MOVETM check FAILED.            Checking table MOVELM.            Table MOVELM does NOT exist.            Table MOVELM check FAILED.            Checking table MOVEDCM.            DCM 1            DCM 2            Table MOVEDCM check PASSED.            Checking table MOVELTC.            LTC 0            LTC 1            Table MOVELTC check PASSED.            Checking table MOVEMSB.            Table MOVEMSB check PASSED.            Checking table MOVEIAC.            Table MOVEIAC check PASSED.            PM Move Data Check FAILED.            Checking PM link test data...            PM link test data check FAILED.            PMMOVEINV CHECK Failed.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The PM MOVE data tables have been verified. The response displays which links are untested or have failed.</p>
-continued-	

**pmmoveinv (continued)****Examples of the pmmoveinv command (continued)****Example      Task, response, and explanation****pmmoveinv    update .J**

**Task:**            Update the PM inventory data.

**Response:**      CHECKING PM MOVE DATA...  
                   Checking table MOVETM.  
                   TM8    0  
                   MTM    0  
                   MTM    1  
                   MTM    2  
                   Table MOVETM check PASSED.  
                   Checking table MOVELM.  
                   Table MOVELM check PASSED.  
                   Checking table MOVEDCM.  
                   DCM    1  
                   DCM    2  
                   Table MOVEDCM check PASSED.  
                   Checking table MOVELTC.  
                   LTC    0  
                   LTC    1  
                   Table MOVELTC check PASSED.  
                   Checking table MOVEMSB.  
                   Table MOVEMSB check PASSED.  
                   Checking table MOVEIAC.  
                   Table MOVEIAC check PASSED.  
                   PM Move Data Check PASSED.  
                   Checking PM link test Data...  
                   PM link test data check PASSED.  
                   Updating PM Inventory Data...  
                   Updating table TMINV from MOVETM.  
                   TM8    0  
                   MTM    0  
                   MTM    1  
                   MTM    2  
                   Table MOVETM update PASSED.  
                   Updating table LMINV from MOVELM.  
                   Table MOVELM update PASSED.  
                   Updating table DCMINV from MOVEDCM.  
                   DCM    1  
                   DCM    2  
                   Table MOVEDCM update PASSED.

**-continued-**

## pmmoveinv (end)

Examples of the pmmoveinv command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<p><b>Response:</b> Updating table LTCINV from MOVELTC.  LTC 0  LTC 1  Table MOVELTC update PASSED  Updating table MSBINV from MOVEMSB.  Table MOVEMSB update PASSED.  Updating table IACINV from MOVEIAC.  Table MOVEIAC update PASSED.  Updating table LTCINV from MOVELTC.  LTC 0  LTC 1  Table MOVELTC update PASSED.  PM Inventory Data Update PASSED.  PMMOVEINV UPDATE Passed.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The PM MOVE tables have been updated.</p>
End	

## Response

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

Response for the pmmoveinv command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<p>Checking Link Test data  PM Link Test Data Check failed.    PMMOVEINV Check Failed.</p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The pmmoveinv command was not successful because of failed or untested links. All PM links on both planes must be successfully tested. The pmmoveinv command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the pmmoveinv check full command string to determine which links are untested or failed. Continue testing untested ENET PM links.</p>

**pmtrnsl****Function**

Use the pmtrnsl command to translate a peripheral module (PM) name to its central side (C-side) links consisting of a node and port on the ENET.

<b>pmtrnsl command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<code>pmtrnsl</code>	<code>pm_type pm_number</code>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<code>pm_number</code>	This variable specifies the PM number to translate.
<code>pm_type</code>	This variable specifies the PM type to translate.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the pmtrnsl command.

## pmtrnsl (end)

Example of the pmtrnsl command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>pmtrnsl ltc 0 ↵ where</pre>	<p>ltc specifies the PM type to translate 0 specifies the PM number to translate</p>
	<p><b>Task</b> Translate a PM name to its control side links.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>PM TYPE: pm_type PM NO.: pm_no NODE NO.: node_no Site Flr Rpos Bay_id Shf Description Slot Espec s f p b sh pm_type_no pec_code  ENET PM Test Result Pl Sh Sl Lk IF Name No Un Lk P PP F U ----- n nn nn nn lk_type pm_na pm_no pu pm_lk test_result . . n nn nn nn lk_type pm_na pm_no pu pm_lk test_result</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The PM name has been translated to its control side links.</p>

## Response

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

Responses for the pmtrnsl command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>COMMAND NOT ALLOWED. RETROFIT NOT IN PROGRESS UNTIL RETROINIT IS DONE. PMTRNSL FAILED</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the pmtrnsl command before initializing the ENET retrofit software. The pmtrnsl command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the retroinit command, then retry the pmtrnsl command.</p>

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the ENRETRO directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

## quit (continued)

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

## Responses

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



**quit (end)**

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



**retroinit****Function**

Use the retroinit command to initialize the retrofit software and indicate to the system software that an ENET retrofit is in progress.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the retroinit command.

Example of the retroinit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
retroinit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Initialize the retrofit software.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> RETROFIT PASSED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The retroinit command executed successfully.</p>

**Responses**

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

Responses for the retroinit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED. ENET RETROFIT IS COMPLETE. RETROINIT FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to issue the retroinit command when a retrofit session already was complete.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

---

## retroinit (end)

---

<b>Responses for the retroinit command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED. READ EXT FILES FOR PM MOVE TABLES.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message indicates that the retrofit MOVE tables must be created before the retrofit software can be initialized.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Create the retrofit PM MOVE tables and retry the retroinit command.</p>
RETROINIT ALREADY IN PROGRESS RETROINIT FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to issue the retroinit command when the retrofit software was already initialized. Subsequent initializations fail, but the retrofit session continues.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
RETROINIT PASSED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The retroinit command was successful. An ENET retrofit session has been initiated.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
End	

**setencp****Function**

Use the setencp command to set the ENET network as the call processing network. The setencp command must be executed on the inactive DMS core and must be followed by a restart.

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

**Qualifications**

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

- If you are logged-in to the inactive CPU (using the mateio command), a new login is required after the restart and before continuing with the ENET retrofit.

**WARNING**

**Use the setencp command only on the inactive DMS core.**

Execute the setencp command only on the inactive DMS core.  
Follow with a restart immediately.

Execute the setencp command only on the inactive DMS-Core. Follow with a restart immediately.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the setencp command.

## setencp (continued)

Example of the setencp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>setencp ↵</pre>	<p><b>Task:</b> Set the ENET network as the call processing network.</p> <p><b>Response:</b>            SETENCP will affect the inactive DMS_Core as follows:                This command will activate ENET Call Processing.                This command will invoke a WARM RESTART!            Confirmation is required. Do you want to continue?            PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" or "NO"):            &gt;no            SETENCP FAILED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The setencp command was cancelled. If you respond with the yes entry, ENET is set as the call processing network.</p>

## Responses

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

Responses for the setencp command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>ACTIVE OFFICE NETWORK ALREADY SET TO ENET. SETENCP FAILED</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the setencp command when the call processing network already is set to ENET.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<pre>COMMAND NOT ALLOWED. ENET RETROFIT IS COMPLETE.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the setencp command when a successful ENET retrofit has been completed. No enetro commands are allowed at this point.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**setencp (end)**

<b>Responses for the setencp command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED ON ACTIVE DMS CORE SETENCPC FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the setencp command from the active CPU. This command only is valid on the inactive side of the DMS core.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Select the inactive side of the CPU and retry the setencp command.</p>
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED. RETROFIT NOT IN PROGRESS UNTIL RETROINIT IS DONE SETENCPC FAILED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the setencp command before starting the retrofit procedure with the retroinit command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Initiate the retrofit procedure with the retroinit command and retry the setencp command.</p>
<b>End</b>	





**status****Function**

Use the status command to provide a report of the state of the ENET retrofit and display the progress of each procedure.

status command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>status</b>	<i>report</i> [ <u>brief</u> bus cut enet full init pm ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>brief</u>	This default parameter displays a summary of the retrofit data. Either omit this entry or enter the brief parameter.
bus	This parameter displays data on DMS bus conditioning.
cut	This parameter displays data on the ENET cutover.
enet	This parameter displays data on ENET commissioning.
full	This parameter displays all retrofit data.
init	This parameter displays data on retrofit initialization.
pm	This parameter displays data on the ENET to peripheral link testing.
<i>report</i>	This variable specifies the type of status report requested.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the status command.

---

## status (continued)

---

### Examples of the status command

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

<b>status bus ↵</b>	
---------------------	--

<b>Task:</b>	Display summary data on DMS bus conditioning.
--------------	---

<b>Response:</b>	Network Retrofit Report ----- DMS Bus Conditioning: In Progress. MSCDINV System Cards for ENET are datafilled. MSCDINV Port Cards for ENET are empty.
------------------	---

<b>Explanation:</b>	This command produces summary data on DMS bus conditioning.
---------------------	---

-continued-

**status (continued)****Examples of the status command** (continued)**Example**      **Task, response, and explanation****status full** ↵

```

Task:          Produce a report of the state of the ENET retrofit.

Response:     Network Retrofit Report
                  -----
Retrofit Software Initialization:  Completed.
    NM Software is      Enabled.    Call
Processing.
    ENET Software is    Disabled.    Not Call
Processing.
    Read EXT files is   Completed.
    RetroInit is        Completed.
DMS Bus Conditioning:  Completed.
    MSCDINV System Cards for ENET are  datafilled.
    MSCDINV Port Cards for ENET are    datafilled.
ENET Commissioning:    Completed.
    ENINV                Datafilled.
    ENCDINV              Datafilled.
    Rex Test             Passed.
    BERT                 10e-12.
PM to ENET links:     In Progress.
    Links Untested      28
    Links Failed        2
    Links Partially Passed 10
    Links Passed        10
    -----
    Total Links         50
Checking PM Move Data...
Checking table MOVETM.
    TM8  0  in table TMINV has no tuple in
table MOVETM.
    MTM  0
    MTM  1
    MTM  2
Table MOVETM check FAILED.
Checking table MOVELM.
    Table MOVELM does NOT exist.
Table MOVELM check FAILED.

```

**-continued-**

**status (end)**

**Examples of the status command** (continued)

Example	Task, response, and explanation																																																																																																																																																																									
	<p><b>Response:</b> Checking table MOVEDCM.  DCM 1  DCM 2  Table MOVEDCM check PASSED.  Checking table MOVELTC.  LTC 0  LTC 1  Table MOVELTC check PASSED.  Checking table MOVEMSB.  Table MOVEMSB check PASSED.  Checking table MOVEIAC.  Table MOVEIAC check PASSED.  PM Move Data Check FAILED.</p> <p>Checking PM link test data...</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">ENET</th> <th colspan="4">PM</th> <th colspan="4">Test Result</th> </tr> <tr> <th>P1</th> <th>Sh</th> <th>Sl</th> <th>Lk</th> <th>IF</th> <th>Name</th> <th>No</th> <th>Un</th> <th>Lk</th> <th>P</th> <th>PP</th> <th>F</th> <th>U</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>00</td> <td>31</td> <td>00</td> <td>DS512</td> <td>LTC</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td>x</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>00</td> <td>31</td> <td>00</td> <td>DS512</td> <td>LTC</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>x</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="13">...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>00</td> <td>31</td> <td>00</td> <td>DS30</td> <td>SMS</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>x</td> <td>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>00</td> <td>31</td> <td>00</td> <td>DS30</td> <td>SMS</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>00</td> <td>31</td> <td>00</td> <td>DS30</td> <td>SMS</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>.</td> <td>x</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>00</td> <td>31</td> <td>00</td> <td>DS30</td> <td>SMS</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>.</td> <td>x</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>00</td> <td>31</td> <td>00</td> <td>DS30</td> <td>LM</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>x</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="13">...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>00</td> <td>31</td> <td>00</td> <td>DS30</td> <td>TM8</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>x</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>00</td> <td>31</td> <td>00</td> <td>DS30</td> <td>TM8</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>x</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>PM link test data check FAILED.  PMMOVEINV CHECK Failed.  Cutover: Not Started.  PM inventory links to NMs.  Cutover status Not Ready.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command produces a report of the state of the ENET retrofit.</p>	ENET					PM				Test Result				P1	Sh	Sl	Lk	IF	Name	No	Un	Lk	P	PP	F	U	0	00	31	00	DS512	LTC	0	0		x	.	.	.	1	00	31	00	DS512	LTC	0	1		x	.	.	.	...													0	00	31	00	DS30	SMS	0	0	0	.	.	x	.	1	00	31	00	DS30	SMS	0	0	0	.	.	.	x	0	00	31	00	DS30	SMS	0	0	1	.	x	.	.	1	00	31	00	DS30	SMS	0	0	1	.	x	.	.	0	00	31	00	DS30	LM	0	0	0	.	.	.	x	...													0	00	31	00	DS30	TM8	0			x	.	.	.	1	00	31	00	DS30	TM8	0			x	.	.	.
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**Responses**

Currently not available

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## ESATOOLS level commands

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Use the ESATOOLS level of the MAP to obtain Emergency Stand-Alone (ESA) trunking information for remote peripheral modules (PMs). ESA information includes the following elements:

- presence of or lack of trunking capability during ESA
- trunk data for a specific remote cluster controller (RCC), remote cluster controller 2 (RCC2), ISDN remote cluster controller (RCCI), or Remote Center Offshore # 2 (RCO2) during ESA
- translations and routing data used for a particular call during ESA

### Accessing the ESATOOLS level

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

```
esatools ↵
```

### ESATOOLS commands

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

ESATOOLS commands	
Command	Page
esatraver	E-199
esatrunk	E-203
help	E-205
queryrcc	E-207
quit	E-209
setrcc	E-213



**esatraver****Function**

Use the `esatraver` command to display the ESA translation and routing data for a particular call. Use the `setrcc` command to specify an RCC before using the `esatraver` command.

esatraver command parameters and variables												
Command	Parameters and variables											
<code>esatraver</code>	<table> <tr> <td><code>l</code></td> <td><code>dn</code></td> <td><code>digits</code></td> <td rowspan="2"> <table border="1"> <tr><td><code>b</code></td></tr> <tr><td><code>nt</code></td></tr> <tr><td><code>t</code></td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>tr</code></td> <td><code>cli</code></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<code>l</code>	<code>dn</code>	<code>digits</code>	<table border="1"> <tr><td><code>b</code></td></tr> <tr><td><code>nt</code></td></tr> <tr><td><code>t</code></td></tr> </table>	<code>b</code>	<code>nt</code>	<code>t</code>	<code>tr</code>	<code>cli</code>		
<code>l</code>	<code>dn</code>	<code>digits</code>	<table border="1"> <tr><td><code>b</code></td></tr> <tr><td><code>nt</code></td></tr> <tr><td><code>t</code></td></tr> </table>	<code>b</code>		<code>nt</code>	<code>t</code>					
<code>b</code>												
<code>nt</code>												
<code>t</code>												
<code>tr</code>	<code>cli</code>											
Parameters and variables	Description											
<code>b</code>	This parameter activates a tracing option that displays both trace and no-trace outcomes.											
<code>cli</code>	This variable specifies a trunk by its CLLI.											
<code>digits</code>	This variable specifies the digits to be translated.											
<code>dn</code>	This variable specifies the directory number (DN).											
<code>l</code>	This parameter identifies a line as the call originator.											
<code>nt</code>	This parameter is a tracing option that displays only information on the call termination.											
<code>t</code>	This parameter is a tracing option that displays all table entries referenced by the call.											
<code>tr</code>	This parameter identifies a trunk as the call originator.											

**Qualification**

Strings of translation digits that are five digits or less must be enclosed in quotation marks.

## esatraver (continued)

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the esatraver command.

Examples of the esatraver command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>esatraver   7224105 7225213 t ↵ where</pre>	<p>7224105 specifies the DN 7225213 specifies the digits to be translated</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Access translation data for a specified DN.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ORIGINATION INFORMATION TABLE IBNLINES REM3 03 0 08 04 DT STN 7224105 COMKODAK 0 0 613 \$ NO PRELIMINARY TRANSLATION DN TRANSLATION MATCH ON DN : 7225213 +++ESATRAVER : SUCCESSFUL AT TRACING THE CALL +++</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command accesses translation data for 7225213 from an integrated business network (IBN) line to line call.</p>
-continued-	



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

**esatraver** | 6211234 6221234 b .J  
*where*

6211234      specifies the DN  
 6221234      specifies the digits to be translated

**Task:**      Access translation data for a specified DN.

**Response:**      ORIGINATION INFORMATION  
 TABLE LINEATTR  
 0 1FR NONE NT FR01 0 613 P621 L613 TSPS N 10 NIL  
 NILDATA 0 NIL  
 DEFAULT IS TO USE ESAPOTS PRE XLA  
 TRANSLATION INFORMATION  
 TABLE ESAPXLA  
 NO MATCH  
 TABLE ESAHNPA  
 ESAPOTS RCC REM2 00 622 R 3 7 N  
 TABLE ESARTE  
 RCC REM2 00 3 S RCMFWKOG 0 416  
 +++ESATRAVER : SUCCESSFUL AT TRACING THE CALL +++  
 ROUTE: TRUNK  
                 RCMFWKOG  
 OUTPULSE DIGITS: 4166221234

**Explanation:**      This command accesses translation data for 6221234 from a plain ordinary telephone system (POTS) line-to-trunk call.

End

**esatraver (end)**

---

**Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the esatraver command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
NO DATA HAS BEEN COLLECTED. PLEASE USE THE SETRCC TOOL.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The setrcc command must be used prior to using the esatraver command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the setrcc command before entering the esatraver command.</p>
THE ORIGINATOR IS NOT OFF AN RCC.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The originator does not reside on an RCC.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check that the originator is an RCC resident and reissue the command.</p>
THE ORIGINATOR IS NOT SUPPORTED IN ESA.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The originator line or trunk is not supported in ESA.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check for an ESA-supported line or trunk and reissue the command.</p>

**esatrunk****Function**

Use the esatrunk command to query the status of ESA trunks.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the esatrunk command.

Example of the esatrunk command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
esatrunk ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Query the status of ESA trunks.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ESA TRUNKS ARE SUPPORTED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system message indicates that the ESA trunks are supported.</p>

**Response**

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

Response for the esatrunk command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ESA TRUNKS ARE NOT SUPPORTED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The message indicates that trunks are not supported during ESA.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**help****Function**

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

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ESATOOLS provides tools to display ESA data for RSC. Subcommands are:</p> <pre> ESATRUNK SETRCC QUERYRCC ESATRAVER QUIT </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

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

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

**queryrcc**

**Function**

Use the queryrcc command to enable the user to determine whether a trunk or a trunk group is supported during ESA.

queryrcc command parameters and variables										
Command	Parameters and variables									
<b>queryrcc</b>	abort gr tr <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">[</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">               all                detail                ns                s                sp             </td> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"> <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">[</td> <td style="padding: 0 5px;"> <i>cli</i>  <i>trunk</i> </td> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">]</td> </tr> </table> </td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	[	all detail ns s sp	]		<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">[</td> <td style="padding: 0 5px;"> <i>cli</i>  <i>trunk</i> </td> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">]</td> </tr> </table>	[	<i>cli</i> <i>trunk</i>	]	
[	all detail ns s sp	]								
	<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">[</td> <td style="padding: 0 5px;"> <i>cli</i>  <i>trunk</i> </td> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">]</td> </tr> </table>	[	<i>cli</i> <i>trunk</i>	]						
[	<i>cli</i> <i>trunk</i>	]								
Parameters and variables	Description									
abort	This parameter aborts the command.									
all	This parameter displays all trunks or trunk groups on a given remote PM.									
<i>cli</i>	This variable specifies the trunk or trunk group by its CLLI.									
detail	This parameter displays detailed information on the specified remote PM using the ESATOOLS directory setrcc command, including reasons why trunks or trunk groups are not supported.									
gr	This parameter verifies the status of trunks or trunk groups.									
ns	This parameter displays a list of trunks or trunk groups that are not supported.									
tr	This parameter verifies the status of the trunk or trunks.									
s	This parameter displays a list of trunks or trunk groups that are supported.									
sp	This parameter displays the status of a specified trunk or trunk group identified by its CLLI.									
<i>trunk</i>	This variable specifies the trunk. The valid entry range is 0-32767.									

**Qualification**

Use the ESATOOLS directory setrcc command to specify a remote PM before using the queryrcc command.

## queryrcc (end)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the queryrcc command.

Example of the queryrcc command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
queryrcc tr detail ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Verify trunk status.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> INFORMATION ON REM3 OF RCC 1 CLLI</p> <pre> TRUNK NO          ESA STATUS   REASON NOT SUPPORTED RC1DPDDDDPDD 12  SUPPORTED RC1MFDDDTWK  5  NOT SUPPORTED   OG PULSE OR                                      START SIGNAL RC1MFDDDTWK  6  NOT SUPPORTED   OG PULSE OR                                      START SIGNAL RC1MFDDDTWK  7  NOT SUPPORTED   OG PULSE OR                                      START SIGNAL RC1MFDDDTWK  8  NOT SUPPORTED   OG PULSE OR                                      START SIGNAL RC1MFWKDPWK  5  SUPPORTED                     </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command verifies the status of all trunks of RCC rem3 1.</p>

### Response

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

Response for the queryrcc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO DATA HAS BEEN COLLECTED. PLEASE USE THE SETRCC TOOL.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The queryrcc command was entered before the ESATOOLS directory setrcc command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the ESATOOLS directory setrcc command to collect trunk information before using the queryrcc command.</p>



**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the ESATOOLS directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

**quit (continued)**

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

**Responses**

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

**quit (end)**

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



**setrcc**

**Function**

Use the setrcc command to collect information on trunks of a specific RCC, RCC2, RCO2, or RCCI.

setrcc command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
setrcc	$\left[ \begin{matrix} \textit{host} \\ \textit{site} \end{matrix} \right] \quad \textit{pm} \quad \textit{num}$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>host</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using host as the site.
<i>pm</i>	This variable specifies the name of the PM on which the information is to be collected.
<i>num</i>	This variable specifies the number of the PM. The valid entry range is 0-32767.
<i>site</i>	This variable specifies the site.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the setrcc command.

Example of the setrcc command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
setrcc rem3 1 ↵ where	
rem3 1	identifies the PM name specifies the PM number
	<b>Task:</b> Collect trunk data for the specified PM.
	<b>Response:</b> TRUNK INFO COLLECTED.
	<b>Explanation:</b> The system response indicates that the command string executed successfully.

---

## setrcc (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of responses for the setrcc command.

Responses for the setrcc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COULD NOT COLLECT ANY INFORMATION	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message signals a failure to collect information on the specified PM.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check that the specified PM is valid and that there are supported trunks on that PM</p>
INVALID SITE NAME	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified remote is not valid.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the PM name and number and reissue the command with correct values.</p>
RCC NUMBER DOES NOT EXIST	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A nonexistent PM number was specified.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the PM name and number and reissue the command with correct values.</p>
RCC NUMBER MUST BE UNIQUE BY OFFICE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified PM number is not unique to this office.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check for the unique PM number for the office and reissue the command with correct values.</p>
THE RCC MUST BE REMOTE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message indicates that the specified RCC must be remote.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check that the specified RCC is a remote RCC.</p>

---

## FM level commands

---

Use the FM level of the MAP to access force management system (FM) commands for query management system (QMS) operators.

### Accessing the FM level

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

**fm** ↵

### FM commands

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

FM commands	
Command	Page
broadcast	F-3
buffer	F-5
erase	F-7
help	F-9
password	F-11
quit	F-13





**broadcast****Function**

Use the broadcast command to display the string located in the broadcast message buffer. The string displays on each Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) position in the administrator's team. The string displays when a call arrives at a position or when the operator uses the make busy function.

<b>broadcast command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>broadcast</b>	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

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

- Messages displayed by the broadcast command must first be entered into the system by the FM directory buffer command.
- Messages displayed by the broadcast command are erased from the display area of the TOPS positions using the FM directory erase command.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the broadcast command.

<b>Example of the broadcast command</b>	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>broadcast</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the broadcast message.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TWO HOUR DELAY ON CALLS TO FRANCE.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the broadcast message.</p>

**Responses**

Not currently available



**buffer****Function**

Use the buffer command to load a string of ASCII characters into the broadcast message buffer.

buffer command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
buffer	'string'
Parameters and variables	Description
'string'	This variable specifies a string of ASCII characters enclosed in single quotes.

**Qualification**

The buffer command is used in conjunction with the broadcast command, which broadcasts the message buffered by this command.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the buffer command.

Example of the buffer command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
buffer 'two hour delay on calls to france' ↵ where	
'two hour delay on calls to france'	specifies the message loaded into the broadcast message buffer
<b>Task:</b>	Load the broadcast message into the buffer.
<b>Response:</b>	TWO HOUR DELAY ON CALLS TO FRANCE.
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command loads the specified message into the broadcast message buffer.

**Responses**

Not currently available



---

**erase**

---

**Function**

Use the erase command to erase the message displayed by the broadcast command.

**erase command parameters and variables****Command      Parameters and variables**

<b>erase</b>	There are no parameters or variables.
--------------	---------------------------------------

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

Not currently available

**Responses**

Not currently available



**help****Function**

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

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

Not currently available

**Response**

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

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





**password****Function**

Use the password command to access password administration utilities, such as disabling and enabling operator login, resetting the operator password, and changing the password used by the administrator.

password command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
password	change disable enable reset
	[ <i>allops</i> <i>opr_number</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all_ops</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to performing password command functions for all operators.
change	This parameter changes the administrator's password.
disable	This parameter disables the operator login.
enable	This parameter enables the operator login.
<i>opr_number</i>	This variable specifies the operator number. The valid entry range is 0-9999.
reset	This parameter resets operator password to "tops."

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the password command.

**password (end)**

Example of the password command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>password reset 348 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p>	
348	specifies the operator number
	<p><b>Task:</b> Reset a specified operator's password to "tops."</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Not currently available</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command resets the password to "tops" for operator 348.</p>

**Response**

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

Response for the password command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OPERATOR DOES NOT EXIST	
	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The operator number is not datafilled in Table TQOPROF.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use another operator number or datafill the specified operator number in Table TQOPROF.</p>

**quit**

**Function**

Use the quit command to exit the FM directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

**quit (continued)**

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

**Responses**

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

**quit (end)**

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



---

## FOOTPRT level commands

---

Use the FOOTPRT level of the MAP to query the information captured when a restart occurs. The fpbuf command can display all the events in the event buffer and the snapshot associated with each restart. The FOOTPRT directory commands can also reset the footprint event buffer on the active central control (CC) or central processing unit (CPU) or set the buffer to overwrite old events with new ones if it becomes full.

Certain FOOTPRT directory commands are available only on the NT40. These include the commands buff, dump, query, reset, and trnsf. The getmate command is available to both NT40 and DMS SuperNode users, as are the commands help and quit. The display, fpbuf, report, and unlock commands are available only on the SuperNode.

### Accessing the FOOTPRT level

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

```
footprt ↵
```

### FOOTPRT commands

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

FOOTPRT commands	
Command	Page
buff	F-19
display	F-21
dump	F-25
fpbuf	F-29
-continued-	

**F-18** FOOTPRT level commands

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<b>FOOTPRT commands</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
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<b>End</b>	



**buff****Function**

Use the buff command to change the configuration of the footprint event buffer. This command is available only on the NT40.

buff command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
buff	circular noncircular
Parameters and variables	Description
circular	This parameter overwrites old events with new ones when the buffer is full.
noncircular	This parameter stops recording when the buffer is full.

**Qualifications**

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

- This command is available only on the NT40.
- This command can cause important information not to be recorded or to be overwritten.
- No response is typed back to the MAP CI level. The effect of this command on the footprt buffer can be verified by the query command.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the buff command.

Example of the buff command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
buff circular ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Overwrite old events with new ones when the footprint event buffer is full.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> None</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command overwrites old events with new ones when the footprint event buffer is full.</p>

## buff (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the buff command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COULD NOT UNPROTECT DS	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The data store could not be unprotected.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> An image dump is in progress. Try again when the image dump is complete.</p>
INVALID PARAMETER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the correct parameters.</p>

**display****Function**

Use the display command to display timestamps for the first and last entry in each available footprint buffer for this central processing unit (CPU) or, if supported, its mate. This command is available only on the SuperNode.

<b>display command parameters and variables</b>					
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>				
<b>display</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><u>thiscpu</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>mate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cpu0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cpu1</td> </tr> </table>	<u>thiscpu</u>	mate	cpu0	cpu1
<u>thiscpu</u>					
mate					
cpu0					
cpu1					
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>				
<u>thiscpu</u>	This default parameter ordinarily displays timestamps for the currently active CPU. If two CPUs are in sync, this is for the CPU active at the time they were synchronized.				
cpu0	This parameter displays the timestamps for CPU0, regardless of which CPU is active.				
cpu1	This parameter displays the timestamps for CPU1, regardless of which CPU is active.				
mate	This parameter is the opposite of the thiscpu parameter. It displays the timestamps for the mate to the active CPU.				

**Qualifications**

None

## display (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the display command.

Example of the display command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>display thiscpu ↵</code>	<p>Show the timestamps for the currently active CPU.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>Active buffer: 2 , Inactive data: transferred CPU 1 FOOTPRINT BUFFER: ADDR=00418164 SIZE=0003*0A WORDS <u>Buffer</u>   <u>Descriptor</u> <u>First Entry</u>   <u>Last Entry</u> Holding1  ADDR=004181A0 SIZE=1000 WORDS Jan-21 07:52:43  Jan-21 08:33:17 Locked    ADDR=0041A1A0 SIZE=1000 WORDS Jan-20 04:33:54  Jan-20 12:10:35 Active    ADDR=0041C1A0 SIZE=2000 WORDS Jan-21 08:38:23  Jan-21 09:30:32</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The timestamps for the currently active CPU are displayed.</p>

### Responses

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

Responses for the display command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Active buffer: 2 , Inactive data: transferred CPU 0 FOOTPRINT BUFFER: ADDR=016597A8 SIZE=0003*0A WORDS <u>Buffer</u>   <u>Descriptor</u>                               <u>First Entry</u>   <u>Last Entry</u> Active    ADDR=02350000 SIZE=1000 WORDS Jan-21 07:52:43  Jan-21 08:24:51 Locked    ADDR=02352000 SIZE=1000 WORDS Jan-20 04:33:54  Jan-20 12:10:35 Holding1  ADDR=02354000 SIZE=1000 WORDS Jan-21 06:03:38  Jan-21 07:32:31</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This response displays the timestamps for the currently active CPU mate.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

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

Active buffer: 2 , Inactive data: transferred  
 CPU 0 FOOTPRINT BUFFER: ADDR=016597A8 SIZE=0003\*0A WORDS

<u>Buffer</u>	<u>Descriptor</u>		<u>First Entry</u>	<u>Last Entry</u>
Active	ADDR=02350000	SIZE=1000 WORDS	Jan-21 07:52:43	Jan-21 08:24:51
Locked	ADDR=02352000	SIZE=1000 WORDS	Jan-20 04:33:54	Jan-20 12:10:35
Holdings1	ADDR=02354000	SIZE=1000 WORDS	Jan-21 06:03:38	Jan-21 07:32:31

**Meaning:** This response displays the timestamps for CPU0.

**Action:** None

Active buffer: 2 , Inactive data: transferred  
 CPU 1 FOOTPRINT BUFFER: ADDR=00418164 SIZE=0003\*0A WORDS

<u>Buffer</u>	<u>Descriptor</u>		<u>First Entry</u>	<u>Last Entry</u>
Holdings1	ADDR=004181A0	SIZE=1000 WORDS	Jan-21 07:52:43	Jan-21 08:33:17
Locked	ADDR=0041A1A0	SIZE=1000 WORDS	Jan-20 04:33:54	Jan-20 12:10:35
Active	ADDR=0041C1A0	SIZE=1000 WORDS	Jan-21 08:38:23	Jan-21 09:30:32

**Meaning:** This response displays the timestamps for CPU1.

**Action:** None

EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters.  
 DISPLAY -- wrong number of parameters.

**Meaning:** You entered an incorrect parameter or too many parameters.

**Action:** None

End



**dump****Function**

Use the dump command to display the contents of one of the event buffers on a terminal. This command is available only on the NT40.

dump command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>dump</b>	mate me
Parameters and variables	Description
mate	This parameter displays the contents of the inactive central control (CC) buffer stored on the active CC.
me	This parameter displays the contents of the active CC buffer.

**Qualification**

The data obtained from the inactive CC may not be valid; a dump is attempted for analysis purposes. The information should be saved for maintenance support group analysis.

**dump (continued)**

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the dump command.

Example of the dump command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>dump mate ↵</pre>	<p>Display the output of saved data for the inactive CC.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>*****           DUMP OF FOOTPRINT DATA FOR CC 0 ***** MISM: SEQ      2: 15:13:53.21       REASON= MISC DA MISMATCH       CPU 1 PREVIOUSLY ACTIVE, CPU 1 CURRENTLY ACTIVE       CPU STATUS(0,1 PAIRS):       PC=ODEDBS, ODEDB8 CC1 FOOTPRTI: FOOTPRINT_T+#0068       PTA=001797,001797 CC1 SYSDEFS:READMTCE+#0068       DAHR=FFE002 CPU REGISTER,   FFE002 CPU REGISTER,       RWPSAD=09A849 PS MOD  0 CARD  1,09A849 PS MOD  0 CARD  1,       TOS=#0001,#0041 ,NOS=#0002,#0002 ,SP=#0D96,#0D96 ,SB=060D8C,060D8C       AM=#001C,#001C ,ST=#0000,#0017 , MM=#0007,#0007 ,STC=#0070,#0070       FIR=#0041 ,CSDAT=#0000,#0000 ,PSDAT#0900,#0900       TRANSIENT COUNT=  1  TRAPSTART: SEQ      1: 15:13:53.21       FIR= 0041 MATEFIR= 0000 MMSTAT=0000       ACTIVE CC: 1       2BFF3E=WILLTRAP.AB01:SETUP_CO=#002E       DSHOLD= FFE002       EVENT DURING PROCESSING OF TRAP</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command provides the output of saved data for the inactive CC.</p>



**dump (end)****Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the dump command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
ACTIVE BUFFER NOT ALLOCATED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The active CC's event buffer was not allocated when the load was built, so no events can be recorded.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
COULD NOT REBUILD MATE INFORMATION BUFFER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The active CC's mate event buffer could not be assembled for output.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Retry the command. If the second attempt fails, contact the next level of support.</p>
INVALID PARAMETER	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the correct parameters.</p>
MATE BUFFER NOT ALLOCATED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The active CC's mate buffer was not allocated when the load was built, so no mate events can be recorded.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>



**Function**

Use the fpbuf command to access any footprint buffers belonging to the active or inactive central processing unit (CPU) of the SuperNode. This command is available only on the SuperNode.

fpbuf command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
fpbuf	active locked holding1 holding2 <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-bottom: 2px;">thiscpu</div> <div style="padding-bottom: 2px;">mate</div> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>thiscpu</u>	This default parameter displays the contents of the active CPU.
active	This parameter displays the contents of the active buffer.
holding1	This parameter displays the contents of the holding buffer.
holding2	This parameter displays the contents of a locked buffer that has been unlocked. The holding2 buffer is created when a locked buffer is released or when a manual restart occurs before a system restart.
locked	This parameter displays the contents of the locked buffer.
mate	This parameter displays the contents of the inactive CPU.

**Qualifications**

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

- This command is available only on the SuperNode.
- The fpbuf command works on both active and (via MATEIO) inactive CPUs. When the command is invoked from the inactive CPU, only the buffers on the inactive CPU are available. This command is used from the inactive CPU only when the CPUs are split, as happens during a batch change supplement (BCS) application, for example.
- This command has the potential to cause loss of service or data.

**fpbuf (continued)**

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the fpbuf command.

Example of the fpbuf command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>fpbuf locked ↵</b>	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the contents of the locked buffer for the active CPU.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> ** Footprint Locked Buffer for MS 1 Dumped on Dec-01 Earliest event occurred at  20:17:36 Nov-30  System restarted Nov-30 22:50:10   Restart number 3, COLD Restart from Command   Entry Module: INVOKER SSTI: #00E9   PTA: 0095E6D4=ECPUTST.AC03:TEST_FIR+#0084, Vector offset:0008   Active CPU: 1, Active clock: 1   Reinitcount: 3, previous restart: COLD,previous reset: 0001   MCR Claimer String: 05:47:61 ??????????????????????   FIRS: 03FF,0000 Mau_ctrl: 0085  MCR: 000C AHR: FDFD FDFD   Acc_mask: 000E  Int_mask: 0000  Pint_mask: 01FF   Registers:   D0-3: #000000FF #00000018 #0000FFFF #00000000   D4-7: #00000010 #00000010 #00000000 #005FEA3C   A0-3: #0051B6C2 #00663EE8 #005FE9A6 #004BF994   A4-6: #00489270 #00663F78 #00501BD0    Hex Display Sequence: 0169 AAAA BBBB CCCC DDDD EEEE 016B 016C 016C 016D 016F 0177 017D 00A1   Restart Sequence      : 0162 0163 0164 0165 0166 0167 0168 016A 0169 016B 016C 016D 016F 0177   USP:  00663F70                ISP:  0040DF98   01FF 3F80                0000 009A   0062 1606                AF0E 0000   0066 3F94                0000 0000   009A ABE2                0000 0000   005C 0001                0000 0000   009A AEA8                0000 0000   0052 8818                0000 0000                     </pre>
-continued-	

**fpbuf (continued)****Example of the fpbuf command (continued)****Example      Task, response, and explanation****Response:**

```

Traceback:
  007F310E=SYSINIT.EC13:REINITIN+#0102
  007BBAE8=INTSYS.AD09:SOFT_REI+#0104
  009AABE2=MSLNODE.AJ03:MSLOCAL_NODE_TR+#012A
  008E9BCE=INVOKER.AJ04:SOS_INVO+#054A
  008E959E=INVOKER.AJ04:INVOKER_P+#0242
  007EC094=MODULES.BX10:INITIALIZEP+#0014

Mapper error Nov-30 22:49:15
  Mapper error: 1:error, logical address: #201E

CMIC fault Nov-30 22:40:01
  Card no: 24,primary: YES mapper rc: 7, route status: open
  Card faults: 0000 0000 0000 0001 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
  0000 new index:

Clock failure Mar-04 21:00:50
  State: system free, slave, clock used: Stratum 3, Office type: Master
  Internal
  Bit map: 0000 0000, Remote Bit Map:      0000

System restarted Nov-30 21:01:34
  Restart number 1, RELOAD from Command
  Entry Module: MSLHWP SSTI: #016A
  PTA: 0095E6D4=ECPUTST.AC03:TEST_FIR+#0084, Vector offset: 0008
  Active CPU: 1, Active clock: 1
  Reinitcount: 3, previous restart: RELOAD, previous reset: 0001
  MCR Claimer String: 05:47:61 ??????????????????????
  FIRS: 03FF,0080 Mau_ctrl: 0081 MCR: 000C AHR: FDFD FDFD
  Acc_mask: 000E Int_mask: 0000 Pint_mask: 01FF
  Registers:
  D0-3: #00100020 #0000FFFF #00000038 #000000D2
  D4-7: #00000021 #00000000 #00030000 #00030C27
  A0-3: #0001C474 #00400400 #00407718 #004076EC
  A4-6: #00400400 #00000000 #06F000A4

  Hex Display Sequence: 0169 0169 0169 0169 AAAA BBBB CCCC DDDD
  EEEE 016B 016C 016D 016F 0177

```

**-continued-**

**fpbuf (continued)**

Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<b>Response:</b>
Restart Sequence	: 0162 0163 0164 0165 0166 0167 0168 016A 0169 016B 016C 016D 016F 0177
USP: 0069EF4C	ISP: 0040DF98
0000 0000	0000 0080
0000 0000	658E 0000
0000 0007	0000 0000
0001 FDFD	0000 0000
0010 1940	0000 0000
0010 1900	0000 0000
0010 1920	0000 0000
Traceback:	
007F310E=SYSINIT.EC13:REINITIN+#0102	
007BBAE8=INTSYS.AD09:SOFT_REI+#0104	
0001BA6C (Procname Unknown)	
FFFFFFFF (Procname Unknown)	
FFFFFFFF (Procname Unknown)	
Patch completed Nov-30 20:17:46	
Patchid ABC37M28	applied: passed
Active CPU 1	, Process timing off
Patch started Nov-30 20:17:36	
Patchid ABC37M28	applied: passed
Active CPU 1	, Process timing off
<b>Explanation:</b>	The fpbuf command displays the contents of the locked buffer for the active CPU.
<b>End</b>	

**fpbuf (end)****Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the fpbuf command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Buffer empty	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The requested buffer exists but contains no data.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Failed - Buffer does not exist	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The requested buffer does not exist, possibly because certain conditions were not met. For example, there may be no holding2 buffer because the locked buffer has not been released.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Failed - The inactive buffers have not been transferred	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system displays this message while trying to display buffers that have not yet been transferred or when mate transfer is not supported.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the getmate command to display the contents of the footprint buffer of the mate on a MAP display.</p>





**getmate****Function**

Use the getmate command to display the contents of the footprint buffer of the mate on a terminal. This command is available on both the SuperNode and the NT40.

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

**Qualifications**

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

- On the NT40, the getmate command displays the contents of the footprint buffer of the mate on the terminal.
- On the SuperNode, the getmate command transfers the active footprint buffer data from the inactive central processing unit (CPU) to be viewed later using the fdbuf command. The getmate command can be used when the following conditions apply:
  - The most recent restart occurred while the computing module was out of sync.
  - The transfer of the footprint data from the inactive CPU to the active CPU was unsuccessful.
  - A manual sync has not been attempted.
  - The command is entered from the active CPU.
  - Mate transfer is supported on the node being used. Mate transfer is currently not supported on the message switch (MS).

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the getmate command on the NT40.

**getmate (continued)**

Examples of the NT40 getmate command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>getmate</b> ↵</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the contents of the footprint buffer of the mate on the NT40.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>*****           DUMP OF FOOTPRINT DATA FOR CC 1 ***** MISM: SEQ      2: 15:13:53.21       REASON= MISC DA MISMATCH       CPU 1 PREVIOUSLY ACTIVE, CPU 1 CURRENTLY ACTIVE       CPU STATUS(0,1 PAIRS):       PC=ODEDBS, ODEDB8 CC1 FOOTPRTI :FOOTPRINT_T+#0068       PTA=001797,001797 CC1 SYSDEFS :READMTCE+#0068       DAHR=FFE002 CPU REGISTER,      FFE002 CPU REGISTER,       RWPSAD=09A849 PS MOD 0 CARD 1,09A849 PMOD 0 CARD1,       TOS=#0001,#0041 ,NOS=#0002,#0002 ,SP=#0D96,#0D96 ,SB=060D8C,060D8C       AM=#001C,#001C ,ST=#0000,#0017 ,MM=#0007,#0007 ,STC=#0070,#0070       FIR=#0041 ,CDSDAT=#0000,#0000 ,PSDAT#0900,#0900       TRANSIENT COUNT= 1 TRAPSTART: SEQ      1: 15:13:53.21       FIR= 0041 MATEFIR= 0000 MMSTAT=0000       ACTIVE CC: 1       2BFF3E=WILLTRAP.AB01:SETUP_CO=#002E       DSHOLD= FFE002       EVENT DURING PROCESSING OF TRAP</pre>
	<p><b>Explanation:</b>The data obtained from the inactive central control (CC) may not be valid. A dump is attempted for analysis purposes. The information should be saved for maintenance support group analysis.</p>
<p><b>getmate</b> ↵</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the contents of the mate's footprint buffer on the NT40.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>Mate CPU is being used by CC MAP Do you want to kill the process and claim the CPU anyway? Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"): &gt;NO Mate CC in use: no action taken</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The mate CC was in use and no display of the footprint buffer was possible.</p>

**getmate (continued)**

The following table provides an example of the getmate command on the SuperNode.

Example of the getmate command on the SuperNode	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>getmate ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Transfer the footprint data from the inactive to the active CPU on the SuperNode.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Transfer of inactive buffers: Passed</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The transfer of footprint data from the inactive to the active CPU was successful.</p>

**Responses**

The following table provide explanations of the responses to the getmate command on the NT40.

Responses for the getmate command on the NT40	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT READ FROM MATE WHEN IN SYNC	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The inactive CC can not be read when the CCs are in sync.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the dump mate command when the CCs are in sync.</p>
MATE BUFFER NOT ALLOCATED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The active CC's mate buffer was not allocated when the load was built, so no mate events can be recorded.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
UNABLE TO RETRIEVE INFORMATION FROM MATE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The read of the inactive CC was unsuccessful, probably because of a hardware fault.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> If the first attempt fails, perform a test of the inactive CC and try the command again. If a second attempt fails, contact the maintenance support group.</p>

**getmate (continued)**

The following table provide explanations of the responses to the getmate command on the SuperNode.

<b>Responses for the getmate command on the SuperNode</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Failed to allocate tables	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The active CPU mate buffer was not allocated when the load was built, so no mate events can be recorded.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
Mate buffer corrupted	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Mate transfer is not supported on the message switch.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> If this message is displayed when you are attempting a mate transfer on a CM, contact the next level of support.</p>
Mate under test	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The mate CPU is under test.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
The inactive buffers have already been transferred and will be overwritten. Do you wish to continue ? Please confirm ("YES or NO"):	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system prompts you for confirmation.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> To proceed with the transfer of data, enter yes. To abort the command, enter no.</p>
-continued-	

**getmate (end)**

<b>Responses for the getmate command on the SuperNode</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Transfer of inactive buffers: Failed	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system encountered a problem while trying to execute the command. This message is displayed with one of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Failed to read mate</li> <li>▪ Failed to reset mate CPU</li> </ul> <p>The read of the inactive CPU was unsuccessful, probably because of a hardware fault.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> If the first attempt fails, perform a test of the inactive CPU and try the command again. If a second attempt fails, contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Transfer of inactive buffers: Invalid	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The transfer failed because one of the following conditions for executing the getmate command was not met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ you must be on the active CPU</li> <li>▪ the CPUs must be out of sync</li> </ul> <p>This message is displayed with one of the two following explanations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cannot transfer data on inactive CPU</li> <li>▪ Cannot transfer data while CPUs are in sync</li> </ul> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Transfer of inactive buffers: Passed	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The transfer of the inactive CPU was successful.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
End	



**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the FOOTPRT directory. This command is available on both the SuperNode and the NT40.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help unlock	↵
	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Releases the LOCKED buffer so it can be reused after the next restart.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

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

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



**query****Function**

Use the query command to query the status of the footprint facility. This command is available only on the NT40.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the query command.

Example of the query command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
query ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Query the status of the footprint facility.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> STATUS: ACTIVE            QUEUE: OK, #EVENTS: 3            BUFFER: NONCIRCULAR</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system displays a status report of the footprint facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Status describes the status of the footprint facility.</li> <li>▪ Active indicates that event recording is operating.</li> <li>▪ Queue describes the state of the queue.</li> <li>▪ Ok indicates that the event queue is sane.</li> <li>▪ #events indicates the number of events in the buffer.</li> <li>▪ Noncircular indicates that event recording stops when the queue is full.</li> <li>▪ Buffer describes the buffer type.</li> </ul>

## query (end)

---

### Response

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

Response for the query command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
STATUS: ACTIVE QUEUE: OK, #EVENTS: 3 BUFFER: NONCIRCULAR	<b>Meaning:</b> The system displays a status report of the footprint facility. <b>Action:</b> None

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the FOOTPRT directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

## quit (continued)

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

## Responses

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

**quit (end)**

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



**report****Function**

Use the report command to perform the following tasks:

- turn on/off the recording of an application processor (AP) FOOTPRT-specific event
- turn on/off the recording of all activatable AP FOOTPRT-specific events
- query the recording status of an AP FOOTPRT-specific event
- query the recording status of all activatable AP FOOTPRT-specific events

This command is available only on the SuperNode.

When the command is successfully completed, a FOOTPRT activation event is stored in the active buffer to indicate the execution of the report command.

<b>report command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>report</b>	<i>event_name action</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>event_name</i>	This variable identifies which specific event is to be reported. Valid entry values include the following:
-continued-	

**report (continued)**

<b>report command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ fp_ap_port_mismatch</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_port_chg_state</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_port_tst_init</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_port_tst_start</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_port_tst_stop</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_input_fail</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_unknown_prot</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_output_fail</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_plm_tst_interface</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_plm_tst_medium</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_plm_set_rem_tst</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_plm_drop_rem_tst</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_plm_en_interface</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_plm_dis_interface</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_plm_tst_msg_inter</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_plm_send_test_msg</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_mcm_set_rem_tst</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_mcm_drop_rem_tst</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_mcm_tst_medium</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_mcm_msg_interf_cond</li> <li>▪ fp_ap_mcm_rx_tst_msg</li> <li>▪ all</li> </ul>
<i>action</i>	<p>This variable specifies the system action in relation to the identified event. There are three possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ on</li> <li>▪ off</li> <li>▪ show</li> </ul>
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

None



**report (continued)****Examples**

The following tables provide examples of the report command.

Examples of the report command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>report fp_ap_plm_tst_interface on ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Turn on the recording of this AP FOOTPRT-specific event.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> <code>REPORT fp_ap_plm_tst_interface on</code></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system has turned on this event.</p>
<code>report fp_ap_plm_tst_interface show ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Query the recording status of an AP FOOTPRT-specific event.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> <code>REPORT fp_ap_plm_tst_interface off</code></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system displays the off status of this event.</p>

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the report command. A combination of responses may result from using the all parameter.

Responses for the report command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<code>REPORT &lt;event name&gt; already &lt;recording status&gt;</code>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The recording status of a specified event is the same as the user input action.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<code>REPORT &lt;event name&gt; cannot be activated/deactivated</code>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified event is not an AP-specific event that can be activated.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

## report (end)

---

**Responses for the report command** (continued)

**MAP output**    **Meaning and action**

REPORT <event name> <recording status>

**Meaning:** A single event is activated or deactivated.

**Action:** None

**End**

**reset****Function**

Use the reset command to eliminate any recorded events from the event buffer. This command is available only on the NT40.

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

**Qualification**

This command erases any recorded information for the active central control (CC). It should be executed only after a hard copy of the active CC's footprint buffer has been made using the dump command.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the reset command.

Example of the reset command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
reset ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Reset recorded events from the event buffer.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> This will erase saved information for active CC Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):  &gt;YES.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You have eliminated any recorded events from the event buffer.</p>

## reset (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the reset command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FOOTPRINT BUFFER NOT ALLOCATED: FOOTPRINT NOT ACTIVE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The active CC's footprint buffer could not be allocated when the load was built.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next higher level of support.</p>
This will erase saved information for active CC Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This response is provided as a confirmation action.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter yes or no.</p>

**trnsi****Function**

Use the trnsi command to decode a system register value into a legible form. This command is available only on the NT40.

The responses from the system consist of point form displays corresponding to the bits that were set in the given register. To explain the responses, expansions of the registers are given.

<b>trnsi command parameters and variables</b>																																																								
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>																																																							
<b>trnsi</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>register</i></td> <td>[</td> <td>act</td> <td><i>regval_1</i></td> <td>]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>conf</td> <td><i>regval_2</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>fir</td> <td><i>regval_3</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>irm</td> <td><i>regval_4</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>irq</td> <td><i>regval_5</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>mmstat</td> <td><i>regval_6</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>resets</td> <td><i>regval_7</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>status</td> <td><i>regval_8</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>stcon</td> <td><i>regval_9</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>sync1</td> <td><i>regval_10</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>sync2</td> <td><i>regval_11</i></td> <td>]</td> </tr> </table>	<i>register</i>	[	act	<i>regval_1</i>	]			conf	<i>regval_2</i>				fir	<i>regval_3</i>				irm	<i>regval_4</i>				irq	<i>regval_5</i>				mmstat	<i>regval_6</i>				resets	<i>regval_7</i>				status	<i>regval_8</i>				stcon	<i>regval_9</i>				sync1	<i>regval_10</i>				sync2	<i>regval_11</i>	]
<i>register</i>	[	act	<i>regval_1</i>	]																																																				
		conf	<i>regval_2</i>																																																					
		fir	<i>regval_3</i>																																																					
		irm	<i>regval_4</i>																																																					
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		sync2	<i>regval_11</i>	]																																																				
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>																																																							
act	This parameter specifies the activity mask.																																																							
conf	This parameter specifies the central message controller (CMC) configuration register.																																																							
fir	This parameter indicates the fault indication register.																																																							
irm	This parameter specifies the interrupt request mask register.																																																							
irq	This parameter specifies the interrupt request register.																																																							
mmstat	This parameter specifies the mismatch status register.																																																							
<i>register</i>	This variable specifies which system register is to be decoded.																																																							
-continued-																																																								

**trns1 (continued)**

<b>trns1 command parameters and variables</b> (continued)																																	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>																																
<i>regval_1</i>	<p>The following variables define the bit number of least significant set bit display:</p> <table> <tr><td>0</td><td>debug level</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>mismatch level</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>trap level</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>clock and I/O level</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>clock and I/O level</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>reinit level</td></tr> <tr><td>6-15</td><td>base level</td></tr> </table>	0	debug level	1	mismatch level	2	trap level	3	clock and I/O level	4	clock and I/O level	5	reinit level	6-15	base level																		
0	debug level																																
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5	reinit level																																
6-15	base level																																
<i>regval_2</i>	<p>The following variables define the conf register:</p> <table> <tr><td>bit 0</td><td>CMC 0 enabled/disabled</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 1</td><td>CMC 1 enabled/disabled</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 2-15</td><td>not used</td></tr> </table>	bit 0	CMC 0 enabled/disabled	bit 1	CMC 1 enabled/disabled	bit 2-15	not used																										
bit 0	CMC 0 enabled/disabled																																
bit 1	CMC 1 enabled/disabled																																
bit 2-15	not used																																
<i>regval_3</i>	<p>The following variables define the fir register:</p> <table> <tr><td>bit 0</td><td>invalid operation</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 1</td><td>stack overflow</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 2</td><td>write to protected data store</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 3</td><td>write to protected program store</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 4</td><td>clock fail</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 5</td><td>ROM parity</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 6</td><td>program store parity</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 7</td><td>data store parity</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 8</td><td>RAM parity</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 9</td><td>data store timeout</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 10</td><td>sanity timeout</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 11</td><td>program store timeout</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 12</td><td>activity switch</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 13</td><td>stack underflow</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 14</td><td>impossible fir bit 14 set</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 15</td><td>impossible fir bit 15 set</td></tr> </table>	bit 0	invalid operation	bit 1	stack overflow	bit 2	write to protected data store	bit 3	write to protected program store	bit 4	clock fail	bit 5	ROM parity	bit 6	program store parity	bit 7	data store parity	bit 8	RAM parity	bit 9	data store timeout	bit 10	sanity timeout	bit 11	program store timeout	bit 12	activity switch	bit 13	stack underflow	bit 14	impossible fir bit 14 set	bit 15	impossible fir bit 15 set
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bit 10	sanity timeout																																
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bit 12	activity switch																																
bit 13	stack underflow																																
bit 14	impossible fir bit 14 set																																
bit 15	impossible fir bit 15 set																																
<i>regval_4</i>	<p>The following variables define the irm register:</p> <table> <tr><td>bit 0</td><td>debug interrupt requested</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 1</td><td>mismatch interrupt requested</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 2</td><td>trap interrupt requested</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 3</td><td>I/O interrupt requested</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 4</td><td>clock interrupt requested</td></tr> <tr><td>bit 5-15</td><td>not used</td></tr> </table>	bit 0	debug interrupt requested	bit 1	mismatch interrupt requested	bit 2	trap interrupt requested	bit 3	I/O interrupt requested	bit 4	clock interrupt requested	bit 5-15	not used																				
bit 0	debug interrupt requested																																
bit 1	mismatch interrupt requested																																
bit 2	trap interrupt requested																																
bit 3	I/O interrupt requested																																
bit 4	clock interrupt requested																																
bit 5-15	not used																																
-continued-																																	

**trnsI (continued)**

<b>trnsI command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>regval_5</i>	<p>The following variables define the irq register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bit 0        debug interrupt requested</li> <li>bit 1        mismatch interrupt requested</li> <li>bit 2        trap interrupt requested</li> <li>bit 3        I/O interrupt requested</li> <li>bit 4        clock interrupt requested</li> <li>bit 5-15     not used</li> </ul>
<i>regval_6</i>	<p>The following variables define the mmstat register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bit 0        mismatch detected by both CPUs</li> <li>bit 1        mismatch detected by this CPU</li> <li>bit 2        mismatch detected by mate CPU</li> <li>bit 3        mismatch detected during read/write operation</li> <li>bit 4-15     not used</li> </ul>
<i>regval_7</i>	<p>The following variables define the resets register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bit 0        power on reset</li> <li>bit 1        manual reset</li> <li>bit 2        offline reset</li> <li>bit 3        mate reset</li> <li>bit 4        controlled clock switch reset</li> <li>bit 5        uncontrolled clock switch reset</li> <li>bit 6-15     not used</li> </ul>
<i>regval_8</i>	<p>The following variables define the status register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bit 0        CPU is active/inactive</li> <li>bit 1        CPU numbe 0/1</li> <li>bit 2        on own/mate CPU clock</li> <li>bit 3        in read mate mode yes/no</li> <li>bit 4        mate forced inactive yes/no</li> <li>bit 5        activity switch flip-flop set/not set</li> <li>bit 6        RSC protocol on/off</li> <li>bit 7        RSC sanity on/off</li> <li>bit 8-15     not used</li> </ul>
-continued-	

**trnsI (continued)**

<b>trnsI command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>regval_9</i>	<p>The following variables define the stcon register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bit 0            program store parity check on/off</li> <li>bit 1            RAM parity check on/off</li> <li>bit 2            data store parity check on/off</li> <li>bit 3            hex display turned on/off</li> <li>bit 4            RAM write protect on/off</li> <li>bit 5            data store and program store response timers on/off</li> <li>bit 6            interrupt pending yes/no</li> <li>bit 7            not used</li> <li>bit 8            mismatches enable/disabled</li> <li>bit 9            CCs in/out of sync</li> <li>bit 10           CPU on/off line</li> <li>bit 11           trap interrupt pending yes/no</li> <li>bits 12-15      not used</li> </ul>
<i>regval_10</i>	<p>The following variables define the sync clock register #1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bit 0            external oscillator selected</li> <li>bit 1            oscillator detector under test</li> <li>bit 2            not used</li> <li>bit 3            frame fail detector under test</li> <li>bit 4            reset error condition in effect</li> <li>bit 5            not used</li> <li>bit 6            clock interrupts inhibited</li> <li>bit 7            power reset occurred</li> <li>bit 8            clock is active/inactive</li> <li>bit 9            oscillator failed</li> <li>bit 10           frame pulse failed</li> <li>bit 11           reference oscillator failed</li> <li>bit 12           DAC load timeout</li> <li>bit 13           clock interrupt posted yes/no</li> <li>bit 14           power convertor failed</li> <li>bit 15           oscillator heater is on/off</li> </ul>
-continued-	



**trns1 (continued)**

<b>trns1 command parameters and variables</b> (continued)															
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>														
<i>regval_11</i>	<p>The following variables define the sync clock register #2:</p> <table> <tr> <td>bit 0-7</td> <td>phase detector counter XX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bit 8-10</td> <td>clock type 000, 001, 011 standard DMS clock 010 stratum 3 others invalid clock</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bit 11</td> <td>beat frequency indicator set/not set</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bit 12</td> <td>external alarm 0 set/not set</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bit 13</td> <td>external alarm 1 set/not set</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bit 14</td> <td>reference oscillator selected/not selected</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bit 15</td> <td>phase detector buffer on/off</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Note:</b> If a register does not use bits you have provided, these bits are ignored. If you do not provide all the bits used by the given register, these bits are assumed to be 0.</p>	bit 0-7	phase detector counter XX	bit 8-10	clock type 000, 001, 011 standard DMS clock 010 stratum 3 others invalid clock	bit 11	beat frequency indicator set/not set	bit 12	external alarm 0 set/not set	bit 13	external alarm 1 set/not set	bit 14	reference oscillator selected/not selected	bit 15	phase detector buffer on/off
bit 0-7	phase detector counter XX														
bit 8-10	clock type 000, 001, 011 standard DMS clock 010 stratum 3 others invalid clock														
bit 11	beat frequency indicator set/not set														
bit 12	external alarm 0 set/not set														
bit 13	external alarm 1 set/not set														
bit 14	reference oscillator selected/not selected														
bit 15	phase detector buffer on/off														
resets	This parameter specifies the resets register.														
status	This parameter specifies the status register.														
stcon	This parameter specifies the status control register.														
sync1	This parameter specifies the sync clock register #1														
sync2	This parameter specifies the sync clock register #2														
<b>End</b>															

**Qualifications**

None

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## trnsI (continued)

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### Examples

The following table provides examples of the trnsI command.

Examples of the trnsI command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>trnsI fir 280 ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Decode a system register value of the fault indication register.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Data Store Timeout, Data Store Parity</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system has decoded system register value 280 of the fault indication register.</p>
<code>trnsI mmsat 9 ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Decode a system register value of the mismatch status register.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Mismatch detected by both CPUs Mismatch detected during write operation</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system has decoded system register value 9 of the mismatch status register.</p>

**trnsI (end)**

## Responses

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

<b>Responses for the trnsI command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Data Store Timeout, Data Store Parity	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system has decoded system register value 280 of the fault indication register.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Mismatch detected by both CPUs Mismatch detected during write operation	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system has decoded system register value 9 of the mismatch status register.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**unlock****Function**

Use the unlock command to release the locked footprint buffer and transfer it to the holding2 state before the default expiration limit of five hours. This command is available only on the SuperNode.

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

**Qualification**

Before using this command, save the data contained in the locked footprint buffer to an alternate device. The manual override of the default five-hour limit clears the buffer and releases it to the footprint facility to reuse in a future restart.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the unlock command.

Example of the unlock command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
unlock ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Release the locked footprint buffer to the holding2 state.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> WARNING: This command will cause the locked buffer to be overwritten after the next restart. Please ensure that the data has been recorded on an alternate device Please confirm ("YES or NO"):  &gt;YES  The LOCKED buffer has been released and can be displayed as the HOLDING2 buffer.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system has released the locked footprint buffer to the holding2 state.</p>

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## unlock (end)

---

### Responses

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

<b>Responses for the unlock command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<pre>WARNING: This command will cause the locked buffer to be overwritten after the next restart. Please ensure that the data has been recorded on an alternate device. Please confirm ("YES or NO"): &gt;YES The LOCKED buffer has been released.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system has released the locked buffer.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<pre>WARNING: This command will cause the locked buffer to be overwritten after the next restart. Please ensure that the data has been recorded on an alternate device. Please confirm ("YES or NO"): &gt;NO No action taken.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system has taken no action toward releasing the locked buffer.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<pre>WARNING: This command will cause the locked buffer to be overwritten after the next restart. Please ensure that the data has been recorded on an alternate device. Please confirm ("YES or NO"): &gt;YES The LOCKED buffer is already released.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system tells you that the locked buffer has already been released.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

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## ICTS level commands

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Use the integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS) level of the MAP to identify available user-specified links to set up ICTS connections.

The ICTS directory commands perform the following tasks:

- identify user-specified links available to set up ICTS connections
- establish conditions for running ICTS
- output information relevant to ICTS connections
- clear all ICTS connections
- refresh ICTS connections
- assess the call paths in a network

The first user to enter the ICTS directory controls the test. Subsequent users have observer status and can only query the results of the testing.

### Accessing the ICTS level

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

```
icts ↵
```

### ICTS commands

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

ICTS commands	
Command	Page
help	I-3
iclear	I-5
iconfig	I-9
ioption	I-19
-continued-	

**I-2** ICTS level commands

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<b>ICTS commands</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
iquery	I-29
irefresh	I-39
isetup	I-43
itrnsl	I-49
leave	I-53
netfab	I-55
<b>End</b>	



**help****Function**

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS) directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>help iclear ↵ where iclear</pre>	<p>specifies the command name</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ICLEAR : TAKES DOWN ALL ICTS CONNECTIONS  Parms: [ &lt;NORESET&gt; {NORESET} ]</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

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

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

**iclear****Function**

Use the iclear command to stop integrity checking by the peripheral modules (PMs), to take down integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS) connections, and to clear the history for the links and junctors.

The test history is a record of the links and junctors included in the connection setup. It is cleared when the iclear command is issued to stop integrity/parity checking and take down the connections.

- To display the test history, use one of the following commands:
  - iquery links, to display the test indicators for the links tested in the previous connection setup
  - iquery jctrs, to display the test indicators for the junctors tested in the previous connection setup
  - iquery detail, to display the number of channels used on the links and junctors that have ICTS connections in the current setup.
- If the test history is required for later analysis, use the noreset parameter with the iclear command. The iclear noreset command string stops integrity/parity checking and takes down the connections, but does not clear the test history.

<b>iclear command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>iclear</b>	<i>clear</i> noreset
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>clear</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to taking down the connections and clearing the test history for the links and junctors.
noreset	This parameter takes down the connections but does not clear the test history for the links and junctors.

**Qualifications**

None

**iclear (continued)**

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the iclear command.

Example of the iclear command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
iclear ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Free all ICTS connections.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ALL ICTS CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN CLEARED AN ACCUMULATED TOTAL OF 0 CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE ON 0 PORTS.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> All ITCS connection have been freed.</p>

**Responses**

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

Responses for the iclear command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
REQUEST INVALID: MANUAL ICTS IS NOT RUNNING	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The manual ICTS test is not running. There are no ICTS connections to clear.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None.</p>
-continued-	

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

REQUEST INVALID: MANUAL ICTS IS NOT RUNNING  
test type IS RUNNING

**Meaning:** The network fabric (NETFAB) test feature is present in the switch, and NETFAB testing is currently running. The iclear command is valid for manual ICTS tests only, and cannot be used with the NETFAB tests.

The current test can be one of the following types:

- A scheduled NETFAB test, which automatically establishes a series of connections through the network and performs integrity/parity checking. The test is scheduled to run four hours each night and resumes the test where it stopped the previous night.
- A manual NETFAB test, which is the scheduled test (described above) that can be manually initiated.

**Action:** The NETFAB feature tests all the channels on all the network links and junctors sequentially. The manual ICTS test, however, allows you to test selected links. To run a manual ICTS test, stop the current test using either suspend if the scheduled NETFAB test is running, or stop if a manual NETFAB test is running.

REQUEST INVALID: NETWORK EXTENSION IS UNDERGOING!

**Meaning:** All ICTS connections are cleared while the network size is being changed. The system clears all ICTS configurations and connections, and reinitializes all related tables.

**Action:** Reissue the ICTS directory commands iconfig and isetup.

REQUEST INVALID: YOU ARE ONLY AN OBSERVER.

**Meaning:** The first user to access ICTS is considered the main user and controls ICTS testing. As an observer you can monitor the test, but not control it.

**Action:** Upon accessing ICTS, users who are assigned observer status are also informed of the identity of the main user. You can request control of ICTS by messaging the main user. Both you (the observer) and the main user must leave or quit from ICTS. You can then reaccess ICTS as the main user.

End



**iconfig****Function**

Use the iconfig command to identify user-specified links as available for setting up integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS) connections.

<b>iconfig command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>iconfig</b>	all clear mode [ <u>inter</u> ] [ <u>intra</u> ] net [ <u>link</u> ] [ <u>pair</u> ] plane [ <u>both</u> ] [ <u>one</u> ] [ <u>zero</u> ] pm [ <u>pm_type</u> <i>pm_number</i> ] [ <u>host</u> <i>pm_number frame_number</i> ] query
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<u>both</u>	This default parameter indicates both planes.
<u>host</u>	This default parameter is the only site ID currently supported for line modules.
<u>inter</u>	This default parameter configures the links between different networks.
all	This parameter scans all the links in the office. The links which meet ICTS specifications are configured.
clear	This parameter clears the configuration on all links.
<i>frame_number</i>	This variable specifies the number of the frame. The valid entry range is 0-99.
intra	This parameter configures the links within a network. All new connections will be changed to loop around (originator path end equal to terminator path end) when changing from a configured inter mode to an intra mode.
<i>link</i>	This variable identifies the link. The valid entry range is 0-63.
mode	This parameter is the configuration of the links to be used in ICTS connections.
-continued-	

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## iconfig (continued)

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<b>iconfig command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>net</i>	This parameter configures the links associated with a specific network.
<i>one</i>	This parameter indicates plane 1 for the configuration.
<i>pair</i>	This variable identifies the network. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>plane</i>	This parameter configures the links on a specific network plane.
<i>pm</i>	This parameter configures all the links associated with a specific PM.
<i>pm_number</i>	This variable is the discrimination number of the PM. The valid entry range is 0-999.

-continued-



**iconfig (continued)****iconfig command parameters and variables** (continued)

<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>pm_type</i>	<p>This variable indicates the PM type. The PM types that can be used by ICTS connections are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ADTC</li> <li>▪ ALGC</li> <li>▪ DCM</li> <li>▪ DES</li> <li>▪ DSM</li> <li>▪ DTC</li> <li>▪ IDTC</li> <li>▪ ILGC</li> <li>▪ LGC</li> <li>▪ LTC</li> <li>▪ MTM</li> <li>▪ MTMA</li> <li>▪ OAU</li> <li>▪ PDTC</li> <li>▪ PTM</li> <li>▪ SMR</li> <li>▪ SMS</li> <li>▪ SMU</li> <li>▪ STM</li> <li>▪ TM</li> <li>▪ TMA</li> <li>▪ TM2</li> <li>▪ TM4</li> <li>▪ TM8</li> <li>▪ T8A</li> </ul> <p>All the preceding PMs must be identified by both the <i>pm_type</i> and <i>pm_number</i>.</p>
-continued-	

## iconfig (continued)

<b>iconfig command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
query	This parameter displays the current configuration on all links.
zero	This parameter indicates plane 0 for the configuration.
End	

### Qualifications

None

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the iconfig command.

<b>Examples of the iconfig command</b>	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>iconfig pm dtc 0</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
dtc 0	indicates the PM type is the discrimination number of the PM
	<hr/> <b>Task:</b> Configure digital trunk controller 0.  <b>Response:</b> DTC 0 has been fully configured Office: Insv Configuration: Inter mode, Both planes  <b>Explanation:</b> The system has configured digital trunk controller 0.
-continued-	

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

**iconfig pm lgc 0 1 ↵**  
*where*

0      is the number of the line group controller (LGC)  
 1      is the number of the unit

---

**Task:**      Configure the LGC.

**Response:**    LGC 0 1 has been fully configured  
                   Office: Insv  
                   Configuration: Inter mode, Both planes

**Explanation:**    The system has configured line concentrating module (LCM) 0, in  
                           frame 1.

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-continued-



**iconfig (continued)****Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the iconfig command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
ALL NETWORKS CONFIGURED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> All the networks in the office are available for ICTS connections. The system configures all the networks.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
CONFIGURATION CLEARED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> All networks and links which were identified as available for ICTS connections have been freed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
LINK CONFIGURED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified link has been made available to ICTS.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
LINK COULD NOT CONFIGURE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified link is either unequipped or is associated with a PM that is not supported by ICTS.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the equipment on the links. If the PM is equipped, check the PM type.</p>
NETWORK CONFIGURED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified network has been made available to ICTS.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
NETWORK COULD NOT BE CONFIGURED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> No links were configured on the specified network.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the status of the links of the specified network.</p>
-continued-	

## iconfig (continued)

<b>Responses for the iconfig command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
NETWORK NOT EQUIPPED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The network entered is not equipped in the switch.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a number from 0 to 31 to identify a valid network. The network must already be equipped in the switch.</p>
NET X LINK Y IS NOT CONFIGURED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified link is not available for ICTS. The letter X identifies the network, with a value range of 0-31. The letter Y identifies the link, with a value range of 0-31.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Find another available link for testing.</p>
NO NETWORK CONFIGURED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> No links were configured on any of the networks.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the status of the networks and links.</p>
PLEASE CLEAR THE EXISTING CONNECTIONS FIRST	<p><b>Meaning:</b> ICTS connections are still set up. They must be cleared before the configuration can be freed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the iclear command to clear any existing connections.</p>
PM is not attached to Network	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified peripheral module (PM) is not attached to the network.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify that the PM is a first-level PM attached to the network.</p>
pm_type pm_number HAS BEEN CONFIGURED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified PM is available for ICTS, where: pm_type is one of the PMs supported by ICTS, and pm_number is the discrimination number for the PM.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**iconfig (continued)**

<b>Responses for the iconfig command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
pm_type pm_number IS NOT EQUIPPED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified pm_type or pm_number is not equipped in the switch.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the type and number of a PM supported by ICTS.</p>
PM NOT ATTACHED TO NETWORK	<p><b>Meaning:</b> There has been a translation error from the PM to the network link number or the specified PM is not attached to the network.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify that the PM attached to the network is a first-level PM supported by ICTS, and reenter the pm_type and pm_number.</p>
REQUEST INVALID: MANUAL ICTS IS NOT RUNNING test type IS RUNNING	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The network fabric test feature is present in the switch and NETFAB testing is currently running. The iconfig command is valid for manual ICTS test only, and cannot be used with NETFAB tests. The current test can be one of the following types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Scheduled NETFAB test, which automatically establishes a series of connections through the network and performs integrity/parity checking. It is scheduled to run four hours each night and resumes the test where it stopped the previous night.</li> <li>▪ Manual NETFAB test, which is the scheduled test that can be manually initiated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Action:</b> The NETFAB feature tests all the channels on all the network links and junctors sequentially. The manual ICTS test, however, allows you to test selected links. To run a manual ICTS test, stop the current test using one of these commands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ suspend if the scheduled net fab test is running</li> <li>▪ stop if a manual net fab test is running</li> </ul>
-continued-	

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## iconfig (end)

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<b>Responses for the iconfig command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
REQUEST INVALID: NETWORK EXTENSION IS UNDERGOING!	<p><b>Meaning:</b> All ICTS connections are cleared while the network size is being changed. The system clears all ICTS configurations and connections, and reinitializes all related tables.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the commands iconfig and isetup.</p>
REQUEST INVALID: YOU ARE ONLY AN OBSERVER.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The first user to access the ICTS is considered the main user and has control of ICTS testing. As an observer you can monitor the test, but not control it.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Upon accessing ICTS, users who are assigned observer status are also informed of the identity of the main user. You can request control of ICTS by messaging the main user. Both you (the observer) and the main user must leave or quit from ICTS. You can then reaccess the ICTS as the main user.</p>
SITE ID MUST BE HOST	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified site ID is not the host ID. The site ID must be host. Remotes are not supported.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Host is the only site currently supported. Enter host or nothing. The host parameter is assumed as the default. Since host is also the default value, it need not be entered.</p>
UNDEFINED PM FOR pm_type pm_number	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system does not recognize the specified PM.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter the PM type and the PM number.</p>
<b>End</b>	



**ioption**

**Function**

Use the ioption command to establish the conditions for running the integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS) and to display the configuration resulting from each parameter used.

ioption command parameters and variables																									
Command	Parameters and variables																								
<b>ioption</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>office</td> <td>[ insv noninsv ]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>refresh</td> <td>[ auto manual ]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>audit</td> <td>[ refresh connclear logs cleartime <i>time</i> remakeconn remakecycle <i>hour</i> ]</td> <td>[ on off ]  [ on off ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>clock</td> <td>[ both one zero ]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>chnl</td> <td>[ incrmnt bottomup topdown ]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ithreshold</td> <td>[ enable number ]</td> <td>[ on off ] <i>number</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>query</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>xpm</td> <td>[ all none add delete ]</td> <td>[ nonres inb insv line ]</td> </tr> </table>	office	[ insv noninsv ]		refresh	[ auto manual ]		audit	[ refresh connclear logs cleartime <i>time</i> remakeconn remakecycle <i>hour</i> ]	[ on off ]  [ on off ]	clock	[ both one zero ]		chnl	[ incrmnt bottomup topdown ]		ithreshold	[ enable number ]	[ on off ] <i>number</i>	query			xpm	[ all none add delete ]	[ nonres inb insv line ]
office	[ insv noninsv ]																								
refresh	[ auto manual ]																								
audit	[ refresh connclear logs cleartime <i>time</i> remakeconn remakecycle <i>hour</i> ]	[ on off ]  [ on off ]																							
clock	[ both one zero ]																								
chnl	[ incrmnt bottomup topdown ]																								
ithreshold	[ enable number ]	[ on off ] <i>number</i>																							
query																									
xpm	[ all none add delete ]	[ nonres inb insv line ]																							
-continued-																									

**ioption (continued)**

<b>ioption command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<u>auto</u>	This default parameter indicates that ICTS automatically refreshes the connections each time a failure occurs.
<u>both</u>	This default parameter specifies both central message controller (CMC) clocks. With both, the networks switch clocks each time the commands isetup or irefresh are entered, or during the audit cycle.
<u>insv</u>	This default parameter specifies an in-service office and restricts the quantity of resources used for ICTS connections to a maximum of 25 percent of the call-processing resources.
<u>off</u>	This default parameter prevents the audit from clearing and re-establishing ICTS connections.
<u>on</u>	This default parameter appears in four positions. In the first position it activates audit refresh. (When audit refresh is on, every ICTS connection is refreshed during each audit cycle.) Used in the second position, it activates the connclear parameter and clears all ICTS connections at the time specified by the cleartime parameter. In the third position it generates log ICTS101. In the fourth position, it allows the audit to monitor the integrity threshold.
add	This parameter adds an XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) channel type to the channels selected for establishing ICTS connections.
all	This parameter selects non-reserved, inb, insv, and line channels.
audit	This parameter monitors the status of ICTS connections and enforces the conditions for using ICTS.
bottomup	This parameter starts at channel 1 and sequentially searches for higher-numbered channels.
chnl	This parameter specifies the search pattern to be used when selecting channels for ICTS connections. Channel 16 is a test channel and is skipped in the search.
cleartime	This parameter allows the user to specify the time when ICTS connections are cleared.
clock	This parameter specifies the CMC clock where the networks are clocked.
connclear	This parameter regulates the clearing of all ICTS connections.
-continued-	

**ioption (continued)**

<b>ioption command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
delete	This parameter deletes an XPM channel type from the channels selected for establishing ICTS connections.
enable	This parameter can be turned on or off to activate or deactivate the ithreshold parameter.
hour	This variable specifies the quantity of hours in the remakecycle parameter. The valid entry range is 1-24.
inb	This parameter appears in two positions. In the first position, it adds in-service busy (INB) trunks. In the second position, it deletes in-service Busy (INB) trunks.
incmnt	This parameter starts at the last channel tested and searches sequentially for higher-numbered channels.
insv	This parameter appears in two positions. In the first position, it adds insv trunks. In the second position, it deletes insv trunks.
ithreshold	This parameter monitors the integrity threshold. The integrity threshold is the quantity of integrity failures for each connection during each audit cycle.
line	This parameter appears in two positions. In the first position, it adds line channels. In the second position, it deletes line channels.
logs	This parameter controls the log output for log ICTS101.
manual	This parameter disables ioption refresh. ICTS connections are not automatically refreshed when integrity failures occur.
none	This parameter selects no channels.
noninsv	This parameter specifies an office that is not in-service, and restricts the quantity of resources used for ICTS connections to a maximum of 75 percent of available call-processing resources.
nonres	This parameter appears in two positions. In the first position, it adds non-reserved trunks. In the second position, it deletes non-reserved trunks.
number	This parameter indicates the quantity of failures accepted on a connection, per audit cycle.
-continued-	

**ioption (continued)**

<b>ioption command parameters and variables (continued)</b>	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>number</i>	This variable specifies the quantity of failures. The valid entry range is 1-50. In an in-service office the default value is 15 failures for each connection, during each audit cycle. In an office that is not in-service, the default value is 50.
off	<p>This parameter appears in four positions. In the first position, it deactivates audit refresh. When audit refresh is off, ICTS connections are not continuously refreshed. The audit refresh command string cannot be turned off in in-service offices.</p> <p>In the second position, this parameter deactivates the connclear parameter. In offices that are not in-service, connclear off can be specified to retain ICTS connections indefinitely. In an in-service office, connclear off cannot be specified since ICTS connections must be cleared daily.</p> <p>In the third position, this parameter prevents generation of log ICTS101. In the fourth position, this parameter does not allow the audit to monitor the integrity threshold.</p>
office	This parameter indicates the type of office.
on	This parameter allows the ICTS audit to clear and re-establish ICTS connections.
one	This parameter specifies CMC 1.
query	This parameter displays the current configuration on all ICTS links.
refresh	<p>This parameter appears in two positions. In the first position, it allows the system to refresh ICTS connections. When an integrity failure occurs on an ICTS connection, the system attempts to return integrity checking to the original plane where the failure occurred.</p> <p>In the second position, this parameter allows the audit to refresh ICTS connections.</p>
remakeconn	This parameter allows the audit to clear and re-establish ICTS connections.
remakecycle	This parameter establishes the frequency with which connections are to be re-established. The parameter remakecycle defaults to one hour.
<i>time</i>	This variable is the user-specified time when ICTS connections are cleared. The value is 0-23. In an in-service office, if no value is specified for this parameter, ICTS connections are cleared at seven AM daily.
-continued-	

**ioption (continued)**

<b>ioption command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
topdown	This parameter starts at channel 31 and searches sequentially for lower-numbered channels.
xpm	This parameter selects the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) trunk or line channels for establishing ICTS connections. When entered without parameters, the ioption XPM command unmarks all XPM channel types selected for establishing ICTS connections.
zero	This parameter indicates CMC 0.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

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

- ICTS connections use call-processing resources. Changing the office to insv limits the percentage of resources used for ICTS connections to 25 percent of call-processing resources.
- When ICTS connections are re-initialized, the parameters for the ioption command default to the following values:
  - office: insv
  - refresh: auto
  - cmc clock: both clocks
  - channel: increment selection
  - xpm channel: nonres, inb, insv, line
  - audit refresh: on
  - audit connclear: 7
  - audit logs: on
  - audit remake cycle: off
  - integrity threshold: 15

When the office is changed from insv to noninsv, the preceding defaults remain the same, with these exceptions:

- office: noninsv
- audit connclear: off
- integ threshold: 50

**ioption (continued)****Examples**

The following table provides examples of the ioption command.

Examples of the ioption command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>ioption query ↵</b>	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the list of options available with ICTS.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> <pre> OPTIONS: Office:                Non Insv Refresh:               On CMC Clock:             Both Channel:               Increment selection XPM Channel:           NONRES, INB, INSV, LINE Audit Refresh:         Off Audit Conn Clear:     Off Audit Logs:            On Audit Remake Cycle:   1 Hour(s) Integ Threshold:      15 </pre> </p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You are given a list of options available with ICTS.</p>
<b>ioption xpm all ↵</b>	<p><b>Task:</b> Select all types of XPM channels for ICTS signaling.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> XPM NON-RESERVED, INB, INSV, LINE channels are selected.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You have selected all types of XPM channels for ICTS signalling.</p>
<b>ioption xpm ↵</b>	<p><b>Task:</b> Unmark all selected types of XPM channels for ICTS signaling.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> No XPM channels are selected.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You have unmarked all XPM channels.</p>
-continued-	

**ioption (continued)**

<b>Examples of the ioption command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>ioption xpm add nonres</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Add nonres XPM channels to the channels selected for ICTS signaling.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> XPM NONRES channels are selected Please confirm ("YES" or "NO") Enter "YES" to confirm command execution.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You have added nonresident XPM channels to the channels selected for ICTS signaling.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the ioption command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CANNOT TURN OFF THE AUDIT CLEAR FOR AN INSERVICE OFFICE.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The connections in an in-service office must be cleared at least once a day.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> The audit clear time can be changed to accommodate individual office schedules.</p>
NUMBER OF INTEGRITY FAULTS ALLOWED PER CONNECTION BETWEEN ICTS AUDIT CYCLES HAS BEEN CHANGED TO : nn	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The integrity threshold has been changed by the ithreshold parameter number nn; where nn is the value of the integrity threshold. The value is 1-50. The system changes the integrity threshold to nn.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**ioption (continued)**

<b>Responses for the ioption command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
OFFICE: INSV CONFIGURATION: INTER MODE, BOTH PLANES	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The insv parameter has been entered. The following default parameters display: inter mode and both planes. The system changes the office option to insv.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
OFFICE: NON_INSV CONFIGURATION: INTER MODE, BOTH PLANES	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The noninsv parameter has been entered. The system changes the office option to noninsv.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
REQUEST INVALID: MANUAL ICTS IS NOT RUNNING test type IS RUNNING	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The network fabric test feature is present in the switch and net fab testing is currently running. The ioption command is valid for manual ICTS tests only, and can not be used with net fab tests.</p> <p>The current test can be one of the following types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Scheduled network fabric test, which automatically establishes a series of connections through the network and performs integrity/parity checking. The test is scheduled to run four hours each night and resumes where it stopped the previous night.</li> <li>▪ Manual network fabric test, which is the scheduled test that can be manually initiated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Action:</b> The net fab feature tests all the channels on all the network links and junctors sequentially. The manual ICTS, however, allows you to test selected links.</p> <p>To run a manual ICTS test, stop the current test using one of the following commands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ suspend if the scheduled net fab test is running</li> <li>▪ stop if a manual net fab test is running</li> </ul>
-continued-	



**ioption (continued)**

<b>Responses for the ioption command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
REQUEST INVALID: NETWORK EXTENSION IS UNDERGOING!	<p><b>Meaning:</b> All ICTS connections are cleared while the network size is being changed. The system clears all ICTS configurations and connections and reinitializes all related tables.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the ICTS directory commands iconfig and isetup.</p>
REQUEST INVALID: YOU ARE ONLY AN OBSERVER.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The first user to access the ICTS is considered the main user and has control of ICTS testing. As an observer you can monitor the test but not control it. Users who are assigned observer status on accessing ICTS are also informed of the identity of the main user.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You can request control of ICTS by messaging the main user. Both you (the observer) and the main user must leave or quit from ICTS. You can then reaccess the ICTS as the main user.</p>
THE AUDIT REFRESH CAN NOT BE TURNED OFF FOR INSERVICE OFFICES.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The ioption audit refresh off command string has been entered in an in-service office. To ensure accurate integrity counts against faulty connections, audit refresh must be on to force integrity checking to continue on the original plane.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
WARNING: THE ICTS CONNECTIONS WILL NOT BE CLEARED AND RE-ESTABLISHED. PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The remakeconn off command string inhibits the audit from clearing and re-establishing ICTS connections. The preceding response applies only to offices that are not in-service. If yes is entered, remakeconn is disabled. If no is entered, remakeconn remains activated. The connections are cleared and re-established with the frequency specified using the remakecycle parameter.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter yes to disable remakeconn. Enter no to keep remakeconn activated.</p>
-continued-	

**ioption (end)**

<b>Responses for the ioption command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
WARNING: OFFICE TYPE HAS BEEN CHANGED TO INSV THE RESTRICTIONS FOR JCTRS AND LINK USAGE WILL BE SET AT 25%. PLEASE ENSURE THIS IS AN INSV OFFICE. THE AUDIT WILL CLEAR ALL CONNECTIONS AT: n PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Changing the office type to in-service results in this warning, where n indicates the time when connections are to be cleared as determined by the cleartime parameter. The valid entry range is 0-23. If yes is entered, the defaults for an in-service office are displayed. If no is entered, the office remains not in-service.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter yes to confirm the change. Enter no to cancel the command.</p>
WARNING: OFFICE TYPE HAS BEEN CHANGED TO NONINSV. THE RESTRICTIONS FOR JCTR AND LINK USAGE WILL BE SET AT 75%. PLEASE ENSURE THIS IS A NON INSV OFFICE. PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Entering the noninsv parameter results in this warning. If yes is entered, the office type changes to not in-service. If no is entered, the office remains in-service.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter yes to confirm the change. Enter no to cancel the command.</p>
WARNING: THE ICTS CONNECTIONS WILL BE CLEARED AND RE-ESTABLISHED EVERY n HOUR(S) PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):	<p><b>Meaning:</b> In response to the remakeconn parameter on, the frequency with which connections are to be freed and re-established is determined, where n identifies the frequency in hours. The valid entry range is 0-24. The preceding response applies only to offices that are not in-service. If yes is entered, ICTS connections are cleared with the specified frequency. If no is entered, ICTS connections remain as they are.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter yes to confirm the command. Enter no to cancel the command.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**iquery**

**Function**

Use the iquery command to query and display the quantity of connections established by the isetup command, the quantity of channels tested on links and junctors, the count of integrity failures on integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS) connections, the counters for the ICTS audit and the components in the paths involved in ICTS connections.

iquery command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>iquery</b>	counts      clear      [ all net pair link ] links      [ all net pair ] jctrs detail paths audit
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter appears in four positions. In the first position, it displays the integrity counts for all the networks. In the second position, it displays the status of all the links in the network. In the third position, it displays the status of all the junctors in the network. In the fourth position, it displays the preceding information for all the networks.
audit	This parameter displays the status of the audit counters.
clear	This parameter clears all the integrity counts.
counts	This parameter displays the quantity of integrity failures incremented against ICTS connections.
detail	This parameter displays the status of networks quantity of channels tested.
jctrs	This parameter displays the status of the junctors.
link	This variable identifies the network link. The valid entry range is 0-63.
links	This parameter displays the status of the network links.
-continued-	

---

## iquery (continued)

---

<b>iquery command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>net</i>	This parameter appears in four positions. In the first position, it displays the junctors associated with a specific network module (NM). In the second position, it displays the integrity counts for a specific NM. In the third position, it displays the links associated with a specific NM. In the fourth position, it displays the preceding information for a specified NM.
<i>pair</i>	This variable identifies the network pair. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>paths</i>	This parameter displays all the components in the paths which are involved in ICTS connections.
<b>End</b>	

### Qualifications

None

**iquery (continued)****Examples**

The following table provides examples of the iquery command.

Examples of the iquery command																																																																									
Example	Task, response, and explanation																																																																								
<b>iquery counts net 0 0</b> <i>where</i>																																																																									
0	identifies network pair 0																																																																								
0	identifies network link 0																																																																								
	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the quantity of integrity failures detected on NET 0 (both planes).</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Total integrity counts for all networks : 22</p> <p>NET 0 0 : 22 NET 1 0 : 0</p> <p>NET 0 Links Integrity Failure Counts</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>11</td> <td>1111</td> <td>1111</td> <td>2222</td> <td>2222</td> <td>2233</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plane</td> <td>0123</td> <td>4567</td> <td>8901</td> <td>2345</td> <td>6789</td> <td>0123</td> <td>4567</td> <td>8901</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>..2.</td> <td>....</td> <td>.5..</td> <td>....</td> <td>.5..</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3333</td> <td>3333</td> <td>4444</td> <td>4444</td> <td>4455</td> <td>5555</td> <td>5555</td> <td>6666</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plane</td> <td>2345</td> <td>6789</td> <td>0123</td> <td>4567</td> <td>8901</td> <td>2345</td> <td>6789</td> <td>0123</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>..7.</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> <td>....</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system has provided the quantity of integrity failures detected on NET 0 (both planes).</p>				11	1111	1111	2222	2222	2233	Plane	0123	4567	8901	2345	6789	0123	4567	8901	0	..2.	....	.5..	....	.5..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		3333	3333	4444	4444	4455	5555	5555	6666	Plane	2345	6789	0123	4567	8901	2345	6789	0123	0	....	....	....	....	..7.	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
			11	1111	1111	2222	2222	2233																																																																	
Plane	0123	4567	8901	2345	6789	0123	4567	8901																																																																	
0	..2.	....	.5..	....	.5..	....	....	....																																																																	
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Plane	2345	6789	0123	4567	8901	2345	6789	0123																																																																	
0	....	....	....	....	..7.	....	....	....																																																																	
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....																																																																	
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**iquery (continued)**

<b>Examples of the iquery command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<pre>iquery counts net 0 1 ↵ where</pre>	
0	identifies plane 0
1	identifies network 1
	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display the quantity of integrity failures detected on link 1 of NET 0.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Total integrity counts for all networks : 3</p> <pre>NET 0 0 link 1:1 NET 1 0 link 1:2</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system has provided a display of the quantity of integrity failures detected on link 1 of NET 0.</p>
-continued-	

**iquery (continued)****Examples of the iquery command (continued)****Example Task, response, and explanation****iquery iquery counts all ↵****Task:** Display the quantity of integrity failures detected on all networks.**Response:**

Total integrity counts for all networks : 30

NET 0 0 : 23

NET 1 0 : 0

NET 0 Links Integrity Failure Counts.

			11	1111	1111	2222	2222	2233
Plane	0123	4567	8901	2345	6789	0123	4567	8901
0	..2.	....	.5..	....	.*..	....	....	....
1	....	.4..	....	.3..	....	....	....	....
		3333	3333	4444	4444	4455	5555	6666
Plane	2345	6789	0123	4567	8901	2345	6789	0123
0	....	....	....	..7.	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

NET 0 1 : 0

NET 1 1 : 7

NET 1 Links Integrity Failure Counts

			11	1111	1111	2222	2222	2233
Plane	0123	4567	8901	2345	6789	0123	4567	8901
0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	.4..	....	.3..	....	....	....	....
		3333	3333	4444	4444	4455	5555	6666
Plane	2345	6789	0123	4567	8901	2345	6789	0123
0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

**Explanation:** The system displays integrity failures detected on all networks.

-continued-

**iquery (continued)**

Examples of the iquery command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>iquery links net 1</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p>	<p>1 identifies network pair 1</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display the status of the links in NET 1.</p> <p><b>Response:</b>            Net 1 LINKS</p> <pre>           11 1111 1111 2222 2222 2233 Plane 0123 4567 8901 2345 6789 0123 4567 8901    0  TTTT TTT. T.TT TTTT TTT. ..TT TT.T T..T    1  TTTT TTT. T.TT TTTT TTT. ..TT TT.T T..T       3333 3333 4444 4444 4455 5555 5555 6666 Plane 2345 6789 0123 4567 8901 2345 6789 0123    0  TTT. TT.T TTTT TTTT TTTT .TTTT ---- ----    1  TTT. TT.T TTTT TTTT TTTT .TTTT -----           </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system has provided a display of the status of the links in NET 1.</p>
-continued-	



**iquery (continued)****Examples of the iquery command (continued)****Example Task, response, and explanation****iquery jctrs ↵****Task:** Display the status of the junctors in an office with two NMs.**Response:**

```

NET 0 JUNCTORS
      11 1111 1111 2222 2222 2233
Plane 0123 4567 8901 2345 6789 0123 4567 8901
  0     .... .... .... .... ....
  1     TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT
      3333 3333 4444 4444 4455 5555 5555 6666
Plane 2345 6789 0123 4567 8901 2345 6789 0123
  0     .... .... .... .... ....
  1     TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTTT TTTT TTTT
NET 1 JUNCTORS
      11 1111 1111 2222 2222 2233
Plane 0123 4567 8901 2345 6789 0123 4567 8901
  0     .... .... .... .... ....
  1     TTTT TTT. T.TT TTTT TTT. T.TT TT.T T..T
      3333 3333 4444 4444 4455 5555 5555 6666
Plane 2345 6789 0123 4567 8901 2345 6789 0123
  0     .... .... .... .... ....
  1     TTT. TT.T TTTT TTTT TTTT .TTT TTTT TTTT

```

**Explanation:** The system has provided a status display of the junctors between two NM pairs, for plane 1.**iquery paths ↵****Task:** Display all the components in the paths involved in ICTS connections.**Response:**

```

LTC 1 , LTC 1
ASide: NET 0- 0 PORT 34-22 Xpt 19-27 Jctr 26-25
BSide: NET 0- 1 PORT 2-25 Xpt 4-26 Jctr 10-25

LGC 0 1, LGC 1 1
ASide: NET 1-0 PORT 2- 1 XPT 12- 3 Jctr 21-4
ASide: NET 1-1 PORT 13-14 XPT 15-12 Jctr 11-4

```

**Explanation:** The system has displayed all the components in the paths involved in ICTS connections.

-continued-

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

**iquery detail net 0** ↵  
*where*

0            identifies network pair 0

**Task:**            Display the status of the links and junctors, and the number of ICTS connections set up on the links and junctors of NET 0.

**Response:**

Channels used on Net 0 Links:

```

                                11 1111 1111 2222 2222 2233
Plane 0123 4567 8901 2345 6789 0123 4567 8901
  0 14-. 3-- .1.7  ....  ...*  ..22  1.13  ....
  1  ..-.  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....
    3333 3333 4444 4444 4455 5555 5555 6666
Plane 2345 6789 0123 4567 8901 2345 6789 0123
  0 3.3. 4... 4.4.  ..4.  2...  -.3.  ....  ...4
  1  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  -...  ....  ....

```

Channels used on Net 0 Jctrs:

```

                                11 1111 1111 2222 2222 2233
Plane 0123 4567 8901 2345 6789 0123 4567 8901
  0  ...2 1.22  ....  2242  .2.2  4.3.  ....  4122
  1  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....
    3333 3333 4444 4444 4455 5555 5555 6666
Plane 2345 6789 0123 4567 8901 2345 6789 0123
  0  .2.. 313.  .3.2  1.2.  ...1  222.  .3..  3.43
  1  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  -...  ....  ....

```

Office            Non Insv

Configuration:   Inter mode, Plane 0

Setup:            All networks

An accumulated total of 243 ICTS connections have been made on 68 ports.

**Explanation:**   The system has provided the status of the links and junctors, and the number of ICTS connections set up on the links and junctors of NET 0.

-continued-

**iquery (continued)****Examples of the iquery command** (continued)**Example**      **Task, response, and explanation****iquery audit** ↵**Task:**            Display the status of the audit counters.**Response:**

```

AUDIT COUNTERS
LAST AUDIT CYCLE START TIME:  19:20:37
LAST AUDIT CYCLE STOP TIME:   19:20:44
NUMBER OF AUDIT CYCLES COMPLETED:  25
NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS FREED DUE TO INTEGRITY THRESHOLD:  0
NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS FREED DUE TO TRAFFIC CONFLICTS:    0
NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS FREED DUE TO PATH MISMATCH:       0
NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED SINCE LAST LOG:          0
NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED IN LAST CYCLE:           32

```

```

OFFICE:  Insv
CONFIGURATION:  Inter mode,  Both planes

```

```

SETUP:  All Networks

```

```

AN ACCUMULATED TOTAL OF 32 ICTS CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE ON
16 PORTS.

```

**Explanation:** This command causes the system to display the status of the audit counters.**End**

---

**iquery (end)**

---

**Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the iquery command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
ICTS COUNTS CLEARED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> All integrity counts on all ICTS connections have been cleared.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
INTEGRITY FAILURES ARE COUNTED ONLY IF AUTO REFRESH IS ON.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> When the auto refresh option is off, the integrity counters are not incremented and do not display the correct quantity of failures which have occurred.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the ioption refresh auto command string to start the integrity counters.</p>
NETWORK NOT EQUIPPED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified network is not equipped in the switch.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command using a valid network number.</p>
REQUEST INVALID: NETWORK EXTENSION IS UNDERGOING!	<p><b>Meaning:</b> All ICTS connections are cleared while network size is being changed. The system clears all ICTS configurations and connections, and reinitializes all related tables.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the ICTS directory commands iconfig and isetup.</p>

**irefresh**

**Function**

Use the irefresh command to refresh integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS) connections by forcing integrity checking to continue on the original plane. Use the irefresh command to verify that changing a hardware component has cleared an error. Use the irefresh reconnect command string to re-establish hardware connections that are corrupted when suspect components are removed.

irefresh command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
irefresh	all net reconnect $\left[ \begin{array}{l} pair \\ all \\ net \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This default parameter refreshes integrity checking on all ICTS connections.
all	This parameter re-establishes all cleared ICTS connections.
net	This parameter appears in two positions. In the first position, it refreshes integrity checking on a specific network. In the second position, it re-establishes the ICTS connections in a specific network.
pair	This variable identifies the network pair. The valid entry range is 0-31.
reconnect	This parameter re-establishes ICTS connections after suspect components have been removed.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the irefresh command.

## irefresh (continued)

Example of the irefresh command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>irefresh net 0 ↵ where</pre>	
0	identifies network pair 0
	<p><b>Task:</b> Refresh integrity scanning on network 0 and return integrity checking to the original plane of network 0.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> REFRESHING THE ICTS CONNECTIONS.... ALL ICTS CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN REFRESHED FOR NET 0</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system indicates execution of the command.</p>

## Responses

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

Responses for the irefresh command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NETWORK NOT EQUIPPED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The switch is not equipped with the specified network.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command using an equipped network number. If a network has just been added to the office, wait for the next audit cycle to correct the number of ICTS networks.</p>
<pre>RE-ESTABLISHING THE ICTS CONNECTIONS.... ALL ICTS CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN RE-ESTABLISHED</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system acknowledges execution of the irefresh reconnect command string and re-establishes all ICTS connections.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**irefresh (continued)**

<b>Responses for the irefresh command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
REFRESHING THE ICTS CONNECTIONS.... ALL ICTS CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN REFRESHED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system acknowledges execution of the irefresh all command string and refreshes all ICTS connections.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
REQUEST INVALID: MANUAL ICTS IS NOT RUNNING test type IS RUNNING	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The network fabric (NETFAB) test feature is present in the switch and NETFAB testing is currently running. The irefresh command is valid for manual ICTS tests only and cannot be used with NETFAB tests.</p> <p>The current test can be one of the following types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A scheduled NETFAB test, which automatically establishes a series of connections through the network and performs integrity/parity checking. The test is scheduled to run four hours each night and resumes where it stopped the previous night.</li> <li>▪ A manual NETFAB test, which is the scheduled test described above that can be manually initiated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Action:</b> The NETFAB feature tests all the channels on all the network links and junctors sequentially. The manual ICTS test, however, allows you to test selected links.</p> <p>To run a manual ICTS test, stop the current test using one of these commands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The suspend command if the scheduled NETFAB test is running</li> <li>▪ The stop command if a manual NETFAB test is running</li> </ul>
REQUEST INVALID: NETWORK EXTENSION IS UNDERGOING!	<p><b>Meaning:</b> All ICTS connections are cleared while the network size is being changed. The system clears all ICTS configurations and connections, and reinitializes all related tables.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the ICTS directory commands iconfig and isetup.</p>
-continued-	

---

## irefresh (end)

---

<b>Responses for the irefresh command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
REQUEST INVALID: YOU ARE ONLY AN OBSERVER.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The first user to access the ICTS increment is considered the main user and has control of ICTS testing. As an observer you can monitor the test, but not control it.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Users who are assigned observer status are also informed of the identity of the main user upon accessing ICTS. You can request control of ICTS by messaging the main user. Both you (the observer) and the main user must leave or quit from ICTS. You can then reaccess the ICTS as the main user.</p>
THERE ARE NO ICTS CONNECTIONS TO REFRESH	<p><b>Meaning:</b> No ICTS connections have been set up.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<b>End</b>	



**isetup**

**Function**

Use the isetup command to set up connections on links configured for the integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS). The quantity of link connection attempts is as follows:

- The isetup command attempts to set up connections on all the configured links.
- The isetup command can be used repeatedly to set up as many as 21 connections for each link for offices that are not in-service, and seven connections for each link for in-service offices.
- If an in-service office has a network link with more than seven installation busy or unequipped trunks, more than seven connections can be set up on the link.

The isetup parameters used to limit the integrity checking to a suspect connection apply only to the PM at the originating end of the connection. The other end of the connection can be on any network or link that is configured.

isetup command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
isetup	all net <i>pair</i> <i>link</i> [ conns <i>number</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter sets up connections on all configured links.
conns	This parameter changes the quantity of connections attempted for each link.
<i>link</i>	This variable identifies the link. The valid entry range is 0-63.
net	This parameter sets up connections on the links associated with a specific network. These links are used as the originator for the connections. The terminating links can be on another network.
<i>number</i>	This variable indicates the number of connections attempted for each link. The valid entry range is 0-21. The number of connections is dependent on whether the office is in-service or not in-service. The default value is 2.
<i>pair</i>	This variable identifies the network. The valid entry range is 0-31.

**isetup (continued)**

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the isetup command.

Examples of the isetup command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>isetup net 0 2</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>2</p>	<p>identifies link 2</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Set up a connection on link 2 in network 0.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS ATTEMPTED PER PORT IS 2            SETTING UP THE ICTS CONNECTIONS....            AN ACCUMULATED TOTAL OF 2 CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE ON 1 PORT.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system indicates execution by displaying the above response.</p>
<p><b>isetup net 0 2 conns 5</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>2</p> <p>5</p>	<p>identifies link 2 on network 0</p> <p>indicates that 5 connections are attempted for each link</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the quantity of connections attempted on NET 0 LINK 2, from 2 (the default) to 5.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> THIS WILL CHANGE THE NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS ATTEMPTED PER PORT PER ISETUP COMMAND FROM 2 CONNECTIONS TO 5 CONNECTIONS PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" or "NO"):</p> <p>&gt; YES</p> <p>NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS ATTEMPTED PER PORT IS 5            SETTING UP THE ICTS CONNECTIONS....            AN ACCUMULATED TOTAL OF 5 CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE ON 1 PORT.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system has changed the quantity of connections attempted on net 0 link 2, from 2 (the default) to 5.</p>

**issetup (continued)****Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the issetup command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
INSERVICE OFFICE CANNOT MAKE MORE THAN 7 CONNECTIONS PER LINE LINK.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A change in the quantity of connections attempted for each link has been requested, using the conns parameter. However, the value specified with the conns parameter is greater than the maximum quantity of seven connection attempts for an in-service office.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command, using a value for the conns parameter that is less than or equal to seven. If no value is specified, the default value of two attempts is used.</p>
LINK NOT CONFIGURED  or  NO LINKS CONFIGURED ON THIS NETWORK  or  NO LINKS CONFIGURED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Connections were requested on a link unavailable for ICTS connections. Links must be configured for ICTS before they can be used in ICTS connections.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the iconfig command to configure the required link.</p>
NETWORK NOT EQUIPPED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The network number entered is not equipped in the switch.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command using an equipped network number. If a network has just been added to the office, wait for the next audit cycle to correct the number of ICTS networks.</p>
-continued-	

**isetup (continued)**

<b>Responses for the isetup command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS ATTEMPTED PER PORT IS nnn SETTING UP THE ICTS CONNECTIONS.... AN ACCUMULATED TOTAL OF nn ICTS CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE ON mm PORTS.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> ICTS acknowledges execution of the isetup command,</p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ nnn is the quantity of connections attempted per port.</li> <li>▪ nn is the total quantity of ports on which connections are set up.</li> <li>▪ mm is the total number of ports used in making connections.</li> </ul> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
REQUEST INVALID: NETWORK EXTENSION IS UNDERGOING!	<p><b>Meaning:</b> All ICTS connections are cleared while the network size is being changed. The system clears all ICTS configurations and connections, and reinitializes all related tables.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the ICTS directory commands iconfig and isetup.</p>
REQUEST INVALID: NETWORK SIZE CHANGED!	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The network size has been changed. All ICTS configurations and connections are cleared and the isetup command is aborted.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> To do further testing, reissue the ICTS directory commands iconfig and isetup.</p>
-continued-	

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

REQUEST INVALID: <test type> IS RUNNING

**Meaning:** The NETFAB test feature is present in the switch and NETFAB testing is currently running. The isetaup command sets up a manual ICTS test only, and cannot be used with NETFAB test.

The current test can be one of these types:

- A scheduled NETFAB test, which automatically establishes a series of connections through the network and performs integrity/parity checking. The test is scheduled to run four hours each night and resumes where it stopped the previous night.
- A manual NETFAB test, which is the scheduled test described above that can be manually initiated.

**Action:** Both scheduled and manual NETFAB tests run on all the call paths in the network. The manual ICTS test however, allows you to test selected links.

To run a manual ICTS test, stop the current test using one of these commands:

- The suspend command, if the scheduled NETFAB test is running
- The stop command, if a manual NETFAB test is running

REQUEST INVALID: YOU ARE ONLY AN OBSERVER.

**Meaning:** The first user to access ICTS is considered the main user and has control of ICTS testing. As an observer you can monitor the test, but not control it.

**Action:** Users assigned observer status on accessing ICTS are also informed of the identity of the main user. You can request control of ICTS by messaging the main user. Both you (the observer) and the main user must leave ICTS. You can then reaccess the ICTS increment as the main user.

-continued-

## isetup (end)

---

### Responses for the isetup command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action
------------	--------------------

THIS WILL CHANGE THE NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS ATTEMPTED PER PORT PER ISETUP COMMAND FROM nn ATTEMPTS TO nn ATTEMPTS. PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" or "NO"):	
--	--

	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A change in the quantity of connections attempted per port has been requested, where nn is the quantity of connection attempts previously requested, and the new quantity of connection attempts, respectively.</p>
--	--

	<p><b>Action:</b> Enter no to cancel the command.</p>
--	---

End
-----

**itrnsl**

**Function**

Use the itrnsl command to translate a channel on a network link to the corresponding peripheral module circuit, channel, and common language location identifier (CLLI) number.

To query an individual network link and an associated channel, specify values for the parameters pair, link, and channel.

itrnsl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
itrnsl	<i>pair</i> <i>link</i> <i>channel</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>channel</i>	This variable identifies the channel. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>link</i>	This variable identifies the link. The valid entry range is 0-63.
<i>pair</i>	This variable identifies the network pair. The valid entry range is 0-31.

**Qualifications**

None

**itrnsl (continued)**

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the itrnsl command.

Examples of the itrnsl command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>itrnsl 0 3 4</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>3 identifies the link                      4 identifies the channel</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Translate network 0, link 3, and channel 4 to a peripheral module (PM) circuit. If the PM type attached to the network is other than line group controller (LGC), the system response is:</p> <p><b>Response:</b> NET 0 LINK 3 CHNL 4 - DTC 0 2 24 OGDP 12</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Network 0, link 3, and channel 4 have been translated to a PM circuit. This response is given only when there is direct channel mapping from the peripheral side of the PM through the network. Digital trunk controllers (DTC) are channel mapped.</p>
<p><b>itrnsl 0 1 2</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>1 identifies the link                      2 identifies the channel</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Translate network 0, link 1, and channel 2 to a PM circuit. If the PM attached to the network is an LGC, the system response is:</p> <p><b>Response:</b> NET 0 LINK 1 CHNL 2 - LGC 00 1</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Network 0, link 1, and channel 2 have been translated to a PM circuit.</p>



**itrnsl (end)**

**Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the itrnsl command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Request failed - translation error	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The network pair and link could not be translated into PM information.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Ensure the connection of a PM to the specified network link.</p>
REQUEST INVALID: NETWORK EXTENSION IS UNDERGOING!	<p><b>Meaning:</b> All integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS) connections are cleared while the network size is being changed. The system clears all ICTS configurations and connections, and reinitializes all related tables.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the ICTS directory commands iconfig and isetup.</p>



**leave**

**Function**

Use the leave command to exit from the integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS) level commands directory and return to the CI MAP level.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of this command.

Example of the leave command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
leave ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Quit this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command exits this directory and returns to the CI MAP level.</p>

**Response**

The following table provides a common response to this command.

Response for the leave command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CI :	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This prompt indicates that you have returned to the CI MAP level.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Access another directory from the CI MAP level or end this session.</p>



**netfab**

**Function**

Use the netfab command to enter the NETFAB CI increment to begin testing the DMS-100 network fabric. Network fabric refers to the call paths traversing the network modules of the switch. The NETFAB directory is accessed through the integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS). You must first access the ICTS increment by entering ICTS before accessing the NETFAB increment by entering NETFAB.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the netfab command.

Example of the netfab command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
netfab ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Enter the NETFAB increment.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> NETFAB :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You have accessed the NETFAB increment.</p>

**Response**

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

Response for the netfab command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NETFAB :	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have accessed the NETFAB increment.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You may now perform testing in the NETFAB increment.</p>



---

## LDRCI level commands

---

Use the LDRCI level of the MAP to access the logical dump/restore increment.

### Accessing the LDRCI level

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

```
ldrci ↵
```

### LDRCI commands

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

LDRCI commands	
Command	Page
find	L-3
help	L-5
quit	L-7





**find****Function**

Use the find command to find the tables starting with a specified string.

find command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
find	<i>table_name</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>table_name</i>	This variable defines the table name or the beginning of the table name.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the find command.

Example of the find command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
find dart ↵ where	
dart	is the name of the table you are searching for
	<b>Task:</b> Find the table named DART.
	<b>Response:</b> 0011 E DART
	<b>Explanation:</b> The system has located the address of Table DART.

## find (end)

---

### Response

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

Response for the find command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
0000 N <table_name>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The table name you entered is not valid.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**help****Function**

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

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help quit ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Parameter is: &lt; nlevels   incrname   ALL &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

**Response**

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

## help (end)

---

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

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the LDRCI directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

## quit (continued)

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

## Responses

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

**quit (end)**

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





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## LMCUT level commands

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The line maintenance cutover (LMCUT) level of the MAP is used by the Automatic Board-to-Board Testing (ABBT) commissioning feature to transfer or cutover in-service lines from an existing switch to a DMS switch. This feature also provides message recording of all LMCUT command executions in a progress file.

The LMCUT commands allow you to perform the following tasks:

- set or query the cutover mode of the switch, by directory number (DN) or by line equipment number (LEN).
- enable, disable, clear, or query progress message recording.
- operate, release, or verify cutoff (CO) relays on a range of DNs or LENs.
- operate, release, or query the hold relay setting on a drawer.

The LMCUT facility commands are supported only on line modules (LMs) and line concentrating modules (LCMs). The LMCUT commands are only valid on LCMs while the switch is in CO by DN mode.

The commands for CO by DN and CO by LEN are mutually exclusive with the exception of the oprtco, rlscs and nobtst commands.

**Note:** This directory is available only to subscribers who own either commissioning module LMCUTUTL or commissioning module LMCUTZD.

### Accessing the LMCUT level

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

**Imcut** ↵

**Note:** If the system is unable to deallocate the directory or remove it from the user's symbol table (ST), the switch has available store problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.

## LMCUT commands

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

<b>LMCUT commands</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
cutmode	L-13
cutoff	L-17
cutover	L-23
cutreport	L-29
dncutoff	L-39
dncutover	L-47
dnnobtst	L-55
help	L-63
nobtst	L-65
oprtdco	L-73
oprthold	L-81
qhold	L-87
quit	L-93
rlsco	L-97
rlshold	L-103

**cutmode****Function**

Use the cutmode command to specify or query the switch cutover mode.

cutmode command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
cutmode	dn len query
Parameters and variables	Description
dn	This parameter sets the cutover mode of the switch to cutover by directory number (DN).
len	This parameter sets the cutover mode of the switch to cutover by line equipment number (LEN).
query	This parameter displays the switch cutover mode.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the cutmode command.

Example of the cutmode command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
cutmode len ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Change the cutover mode of the switch to cutover by LEN.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Current switch cutover mode is cutover by LEN.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The command was successful.</p>

---

## cutmode (continued)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the cutmode command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Another MAP is currently executing commands, cannot change the cutover mode of the switch.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to change the mode of the switch but another LMCUT user is executing commands, which require the current cutover mode, or altering the cutover mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait for the user to quit the LMCUT directory or to stop entering LMCUT commands.</p>
Cannot change to cutover by DN mode, the following LCMs are still in cutover by LEN mode.  LCM ssss ff in cutover by LEN mode :	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to change the switch from the cutover by LEN mode to the cutover by DN mode while some line concentrating modules (LCMs) still have drawers with hold relays operated. These LCMs are in the cutover by LEN mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Release all the hold relays on all the drawers on the LCMs that are in the cutover by LEN mode.</p>
Cannot change to cutover by LEN mode, the following LCMs are still in cutover by DN mode.  LCM ssss ff in cutover by DN mode :	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to change the switch from the cutover by DN mode to the cutover by LEN mode while some LCMs still have lines with cutoff (CO) relays operated. These LCMs are in the cutover by DN mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Release all the CO relays on all the lines in the LCMs that are in the cutover by DN mode.</p>
-continued-	

**cutmode (end)**

<b>Responses for the cutmode command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Current switch cutover mode is cutover by LEN.	<b>Meaning:</b> Cutmode was entered while the switch was in cutover by LEN mode. <b>Action:</b> None
Current switch cutover mode is cutover by DN	<b>Meaning:</b> Cutmode was entered while the switch was in cutover by DN mode. <b>Action:</b> None
<b>End</b>	



**cutoff****Function**

Use the cutoff command to operate the cutoff (CO) relays on all specified line equipment numbers (LENs). If the hold relay has been operated on the drawer, CO relays are automatically released, but the relay remains in the operated position.

cutoff command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>cutoff</b>	[ <i>host</i> ] <i>ff</i> <i>u</i> <i>dd</i> [ <i>ssss</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>host</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the host computer for the LEN.
<i>dd</i>	This variable specifies the drawer number, which are the fourth and fifth digits of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>ff</i>	This variable specifies the frame number, which are the first and second digits of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>ssss</i>	This variable specifies the site associated with the LEN.
<i>u</i>	This variable specifies the unit (bay) number, which is the third digit of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-9.

**Qualification****WARNING**

**May cause a power consumption problem in that physical drawer.**

If the hold relay has not been operated in the physical drawer where lines are to be cut off, then the CO relays will be operated at full power rather than the reduced power generated by the activation of the hold relay.

Use the oprthold command to operate the hold relays. If the hold relay has not been operated in the physical drawer where lines are to be cut off, then the CO relays will be operated at full power rather than the reduced power generated by the activation of the hold relay.

## cutoff (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the cutoff command.

Example of the cutoff command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>cutoff host 0 0 2 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>host      specifies the site 0         specifies the frame number 0         specifies the unit number 2         specifies the drawer number</pre>	
	<p><b>Task:</b> Operate the CO relays for all lines in drawer.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> WARNING: Cutoff ineffective on drawer 2.            HOLD relay(s) must be operated.            Do you wish to execute the CUTOFF command regardless?            Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):            &gt;yes</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command operates the CO relays in drawer 2 of unit 0 in frame 0 on the host. The drawer operates at full power and can cause power consumption problems.</p> <p>If the drawer should not operate at full power, answer no, use the oprthold command to operate the hold relays, and reenter the command.</p>

### Responses

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

Responses for the cutoff command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Drawer 19 used for RSM/ESA and cannot be tested.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a line contained in drawer 19 of a line concentrating device (LCD) where drawer 19 is a remote service module (RSM) that contains no such line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different drawer number.</p>
-continued-	



**cutoff (continued)**

<b>Responses for the cutoff command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Drawer number invalid for this LCD type.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a drawer number greater than the maximum number of drawers for this LCD type.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different drawer number.</p>
Failed to obtain cutover mode resource.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Access to the switch cutover mode resource is denied because another user is repeatedly changing the cutover mode information.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait until the other user quits the LMCUT directory or stops entering LMCUT commands.</p>
Failed to obtain progress file write resource. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to record a progress message in the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file write mechanism resource because of a system failure. The system displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> The switch has flag manipulation problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Only LMs and LCMs are allowed.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The LMCUT directory commands are only valid when they apply to LMs and LCMs.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter an LCD that is an LM or an LCM.</p>
Progress file write busy. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to record a progress message while many other users were also writing to the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file and displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

## cutoff (continued)

<b>Responses for the cutoff command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
The CUTOFF command is not valid while in the cutover by DN mode.	<b>Meaning:</b> This command is not valid if the switch is in the cutover by DN mode. <b>Action:</b> Change the cutover mode to cutover by LEN.
Trouble writing to LMCUT progress file. reason_text	<b>Meaning:</b> The system encountered a problem while writing a progress message into the progress file. The system displays the reason the message was not written to the progress file and closes the file. <b>Action:</b> Stop and restart recording using the cutreport command.
Waiting up to 10 seconds to obtain cutover mode resource.	<b>Meaning:</b> Another user is changing the cutover mode information. The system waits 10 seconds for the other user to finish changing the cutover mode. <b>Action:</b> None
WARNING: Cutoff ineffective on drawer drawer_number.  HOLD relay(s) must be operated. Do you wish to execute the CUTOFF command regardless? Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	<b>Meaning:</b> The hold relay has not been operated in the indicated drawers; therefore, the CO relays on the lines in those drawers will be operated and remain operated, consuming more power. <b>Action:</b> Keep potential power consumption problems in mind. Enter yes if the command should be executed. Enter no to abort the command.
-continued-	

**cutoff (end)****Responses for the cutoff command** (continued)**MAP output    Meaning and action**RESPONSES RECORDED IN THE PROGRESS FILE

userid: CUTOFF LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn  
 CO relay NOT operated, line not seized.

**Meaning:** The system attempted to seize the line to (operate/release) the CO relay but failed. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.

**Action:** Ensure the line is properly equipped and it is not being used either by another maintenance function or by call processing. Be sure the line drawer and peripheral are in service.

userid: CUTOFF LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn  
 CO relay operated.

**Meaning:** The CO relay on the line was successfully operated. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.

**Action:** None

End



**cutover****Function**

Use the cutover command to release cutoff (CO) and hold relays on a line module (LM) or a line concentrating module (LCM).

cutover command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>cutover</b>	[ <i>host</i> ] <i>ff</i> <i>u</i> <i>dd</i> [ <i>ssss</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>host</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the host computer for the LEN.
<i>dd</i>	This variable specifies the drawer number, which are the fourth and fifth digits of the line equipment number (LEN). The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>ff</i>	This variable specifies the frame number, which are the first and second digits of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>ssss</i>	This variable specifies the site associated with the LEN.
<i>u</i>	This variable specifies the unit (bay) number, which is the third digit of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-9.

**Qualification****WARNING****May cause a power consumption problem**

If the hold relay has not been operated in the physical drawer where lines are to be cut off, then the CO relays will be operated at full power rather than the reduced power generated by the activation of the hold relay.

Use the oprthold command to operate the hold relay. If the hold relay has not been operated in the physical drawer where lines are to be cut off, then the CO relays will be operated at full power rather than the reduced power generated by the activation of the hold relay.

## cutover (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the cutover command.

Example of the cutover command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>cutover host 0 0 2 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>host      specifies the site 0         specifies the frame number 0         specifies the unit number 2         specifies the drawer number</pre>	
	<p><b>Task:</b> Release the CO relays and hold relay for the drawer.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Operation successful in specified equipped drawer(s).</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command releases the CO relays and hold relay for drawer 2 of unit 0 in frame 0 on the host. The CO relays will be operated at full power. Use the oprthold command to operate the hold relays.</p>

### Responses

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

Responses for the cutover command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Drawer 19 used for RSM/ESA and cannot be tested.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a line contained in drawer 19 of a line concentrating device (LCD) where drawer 19 is a remote service module (RSM) that contains no such line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different drawer number.</p>
Drawer dd is unequipped , HOLD relay release not attempted.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified drawer is not equipped; therefore, the hold relay could not be released.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Ensure the drawer is equipped and in service.</p>
-continued-	

**cutover (continued)**

<b>Responses for the cutover command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Drawer number invalid for this LCD type.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a drawer number greater than the maximum number of drawers for this LCD type.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different drawer number.</p>
Failed to obtain cutover mode resource.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Access to the switch cutover mode resource is denied because another user is repeatedly changing the cutover mode information.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait until the other user quits the LMCUT directory or stops entering LMCUT commands.</p>
Failed to obtain progress file write resource. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to record a progress message in the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file write mechanism resource because of a system failure. The system displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> The switch has flag manipulation problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Failed to release HOLD relay in drawer dd	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system attempted to release the hold relay in the indicated drawer but failed. The system displays the specified drawer number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Ensure the drawer is equipped and in service.</p>
LCD is out of service.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system cannot communicate with the LCD to release the hold relays.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check if the LCD is in service.</p>
-continued-	

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## cutover (continued)

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<b>Responses for the cutover command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Must specify physical drawer of 64 lines on LCM. Type in even drawer number of pair.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> If the hold relays are to be released on an LCM, you must specify even-numbered drawers. LCM drawers are physical drawers consisting of two logical drawers and there is only one hold relay per physical drawer.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the corresponding even-numbered drawer number.</p>
Only LMs and LCMs are allowed.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The LMCUT directory commands are only valid when they apply to LMs and LCMs.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter an LCD that is an LM or an LCM.</p>
Operation successful in specified equipped drawer(s).	<p><b>Meaning:</b> All the specified, equipped drawers have had their hold relays released.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Progress file write busy. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to record a progress message while many other users were also writing to the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file and displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
The CUTOVER command is not valid while in the cutover by DN mode.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command is not valid if the switch is in the cutover by DN mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Change the cutover mode to cutover by LEN.</p>
-continued-	



**cutover (continued)**

<b>Responses for the cutover command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<pre>Trouble writing to LMCUT progress file. reason_text</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system encountered a problem while writing a progress message into the progress file. The system displays the reason the message was not written to the progress file and closes the file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Stop and restart recording using the cutreport command.</p>
<pre>Waiting up to 10 seconds to obtain cutover mode resource.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Another user is changing the cutover mode information. The system waits 10 seconds for the other user to finish changing the cutover mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<u>RESPONSES RECORDED IN THE PROGRESS FILE</u>	
<pre>userid : CUTOVER DRW ssss ff u dd HOLD relay NOT released.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The hold relay on a drawer was not released. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the drawer number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the drawer to determine why the hold relay was not released.</p>
<pre>userid : CUTOVER DRW ssss ff u dd HOLD relay NOT released, drawer is not equipped</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The hold relay on a drawer was not released because the drawer is not equipped. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the drawer number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the drawer to determine why the hold relay was not released.</p>
-continued-	

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## cutover (end)

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<b>Responses for the cutover command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
userid : CUTOVER DRW ssss ff u dd HOLD relay released.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The hold relay on a drawer was successfully released. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the drawer number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
userid : CUTOVER LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT released, line not seized.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system attempted to seize the line to operate the CO relay but failed. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Ensure the line is properly equipped and it is not being used either by another maintenance function or by call processing. Be sure the line drawer and peripheral are in service.</p>
userid : CUTOVER LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay released.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The CO relay on the line was successfully released. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<b>End</b>	

**cutreport****Function**

Use the cutreport command to enable, disable, clear or query progress message recording in a progress file on a local device.

<b>cutreport command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>cutreport</b>	clear define <i>filename</i> <i>device</i> query start stop
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
clear	This parameter deletes all progress messages in the progress file.
define	This parameter defines a new progress file where all progress messages for all LMCUT MAP sessions are recorded.
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the new device for the progress file. The device must be a previously defined local device.
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the name of the new progress file. The specified file name cannot already exist on the device. It can be 1-8 characters long.
query	This parameter displays the progress file name and the current recording status of started or stopped.
start	This parameter starts recording progress messages in the progress file.
stop	This parameter stops recording progress messages in the progress file.

**Qualifications****WARNING****Closing the progress file problems.**

If the LMCUTZD module is unloaded from the switch before the progress file has been closed, the progress file remains open.

Once the progress file has been opened it belongs to the LMCUTUTL module. If the LMCUTZD module is unloaded from the switch before the progress file has been closed, the progress file remains open. The LMCUT commands are no longer available to close the progress file. At this point,

## cutreport (continued)

the only way to close the progress file is either to reload module LMCUTZD so that the LMCUT commands are available, or to ensure that module LMCUTUTL is also unloaded. When module LMCUTUTL is unloaded the progress file is closed automatically by the system. The progress file is also closed if a restart is performed.

### Example

The following table provides an example of the cutreport command.

Example of the cutreport command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>cutreport define lmcutfi d000temp ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>lmcutfi    specifies the filename d000temp  specifies the device</pre>	
	<p><b>Task:</b> Define the new progress file.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Progress file name is LMCUTFI on D000TEMP. Progress file recording is currently stopped.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The new progress file lmcutfi was created on d000temp. It is currently not recording.</p>

### Responses

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

Responses for the cutreport command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Another user is currently changing the progress file information.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Another user is also using the cutreport command. Only one user at a time can modify information relating to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait for the other user to finish changing the progress file information.</p>
-continued-	

**cutreport (continued)**

<b>Responses for the cutreport command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Cannot clear progress file on non-storage device.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to clear progress messages contained in a progress file that resides on a device such as a printer. This device does not actually store the messages; therefore, they can not be cleared.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Cannot clear progress file on tape device.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to clear progress messages contained in a progress file that resides on a tape device. The file has a fixed length and can not be cleared.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the tape commands to erase the progress file from the tape.</p>
Clear all entries in progress file file_name on device_name Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the cutreport clear command. You must confirm the entry before the system will clear the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter yes to execute the command. Enter no to abort the command.</p>
Failed to change progress file owner. Check that progress file is closed.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Once the progress file is open the LMCUTUTL module owns it. When it is closed, the owner must be changed to be the current user. The ownership of the file could not be assigned to the current user.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure that the progress file is correctly closed.</p>
-continued-	

## cutreport (continued)

### Responses for the cutreport command (continued)

#### MAP output    Meaning and action

Failed to change progress file owner.  
Progress file will be closed if user logs off.

**Meaning:** When you open a progress file, the LMCUTUTL module sets ownership; the progress file remains open when the user logs off. The progress file owner could not be set to the LMCUTUTL module and remains linked to the user that opened it.

**Action:** Because it isn't owned by the LMCUTUTL module, the progress file does not remain open after you log off. Do not log off until the progress file is no longer needed.



#### CAUTION

##### Risk of service interruption

Do not log off until the progress file is no longer needed.

Failed to obtain progress file change resource.

**Meaning:** Only one user at a time can change the progress file information. The system was unable to access the progress file information for reasons other than a timeout.

**Action:** The switch has flag manipulation problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Failed to obtain progress file write resource.  
progress\_message

**Meaning:** You tried to record a progress message in the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file write mechanism resource because of a system failure. The system displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.

**Action:** The switch has flag manipulation problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.

File already exists on tape device and cannot be appended to

**Meaning:** You tried to start recording the progress messages in an existing progress file on a tape device. That file can not be appended because it is a fixed length file.

**Action:** Define a new progress file on the tape or on a different device.

-continued-

**cutreport (continued)**

<b>Responses for the cutreport command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
File file_name already exists on device device_name Do you wish to append to this file? Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to start recording progress messages into an existing progress file. The system awaits your confirmation that the file should be appended.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter yes to execute the command. Enter no to abort the command.</p>
File not found.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system was unable to find the specified progress file to clear the progress messages.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Verify the filename and device before reentering the command.</p>
No progress file has been defined yet.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to clear the entries in the current progress file but no current progress file exists.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Define a progress file.</p>
No progress file has been defined yet. Progress file recording is currently not started.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to query the progress file before it has been defined.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
No progress file has been defined yet, recording not started.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to start recording in the progress file before defining it.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the define parameter to assign a name and device for the progress file.</p>
Problem getting the progress volume information.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to define a new progress file but the specified device is either not recognized by the system or is out of service.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the specified device is in service.</p>
-continued-	

**cutreport (continued)**

<b>Responses for the cutreport command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Progress file clear failed. reason_text	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system encountered an error while clearing the entries in the progress file. The system displays the reason why it failed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the device where the progress file resides is in service.</p>
Progress file close failed. reason_text	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to stop recording but the progress file could not be closed for the specified reason.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the device where the progress file resides is in service.</p>
Progress file closed by system.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to query a progress file when the system had encountered previous problems writing to it. The system closed the file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Take the appropriate steps to correct the problem with the progress file.</p>
Progress file creation failed. reason_text	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to start recording progress messages into a new progress file. The file could not be created for the specified reason.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the specified device is in service and that sufficient space exists for a new file.</p>
Progress file name exists on the specified device. Please specify a unique progress file name or a different device.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to define a new progress file but a file of that name already exists on the specified device.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Choose another name for the progress file, choose another device to store it, or erase the progress file that already exists on the device.</p>
-continued-	



**cutreport (continued)**

<b>Responses for the cutreport command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Progress file name is file_name on device_name. Progress file recording is currently started.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to query a progress file that is defined and has started recording messages. This message is also displayed when other cutreport actions are successfully executed and recording has started.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Progress file name is file_name on device_name. Progress file recording is currently stopped.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to query a progress file that is defined and has stopped recording messages. This message is also displayed when other cutreport actions are successfully executed and recording has stopped.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Progress file open failed. reason_text	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to start recording progress messages into an existing progress file. The file could not be opened for the specified reason.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the specified device is in service and has sufficient space for an extension of the file.</p>
Progress file problem exists, last problem reported: reason_text	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to query a progress file when the system had encountered previous problems opening, writing to, or closing the file. The system displays the last reported problem.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Take the appropriate steps to correct the problem with the progress file.</p>
Progress file recording is STARTED. Cannot change progress file name.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to define a new progress file while recording on the other progress file that is currently started. You can not change the progress file name while messages are being recorded in the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the stop parameter to discontinue recording in the progress file, then change the progress file name.</p>
-continued-	

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## cutreport (continued)

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<b>Responses for the cutreport command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Progress file recording STARTED. Cannot clear progress file.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to clear entries in the progress file while recording is started.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the stop parameter to discontinue progress file recording and reenter the command.</p>
Progress file write busy. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to record a progress message while many other users were also writing to the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file and displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Trouble writing to LMCUT progress file. reason_text	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system encountered a problem while writing a progress message into the progress file. The system displays the reason the message was not written to the progress file and closes the file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Stop and restart recording using the cutreport command.</p>
<b>RESPONSES RECORDED IN THE PROGRESS FILE</b>	
userid : CUTREPORT DATE yyyy/mm/dd hh.mm.ss.ttt ddd Progress file recording started.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message is generated when recording is started. The message displays the userid, year, month, day, hour, minute, second, hundredths of second, and first three letters of the day of the week the command was issued.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

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**cutreport (end)**

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

```
userid : CUTREPORT DATE yyyy/mm/dd hh.mm.ss.ttt ddd  
Progress file recording stopped.
```

**Meaning:** This message is generated when recording is stopped. The message displays the userid, year, month, day, hour, minute, second, hundredths of second, and first three letters of the day of the week the command was issued.

**Action:** None

**End**



**dncutoff****Function**

Use the dncutoff command to operate the cutoff (CO) relay for each valid directory number (DN) on a line concentrating module (LCM) in the specified range.

<b>dncutoff command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>dncutoff</b>	from <i>from_dn</i> [ to <i>to_dn</i> ]
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
from	This parameter specifies the beginning DN.
<i>from_dn</i>	This variable specifies the seven-digit DN where the system begins operating the CO relays.
to	This parameter specifies the ending DN.
<i>to_dn</i>	This variable specifies the seven-digit DN where the system stops operating the CO relays.

**Qualifications**

None

## dncutoff (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the dncutoff command.

Example of the dncutoff command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>dncutoff from 7221234 to 7221236 ↵</b> <i>where</i>	
7221234	specifies the from DN
7221236	specifies the to DN
	<p><b>Task:</b> Operate the CO relays on a range of lines.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Execute DNCUTOFF command from DN 7221234 to DN 7221236?                      Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):                      &gt;yes                      DNCUTOFF LEN HOST 00 1 10 12 DN 722 1235                      CO relay NOT operated, line not seized.                      Number valid DNs in range = 3.                      Number DNs with CO relays operated = 2.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command operates the CO relays on the lines from DN 7221234 to DN 7221236. You must confirm the command before it will execute. You need to check why the line 7221235 was not seized.</p>

### Responses

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

Responses for the dncutoff command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DNCUTOFF LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT operated, DRW limit 32 lines CO relays operated.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The switch is in the cutover by DN mode, but the line where the dncutoff command applies is in a physical drawer that already has 32 lines with their CO relays operated. No more lines in that physical drawer can have their CO relays operated. The system displays the line equipment number (LEN) and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Release the CO relays on other lines in the physical drawer before operating the CO relay on this line.</p>
-continued-	

**dncutoff (continued)**

<b>Responses for the dncutoff command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
DNCUTOFF LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT operated, failed to get resources.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The switch is in the cutover by DN mode, but access to the data relating to the CO relays has been denied due to a system failure or limited capacity for new users. The system displays the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reduce the number of users of the optco, rlsc, dncutoff and dncutover commands. If this fails, contact the next level of maintenance. The switch has flag manipulation problems.</p>
DNCUTOFF LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT operated, LCM limit 125 lines CO relays operated.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The switch is in the cutover by DN mode, but the line where the dncutoff command applies is on an LCM that already has 125 lines with their CO relays operated. No more lines on that LCM can have their CO relays operated. The system displays the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Release the CO relays on other lines in the LCM before operating the CO relay on this line.</p>
DNCUTOFF LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT operated, line not seized.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system attempted to seize a line to operate the CO relay but failed. The system displays the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Ensure the line is properly equipped and it is not being used either by another maintenance function or by call processing. Be sure the line drawer and peripheral are in service.</p>
Execute DNCUTOFF command from DN from_dn to DN to_dn Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the dncutoff command correctly. The system waits for confirmation.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter yes to confirm the command. Enter no to abort the command.</p>
-continued-	

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## dncutoff (continued)

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<b>Responses for the dncutoff command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Failed to obtain cutover mode resource.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Access to the switch cutover mode resource is denied because another user is repeatedly changing the cutover mode information.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait until the other user quits the LMCUT directory or stops entering LMCUT commands.</p>
Failed to obtain progress file write resource. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to record a progress message in the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file write mechanism resource because of a system failure. The system displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> The switch has flag manipulation problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
FROM DN and TO DN are not in the same exchange	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified two DNs that are not in the same exchange.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter DNs after making sure they both belong to the same exchange.</p>
FROM DN and TO DN do not have the same number of digits.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified starting and ending DNs that do not have the same number of digits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the DNs so they each contain the same number of digits.</p>
FROM DN entered comes after TO DN entered.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a starting DN that comes sequentially after the ending DN.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter the from and to DNs in the proper order.</p>
Invalid directory number	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a DN that contains invalid characters.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the DN using valid digits for the office.</p>
-continued-	



**dncutoff (continued)**

<b>Responses for the dncutoff command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Invalid directory number for FROM DN.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a starting DN that contains invalid characters.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the DN using valid digits for the office.</p>
Invalid directory number for this office	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a DN that does not conform to the format for the office.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the DN using the required format.</p>
Invalid directory number for TO DN.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an ending DN that contains invalid characters.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the DN using valid digits for the office.</p>
No valid DNS in range specified.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a range and there are no DNS that mapped into LEN numbers. No CO relays were operated.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different DN range.</p>
Number valid DNS in range = number Number DNS with CO relays operated = number	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message displays the number of valid DNS in the specified range and the number of DNS whose CO relays were operated.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> If the two numbers differ, check the DNS that did not have their CO relays operated.</p>
Progress file write busy. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to record a progress message while many other users were also writing to the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file and displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**dncutoff (continued)**

<b>Responses for the dncutoff command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
The DNCUTOFF command is not valid while in the cutover by LEN mode.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command is not valid if the switch is in cutover by LEN mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Change the cutover mode to cutover by DN mode.</p>
Trouble writing to LMCUT progress file. reason_text	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system encountered a problem while writing a progress message into the progress file. The system displays the reason the message was not written to the progress file and closes the file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Stop and restart recording using the cutreport command.</p>
Waiting up to 10 seconds to obtain cutover mode resource.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Another user is changing the cutover mode information. The system waits 10 seconds for the other user to finish changing the cutover mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<u>RESPONSES RECORDED IN THE PROGRESS FILE</u>	
userid : DNCUTOFF LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT operated, DN is not the primary directory number	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The DN, which was to have its CO relay operated, is not the primary DN. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

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

userid : DNCUTOFF LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn  
 CO relay NOT operated, DRW limit 32 lines CO relays operated

**Meaning:** The switch is in the cutover by DN mode, but the line where the dncutoff command is applied is in a physical drawer that already has 32 lines with their CO relays operated. No more lines in that physical drawer can have their CO relays operated. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.

**Action:** Release the CO relays on other lines in the physical drawer before operating the CO relay on this line.

userid : DNCUTOFF LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn  
 CO relay NOT operated, failed to get resources

**Meaning:** The switch is in the cutover by DN mode, but access to the data relating to the CO relays has been denied due to a system failure or to a limited capacity for simultaneous user access to that data. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.

**Action:** Reduce the number of users of the optco, rlsc, dncutoff and dncutover commands. If this fails, the switch has flag manipulation problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.

userid : DNCUTOFF LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn  
 CO relay NOT operated, LCM limit 125 lines CO relays operated

**Meaning:** The switch is in the cutover by DN mode, but the line where the dncutoff command is applied is on an LCM that already has 125 lines with their CO relays operated. No more lines on that LCM can have their CO relays operated. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.

**Action:** Release the CO relays on other lines in the LCM before operating the CO relay on this line.

-continued-

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## dncutoff (end)

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<b>Responses for the dncutoff command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
userid : DNCUTOFF LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT operated, line not on an LCM	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The line that was to have its CO relay operated is not on an LCM. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
userid : DNCUTOFF LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT operated, line not seized	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system attempted to seize the line to operate the CO relay but failed. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Ensure the line is properly equipped and it is not being used either by another maintenance function or by call processing. Be sure the line drawer and peripheral are in service.</p>
userid : DNCUTOFF LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay operated	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The CO relay on the line was successfully operated. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<b>End</b>	

**dncutover****Function**

Use the dncutover command to release the cutoff (CO) relay for each valid directory number (DN) on a line concentrating module (LCM) in the specified range.

<b>dncutover command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>dncutover</b>	from <i>from_dn</i> [ to <i>to_dn</i> ]
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
from	This parameter specifies the beginning DN.
<i>from_dn</i>	This variable specifies the seven-digit DN where the system begins operating the CO relays.
to	This parameter specifies the ending DN.
<i>to_dn</i>	This variable specifies the seven-digit DN where the system stops operating the CO relays.

**Qualifications**

None

## dncutover (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the dncutover command.

Example of the dncutover command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>dncutover from 7221234 to 7221236 ↵</b> <i>where</i>	
7221234	specifies the from DN
7221236	specifies the to DN
	<p><b>Task:</b> Operate the CO relays on a range of lines.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Execute DNCUTOVER command from DN 7221234 to DN 7221236?                      Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):                      &gt;yes                      DNCUTOVER LEN HOST 00 1 10 12 DN 722 1235                      CO relay NOT released, line not seized.                      Number valid DNs in range = 3.                      Number DNs with CO relays released = 2.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command operates the CO relays on the lines from DN 7221234 to DN 7221236. You must confirm the command before it will execute. You need to check why the line 7221235 was not seized.</p>

### Responses

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

Responses for the dncutover command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DNCUTOVER LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT released, failed to get resources.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The switch is in the cutover by DN mode, but access to the data relating the CO relays has been denied either due to a system failure or limited capacity for simultaneous user access to that data. The system displays the line equipment number (LEN) and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reduce the number of users of the oprtco, rlsc0, dncutoff and dncutover commands. If this fails, contact the next level of maintenance. The switch has flag manipulation problems.</p>
-continued-	

**dncutover (continued)**

<b>Responses for the dncutover command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
DNCUTOVER LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT released, line not seized.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system attempted to seize a line to release the CO relay but failed. The system displays the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Ensure the line is properly equipped and it is not being used either by another maintenance function or by call processing. Be sure the line drawer and peripheral are in service.</p>
Execute DNCUTOVER command from DN from_dn to DN to_dn Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the dncutover command correctly. The system waits for confirmation.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter yes to confirm the command. Enter no to abort the command.</p>
Failed to obtain cutover mode resource.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Access to the switch cutover mode resource is denied because another user is repeatedly changing the cutover mode information.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait until the other user quits the LMCUT directory or stops entering LMCUT commands.</p>
Failed to obtain progress file write resource. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to record a progress message in the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file write mechanism resource because of a system failure. The system displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> The switch has flag manipulation problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
FROM DN and TO DN are not in the same exchange	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified two DNs that are not in the same exchange.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter DNs after ensuring that they both belong to the same exchange.</p>
-continued-	

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## dncutover (continued)

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<b>Responses for the dncutover command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
FROM DN and TO DN do not have the same number of digits.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified starting and ending DNs that do not have the same number of digits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the DNs so that they each contain the same number of digits.</p>
FROM DN entered comes after TO DN entered.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a starting DN that comes sequentially after the ending DN.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter the from and to DNs in the proper order.</p>
Invalid directory number	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a DN that contains invalid characters.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the DN using valid digits for the office.</p>
Invalid directory number for FROM DN.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a starting DN that contains invalid characters.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the DN using valid digits for the office.</p>
Invalid directory number for this office	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a DN that does not conform to the format for the office.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the DN using the required format.</p>
Invalid directory number for TO DN.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an ending DN that contains invalid characters.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the DN using valid digits for the office.</p>
No valid DNs in range specified.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a range and there are no DNs that mapped into LEN numbers. No CO relays were operated.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different DN range.</p>
-continued-	



**dncutover (continued)**

<b>Responses for the dncutover command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Number valid DNS in range = number Number DNS with CO relays released = number	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message displays the number of valid DNS in the specified range and the number of DNS whose CO relays were released.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> If the two numbers differ, check the DNS that did not have their CO relays released.</p>
Progress file write busy. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to record a progress message while many other users were also writing to the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file and displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
The DNCUTOVER command is not valid while in the cutover by LEN mode.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command is not valid if the switch is in cutover by LEN mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Change the cutover mode to cutover by DN mode.</p>
Trouble writing to LMCUT progress file. reason_text	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system encountered a problem while writing a progress message into the progress file. The system displays the reason the message was not written to the progress file and closes the file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Stop and restart recording using the cutreport command.</p>
Waiting up to 10 seconds to obtain cutover mode resource.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Another user is changing the cutover mode information. The system waits 10 seconds for the other user to finish changing the cutover mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

## dncutover (continued)

Responses for the dncutover command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<u>RESPONSES RECORDED IN THE PROGRESS FILE</u>	
userid : DNCUTOVER LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT released, DN is not the primary directory number	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The DN, which was to have its CO relay released, is not the primary DN. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
userid : DNCUTOVER LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT released, failed to get resources	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The switch is in the cutover by DN mode, but access to the data relating to the CO relays has been denied due to a system failure or to a limited capacity for simultaneous user access to that data. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reduce the number of users of the optco, rlsco, dncutoff and dncutover commands. If this fails, the switch has flag manipulation problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
userid : DNCUTOVER LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT released, line not on an LCM	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The line that was to have its CO relay released is not on an LCM. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

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

```
userid : DNCUTOVER LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn
CO relay NOT released, line not seized
```

**Meaning:** The system attempted to seize the line to release the CO relay but failed. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.

**Action:** Ensure the line is properly equipped and it is not being used either by another maintenance function or by call processing. Be sure the line drawer and peripheral are in service.

```
userid : DNCUTOVER LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn
CO relay released
```

**Meaning:** The CO relay on the line was successfully released. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.

**Action:** None

End



**dnnobtst****Function**

Use the dnnobtst command to check the current setting of the cutoff (CO) relay for each valid directory number (DN) on a line concentrating module (LCM) in the specified range.

<b>dnnobtst command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>dnnobtst</b>	from <i>from_dn</i> [ to <i>to_dn</i> ]
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
from	This parameter specifies the beginning DN.
<i>from_dn</i>	This variable specifies the seven-digit DN where the system begins operating the CO relays.
to	This parameter specifies the ending DN.
<i>to_dn</i>	This variable specifies the seven-digit DN where the system stops operating the CO relays.

**Qualifications**

None

## dnnobtst (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the dnnobtst command.

Example of the dnnobtst command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>dnnobtst from 7221234 to 7221236 ↵</b> <i>where</i>	
7221234	specifies the from DN
7221236	specifies the to DN
<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Check the CO relays on a range of lines.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Execute DNNOBSTST command from DN 7221234 to DN 7221236?            Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):            &gt;yes</p> <pre>           LEN           DN STATUS RINGVOLTS TIPVOLTS HOST 00 1 10 11 7221234 released   -52      0 HOST 00 1 10 12 7221235 released   -52      0 HOST 00 1 10 13 7221236 released   -53      0           </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command checks the CO relays on the lines from DN 7221234 to DN 7221236. You must confirm the command before it will execute.</p>	

### Responses

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

Responses for the dnnobtst command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Execute DNNOBSTST command from DN dn to DN dn? Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	<hr/> <p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the dnnobtst command correctly. The system waits for confirmation.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter yes to confirm the command. Enter no to abort the command.</p>
-continued-	

**dnnobtst (continued)**

<b>Responses for the dnnobtst command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Failed to obtain progress file write resource. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to record a progress message in the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file write mechanism resource because of a system failure. The system displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> The switch has flag manipulation problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Failed to open LTE: clii	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Line test equipment (LTE) is required to perform the dnnobtst command. An LTE could not be opened for use. The system displays the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the LTE to be opened.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the LTE is correctly installed.</p>
Failed to seize LTE: clii	<p><b>Meaning:</b> An LTE is required to perform the dnnobtst command. An LTE could not be seized. The system displays the CLLI of the LTE to be seized.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the LTE is correctly installed.</p>
FROM DN and TO DN are not in the same exchange	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified two DNs that are not in the same exchange.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter DNs after ensuring that they both belong to the same exchange.</p>
FROM DN and TO DN do not have the same number of digits.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified starting and ending DNs that do not have the same number of digits.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the DNs so they each contain the same number of digits.</p>
FROM DN entered comes after TO DN entered.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a starting DN that comes sequentially after the ending DN.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter the from and to DNs in the proper order.</p>
-continued-	

**dnnobtst (continued)**

<b>Responses for the dnnobtst command (continued)</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Invalid directory number	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a DN that contains invalid characters.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the DN using valid digits for the office.</p>
Invalid directory number for FROM DN.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a starting DN that contains invalid characters.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the DN using valid digits for the office.</p>
Invalid directory number for this office	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a DN that does not conform to the format for the office.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the DN using the required format.</p>
Invalid directory number for TO DN.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an ending DN that contains invalid characters.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the DN using valid digits for the office.</p>
<pre> LEN      DN  STATUS  RINGVOLTS  TIPVOLTS ssss ff u dd cc dn status  ring_voltage tip_voltage ssss ff u dd cc dn status  ring_voltage tip_voltage : ssss ff u dd cc dn status  fail_reason                     </pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The dnnobtst command is run on a DN or group of DNs. The status field can be operated, released, or not tested. If the status is not tested, the system displays the reason it failed. The following reasons can be displayed: invalid LTE result, LTE: CLLI; wait for LTE result failed, LTE: CLLI; failed to setup line telport block; or invalid line state. If no reason is displayed, the ringvolts and tipvolts fields each display six-digit numbers that indicate the measured ringing and tip voltage of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> If the status is not tested, and an LTE error is displayed, check if the LTE is functioning correctly. If the status is not tested and failed to setup line telport block appears, try the command again. If the status is not tested and invalid line state appears, check the line.</p>
-continued-	



**dnnobtst (continued)**

<b>Responses for the dnnobtst command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
MTA connect failure: error_return_code	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A vertical connection is required to perform the dnnobtst command. The required vertical was not obtained.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the vertical required to service the LCD is available.</p>
MTA disconnect failure: error_return_code	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A vertical connection is required to perform the dnnobtst command. The required vertical could not be released.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the vertical required to service the LCD has been released.</p>
No LTE is available for use.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> An LTE is required to perform the dnnobtst command. No LTE is available to perform the test.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure a correctly installed LTE is available to service the line.</p>
No valid DNS in range specified.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a range and there are no DNSs that mapped into LEN numbers. No CO relays were checked.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different DN range.</p>
Progress file write busy. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to record a progress message while many other users were also writing to the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file and displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
The DNNOBTST command is not valid while in the cutover by LEN mode.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command is not valid if the switch is in cutover by LEN mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Change the cutover mode to cutover by DN mode.</p>
-continued-	

## dnnobtst (continued)

Responses for the dnnobtst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Trouble writing to LMCUT progress file. reason_text	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system encountered a problem while writing a progress message into the progress file. The system displays the reason the message was not written to the progress file and closes the file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Stop and restart recording using the cutreport command.</p>
Vertical busy - Do you want to wait 40 seconds? Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A vertical connection is required to perform the dnnobtst command. The required vertical is busy. The system waits for confirmation to wait to seize the vertical.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter yes to attempt to seize the vertical. Enter no to abort the attempt and skip the current DN.</p>
<u>RESPONSES RECORDED IN THE PROGRESS FILE</u>	
userid : DNNOBSTST LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay is operated, RINGVOLTS = ring_voltage TIPVOLTS = tip_voltage	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The dnnobtst tests have determined the CO relay on the line is operated. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line. The ringvolts and tipvolts fields each display five-digit numbers that indicate the measured ringing and tip voltage of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**dnnobtst (continued)**

<b>Responses for the dnnobtst command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
userid : DNNOBSTST LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay is released, RINGVOLTS = voltage TIPVOLTS = tip_voltage	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The dnnobtst tests have determined that the CO relay on the line is released. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line. The ringvolts and tipvolts fields each display six-digit numbers that indicate the measured ringing and tip voltage of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
userid : DNNOBSTST LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT tested, DN is not the primary directory number	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The DN, which was to have its CO relay checked, is not the primary DN. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
userid : DNNOBSTST LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT tested, failed to setup line telport block	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The dnnobtst tests failed to run because the system was unable to obtain a line telport block to communicate with the line. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Test the line again.</p>
userid : DNNOBSTST LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay not tested, invalid line state.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The dnnobtst tests failed to run because the line is not in a state that can be tested. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the line drawer and peripheral are in service and the line is not being used by call processing.</p>
-continued-	

**dnnobtst (end)**

<b>Responses for the dnnobtst command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
userid : DNNOBTST LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay not tested, invalid LTE result, LTE: clli	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The dnnobtst tests have failed to run on a line because of an invalid LTE result. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line. It also displays the CLLI of the LTE used.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the LTE.</p>
userid : DNNOBTST LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT tested, line not on an LCM	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The line where the CO relay is to be tested is not on an LCM. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
userid : DNNOBTST LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay not tested, no test equipment available	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The tests failed to run because test equipment could not be obtained. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the LTE and the vertical that service the LCD.</p>
userid : DNNOBTST LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay not tested, wait for LTE result failed, LTE: clli	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The dnnobtst tests have failed to run on a line because of an invalid LTE result. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line. It also displays the CLLI of the LTE used.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the LTE.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**help****Function**

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

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

**Qualification**

Use `q lmcut` to get a listing of commands.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>help cutoff ↵ where</pre>	<pre>cutoff specifies the command name</pre> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CUTOFF : Perform CUTOFF with HOLD on an LM or LCM  Parms: [&lt;SITE&gt; STRING  &lt;frame&gt; {0 TO 511}  &lt;unit&gt; {0 TO 9}  [&lt;DRAWER&gt; {0 TO 31}]</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

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

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

**nobtst****Function**

Use the nobtst command to perform a no battery test on a line, drawer, or an entire line concentrating device (LCD).

nobtst command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>nobtst</b>	$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{host} \\ \text{ssss} \end{array} \right] \quad ff \quad u \quad dd \quad cc$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>host</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the host computer for the line module (LM) or line concentrating module (LCM).
<i>cc</i>	This variable specifies the circuit number, which are the last two digits of the line equipment number (LEN). The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>dd</i>	This variable specifies the drawer number, which are the fourth and fifth digits of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>ff</i>	This variable specifies the frame number, which are the first and second digits of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>ssss</i>	This variable specifies the site associated with the LM or LCM.
<i>u</i>	This variable specifies the unit (bay) number, which is the third digit of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-9.

**Qualifications**

If recording has been started, a progress message is recorded in the progress file indicating the cutoff (CO) relay status and the tip and ring voltage measurements for each LEN in the range that was checked.

The nobtst command can be executed independently on each logical drawer within the physical drawer.

## nobtst (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the nobtst command.

Example of the nobtst command																			
Example	Task, response, and explanation																		
<b>nobtst 00 1 10 11</b> ↵ <i>where</i>																			
00 1 10 11	specifies the frame number specifies the unit number specifies the drawer number specifies the circuit number																		
	<b>Task:</b> Check the CO relay.																		
	<b>Response:</b> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>MODULE</td> <td>DRWRNO</td> <td>LINENO</td> <td>STATUS</td> <td>RINGVOLTS</td> <td>TIPVOLTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOST 00</td> <td>01</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>OK</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	MODULE	DRWRNO	LINENO	STATUS	RINGVOLTS	TIPVOLTS	HOST 00	01	10	11	OK	0					0	0
MODULE	DRWRNO	LINENO	STATUS	RINGVOLTS	TIPVOLTS														
HOST 00	01	10	11	OK	0														
				0	0														
	<b>Explanation:</b> The relay on the host frame 00, unit 1, drawer 10, line 11 is OK.																		

### Responses

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

Responses for the nobtst command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
All OK in drawer dd	<b>Meaning:</b> All the CO relays in the displayed drawer are in the operated position. The system displays the drawer number where the CO relays are in the operated position.  <b>Action:</b> None
Drawer 19 used for RSM/ESA and cannot be tested.	<b>Meaning:</b> You specified a line contained in drawer 19 of an LCD where drawer 19 is a remote service module (RSM) that contains no such line.  <b>Action:</b> Enter a different drawer number.
-continued-	



**nobtst (continued)**

<b>Responses for the nobtst command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Drawer number invalid for this LCD type.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a drawer number greater than the maximum number of drawers for this LCD type.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different drawer number.</p>
Failed to obtain progress file write resource. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to record a progress message in the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file write mechanism resource because of a system failure. The system displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> The switch has flag manipulation problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Failed to open LTE: cli	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Line test equipment (LTE) is required to perform the nobtst command. An LTE could not be opened for use. The system displays the CLLI of the LTE to be opened.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the LTE is correctly installed.</p>
Failed to seize LTE: cli	<p><b>Meaning:</b> An LTE is required to perform the nobtst command. An LTE could not be seized. The system displays the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the LTE to be seized.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the LTE is correctly installed.</p>
Failed to setup line telport block.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system was unable to obtain a line telport block to communicate with the line to perform the nobtst test.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Test the line again.</p>
-continued-	

**nobtst (continued)**

<b>Responses for the nobtst command</b> (continued)					
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>				
Invalid LTE result, LTE: clli. Test above line again.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The nobtst failed to run on a line due to an invalid LTE result. The system displays the CLLI of the LTE being used.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the LTE.</p>				
<pre> MODULE   DRWRNO  LINENO   STATUS   RINGVOLTS   TIPVOLTS ssss ff u   dd     cc   status  ring_voltage  tip_voltage           </pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system displays this response when the nobtst command was run on a line or a group of lines. The status can be one of the following: OK - CO relay operated; FAIL - CO relay not operated; NEQ - line is not equipped, CO relay not checked; SKIP - line is a power card or a BERT (bit error rate test) card, CO relay not checked; STATE - line in incorrect state, CO relay not checked; or Blank - test equipment failure, CO relay not checked. The ringvolts and tipvolts fields each display six-digit numbers that indicate the measured ring and tip voltage of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>				
MTA connect failure: error_return_code	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A vertical connection is required to perform the nobtst command. The required vertical was not obtained.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the vertical required to service the LCD is available.</p>				
MTA disconnect failure: error_return_code	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A vertical connection is required to perform the nobtst command. The required vertical could not be released.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the vertical required to service the LCD has been released.</p>				
No LTE is available for use.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> An LTE is required to perform the nobtst command. No LTE is available to perform the test.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure a correctly installed LTE is available to service the line.</p>				
-continued-					

**nobtst (continued)**

<b>Responses for the nobtst command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Only LMs and LCMs are allowed.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The LMCUT directory commands are only valid when they apply to LMs and LCMs.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter an LCD that is an LM or an LCM.</p>
Progress file write busy. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to record a progress message while many other users were also writing to the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file and displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
The NOBTST command is not valid on an LM while in the cutover by DN mode.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command is not valid if the switch is in the cutover by DN mode and the specified LCD is an LM.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Change the switch cutover mode to cutover by LEN or specify an LCD that is an LCM rather than an LM.</p>
Trouble writing to LMCUT progress file. reason_text	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system encountered a problem while writing a progress message into the progress file. The system displays the reason the message was not written to the progress file and closes the file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Stop and restart recording using the cutreport command.</p>
Vertical busy - Do you want to wait 40 seconds? Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	<p><b>Meaning:</b> A vertical connection is required to perform the nobtst command. The required vertical is busy. The system waits for confirmation to wait 40 seconds to attempt to seize the vertical.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter yes to attempt to seize the vertical. Enter no to abort the command.</p>
-continued-	

**nobtst (continued)**

<b>Responses for the nobtst command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Wait for LTE result failed, LTE: clli	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The nobtst command failed to run on a line because of an invalid LTE result. The system displays the CLLI of the LTE being used.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the LTE.</p>
<u>RESPONSES RECORDED IN THE PROGRESS FILE</u>	
userid : NOBTST LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay is operated, RINGVOLTS = ring_voltage TIPVOLTS = tip_voltage	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The nobtst tests have determined the CO relay on the line is operated. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line. The ringvolts and tipvolts fields each display five-digit numbers that indicate the measured ringing and tip voltage of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
userid : NOBTST LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay is released, RINGVOLTS = ring_voltage TIPVOLTS = tip_voltage	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The nobtst tests have determined that the CO relay on the line is released. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line. The ringvolts and tipvolts fields each display six-digit numbers that indicate the measured ringing and tip voltage of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
userid : NOBTST LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay not tested, failed to setup line telport block.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The nobtst tests failed to run because the system was unable to obtain a line telport block to communicate with the line. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Test the line again.</p>
-continued-	

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

```
userid : NOBTST LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn
CO relay not tested, invalid line state
```

**Meaning:** The nobtst tests failed because the line is not in a state that can be tested. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.

**Action:** Make sure the line drawer and peripheral are in service and the line is not being used by call processing.

```
userid : NOBTST LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn
CO relay not tested, invalid LTE result, LTE: clli
```

**Meaning:** The nobtst tests have failed to run on a line because of an invalid LTE result. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line. It also displays the CLLI of the LTE being used.

**Action:** Check the LTE.

```
userid : NOBTST LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn
CO relay not tested, wait for LTE result failed, LTE: clli
```

**Meaning:** The nobtst tests failed to run on a line because of an invalid LTE result. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line. It also displays the CLLI of the LTE being used.

**Action:** Check the LTE.

End



**oprtdco****Function**

Use the oprtdco command to operate the line cutoff (CO) relay(s) on one or all lines in a drawer.

oprtdco command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
oprtdco	[ <i>host</i> / <i>ssss</i> ] <i>ff</i> <i>u</i> <i>dd</i> <i>cc</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>host</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the host computer for the line module (LM) or line concentrating module (LCM).
<i>cc</i>	This variable specifies the circuit number, which are the last two digits of the line equipment number (LEN). The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>dd</i>	This variable specifies the drawer number, which are the fourth and fifth digits of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>ff</i>	This variable specifies the frame number, which are the first and second digits of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>ssss</i>	This variable specifies the site associated with the LM or LCM.
<i>u</i>	This variable specifies the unit (bay) number, which is the third digit of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-9.

**Qualifications****WARNING****May cause a power consumption problem**

Do not use the oprtdco command to operate CO relays on more than 32 line cards in one physical drawer in one LCM at one time if the hold relays have not been operated.

Do not use the oprtdco command to operate CO relays on more than 125 line cards in one LCM at one time if the hold relays have not been operated.

Do not use the oprtdco command to operate CO relays on more than 32 line cards in one physical drawer in one LCM at one time if the hold relays have not been operated; power circuits may become overloaded for that physical drawer. While the switch is in the cutover by directory number (DN) mode,

## oprtdo (continued)

this condition is prevented by software. While the switch is in the cutover by LEN mode, this condition is not monitored since it is assumed that the hold relays have been operated.

Do not use the oprtdo command to operate CO relays on more than 125 line cards in one LCM at one time if the hold relays have not been operated; power circuits may become overloaded. While the switch is in the cutover by DN mode, this condition is prevented by software. While the switch is in the cutover by LEN mode, this condition is not monitored since it is assumed that the hold relays have been operated.

### Example

The following table provides an example of the oprtdo command.

Example of the oprtdo command											
Example	Task, response, and explanation										
<pre>oprtdo host 0 0 2 8 ↵</pre> <p><i>where</i></p> <table> <tr> <td>host</td> <td>specifies the site</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>specifies the frame number</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>specifies the unit number</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>specifies the drawer number</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>specifies the circuit number</td> </tr> </table>		host	specifies the site	0	specifies the frame number	0	specifies the unit number	2	specifies the drawer number	8	specifies the circuit number
host	specifies the site										
0	specifies the frame number										
0	specifies the unit number										
2	specifies the drawer number										
8	specifies the circuit number										
<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Operate the CO relay on a line while in DN mode.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> The system gives no response.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command operated the CO relay on circuit 8 in drawer 2 of unit 0 in frame 0 of the host.</p>											



**oprtdco (continued)****Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the oprtdco command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Drawer 19 used for RSM/ESA and cannot be tested.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a line contained in drawer 19 of a line concentrating device (LCD) where drawer 19 is a remote service module (RSM) that contains no such line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different drawer number.</p>
Drawer number invalid for this LCD type.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a drawer number greater than the maximum number of drawers for this LCD type.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different drawer number.</p>
Failed to obtain cutover mode resource.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Access to the switch cutover mode resource is denied because another user is repeatedly changing the cutover mode information.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait until the other user quits the LMCUT directory or stops entering LMCUT commands.</p>
Failed to obtain progress file write resource. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to record a progress message in the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file write mechanism resource because of a system failure. The system displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> The switch has flag manipulation problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Only LMs and LCMs are allowed.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The LMCUT directory commands are only valid when they apply to LMs and LCMs.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter an LCD that is an LM or an LCM.</p>
-continued-	

**oprtdco (continued)**

<b>Responses for the oprtdco command (continued)</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
OPRTCO LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT operated, DRW limit 32 lines CO relays operated.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The switch is in the cutover by DN mode, but the line where the oprtdco command applies is in a physical drawer that already has 32 lines with their CO relays operated. No more lines in that physical drawer can have their CO relays operated. The system displays the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Release the CO relays on other lines in the physical drawer before operating the CO relay on this line.</p>
OPRTCO LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT operated, failed to get resources.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The switch is in the cutover by DN mode, but access to the data relating to CO relays has been denied, due to either a system failure or a limited capacity for simultaneous user access to that data. The system displays the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reduce the number of users of the oprtdco, rlsco, dncutoff and dncutover commands. If this fails, contact the next level of maintenance. The switch has flag manipulation problems.</p>
OPRTCO LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relays NOT operated, LCM limit 125 lines CO relays operated.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The switch is in the cutover by DN mode, but the line where the oprtdco command applies is on an LCM that already has 125 lines with their CO relays operated. No more lines on that LCM can have their CO relays operated. The system displays the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Release the CO relays on other lines in the LCM before operating the CO relay on this line.</p>
OPRTCO LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT operated, line not seized.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system attempted to seize a line to operate the CO relay but failed. The system displays the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Ensure the line is properly equipped and it is not being used either by another maintenance function or by call processing. Be sure the drawer and line are in service.</p>
-continued-	

**oprtdco (continued)**

<b>Responses for the oprtdco command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Progress file write busy. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to record a progress message while many other users were also writing to the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file and displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
The OPRTCO command is not valid on an LM while in the cutover by DN mode.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command is not valid if the switch is in the cutover by DN mode and the specified LCD is an LM.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Change the switch cutover mode to cutover by LEN or specify an LCD that is an LCM rather than an LM.</p>
Trouble writing to LMCUT progress file. reason_text	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system encountered a problem while writing a progress message into the progress file. The system displays the reason the message was not written to the progress file and closes the file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Stop and restart recording using the cutreport command.</p>
Waiting up to 10 seconds to obtain cutover mode resource.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Another user is changing the cutover mode information. The system waits 10 seconds for the other user to finish changing the cutover mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
WARNING: Energizing too many ( >100) cutoff relays in one LM will cause power problems.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system displays this message if the oprtdco command is used to operate the CO relays on lines on an LM.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**oprtd (continued)**

<b>Responses for the oprtd command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<u>RESPONSES RECORDED IN THE PROGRESS FILE</u>	
userid : OPRTCO LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT operated, DRW limit 32 lines CO relays operated.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The switch is in the cutover by DN mode, but the line where the oprtd command is applied is in a physical drawer that already has 32 lines with their CO relays operated. No more lines in that physical drawer can have their CO relays operated. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Release the CO relays on other lines in the physical drawer before operating the CO relay on this line.</p>
userid : OPRTCO LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT operated, failed to get resources	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The switch is in the cutover by DN mode, but access to the data relating to the CO relays has been denied due to a system failure or to a limited capacity for simultaneous user access to that data. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reduce the number of users of the oprtd, rlscd, dncutoff and dncutover commands. If this fails, the switch has flag manipulation problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
userid : OPRTCO LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT operated, LCM limit 125 lines CO relays operated.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The switch is in the cutover by DN mode, but the line where the oprtd command is applied is on an LCM that already has 125 lines with their CO relays operated. No more lines on that LCM can have their CO relays operated. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Release the CO relays on other lines in the LCM before operating the CO relay on this line.</p>
-continued-	

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

userid : OPRTCO LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn  
 CO relay NOT operated, line not seized.

**Meaning:** The system attempted to seize the line to operate the CO relay but failed. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.

**Action:** Ensure the line is properly equipped and it is not being used either by another maintenance function or by call processing. Be sure the line drawer and peripheral are in service.

userid : OPRTCO LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn  
 CO relay operated.

**Meaning:** The CO relay on the line was successfully operated. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.

**Action:** None

End



**oprthold****Function**

Use the oprthold command to operate the drawer hold relay(s) on one or all drawers on a line module (LM) or a line concentrating module (LCM).

<b>oprthold command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>oprthold</b>	[ <i>host</i> ] <i>ff</i> <i>u</i> <i>dd</i> [ <i>ssss</i> ]
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>host</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the host computer for the LCM.
<i>dd</i>	This variable specifies the drawer number, which are the fourth and fifth digits of the line equipment number (LEN). The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>ff</i>	This variable specifies the frame number, which are the first and second digits of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>ssss</i>	This variable specifies the site associated with the LCM.
<i>u</i>	This variable specifies the unit (bay) number, which is the third digit of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-9.

**Qualifications**

None

## oprthold (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the oprthold command.

Example of the oprthold command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>oprthold host 0 0 2 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>host 0 0 2</pre>	<pre>specifies the site specifies the frame number specifies the unit number specifies the drawer number</pre>
<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Operate the hold relay on the drawer.</p>	
<p><b>Response:</b> Warning: This command may cause some lines in specified drawer(s) to be cut off. Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):  <pre>&gt;yes Operation successful in specified equipped drawer(s).</pre></p>	
<p><b>Explanation:</b> This command operates the hold relay on drawer 2 of unit 0 in frame 0 on the host.</p>	

### Responses

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

Responses for the oprthold command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Drawer 19 used for RSM/ESA and cannot be tested.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a line contained in drawer 19 of a line concentrating device (LCD) where drawer 19 is a remote service module (RSM) that contains no such line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different drawer number.</p>
<p>-continued-</p>	



**oprthold (continued)**

<b>Responses for the oprthold command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Drawer dd is unequipped, HOLD relay operation not attempted	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a drawer that is not equipped; therefore, the hold relay was not operated. The oprthold command was not executed on this drawer.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Ensure the drawer is equipped and in service.</p>
Drawer number invalid for this LCD type.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a drawer number greater than the maximum number of drawers for this LCD type.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different drawer number.</p>
Failed to obtain cutover mode resource.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Access to the switch cutover mode resource is denied because another user is repeatedly changing the cutover mode information.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait until the other user quits the LMCUT directory or stops entering LMCUT commands.</p>
Failed to obtain progress file write resource. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to record a progress message in the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file write mechanism resource because of a system failure. The system displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> The switch has flag manipulation problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Failed to operate HOLD relay in drawer drawer_number	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system attempted to operate the hold relay in the indicated drawer but failed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the drawer is equipped and in service.</p>
-continued-	

**oprthold (continued)**

<b>Responses for the oprthold command (continued)</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
LCD is out of service.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system can not communicate with the LCD to operate the hold relays.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the LCD is in service.</p>
Must specify physical drawer of 64 lines on LCM. Type in even drawer number of pair.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> If the hold relays are to be operated on an LCM, you must specify even-numbered drawers since LCM drawers are physical drawers consisting of two logical drawers and there is only one hold relay per physical drawer.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the corresponding even-numbered drawer number.</p>
Only LMs and LCMs are allowed.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The LMCUT directory commands are only valid when they apply to LMs and LCMs.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter an LCD that is an LM or an LCM.</p>
Operation successful in specified equipped drawer(s).	<p><b>Meaning:</b> All the specified equipped drawers have had their hold relays operated.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Progress file write busy. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to record a progress message while many other users were also writing to the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file and displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**oprthold (continued)**

<b>Responses for the oprthold command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
The OPRTHOLD command is not valid while in the cutover by DN mode.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command is not valid if the switch is in the cutover by DN mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Change the cutover mode to cutover by LEN.</p>
Trouble writing to LMCUT progress file. reason_text	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system encountered a problem while writing a progress message into the progress file. The system displays the reason the message was not written to the progress file and closes the file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Stop and restart recording using the cutreport command.</p>
Waiting up to 10 seconds to obtain cutover mode resource.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Another user is changing the cutover mode information. The system waits 10 seconds for the other user to finish changing the cutover mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
WARNING: This command may cause some lines in specified drawer(s) to be cut off. Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Once the hold relay is operated on a drawer, any CO relay operated on a line in that drawer will remain operated until the hold relay has been released. The system verifies that the oprthold command should be executed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter yes to execute the command. Enter no to abort the command.</p>
<u>RESPONSES RECORDED IN THE PROGRESS FILE</u>	
userid : OPRTHOLD DRW ssss ff u dd HOLD relay NOT operated.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The hold relay on a drawer was not operated. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the drawer number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the drawer to determine why the hold relay was not operated.</p>
-continued-	

---

## oprthold (end)

---

**Responses for the oprthold command** (continued)

**MAP output    Meaning and action**

userid : OPRTHOLD DRW ssss ff u dd  
HOLD relay NOT operated, drawer is not equipped.

**Meaning:** The hold relay on a drawer was not operated because that drawer is not equipped. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the drawer number.

**Action:** Check the drawer to determine why the hold relay was not operated.

userid : OPRTHOLD DRW ssss ff u dd  
HOLD relay operated.

**Meaning:** The hold relay on a drawer was successfully operated. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the drawer number.

**Action:** None

End

**qhold****Function**

Use the qhold command to query the drawer hold relay(s) on a line module (LM) or a line concentrating module (LCM).

qhold command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qhold	[ <i>host</i> ] <i>ff</i> <i>u</i> <i>dd</i> [ <i>ssss</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>host</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the host computer for the LCM.
<i>dd</i>	This variable specifies the drawer number, which are the fourth and fifth digits of the line equipment number (LEN). The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>ff</i>	This variable specifies the frame number, which are the first and second digits of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>ssss</i>	This variable specifies the site associated with the LCM.
<i>u</i>	This variable specifies the unit (bay) number, which is the third digit of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-9.

**Qualifications**

None

## qhold (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the qhold command.

Example of the qhold command							
Example	Task, response, and explanation						
<pre>qhold host 0 0 2 ↵ where</pre>	<p>host specifies the site            0 specifies the frame number            0 specifies the unit number            2 specifies the drawer number</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Operate the CO relay on a line while in DN mode.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <table> <tr> <td>MODULE</td> <td>DRAWERNO</td> <td>HELD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOST 00 0</td> <td>2</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command operates the CO relay in drawer 2 of unit 0 in frame 0 of the host.</p>	MODULE	DRAWERNO	HELD	HOST 00 0	2	YES
MODULE	DRAWERNO	HELD					
HOST 00 0	2	YES					

### Responses

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

Responses for the qhold command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Drawer 19 used for RSM/ESA and cannot be tested.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a line contained in drawer 19 of a line concentrating device (LCD) where drawer 19 is a remote service module (RSM) that contains no such line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different drawer number.</p>
Drawer number invalid for this LCD type.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a drawer number greater than the maximum number of drawers for this LCD type.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different drawer number.</p>
-continued-	

**qhold (continued)**

<b>Responses for the qhold command</b> (continued)		
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>	
Failed to obtain progress file write resource. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to record a progress message in the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file write mechanism resource because of a system failure. The system displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> The switch has flag manipulation problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>	
<pre> MODULE  DRAWERNO  HELD ssss ff u    dd    status </pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> When you enter qhold on a drawer or group of drawers, the system displays the site, frame, unit and drawer, and the status of the hold relay in that drawer. The status can have one of the following values: yes, indicating the hold relay is operated; no, indicating the hold relay is not operated; or neq, indicating the drawer is not equipped.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>	
Must specify physical drawer of 64 lines on LCM. Type in even drawer number of pair.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> If hold relays are to be operated on an LCM, you must specify even-numbered drawers. LCM drawers are physical drawers consisting of two logical drawers and there is only one hold relay per physical drawer.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the corresponding even-numbered drawer number.</p>	
Only LMs and LCMs are allowed.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The LMCUT directory commands are only valid when they apply to LMs and LCMs.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter an LCD that is an LM or an LCM.</p>	
-continued-		

## qhold (continued)

Responses for the qhold command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Progress file write busy. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to record a progress message while many other users were also writing to the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file and displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
The QHOLD command is not valid while in the cutover by DN mode.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command is not valid if the switch is in the cutover by DN mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Change the cutover mode to cutover by LEN.</p>
Trouble writing to LMCUT progress file. reason_text	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system encountered a problem while writing a progress message into the progress file. The system displays the reason the message was not written to the progress file and closes the file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Stop and restart recording using the cutreport command.</p>
<u>RESPONSES RECORDED IN THE PROGRESS FILE</u>	
userid : QHOLD DRW ssss ff u dd HOLD relay is operated.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The hold relay on a drawer was successfully operated. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the drawer number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	



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

```
userid : QHOLD DRW ssss ff u dd
HOLD relay is released
```

**Meaning:** The hold relay on a drawer is in the released state. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the drawer number.

**Action:** None

```
userid : QHOLD DRW ssss ff u dd
HOLD relay is released, drawer is not equipped.
```

**Meaning:** The specified drawer is unequipped therefore the state of the hold relay should be released. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the drawer number.

**Action:** None

End



**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the LMCUT directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

## quit (continued)

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

## Responses

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

**quit (end)**

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



**rlsco****Function**

Use the rlsco command to release the line cutoff (CO) relay(s) on a line module (LM) or a line concentrating module (LCM).

rlsco command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>rlsco</b>	[ <i>host</i> ] <i>ff</i> <i>u</i> <i>dd</i> <i>cc</i> [ <i>ssss</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>host</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the host computer for the LM or LCM.
<i>cc</i>	This variable specifies the circuit number, which are the last digits of the line equipment number (LEN). The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>dd</i>	This variable specifies the drawer number, which are the fourth and fifth digits of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>ff</i>	This variable specifies the frame number, which are the first and second digits of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>ssss</i>	This variable specifies the site associated with the LM or LCM.
<i>u</i>	This variable specifies the unit (bay) number, which is the third digit of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-9.

**Qualifications**

None

## rlsco (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the rlsco command.

Example of the rlsco command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>rlsco host 0 0 2 8 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>host      specifies the site 0         specifies the frame number 0         specifies the unit number 2         specifies the drawer number 8         specifies the circuit number</pre>	
	<p><b>Task:</b> Release the CO relay on the line.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> The system gives no response.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command released the CO relay circuit 8 in drawer 2 of unit 0 in frame 0 on the host.</p>

### Responses

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

Responses for the rlsco command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Drawer 19 used for RSM/ESA and cannot be tested.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a line contained in drawer 19 of a line concentrating device (LCD) where drawer 19 is a remote service module (RSM) that contains no such line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different drawer number.</p>
<pre>Drawer number invalid for this LCD type.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a drawer number greater than the maximum number of drawers for this LCD type.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different drawer number.</p>
-continued-	



**rlsco (continued)**

<b>Responses for the rlsco command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Failed to obtain cutover mode resource.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Access to the switch cutover mode resource is denied because another user is repeatedly changing the cutover mode information.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait until the other user quits the LMCUT directory or stops entering LMCUT commands.</p>
Failed to obtain progress file write resource. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to record a progress message in the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file write mechanism resource because of a system failure. The system displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> The switch has flag manipulation problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Only LMs and LCMs are allowed.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The LMCUT directory commands are only valid when they apply to LMs and LCMs.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter an LCD that is an LM or an LCM.</p>
Progress file write busy. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to record a progress message while many other users were also writing to the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file and displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

**rlsco (continued)**

<b>Responses for the rlsco command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
RLSCO LEN ssss ff u dd DN dn CO relay NOT released, failed to get resources.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The switch is in the cutover by DN mode, but access to the number of CO relays operated data has been denied due to a system failure or a limited capacity for simultaneous user access to that data. The system displays the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reduce the number of users of the optco, rlsco, dncutoff and dncutover commands. If this fails, contact the next level of maintenance. The switch has flag manipulation problems.</p>
RLSCO LEN ssss ff u dd DN dn CO relay NOT released, line not seized.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system attempted to seize a line to release the CO relay but failed. The system displays the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Ensure the line is properly equipped and it is not being used either by another maintenance function or by call processing. Be sure the line drawer and peripheral are in service.</p>
The RLSCO command is not valid on an LM while in the cutover by DN mode	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command is not valid if the switch is in the cutover by DN mode and the specified LCD is an LM.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Change the switch cutover mode to cutover by LEN or specify an LCD that is an LCM rather than an LM.</p>
Trouble writing to LMCUT progress file. reason_text	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system encountered a problem while writing a progress message into the progress file. The system displays the reason the message was not written to the progress file and closes the file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Stop and restart recording using the cutreport command.</p>
-continued-	

**rlsco (continued)**

<b>Responses for the rlsco command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Waiting up to 10 seconds to obtain cutover mode resource.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Another user is changing the cutover mode information. The system waits 10 seconds for the other user to finish changing the cutover mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<u>RESPONSES RECORDED IN THE PROGRESS FILE</u>	
userid : RLSCO DRW ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT released, failed to get resources	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The switch is in the cutover by DN mode, but access to the data relating to CO relays has been denied because of a system failure or a limited capacity for simultaneous user access to that data. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reduce the number of users of the optco, rlsco, dncutoff and dncutover commands. If this fails, contact the next level of maintenance. The switch has flag manipulation problems.</p>
userid : RLSCO LEN ssss ff u dd cc DN dn CO relay NOT released, line not seized.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system attempted to seize the line to release the CO relay but failed. If recording has been started, the system records this message in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Ensure the line is properly equipped and it is not being used either by another maintenance function or by call processing. Be sure the line drawer and peripheral are in service.</p>
-continued-	

## rlsco (end)

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### Responses for the rlsco command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action
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userid : RLSCO LEN ssss ff u dd DN dn CO relay released.	
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	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The CO relay on the line was successfully released. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the LEN and DN of the line.</p>
--	--

	<p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
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<b>End</b>
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**rlshold****Function**

Use the rlshold command to release the drawer hold relay(s) on a line module (LM) or a line concentrating module (LCM).

rlshold command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rlshold	[ <i>host</i> ] <i>ff</i> <i>u</i> <i>dd</i> [ <i>ssss</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>host</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the host computer for the LM or LCM.
<i>dd</i>	This variable specifies the drawer number, which are the fourth and fifth digits of the line equipment number (LEN). The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>ff</i>	This variable specifies the frame number, which are the first and second digits of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>ssss</i>	This variable specifies the site associated with the LM or LCM.
<i>u</i>	This variable specifies the unit (bay) number, which is the third digit of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-9.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the rlshold command.

## rlshold (continued)

Example of the rlshold command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>rlshold host 0 0 2 ↵</pre> <p>where</p> <p>host specifies the site            0 specifies the frame number            0 specifies the unit number            2 specifies the drawer number</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Release the hold relay on a line.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Operation successful in specified equipped drawer(s).            WARNING: Straps assumed to be off.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command releases the hold relay on the line in drawer 2 of unit 0 in frame 0 of the host.</p>

## Responses

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

Responses for the rlshold command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Drawer 19 used for RSM/ESA and cannot be tested.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a line contained in drawer 19 of a line concentrating device (LCD) where drawer 19 is a remote service module (RSM) that contains no such line.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different drawer number.</p>
Drawer dd is unequipped, HOLD relay release not attempted	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified drawer is not equipped therefore the hold relay could not be released. The rlshold command was not executed on this drawer.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Ensure the drawer is equipped and in service.</p>
-continued-	

**rlshold (continued)**

<b>Responses for the rlshold command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Drawer number invalid for this LCD type.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a drawer number greater than the maximum number of drawers for this LCD type.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a different drawer number.</p>
Failed to obtain cutover mode resource.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Access to the switch cutover mode resource is denied because another user is repeatedly changing the cutover mode information.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Wait until the other user quits the LMCUT directory or stops entering LMCUT commands.</p>
Failed to obtain progress file write resource. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to record a progress message in the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file write mechanism resource because of a system failure. The system displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> The switch has flag manipulation problems. Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Failed to release HOLD relay in drawer dd	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system attempted to release the hold relay in the indicated drawer but failed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the drawer is equipped and in service.</p>
LCD is out of service.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system can not communicate with the LCD to release the hold relays.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the LCD is in service.</p>
-continued-	

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## rlshold (continued)

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<b>Responses for the rlshold command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Must specify physical drawer of 64 lines on LCM. Type in even drawer number of pair.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> If hold relays are to be released on an LCM, you must specify even-numbered drawers. LCM drawers are physical drawers consisting of two logical drawers and there is only one hold relay per physical drawer.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the corresponding even-numbered drawer number.</p>
Only LMs and LCMs are allowed.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The LMCUT directory commands are only valid when they apply to LMs and LCMs.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter an LCD that is an LM or an LCM.</p>
Operation successful in specified equipped drawer(s). WARNING: Straps assumed to be off.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> All the specified equipped drawers have had their hold relays released.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Progress file write busy. progress_message	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to record a progress message while many other users were also writing to the progress file. The system denies access to the progress file and displays the progress message that was to be written to the progress file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
The RLSHOLD command is not valid while in the cutover by DN mode.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This command is not valid if the switch is in the cutover by DN mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Change the cutover mode to cutover by LEN.</p>
-continued-	



**rlshold (continued)**

<b>Responses for the rlshold command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<pre>Trouble writing to LMCUT progress file. reason_text</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system encountered a problem while writing a progress message into the progress file. The system displays the reason the message was not written to the progress file and closes the file.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Stop and restart recording using the cutreport command.</p>
<pre>Waiting up to 10 seconds to obtain cutover mode resource.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Another user is changing the cutover mode information. The system waits 10 seconds for the other user to finish changing the cutover mode.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<u>RESPONSES RECORDED IN THE PROGRESS FILE</u>	
<pre>userid : RLSHOLD DRW ssss ff u dd HOLD relay NOT released.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The hold relay on a drawer was not released. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the drawer number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the drawer to determine why the hold relay was not released.</p>
<pre>userid : RLSHOLD DRW ssss ff u dd HOLD relay NOT released, drawer is not equipped.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The hold relay on a drawer was not released because that drawer is not equipped. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the drawer number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the drawer to determine why the hold relay was not released.</p>
-continued-	

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## rlshold (end)

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<b>Responses for the rlshold command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
userid : RLSHOLD DRW ssss ff u dd HOLD relay released.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The hold relay on a drawer was successfully released. If recording has been started, this progress message is recorded in the progress file. The message displays the userid for the command issued and the drawer number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<b>End</b>	

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## LNKUTIL level commands

---

Use the LNKUTIL level of the MAP to access a set of commands that allow basic maintenance and manipulation of the datalinks used to transfer Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) statistics to a downstream processor (DSP). The LNKUTIL commands are not functional for simplified message desk interface (SMDI), because the steps for SMDI are done automatically.

### Accessing the LNKUTIL level

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

**Inkutil** ↵

### LNKUTIL commands

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

LNKUTIL commands	
Command	Page
devcon	L-111
devdisc	L-115
devstart	L-119
devstop	L-123
help	L-125
Inkstat	L-127
poolstart	L-129
poolstop	L-133
quit	L-135



**devcon****Function**

Use the devcon command to enable a transfer session on the specified datalink. The DMS file system interface is initialized and an module structure list (MSL)-connect remote operation is sent to the downstream processor (DSP).

devcon command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
devcon	<i>device</i> <i>pool</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the device name.
<i>pool</i>	This variable specifies the pool name.

**Qualifications**

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

- This command is only available in the LNKUTIL CI increment.
- The device must be known to the system.
- This command creates a new operational measurements (OM) tuple in the OM groups SLLNK and SLLNKINC. However, when executing the commands omshow sllnk active or omshow sllnkinc active, the tuple display is suppressed since the datalink status is not transferring. Since the OM registers measure the number of active messages in transfer, this is done to eliminate the output of static info registers.

## devcon (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the devcon command.

Example of the devcon command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>devcon prt0 first ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>prt0 specifies the device name first specifies the pool name</pre>	
	<p><b>Task:</b> Enable a transfer session on a datalink.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Device PRT0 has been started.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command enables a transfer session on a datalink.</p>

### Responses

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

Responses for the devcon command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Device <device> has already been started.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The current device status was not disconnected or dead.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Device <device> has been started.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command correctly and the session is started.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Specified datalink is not datafilled in table SLLNKDEV. No action taken.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid device. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter the command using a valid device or datafill the device in the Table SLLNKDEV.</p>
-continued-	

**devcon (end)**

<b>Responses for the devcon command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
The number of datalinks assigned to pool FIRST is 4. No more datalinks may be assigned. No action taken.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The maximum number of links has been assigned to the specified pool. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Unable to allocate device <device>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The maximum number of datalinks has been reached.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Unable to allocate pool <pool>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The maximum number of pools has been reached.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Unable to start device <device>. No action taken.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system was unable to send an MSL-connect remote operation to the DSP. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<b>End</b>	





**devdisc****Function**

Use the devdisc command to disconnect a transfer session on the specified datalink, and optionally, delete information about the datalink from the system.

devdisc command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
devdisc	<i>device</i> kill
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the device name.
kill	This parameter indicates deletion of the datalink information and removal of the device from its assigned pool.

**Qualifications**

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

- This command is only available in the LNKUTIL CI increment.
- The device must be known to the system.
- If the command is entered without the kill parameter, a module structure list (MSL)-disconnect remote operation is sent to the downstream processor (DSP) and the DMS file system interface for the datalink is deallocated.
- If the kill parameter is specified, an MSL-disconnect remote operation is sent to the downstream processor, the DMS file system interface for the datalink is deallocated, the device information is deleted, and the device is removed from its assigned pool. If the device was the only device assigned to the pool, and no other applications are referencing the pool, the pool information is deleted as well.
- Any command that sets the datalink status to the state other than transferring suppresses the display of pool and transfer type operational measurements (OM) tuple when executing the commands omshow sllnk active or omshow sllnkinc active. The tuple reappears with the same index if the datalink is set to transferring again. However, if the devdisc command is done with the kill option, then the OM tuple existence is deleted and a new OM tuple obtains its index when created.

**devdisc (continued)****Examples**

The following table provides examples of the devdisc command.

Examples of the devdisc command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>devdisc prt0 ↵</b> <i>where</i>	
prt0	specifies the device name
	<b>Task:</b> Disconnect a device.
	<b>Response:</b> Device PRT0 has been stopped.
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command disconnects a device.
<b>devdisc prt0 kill ↵</b> <i>where</i>	
prt0	specifies the device name
	<b>Task:</b> Delete a device that has been disconnected.
	<b>Response:</b> Device PRT0 has been stopped. Device PRT0 has been deleted from pool FIRST.
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command deletes a disconnected device.

**Responses**

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

Responses for the devdisc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Device <device> has been stopped.	
	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command correctly.
	<b>Action:</b> None
-continued-	

**devdisc (end)**

<b>Responses for the devdisc command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Device <device> has been stopped. Device <device> has been deleted from pool <pool>.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command correctly with the kill parameter.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Device <device> is not in a connected state. No action taken.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The current device status was disconnected or dead. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Unable to stop device <device>.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system was unable to send an MSL-disconnect remote operation to the downstream processor (DSP).</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<b>End</b>	



**devstart****Function**

Use the devstart command to start data transfer for the specified data stream.

devstart command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
devstart	<i>device</i> <i>transfer</i> [ <i>noforce</i> <i>force</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>noforce</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to not forcing the data transfer if a system objection is encountered.
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the device name.
<i>force</i>	This parameter forces the data transfer as long as the link status is connected.
<i>transfer</i>	This variable specifies the data stream.

**Qualifications**

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

- This command is only available in the LNKUTIL CI increment.
- The device must be known to the system.
- The device must be started before transfer can be started.
- As long as the link status is connected, any system objections to the start of data transfer can be overruled by using the force option.
- A log report, SLNK102, is generated whenever the devstart command is entered and is valid.
- This command enables the display of operational measurements (OM) tuple when executing the commands omshow sllnk active or omshow sllnkinc active. The tuples consist of pool name and transfer type as info fields, followed by three pegging registers initially set to 0. The pegging occurs as soon as proper routing is set up for the pool.

## devstart (continued)

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the devstart command.

Examples of the devstart command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>devstart</b> <code>prt7 mgrpt ↵</code> <i>where</i>  prt7 mgrpt	specifies the device name specifies the data stream  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Start the data stream transfer.  <b>Response:</b> <code>MGTRPT transfer has been started on device PRT7.</code>  <b>Explanation:</b> This command starts the data stream transfer of mgrpt to prt7.
<b>devstart</b> <code>prt7 mgrpt force ↵</code> <i>where</i>  prt7 mgrpt	specifies the device name specifies the data stream  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Start the data stream transfer.  <b>Response:</b> <code>MGTRPT transfer has been started on device PRT7.</code>  <b>Explanation:</b> This command starts the data stream transfer of mgrpt to prt7 even if a system objection is encountered, as long as the link status is connected.

### Responses

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

Responses for the devstart command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<code>MgtRpt transfer has been started on device &lt;device&gt;</code>	<hr/> <b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command correctly.  <b>Action:</b> None
-continued-	

**devstart (continued)**

<b>Responses for the devstart command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
The following ACD groups have had configuration data changed: <group>, <group>, <group> No action taken.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The data transfer is prohibited for some reason. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
MgtRpt is not datafilled in table SLLNKDEV for <device>  It may not be used for ACD Management Reports. No action taken.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The device was not datafilled in Table SLLNKDEV for Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) Management Reports. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Device <device> has not been started. No action taken.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The device must be started before data transfer can take place. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You must start the device before you can start the data transfer.</p>
Unable to start MgtRpt transfer on device <device>. No action taken.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system was unable to send a module structure list (MSL)-start-transfer remote operation to the downstream processor (DSP). The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
-continued-	

---

## devstart (end)

---

<b>Responses for the devstart command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
The number of datalinks currently assigned to pool <pool> in which <device> is assigned is <# of links>.	
It may not be used for ACD Management Reports. No action taken.	<b>Meaning:</b> Too many datalinks are assigned to the pool where the device is assigned for the report type specified. The command aborts. <b>Action:</b> None
MgtRpt is currently being transferred to a device that is in pool <pool> to which <device> is assigned.	
it may not be used for ACD Management Reports. No action taken.	<b>Meaning:</b> There is another report type that is incompatible with the currently transferring report types. The command aborts. <b>Action:</b> None
<b>End</b>	



**devstop****Function**

Use the devstop command to stop data transfer for the specified data stream.

devstop command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>devstop</b>	<i>device</i> <i>transfer</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the device name.
<i>transfer</i>	This variable specifies the data stream.

**Qualifications**

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

- This command is only available in the LNKUTIL CI increment.
- The device must be known to the system.
- Transfer must be started before it can be stopped.
- A log report, SLNK103, is generated whenever the devstop command is entered and is valid.
- Altering the datalinks state from transferring suppresses the display of corresponding operational measurements (OM) tuple pool and transfer type when executing command omshow slnk active or omshow sllnkinc active.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the devstop command.

## devstop (end)

Example of the devstop command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>devstop prt7 mgrtpt ␣ where</pre>	<pre>prt7      specifies the device name mgrtpt    specifies the data stream</pre>
	<p><b>Task:</b> Stop data stream transfer.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> MGRTRPT transfer has been stopped on device PRT7.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command stops the data stream transfer of mgrtpt to prt7.</p>

## Responses

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

Responses for the devstop command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MgtRpt transfer has been stopped on device <device>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command correctly.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
MgtRpt transfer has not been started on device <device>. No action taken.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to stop a transfer that was not started. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
Unable to stop MgtRpt transfer on device <device>. No action taken.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system was unable to send a module structure list (MSL)-stop-transfer remote operation to the downstream processor (DSP). The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**help****Function**

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

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help devcon ↵ <i>where</i>	
devcon	specifies the command name
	<b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.
	<b>Response:</b> Enable a transfer session on the specified device. Parms: <Device> STRING [<Pool> STRING]
	<b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.

## help (end)

---

### Response

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

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

**Inkstat****Function**

Use the Inkstat command to display status information about datalinks used in the SLLNK system.

Inkstat command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
Inkstat	all device pool
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies all datalinks.
device	This variable specifies the device name.
pool	This parameter specifies the pool name.

**Qualifications**

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

- This command is only available in the LNKUTIL CI increment.
- The device or pool must be known to the system.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the Inkstat command.

Examples of the Inkstat command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
Inkstat device map ↵ where	
map	specifies the device name
<b>Task:</b>	Display status information for a device.
<b>Response:</b>	<pre> POOL DEVICE  STATUS          DATA STREAM ----- SHOW  MAP    Initializing  ACD Management Reports </pre>
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command shows the status of the map as initializing.
-continued-	

## Inkstat (end)

Examples of the Inkstat command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>Inkstat pool show</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
show	specifies the pool name
	<b>Task:</b> Display status information for a pool.
	<b>Response:</b>
	<pre> POOL DEVICE STATUS DATA STREAM ----- SHOW MAP Disconnected -----                 </pre>
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command shows the status of the pool show as disconnected.
<b>Inkstat all</b> ↵	
	<b>Task:</b> Display status information for all datalinks.
	<b>Response:</b>
	<pre> POOL DEVICE STATUS DATA STREAM ----- SHOWA MAP1 Dead ----- SHOWB MAP2 Transferring ACD Management Reports SHOWC MAP3 Connected -----                 </pre>
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command shows all the datalinks.
<b>End</b>	

## Response

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

Response for the Inkstat command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No devices or pools currently exist.	
	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command correctly, but no links are established.
	<b>Action:</b> None

**poolstart****Function**

Use the poolstart command to start data transfer on all devices in the specified pool for the specified transfer type. The poolstart command is equivalent to doing a devstart on each device in the pool for the report type that was specified. The poolstart command does nothing if any of the devices to start are not in a state that would allow a devstart.

poolstart command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
poolstart	<i>pool</i> <i>transfer</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>pool</i>	This variable specifies the pool name.
<i>transfer</i>	This variable specifies the data stream.

**Qualifications**

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

- This command is only available in the LNKUTIL CI increment.
- A log report, SLNK102, is generated for each device in the pool whenever the poolstart command is entered and is valid.
- Since this command sets the datalink status to transferring, it enables the display of the pool and transfer type operational measurements (OM) tuple with the associated register pegs when executing the commands omshow slnk active or omshow slnkinc active.

## poolstart (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the poolstart command.

Example of the poolstart command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>poolstart collect mgrpt ↵</code> <i>where</i>	
<code>collect</code>	specifies the pool name
<code>mgrpt</code>	specifies the data stream
	<b>Task:</b> Start data transfer on all devices for a pool.
	<b>Response:</b> MGRPT transfer has been started on device PRT1.
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command starts data transfer on all devices for the pool collect and data stream mgrpt.

### Responses

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

Responses for the poolstart command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<code>&lt;transfer&gt; transfer has been started on device &lt;device&gt;.</code>	
	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command correctly and there are enough datalinks in the pool.
	<b>Action:</b> None
<code>The number of datalinks assigned to pool &lt;pool&gt; is &lt;# of links&gt;.</code> <code>It may not be used for ACD Management Reports.</code> <code>No action taken.</code>	
	<b>Meaning:</b> You specified a pool that does not have enough datalinks. The command aborts.
	<b>Action:</b> None
-continued-	



**poolstart (end)**

<b>Responses for the poolstart command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Transfer on <device> in pool <pool> has already been started.	
Transferring on pool <pool> may not be started. No action taken.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a pool where one or more links is currently transferring Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) management reports. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
MgtRpt is not datafilled in table SLLNKDEV for <device>.	
It may not be used for ACD Management Reports. No action taken.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The device in the pool was not datafilled in Table SLLNKDEV for ACD management reports. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<b>End</b>	



**poolstop****Function**

Use the poolstop command to stop data transfer on all devices in the specified pool for the specified transfer type. The poolstop command is equivalent to doing a devstop on each device in the pool for the report type that was specified. The poolstop command does nothing if any of the devices is not currently transferring the specified transfer.

poolstop command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
poolstop	<i>pool</i> <i>transfer</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>pool</i>	This variable specifies the pool name.
<i>transfer</i>	This variable specifies the data stream.

**Qualifications**

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

- This command is only available in the LNKUTIL CI increment.
- A log report, SLNK103, is generated for each device in the pool whenever the poolstop command is entered and is valid.
- Altering the datalink state from transferring suppresses the display of corresponding operational measurements (OM) tuple pool and transfer type when executing commands omshow sllnk active or omshow sllnkinc active.

## poolstop (end)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the poolstop command.

Example of the poolstop command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>poolstop collect mgrprt ↵</code> <i>where</i>	
<code>collect</code>	specifies the pool name
<code>mgrprt</code>	specifies the data stream
	<b>Task:</b> Stop data transfer on all devices in the pool.
	<b>Response:</b> SMDRRPT transfer has been stopped on device PRT0. SMDRRPT transfer has been stopped on device PRT1.
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command stops data transfer on all devices in the collect pool.

### Responses

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

Responses for the poolstop command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MgtRpt transfer has been stopped on device <device>.	
	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command correctly.
	<b>Action:</b> None
MgtRpt transfer has not been started on device <device>. Transferring on pool <pool> may not be stopped. No action taken.	
	<b>Meaning:</b> One or more links in the pool are not currently transferring Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) management reports. The command aborts.
	<b>Action:</b> None

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the LNKUTIL directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

## quit (continued)

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

## Responses

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

**quit (end)**

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





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## LOADMGMT level commands

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Use the LOADMGMT (load management) level of the MAP to tailor the Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) data configuration to prevent a loss of calls or to alleviate the work load of a specific ACD group. The LOADMGMT directory enables an ACD administrator to adjust the data configuration quickly by performing any of the following actions.

- Change the call transfer queue size.
- Change the control interflow route.
- Change the forced announcement audio groups.
- Change the multistage queue status display type.
- Change the night service audio group.
- Change the overflow type.
- Change the personal agent queue size.
- Change the priority promotion time.
- Change the status of login IDs.
- Change the time delay overflow time.
- Change the time delay threshold route.
- Change the variable wrap-up time for an ACD group or agent.
- Change the default line of business code (DEFLOB).
- Change the maximum call wait time.
- Change the maximum call queue size.
- Change the enhanced overflow route.
- Change the night service route.
- Change the threshold route.
- Change the audio group.
- Change the RANTH setting.
- Change the resource index value (RI) of the destination ACD group if it does not support RI.
- Change the ACD directory number (DN) priority.
- Reassign an ACD agent position to another ACD group.

- Reassign an ACD agent position to another position.
- Reassign an ACD DN to another ACD group.

## Accessing the LOADMGMT level

To access the LOADMGMT level, enter the following command string from the CI level:

**acdshow; loadmgmt ↵**

*Note:* To enable or disable LOADMGMT directory entry prompts, use the LOADMGMT directory prompt command.

## LOADMGMT commands

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

LOADMGMT commands	
Command	Page
add	L-141
change	L-145
delete	L-175
help	L-179
prompt	L-183
quit	L-185
reassign	L-189

**add****Function**

Use the add command to add the ACD name associated with an ACDDN to Table DNATTRS.

add command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>add</b>	<i>acddisp</i> <i>group</i> <i>acddnname</i> <i>acddn</i> " <i>acdname</i> "
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>acddisp</i>	This parameter changes the ACD called name and number display feature.
<i>acddn</i>	This variable specifies the DN to be datafilled in Table DNATTRS.
<i>acddnname</i>	This parameter adds the name associated to the DN to be datafilled in Table DNATTRS.
" <i>acdname</i> "	This variable specifies the new ACD group name that will be associated with the DN and datafilled in Table DNATTRS. The valid entry range is limited to 15 characters and the entry must be enclosed in double quotation marks.
<i>group</i>	This variable specifies the name of the ACD group to which the specified DN belongs.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the add command.

## add (continued)

Example of the add command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>add acddisp acdgrp1 acddnname 214 555 1212 "acdgroupa" ↵ where acdgrp1 2145551212 "acdgroupa"</pre>	<p>identifies the ACD group name to which the specified DN belongs  identifies the ACDDN  identifies the new ACD group name associated with the specified DN</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Add the ACD name associated with a DN.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ADD COMMAND FOR ACDDN 214 555 1212  TYPE OF ADD: ACDDNNAME  NO CURRENT NAME  NEW NAME: ACDGROUPA  PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")  yes  ACDDNNAME HAS BEEN ADDED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command associates DN 214 555 1212 in the ACD group named acdgrp1 with the new ACD group named acdgroupa.</p>

## Responses

The following table provides explanations for the responses to the add command.

Responses for the add command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ACDDNNAME ALREADY EXISTS.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified ACDDN already is associated with an ACD name in Table DNATTRS.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Datafill the DN in Table DNROUTE.</p>
INVALID ACDDN	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified ACDDN is not datafilled in Table WRDN.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Datafill the DN in Table DNROUTE and reissue the command.</p>
-continued-	

**add (end)**

<b>Responses for the add command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
INVALID ACDDNNAME	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified ACD name either is longer than 15 characters or is invalid.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a valid ACD name and reissue the command.</p>
THE SPECIFIED ACD DIRECTORY NUMBER IS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE DNATTRS.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> There is no entry associated with this ACDDN in Table DNATTRS.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Datafill the ACDDN in Table DNATTRS.</p>
THE SPECIFIED ACD DIRECTORY NUMBER IS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE DNROUTE.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> There is no entry associated with this ACDDN in Table DNROUTE.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Datafill the ACDDN number in Table DNROUTE.</p>
THIS GROUP DOES NOT HAVE ACDDISP FEATURE.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified ACD group does not have the ACD called name and number display feature associated with it.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Datafill the ACD group with the ACDDISP feature in Table ACDGRP or specify a DN belonging to another group.</p>
End	



**change****Function**

Use the change command to modify ACD data. Only new calls are affected by the change command.

change command parameters and variables					
Command	Parameters and variables				
<b>change</b>	acddisp	<i>grpname</i>	[ <i>acddnname</i> <i>dispdigs</i>	<i>acddn</i> <i>digits</i>	<i>acdname</i> ]
	activate	<i>low_id</i>	<i>high_id</i>	[ <i>n</i> <i>y</i> ]	<i>custgrp</i>
	acddnpri	<i>acddn</i>	prim supp	<i>prio</i> <i>prio</i>	<i>prio</i>
	audio	<i>grpname</i>	<i>aud_grp</i>		
	cifroute	<i>grpname</i>	[ <i>ibnrte</i> <i>ofrt</i> ]	<i>tbidx</i>	
	clrroute	<i>grpname</i>	[ <i>ibnrte</i> <i>ofrt</i> ]	<i>tbidx</i>	
	cpkrtmr	<i>grpname</i>	<i>park_time</i>		
	ctqsize	<i>grpname</i>	<i>queue_size</i>		
	deflob	<i>grpname</i>	<i>new_lob_code</i>		
	fi audgrp	<i>grpname</i>	<i>aud_grp</i>		
	fo audgrp	<i>grpname</i>	<i>aud_grp</i>		
	maxcqsize	<i>grpname</i>	<i>incom_qsize</i>		
	maxvqsize	<i>grpname</i>	<i>ovfl_qsize</i>		
	maxwait	<i>grpname</i>	<i>wait</i>		
	msqstype	<i>grpname</i>	[ <i>callq</i> <i>wait</i> ]		
-continued-					

**change (continued)**

<b>change command parameters and variables</b> (continued)				
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>			
<b>change</b> (continued)	nsaudgrp	group	<i>grpnm</i>	<i>aud_grp</i>
	nsroute	<i>grpnm</i>	<i>tablnm</i>	<i>tbidx</i>
	overfltype	<i>grpnm</i>	[ allprio pri0only ]	[ <i>immediat</i> <i>start_time</i> ]
	organn	<i>grpnm</i>	[ off on ]	
	ovflroute	<i>ovfl_stgrp</i>	[ add delete replace swap ]	[ <i>acdgrp3</i> [ <i>acdgroup1</i> <i>acdgroup2</i> ] ]
	paqsize	<i>loginid</i>	<i>paqsize</i>	<i>custgrp</i>
	priopro	<i>grpnm</i>	<i>promo_time_out</i>	
	qthreshold	<i>grpnm</i>	<i>threshold</i>	<i>unit</i>
	ranth	<i>grpnm</i>	<i>rvalu</i>	
	ri	<i>grpnm</i>	<i>new_ri</i>	
	service	<i>grpnm</i>	<i>stype</i>	
	throute	<i>grpnm</i>	<i>tablnm</i>	<i>tbidx</i>
	tmdelofl	<i>grpnm</i>	<i>delayofl_time</i>	
	tmdthrte	<i>grpnm</i>	<i>tablnm</i>	<i>tbidx</i>
	tmdthtime	<i>grpnm</i>	<i>tmd_time</i>	
	wrptime	[ <i>acdgrp</i> <i>loginid</i> ]	<i>grpnm</i> <i>loginid</i>	[ <i>wrp_time</i> ] [ [ <i>0</i> <i>custgrp</i> ] ]
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>			
<i>0</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to zero for the customer group number associated with the login ID.			
-continued-				



**change (continued)**

<b>change command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>immediat</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to a value of immediate for the time delay overflow time start time.
acddisp	This parameter changes the ACD Called Name/Number Display feature.
<i>acddn</i>	This variable specifies the ACDDN.
acddnname	This parameter changes the ACD called name in Table DNATTRS.
acddnpri	This parameter changes the priority of the ACDDN assigned to an ACD group.
acdgrp	This parameter indicates that the wrap-time will be changed for an ACD group.
<i>acdgrp1</i>	This variable specifies the name of the ACD group to be swapped with or to be replaced by the <i>acdgrp2</i> variable.
<i>acdgrp2</i>	This variable specifies the name of the ACD group to replace the <i>acdgrp1</i> variable.
<i>acdgrp3</i>	This variable specifies the name of the ACD group that is to be added or deleted from the overflow list.
<i>acdname</i>	This variable specifies the new name associated with the DN to be removed from Table DNATTRS. The valid entry range is 1-15 characters.
activate	This parameter indicates that a single login ID or a range of IDs will be activated or deactivated.
add	This parameter adds an ACD group to the end of an overflow list.
allprio	This parameter indicates that time delay overflow will be in effect for all priority calls.
<i>aud_grp</i>	This variable specifies the name of the audio group.
audio	This parameter changes the recorded announcement heard as a call joins the ACD group queue by referencing one of the audio groups in Table AUDIO.
callq	This parameter changes the multistage queue status (MSQS) option type to CALLQ. The CALLQ selection displays the threshold ranges that reflect the call queue size.
cifroute	This parameter changes the table and index used for controlled interflow routes.
-continued-	

**change (continued)**

<b>change command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
clrroute	This parameter alters the clearing route to which queued ACD calls are routed while the specified ACD group is in night service.  <b>Note:</b> This parameter only can be used with the change command if field FRCNGTSV in Table ACDGRP is set to YES.
cpkrtmr	This parameter changes the call park recall timer of a specified ACD group. The recall timer is used to recall a parked call that is not answered within a specified time. If the call is not answered, the system returns the call to the agent who initiated the call park request. If the agent is busy or not available, the call is requeued in the ACD group's incoming call queue.
ctqsize	This parameter changes the call transfer queue size for a specified ACD group.
ctrtrmr	This parameter changes the call transfer recall timer of a specified ACD group. The call transfer recall timer is used to recall a transferred call that is not answered within a specified time. If the call is not answered, the system returns the call to the agent who initiated the call park request. If the agent is busy or not available, the call is requeued in the ACD group's incoming call queue.
custgrp	This variable specifies the customer group associated with the login ID. This variable also is used to determine the partition number for the login ID, provided the customer group has been assigned the ENLOG option.
deflob	This parameter creates a new default line of business code (LOB).
delayovfl_time	This variable specifies the new time delay overflow time-out value. The valid entry range is 0-1800 seconds.
delete	This parameter deletes an ACD group from an overflow list.
digits	This variable specifies the number of ACDDN digits to be displayed. The valid entry range is 0-7. This field is datafilled in Table ACDGRP
dispdigs	This parameter specifies the current number of ACDDN digits that display.
fiaudgrp	This parameter changes the forced announcement for incoming calls.
foaudgrp	This parameter changes the forced announcement for overflow calls.
group	This parameter changes the night service audio group assigned to a specified ACD group.
-continued-	

**change (continued)**

<b>change command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>grpname</i>	This variable specifies the ACD group name to be changed.
<i>high_id</i>	This variable specifies the highest login ID number in the range of ID numbers to be activated or deactivated. The valid entry range is 0001-9999.
<i>ibnrte</i>	This parameter identifies Table IBNRTE. Each entry in this table identifies one or more destinations in the MDC facility.
<i>incom_qsize</i>	This variable specifies the maximum size of the incoming call queue. The valid entry range is 0-511.
<i>loginid</i>	This parameter indicates that the wrap-time will be changed for an ACD agent.
<i>loginid</i>	This variable specifies the ACD agent login ID to which the change applies. The valid entry range is 0001-9999.
<i>low_id</i>	This variable specifies the lowest login ID number in the range of ID numbers to be activated or deactivated. The valid entry range is 0001-9999.
<i>maxcqsize</i>	This parameter changes the maximum number of calls in the incoming call queue for a specified ACD group.
<i>maxvqsize</i>	This parameter changes the maximum size of the overflow queue for an ACD group.
<i>maxwait</i>	This parameter changes the maximum time a call can wait in an incoming call queue.
<i>msqstype</i>	This parameter changes the MSQS option type for a specified ACD group.
<i>n</i>	This parameter deactivates the login ID number or range of login ID numbers.
<i>new_lob_code</i>	This variable specifies the default LOB. The valid entry range is 000-999.
<i>new_ri</i>	This variable specifies the new resource index (RI) for the destination ACD group on a non-DMS switch. The valid entry range is 0-65. In addition, the entry value 585 also is valid. (This number reflects the destination ACD group's ability to answer ACD calls.
<i>nsaudgrp</i>	This parameter changes the night service audio group.
-continued-	

**change (continued)**

<b>change command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>nsroute</i>	This parameter reroutes calls for an inactive ACD group. Using routes stored in Tables IBNRTE and OFRT, the calls can be routed to another ACD group, a Universal Call Distribution group, a station within the switch, an outgoing (OG) trunk group, or a recorded announcement.
<i>off</i>	This parameter specifies that the forced announcement after overflow is off.
<i>ofrt</i>	This parameter identifies Table OFRT. Each entry in this table identifies one or more destinations in the MDC facility.
<i>on</i>	This parameter specifies that the forced announcement after overflow is on.
<i>organn</i>	This parameter indicates a control change in the announcement for a specified ACD group after overflow.
<i>ovfl_qsize</i>	This variable specifies the maximum overflow queue size. The valid entry range is 0-511.
<i>ovflroute</i>	This parameter changes the routing of ACD overflow groups for ACD groups. This function is used to replace one group with a new group, to swap two groups within the overflow routing list, to add a group, or to delete a group.
<i>ovfl_stgrp</i>	This variable specifies the name of the ACD group whose overflow list is to be adjusted.
<i>paqsize</i>	This parameter changes the personal agent queue for an ACD agent to the specified size.
<i>paqsize</i>	This variable specifies the new personal agent queue size. The valid entry range is 0-42.
<i>park_time</i>	This variable specifies the new call park recall timer value. The valid entry range is 12-240 seconds. (Entering zero indicates that the call park recall timer is not activated for the specified ACD group.)
<i>prim</i>	This parameter indicates that the ACDDN is a primary DN.
<i>prio</i>	This variable specifies the incoming call priority. Each primary directory number is associated to two incoming call priorities, the trunk priority for calls coming in on trunks and the line priority for calls coming in on lines. The valid entry value ranges from a high priority of 0 to a low priority of 3. Each supplementary DN has a priority from 0-3 for calls coming in on lines.
-continued-	

**change (continued)**

<b>change command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
prio0only	This parameter uses time delay overflow for priority 0 calls only.
priopro	This parameter changes the priority promotion time interval. (The priority promotion time interval is the amount of time a call waits in the incoming call queue before it is promoted to the next highest priority level.)
<i>promo_time_out</i>	This variable specifies the priority promotion time interval. The valid entry range is 0-255 seconds.
<i>queue_size</i>	This variable specifies the maximum size of the call transfer queue. The valid entry range is 0-42.
qthreshold	This parameter changes the threshold values datafilled in the MSQS option.
ranth	This parameter changes the length of time a caller queued for a specified ACD group receives the ringing tone before hearing a recorded announcement.
replace	This parameter replaces one specified ACD group with a new specified ACD group.
ri	This parameter changes the RI value of the destination ACD group if it does not support RI.
<i>rvalu</i>	This variable specifies the number of seconds a caller hears ringing tone. The valid entry values are either 0 or 6-60.
service	This parameter changes the type of queue service used.
<i>start_time</i>	This variable specifies when the time delay overflow timer starts. The valid entry values are either p0only or immediat.
<i>stype</i>	This variable specifies the type of queue service. The valid entry values are either ovflin, p0first, or oldest.
supp	This parameter indicates that the ACDDN is a supplementary DN. A maximum of 16 supplementary ACDDNs can be assigned to one ACD group.
swap	This parameter swaps two specified ACD groups within the list.
-continued-	

**change (continued)**

<b>change command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>tablename</i>	This variable specifies the table name. Each entry (tuple) in the specified table identifies one or more destinations to which the call can be routed. The valid entry values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ibnrte</li> <li>▪ ibnrt2</li> <li>▪ ibnrt3</li> <li>▪ ibnrt4</li> <li>▪ ofrt</li> <li>▪ ofr2</li> <li>▪ ofr3</li> <li>▪ ofr4</li> </ul>
<i>tbdx</i>	This variable specifies the index to the entry (tuple) in the table. The valid entry range is 0-1023.
<i>threshold</i>	This variable specifies one of the three thresholds datafilled in the MSQS option. The valid entry values are either t1, t2, or t3.
throure	This parameter reroutes call that cannot be queued for a specified ACD group.
tmdelofl	This parameter changes the time delay overflow time-out.
tmdthrte	This parameter changes the timed delay threshold route of a specified ACD group.
tmdthtime	This parameter changes the timed threshold time for a specified ACD group.
<i>tmd_time</i>	This variable specifies the amount of time (in seconds) that a time delay overflow call will wait before it is removed from both the source and target groups and routed to the time threshold route. The valid entry range is 0-1800.
<i>transfer_time</i>	This variable specifies the new call transfer recall timer value. The valid entry range is 12-120 seconds.
<i>unit</i>	This variable specifies the new threshold value in units. Units can refer to seconds or the number of calls queued. The valid entry range is 1-2400.
y	This parameter activates the login ID number or range of login ID numbers.
-continued-	

**change (continued)**

<b>change command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
wait	This parameter changes the MSQS option type to WAIT . The WAIT selection displays the threshold ranges that reflect the amount of time the call waits at the head of the incoming call queue.
wait	This variable specifies the maximum number of seconds a call can wait in the incoming call queue. The valid entry range is 0-1800.
wrptime	This parameter changes the wrap-up time of an ACD group or agent.
wrp_time	This variable specifies the wrap-up time in seconds. The valid entry range is 0- 900.
<b>End</b>	

**Qualifications**

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

- Only new calls are affected by the change command; calls in the queue are processed according to current parameters.
- Calls are lost if they are routed to the wrong destination because of an incorrect thru value. Before changing a route, verify the parameters with the ACDSHOW directory commands swap, replace, add, and delete.
- Agents in an ACD group which is being added or replaced in an overflow list should be notified that they may receive calls directed to another group. Similarly, agents in a group which is being deleted from an overflow list should be informed that they no longer will receive calls intended for the ACD group they once assisted.
- The ovflroute parameter only can be used for groups that have the enhanced overflow feature. If the enhanced overflow feature is not available, calls are routed to the thru value.
- If the current overflow list contains only one group, that group cannot be deleted. If the current overflow list contains only two groups, these groups cannot replace each other.
- Only ACD groups can be added to an overflow list. If necessary, use ACDSHOW directory swap command to order them within the list. An error message displays if you attempt to add a group which is present.
- The audio parameter selects the announcements from Table AUDIO. Use the ACDSHOW directory validaudio command to check the audio groups available to the ACD group.

**change (continued)**

- The nsroute parameter displays the route to which calls coming in to an inactive ACD group are directed.
- The throuthe parameter displays the current threshold routes.
- The ACDSHOW directory validroutes command displays a list of valid night service routes for one or all of the ACD groups in an administration group.
- The tabentry command displays the actual destination(s) associated with the route of Tables OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4, IBNRTE, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, and IBNRT4.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the change command.

Examples of the change command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>change acddisp acdgrp1 acddnname 2145551212 acdgrpa ↵ where acdgrp1 2145551212 acdgrpa</pre>	<p>specifies the ACD group name  specifies the DN  specifies the new ACD group name to be associated with the DN</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the ACD group name to be associated with a specified DN.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP ACDGRP1  TYPE OF CHANGE: ACDDNNNAME  CURRENT NAME: ACDGROUP1  NEW NAME : ACDGRPA  PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")  &gt;yes  ACD GROUP ACDGRP1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changed the ACD group name from acdgrp1 to acdgrpa for the ACDDN 214 555 1212.</p>
-continued-	



**change (continued)****Examples of the change command** (continued)**Example**      **Task, response, and explanation****change acddisp acdgrp1 dispdigs 7** ↓*where*acdgrp1      specifies the ACD group name  
7              specifies the number ACDDN digits to be displayed**Task:**              Change the number of display digits.**Response:**      CHANGE COMMAND FOR DISPDIGS 7  
TYPE OF CHANGE:    DISPDIGS  
CURRENT VALUE:     4  
NEW VALUE:          7  
PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")  
>yes  
ACD GROUP ACDGRP1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.**Explanation:**    This command changes the number of display digits from the current value of four to a value of seven.**change acddnpri 613 722 6450 prim 1 0** ↓*where*6137226450    specifies the ACDDN  
1              specifies the priority of calls coming in on trunks  
0              specifies the priority of calls coming in on lines**Task:**              Change the incoming call priority of a specified primary DN.**Response:**      CHANGE ACDDNPRI 613 722 6450  
TYPE OF CHANGE:    PRIORITY  
CURRENT VALUE:     PRIM 2 1  
NEW VALUE:          PRIM 1 0  
PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")  
>yes  
ACDDN 613 722 6450 PRIORITY HAS BEEN CHANGED.**Explanation:**    This command changes the incoming call priority for the ACDDN 613 722 6450.**-continued-**

## change (continued)

Examples of the change command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>change activate 0001 0001 y e911 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p>	
0001	specifies the lowest login ID in the range of IDs
0001	specifies the highest login ID in the range of IDs
e911	specifies the customer group associated with the login ID
<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the activate command for a single login ID.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE command for ACD Agents 0001 to 0001:            LOGINID_PARTITION: 2            TYPE OF CHANGE: ACTIVATE            CURRENT VALUE: N            NEW VALUE: Y            PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")            &gt;yes            ACD Agent 0001 HAS BEEN CHANGED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the activate command for login ID 0001. (You specified a single login ID as opposed to a range of login IDs by entering the same number for both the highest and lowest login ID in the command string.)</p>	
<p><b>change audio acdgrp3 audio5 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p>	
acdgrp3	specifies the ACD group name
audio5	specifies the audio group name
<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the recorded announcement for a specified ACD group.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP ACDGRP3            TYPE OF CHANGE: AUDIO            CURRENT VALUE: AUDIO1            NEW VALUE: AUDIO5            PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")            &gt;yes            ACD GROUP ACDGRP3 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the recorded announcement to audio5 for the ACD group named acdgrp3.</p>	
-continued-	

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

**change cifroute plan1 ofrt 50** ↵  
*where*

plan1      specifies the ACD group name  
ofrt        specifies the table name  
50         specifies the index number

**Task:**            Change the controlled interflow route for a specified ACD group.

**Response:**    CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1  
TYPE OF CHANGE:    CIFROUTE  
CURRENT VALUE:     IBNRTE 44  
NEW VALUE:         OFRT 50  
PLEASE CONFIRM    ("YES OR NO")  
>yes  
ACD GROUP PLAN1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.

**Explanation:** This command changes the controlled interflow route from IBNRTE 44 to OFRT 50 for ACD group PLAN1.

**change clrroute plan1 ofrt 101** ↵  
*where*

plan1      specifies the ACD group name  
ofrt        specifies the table name  
101        specifies the index number

**Task:**            Change the clearing route for a specified ACD group.

**Response:**    CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1  
TYPE OF CHANGE:    CLRROUTE  
CURRENT VALUE:     OFRT 100  
NEW VALUE:         OFRT 101  
PLEASE CONFIRM    ("YES OR NO")  
>yes  
ACD GROUP PLAN1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.

**Explanation:** This command changes the IBNRTE 44 to OFRT 50 for ACD group PLAN1.

-continued-

**change (continued)**

<b>Examples of the change command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<p><b>change cpkrtmr plan1 44 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>plan1                      44</p>	<p>specifies the ACD group name                      specifies the new call park recall timer value</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the new call park recall timer value for a specified ACD group.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1                      TYPE OF CHANGE: CPKRTMR                      CURRENT VALUE: 12                      NEW VALUE: 44                      PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")                      &gt;yes                      ACD GROUP PLAN1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the new call park recall timer value for the ACD group named PLAN1.</p>
<p><b>change ctqsize acdgrp1 8 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>acdgrp1                      8</p>	<p>specifies the ACD group name                      specifies the call transfer queue size</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the call transfer queue size.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP ACDGRP1                      TYPE OF CHANGE: CTQSIZE                      CURRENT VALUE: 5                      NEW VALUE: 8                      PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")                      &gt;yes                      ACD GROUP ACDGRP1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the call transfer queue size from five to eight for the ACD group named acdgrp1.</p>
-continued-	

**change (continued)**

<b>Examples of the change command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<p><b>change fiaudgrp acdgrp12 audio5</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>acdgrp12    specifies the ACD group name  audio5        specified the audio group name</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b>            Change the forced announcement for incoming calls.</p> <p><b>Response:</b>    CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP ACDGRP12  TYPE OF CHANGE:    FIAUDGRP  CURRENT VALUE:     AUDIO3  NEW VALUE:         AUDIO5</p> <p>PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")  &gt;yes  ACD GROUP ACDGRP12 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the forced announcement from audio3 to audio5 for incoming calls in the ACD group named acdgrp12.</p>
<p><b>change foaudgrp acdgrp12 audio5</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>acdgrp12    specifies the ACD group name  audio5        specified the audio group name</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b>            Change the forced announcement for incoming calls.</p> <p><b>Response:</b>    CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP ACDGRP12  TYPE OF CHANGE:    FOAUDGRP  CURRENT VALUE:     AUDIO3  NEW VALUE:         AUDIO5  PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")  &gt;yes  ACD GROUP ACDGRP12 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the forced announcement from audio3 to audio5 for incoming calls in the ACD group named acdgrp12.</p>
-continued-	

**change (continued)**

<b>Examples of the change command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<p><b>change maxcsize plan1 50</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>plan1 specifies the ACD group name                      50 specifies the maximum number of calls in the incoming call queue</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the size of the incoming call queue for an ACD group.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1                      TYPE OF CHANGE: MAXCQSIZE                      CURRENT VALUE: 180                      NEW VALUE: 50                      PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")                      &gt;yes                      ACD GROUP PLAN1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the size of the incoming call queue from 180 to 50 for the ACD group named plan1.</p>
<p><b>change maxvqsize plan1 200</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>plan1 specifies the ACD group name                      200 specifies the maximum size of the overflow queue</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the maximum size of the overflow queue for a specified ACD group.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1                      TYPE OF CHANGE: MAXVQSIZE                      CURRENT VALUE: 20                      NEW VALUE: 200                      PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")                      &gt;yes                      ACD GROUP PLAN1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the maximum size of the overflow queue from 20 to 200 for the ACD group named plan1.</p>
-continued-	

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

**change maxwait plan1 40** ↓  
*where*

plan1      specifies the ACD group name  
 40          specifies the maximum number of seconds a call can wait in the incoming call queue

---

**Task:**          Change the number of seconds that a call can wait in an incoming call queue .

**Response:**    CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1  
 TYPE OF CHANGE: MAXWAIT  
 CURRENT VALUE:    180  
 NEW VALUE:        40  
 PLEASE CONFIRM ( "YES OR NO" )  
 >yes  
 ACD GROUP PLAN1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.

**Explanation:** This command changes the maximum time that a call can wait in the incoming call queue from 180 seconds to 40 seconds.

**change msqstype acdgrp1 wait** ↓  
*where*

acdgrp1    specifies the ACD group name

---

**Task:**          Change the MSQS option type.

**Response:**    CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP ACDGRP1  
 TYPE OF CHANGE: MSQSTYPE  
 CURRENT VALUE:    CALLQ  
 NEW VALUE:        WAIT  
 PLEASE CONFIRM ( "YES OR NO" )  
 >yes  
 ACD GROUP ACDGRP1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.

**Explanation:** This command change the MSQS type from callq to wait for the ACD group named acdgrp1.

-continued-

**change (continued)**

<b>Examples of the change command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<p><b>change msqstype acdgrp1 callq ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>acdgrp1</p>	<p>specifies the ACD group name</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the MSQS option type.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP ACDGRP1            TYPE OF CHANGE: MSQSTYPE            CURRENT VALUE: WAIT            NEW VALUE: CALLQ            PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")            &gt;yes            ACD GROUP ACDGRP1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command change the MSQS type from wait to callq for the ACD group named acdgrp1.</p>
<p><b>change nsaudgrp abcgrp12 audio5 ↵</b>  <i>where</i></p> <p>abdgrp12</p> <p>audio5</p>	<p>specifies an ACD group name</p> <p>specifies an audio group name</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the night service audio group assigned to an ACD group.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP ABCGRP12            TYPE OF CHANGE: NSAUDGRP            CURRENT VALUE: AUDIO3            NEW VALUE: AUDIO5            PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")            &gt;yes            ACD GROUP ABCGRP12 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the night service audio group from audio3 to audio5 for the ACD group named abcgrp12.</p>
-continued-	



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

**change nsroute plan1 ofrt 1001** ↵  
*where*

plan1      specifies an ACD group name  
 1001      specifies the index into Table OFRT

**Task:**      Reroute night service calls for an ACD group.

**Response:**      CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1  
 TYPE OF CHANGE: NSROUTE  
 CURRENT VALUE:    IBNRTE 1003  
 NEW VALUE:        OFRT 1001  
 PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")  
 >yes  
 COMMAND HAS SUCCEEDED FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1  
 NSROUTE NOW SET AT OFRT 1001

**Explanation:**    This command reroutes night service calls for the ACD group named plan1 to the route specified by index 1001 in Table OFRT.

**change organn acdgrp 12 on** ↵  
*where*

acdgrp12    specifies the ACD group name

**Task:**      Perform a control change in the overflow announcement.

**Response:**      CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP ACDGRP12  
 TYPE OF CHANGE:    ORGANN  
 CURRENT VALUE:     OFF  
 NEW VALUE:         ON  
 PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")  
 >yes  
 ACD GROUP ACDGRP12 HAS BEEN UPDATED.

**Explanation:**    This command activates the forced announcement for overflow calls.

-continued-

**change (continued)**

<b>Examples of the change command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<p><b>change ofltype plan1 allprio</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p>	
<p>plan1</p>	<p>specifies the ACD group name</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the type of call using time delay overflow from priority 0 calls only to all priority calls for a specified ACD group.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1            TYPE OF CHANGE: OFLTYPE            CURRENT VALUE: PRI0ONLY/IMMEDIATE            NEW VALUE: ALLPRIO.IMMEDIAT            PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")            &gt;yes            HAS BEEN CHANGED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command activates time delay overflow for all priority calls for the ACD group named plan1. The system defaults to immediate for the start value.</p>
<p><b>change ovflroute plan1 add plan8</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p>	
<p>plan1            plan8</p>	<p>specifies the ACD group name            specifies the name of the ACD group</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Add an ACD group to the overflow list.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1            TYPE OF CHANGE: OVFLROUTE ADD PLAN8            CURRENT LIST: PLAN2 PLAN3 PLAN5            NEW LIST: PLAN2 PLAN3 PLAN5 PLAN8            PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")            &gt;yes            ACD GROUP PLAN1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command adds the ACD group named plan9 to the end of the overflow list.</p>
<p>-continued-</p>	

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

**change ovflroute plan1 delete plan8** ↓  
*where*

plan1      specifies the ACD group name  
 plan8      specifies the name of the ACD group

**Task:**      Delete an ACD group from the overflow list.

**Response:**      CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1  
 TYPE OF CHANGE: OVFLROUTE ADD PLAN8  
 CURRENT LIST:      PLAN2 PLAN3 PLAN5  
 NEW LIST:          PLAN2 PLAN3 PLAN5 PLAN8  
 PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")  
 >yes  
 ACD GROUP PLAN1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.

**Explanation:**      This command deletes the ACD group named plan9 from the overflow list.

**change ovflroute plan1 replace plan2 plan8** ↓  
*where*

plan1      specifies the ACD group name  
 plan2      specifies the name of the ACD group that is replaced by the value of the *acdgrp2* variable  
 plan8      specifies the name of the ACD group that replaces the value of the *acdgrp1* variable

**Task:**      Replace an ACD overflow group with another ACD group.

**Response:**      CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1  
 TYPE OF CHANGE: OVFLROUTE REPLACE  
 CURRENT LIST:      PLAN3 PLAN2 PLAN5  
 NEW LIST:          PLAN3 PLAN8 PLAN5  
 PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")  
 >yes  
 ACD GROUP PLAN1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.

**Explanation:**      This command replaces the ACD group named plan2 with the ACD group named plan8.

-continued-

## change (continued)

Examples of the change command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>change ovflroute plan1 swap plan2 plan3</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p>	
<p>plan1  plan2  plan3</p>	<p>specifies the ACD group name  specifies the name of the first ACD group that will be swapped with the <i>acdgrp1</i> value  specifies the name of the second ACD group that will be swapped with the <i>acdgrp2</i> value</p>
<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Swap the ACD overflow groups for a specified ACD group.</p>	
<p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1  TYPE OF CHANGE: OVFLROUTE SWAP  CURRENT LIST: PLAN3 PLAN2 PLAN5  NEW LIST: PLAN2 PLAN3 PLAN5  PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")  &gt;yes  ACD GROUP PLAN1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p>	
<p><b>Explanation:</b> In this example, the ACD groups named plan2, plan3 and plan5 are the overflow groups for ACD group named plan1. This command swaps the ACD group named plan2 with the ACD group named plan3.</p>	
<hr/> <p><b>change paqsize 5678 6 mdc1</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p>	
<p>5678  6  mdc1</p>	<p>specifies the ACD agent login ID  specifies the new personal agent queue size  specifies the customer group</p>
<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the queue size for a specified ACD agent.</p>	
<p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD AGENT 5678  LOGINID_PARTITION: 2  TYPE OF CHANGE: PAQSIZE  CURRENT VALUE: 1  NEW VALUE: 6  PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")  &gt;yes  ACDAGENT 5678 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p>	
<p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the queue size for the ACD agent login ID 5678.</p>	
<p>-continued-</p>	

**change (continued)**

<b>Examples of the change command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<p><b>change priopro plan1 60</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>60</p>	<p>specifies the priority promotion time interval</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the priority promotion time interval.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1  TYPE OF CHANGE: PRIOPRO  CURRENT VALUE: 23  NEW VALUE: 60  PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")  &gt;yes  ACD GROUP PLAN1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the priority promotion time interval from 23 seconds to 60 seconds.</p>
<p><b>change qthreshold acdgrp1 t1 44</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>acdgrp1  44</p>	<p>specifies the ACD group name  specifies the new threshold value</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the t1 threshold value for an ACD group.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP ACDGRP1  TYPE OF CHANGE: QTHRESHOLD  CURRENT VALUES: 100 340 1800  NEW VALUES: 44 340 1800  PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")  &gt;yes  ACD GROUP ACDGRP1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the t1 threshold of the ACD group named acdgrp1 from its current value of 100 to 44.</p>
-continued-	

## change (continued)

Examples of the change command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>change ranth acdgrp1 10</b> ↓ <i>where</i>	
acdgrp1 10	specifies the ACD group specifies the length of time a caller hears a ringing tone
	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the wait time between the ringing tone and a recorded announcement for a specified ACD group.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP ACDGRP1                      TYPE OF CHANGE: RANTH                      CURRENT VALUE: 40                      NEW VALUE: 10                      PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")                      &gt;yes                      ACDGRP1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command decreases the time that callers queued for ACD group acdgrp1 receive the ringing tone before hearing a recorded announcement. The wait-time is changed from 40 seconds to ten seconds.</p>
<b>change service plan1 oldest</b> ↓ <i>where</i>	
plan1 oldest	specifies the ACD group name specifies the queue service type
	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the queue service type.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1                      TYPE OF CHANGE: SERVICE                      CURRENT VALUE: OVFLIN                      NEW VALUE: OLDEST                      PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")                      &gt;yes                      ACD GROUP PLAN1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the queue service type from OVFLIN to OLDEST.</p>
-continued-	

**change (continued)**

<b>Examples of the change command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<p><b>change thruete plan1 ofrt 1003</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>plan1 specifies an ACD group name            1003 specifies the index into Table OFRT</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Reroute overflow calls for an ACD group.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1            TYPE OF CHANGE: THROUTE            CURRENT VALUE: OFRT 1001            NEW VALUE: OFRT 1003            PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")            &gt;yes            ACD GROUP PLAN1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command reroutes overflow calls for the ACD group named plan1 to the route specified by index 1003 in Table OFRT.</p>
<p><b>change tmdelofl plan1 60</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>plan1 specifies an ACD group name            60 specifies the time delay overflow time-out value</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the time delay overflow time-out value.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP PLAN1            TYPE OF CHANGE: TMDELOFL            CURRENT VALUE: 50            NEW VALUE: 60            PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")            &gt;yes            ACD GROUP PLAN1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the time delay overflow time-out value from 50 seconds to 60 seconds.</p>
-continued-	

## change (continued)

Examples of the change command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>change tmdthrte acdgrp1 ibnrte 3</b> ↓  <i>where</i></p>	
acdgrp1 3	<p>specifies an ACD group name                      specifies the index into Table IBNRTE</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the timed delay threshold route of a specified ACD group.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP ACDGRP1                      TYPE OF CHANGE: TMDTHRTE                      CURRENT VALUE: OFRT 50                      NEW VALUE: IBNRTE 3                      PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")                      &gt;yes                      ACD GROUP ACDGRP1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the timed delay threshold route of the ACD group named acdgrp1 to the route specified by index 3 in Table IBNRTE.</p>
<p><b>change tmdthtime acdgrp1 60</b> ↓  <i>where</i></p>	
acdgrp1 60	<p>specifies the ACD group name                      specifies the amount of time a time delay overflow call will wait before it is removed from both the source and target groups and routed to the time threshold route</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the timed threshold time for a specified ACD group.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP ACDGRP1                      TYPE OF CHANGE: TMDTHTIME                      CURRENT VALUE: 50                      NEW VALUE: 60                      PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")                      &gt;yes                      ACD GROUP ACDGRP1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the timed threshold time for the ACD group named acdgrp1 from 50 to 60.</p>
-continued-	



**change (continued)**

<b>Examples of the change command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<p><b>change wrptime acdgrp acdgrp1 40</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>acdgrp1  40</p>	<p>specifies the ACD group  specifies the new wrap-up time</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the wrap-up time for a specified ACD group.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD GROUP ACDGRP1 .  LOGINID_PARTITION: 0  TYPE OF CHANGE: WRPTIME  CURRENT VALUE: 20  NEW VALUE: 40  PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")  &gt;yes  ACD GROUP ACDGRP1 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the wrap-up time for the ACD group named acdgrp1 from 20 seconds to 40 seconds.</p>
<p><b>change wrptime loginid 2345 45 mdc1</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>2345  45  mdc1</p>	<p>specifies the ACD group  specifies the new wrap-up time  specifies the customer group</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Change the wrap-up time for a specified agent.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CHANGE COMMAND FOR ACD AGENT 2345 .  LOGINID_PARTITION: 0  TYPE OF CHANGE: WRPTIME  CURRENT VALUE: 25  NEW VALUE: 45  PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO")  &gt;yes  ACD AGENT 2345 HAS BEEN UPDATED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command changes the wrap-up time for agent 2345 from 25 seconds to 45 seconds.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**change (continued)**

**Responses**

Most of the responses for the change command echo the action requested and prompt for activity confirmation in order to continue. Other responses indicate that invalid values were entered and display the valid entry range that should be used for that value.

This table provides explanations of the more specific responses to the change command.

Responses for the change command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<p>***ERROR: ACD GROUP &lt;grpnm&gt; IS NOT SET UP FOR OVFL</p> <p>or</p> <p>***ERROR: ACD GROUP &lt;n-grpnm&gt; NOT IN OVERFLOW LIST.</p> <p>or</p> <p>***ERROR: CAN NOT ADD ACD GROUP TO ITSELF.</p> <p>or</p> <p>***ERROR: CAN NOT DELETE THE LAST GROUP FROM THE OVERFLOW LIST.</p> <p>or</p> <p>***ERROR: CAN NOT SWAP/REPLACE THE ACD GROUP &lt;grpnm&gt;.</p> <p>or</p> <p>***ERROR: OVERFLOW LIST FOR ACD GROUP &lt;grpnm&gt; IS FILLED.</p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The command failed for the stated reason.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Correct the error and reissue the command.</p>
<p>***ERROR: COULD NOT UPDATE TABLE &lt;tablename&gt;!! NOTIFY SWITCH ROOM PERSONNEL!</p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The data cannot be modified because of datafill or switch problems.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Notify the next level of maintenance support.</p>
-continued-	

**change (end)**

<b>Responses for the change command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
***ERROR: <grpname> DOES NOT HAVE MSQS OPTION.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to change the MSQS type on an ACD group that does not have the MSQS option datafilled.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Datafill the MSQS field in Table ACDGRP and reissue the command.</p>
INVALID <variable>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified variable either is out of range or is not a valid entry for the variable.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command with valid entry data.</p>
QUEUE THRESHOLDS MUST BE BUFFERED BY AT LEAST 5 UNITS	<p><b>Meaning:</b> There must be a buffer of at least five units between thresholds.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command specifying a value at least five units apart from the other thresholds.</p>
<p>QUEUE THRESHOLD T1 MUST BE LESS THAN T2.</p> <p>or</p> <p>QUEUE THRESHOLD T2 MUST BE LESS THAN T3.</p> <p>or</p> <p>QUEUE THRESHOLD T1 IS OUT OF RANGE.</p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The threshold value of T1 must be less than that of T2 and the threshold value of T2 must be less than that of T3. The highest value for T1 is 2385 and the highest value for T2 is 2395.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command specifying an inferior value for T1 or T2.</p>
<b>End</b>	



**delete****Function**

Use the delete command to remove the ACD name associated with an ACDDN in Table DNATTRS.

delete command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>delete</b>	<i>acddisp</i> <i>group</i> <i>acddnname</i> <i>acddn</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>acddisp</i>	This parameter changes the ACD Called Name/Number Display feature.
<i>acddn</i>	This variable specifies the ACDDN that will be deleted from Table DNATTRS.
<i>acddnname</i>	This parameter deletes the name associated with the DN to be datafilled in Table DNATTRS.
<i>group</i>	This variable specifies the ACD group name.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the delete command.

**delete (continued)**

Example of the delete command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>delete acddisp acdgrp1 acddnname 214 555 1212 ↓ where</pre>	
<pre>acdgrp1 214 555 1212</pre>	<pre>specifies the name of the ACD group to which the specified DN belongs specifies the DN whose name will be deleted from Table DNATTRS</pre>
<b>Task:</b>	Delete the ACD name associated with a DN.
<b>Response:</b>	<pre>DELETE COMMAND FOR ACDDN 214 555 1212 TYPE OF DELETE:          ACDDNNAME CURRENT NAME:            ACDGROUPA PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES OR NO") &gt;yes ACDDNNAME HAS BEEN REMOVED</pre>
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command deletes the ACD group name associated with DN 214 555 1212.

**Responses**

The following table provides explanations for the responses to the delete command.

Responses for the delete command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ACDDNNAME ALREADY EXISTS.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified ACDDN already is associated with an ACD name in Table DNATTRS.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command with a valid DN.</p>
INVALID ACDDN.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified ACDDN is not datafilled in Table DNROUTE.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Datafill the DN in Table DNROUTE and reissue the command.</p>
-continued-	

**delete (end)**

<b>Responses for the delete command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
INVALID ACDDNAME.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified ACD name either is longer than 15 characters or is invalid.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a valid ACD name and reissue the command.</p>
THIS GROUP DOES NOT HAVE ACDDISP FEATURE.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified ACD group does not have the ACDDISP option.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Datafill the ACD group with the ACDDISP option or specify a number belonging to another group.</p>
THE SPECIFIED ACD DIRECTORY NUMBER IS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE DNATTRS.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> There is no entry associated with this ACDDN in Table DNATTRS.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Datafill the ACDDN in Table DNATTRS.</p>
THE SPECIFIED ACD DIRECTORY NUMBER IS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE DNROUTE.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> There is no entry associated with this ACDDN in Table DNROUTE.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Datafill the ACDDN in Table DNROUTE.</p>
End	





**help****Function**

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

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

**Qualification**

The general LOADMGMT help display lists the set command as valid for this directory. (This command sets the prompt display on or off.) However, the command that you use is prompt rather than set.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the help command.

## help (continued)

Examples of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>help loadmgmt</b> ↵</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> LOADMGMT: is a CI command which allows senior ACD personnel the ability to tailor their own ACD configuration. The intent of the ACD LOADMGMT system is to provide a friendly user interface so that Senior Supervisors can dynamically reconfigure their ACD data. It is NOT intended for use by switch room personnel to make datafill changes. Subcommands are: CHANGE, SET, REASSIGN, ADD, DELETE, and QUIT</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string. The general LOADMGMT help display list the set command as valid for this directory. (This command set the prompts display on or off.) However, the command that you use is the prompt command rather than the set command.</p>
<p><b>help add</b> ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>add specifies a valid command for the LOADMGMT directory</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ADD: is an subcommand of ACD LOADMGMT which allows the Senior Supervisor to add a name associated to an ACD-DN in table DNATTRS.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## Response

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

---

**help (end)**

---

**Response for the help command****MAP output    Meaning and action**

---

MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.

---

**Meaning:** The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.

**Action:** None

---



**prompt****Function**

Use the prompt command to enable or disable the activity confirmation prompt after each command entry.

prompt command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
prompt	<u>on</u> off
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>on</u>	This default parameter displays all commands for verification before they are executed. When the LOADMGMT directory is entered, prompting automatically is enabled. After the prompts are turned off, the on parameter must be included in the command string to reactivate the prompts.
off	This parameter executes commands immediately without verification.

**Qualification**

Although there are no restrictions for this command, it is recommended that you do not turn off prompts until you are very familiar with the LOADMGMT directory commands.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the prompt command.

Example of the prompt command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
prompt off ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Turn off the system prompts.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> prompting for LOADMGMT has been set to OFF</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command disables activity confirmation prompts when using LOADMGMT directory commands.</p>

## prompt (end)

---

### Responses

The following table provides explanations for the responses to the prompt command.

Responses for the prompt command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
prompting for LOADMGMT has been set to OFF.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The prompt off command string executed. The system prompts for confirmation before executing each command, allowing the an ACD administrator to verify the parameters before performing the update.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Continue the session with care. All valid data will be updated, even if it is incorrect for the circumstances.</p>
prompting for LOADMGMT has been set to ON.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The prompt on command string executed. The system displays all prompts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the LOADMGMT directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

## quit (continued)

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

## Responses

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



**quit (end)**

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



**reassign****Function**

Use the reassign command to equalize the workload of agents in the ACD system. You can reassign up to five agents to a specified subgroup or supervisor within the same ACD group, or to another ACD group.

**Note:** Although the help text for this command indicates that you can reassign ACDDNs, you cannot reassign a primary ACDDN from a MAP or DSP.

reassign command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>reassign</b>	to <i>grpnm</i> [ acddn <i>acddn</i> [ prim <i>prio</i> <i>prio</i> ] supp <i>prio</i> ] subgrp <i>subgrp</i> [ agtpos <i>agtpos</i> ] super <i>supervsr</i> ] ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>acddn</i>	This parameter reassigns an ACDDN to a new ACD group.
<i>acddn</i>	This variable specifies the ten-digit ACDDN being reassigned.
<i>agtpos</i>	This parameter indicates that an agent is to be reassigned.
<i>agtpos</i>	This variable specifies the position ID of the ACD agent being reassigned.
<i>grpnm</i>	This variable specifies the ACD group.
<i>prim</i>	This parameter indicates that the ACDDN is a primary DN. Only one primary DN can be associated with an ACD group.  <b>Note:</b> This parameter currently is invalid for this command.
<i>prio</i>	This variable specifies the priority of the DN. For a primary DN, the two priority types include trunk (for calls arriving on trunks) and line (for calls arriving on lines). Supplementary directory numbers can be associated with trunks or lines.  <b>Note:</b> This variable currently is invalid for this command.
-continued-	

## reassign (continued)

reassign command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
subgrp	This parameter indicates that the agent is to be reassigned to a new subgroup.
<i>subgrp</i>	This variable specifies the new ACD subgroup name.
super	This parameter indicates that the agent is to be reassigned to a new supervisor.
supp	This parameter indicates that the ACDDN is a supplementary DN. Up to 16 supplementary DNs can be assigned to an ACD group.
<i>supvsr</i>	This variable specifies the new ACD supervisor.
to	This parameter indicates the ACD group to which the agents or ACDDNs are to be reassigned.
End	

### Qualifications

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

- Before using the reassign command, check current settings with the ACDSHOW directory groupinfo command.
- Agents only can be reassigned to ACD groups that are in the same customer group.
- When a reassign command is issued, any ACD calls currently in progress continue uninterrupted. The agent can receive calls from the new group when the existing ACD call is complete.
- Agent positions cannot be reassigned to, nor reassigned from, ACD subgroup 0.
- When agent positions that have agent status lamps associated with them are reassigned, the agent positions continue to be monitored by their original supervisor.



#### CAUTION

**You cannot reassign a primary ACDDN from a MAP or DSP.**

You cannot reassign a primary or supplementary ACDDN from a MAP or DSP.

You cannot reassign a primary ACDDN from a MAP or DSP.

**reassign (continued)**

- An ACDDN only can be associated with one ACD group at a time.
- When using the reassign acddn command string, specify the priority type of the ACDDN to be reassigned. If the DN is a primary DN, both trunk and line priorities must be specified.
- An ACDDN cannot be reassigned as a primary DN to an ACD group where a primary DN already exists.
- When the system executes the reassign acddn command string, any calls currently in the incoming call queue are not affected. New calls are directed to the new ACD group.
- To avoid confusion, notify all agents and supervisors affected by the reassignments.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the reassign command.

Examples of the reassign command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>reassign to plan1 subgroup 1 agtpos 4449 ↵ where</pre>	<pre>plan1    specifies the ACD group 1        specifies the new ACD subgroup name 4449     specifies the position ID of the ACD agent being reassigned</pre> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Reassign an agent position to a new ACD group and subgroup.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>REASSIGN AGTPOS 4449 FROM:  ACD GROUP  PLAN2       SUBGROUP    1       NO SUPERVISOR TO:    ACD GROUP  PLAN1       SUBGROUP    1       SUPERVISOR  0003 PLEASE CONFIRM:  YES OR NO &gt;yes AGTPOS 4449 HAS BEEN REASSIGNED.</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command reassigns agent position 4449 to subgroup 1 of the ACD group named plan1.</p>
-continued-	

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

**reassign to plan1 super 0003 agtpos 0123 4448 ↵**  
*where*

plan1	specifies the ACD group
0003	specifies the new ACD supervisor
0123	specifies one of two position IDs of the ACD agents being reassigned
4448	specifies one of two position IDs of the ACD agents being reassigned

**Task:** Reassign more than one agent position using one command.

**Response:**

```

REASSIGN AGTPOS 0123
      FROM: ACD GROUP   PLAN2
            SUBGROUP   3
            NO SUPERVISOR
TO:   ACD GROUP   PLAN1
      SUBGROUP   1
      SUPERVISOR 0003
PLEASE CONFIRM: YES OR NO
TO CONFIRM THE PARAMETERS, ENTER: YES
>yes
AGTPOS 0123 HAS BEEN REASSIGNED.

REASSIGN AGTPOS 4448
      FROM: ACD GROUP   PLAN2
            SUBGROUP   1
            NO SUPERVISOR
TO:   ACD GROUP   PLAN1
      SUBGROUP   1
      SUPERVISOR 0003
PLEASE CONFIRM: YES OR NO
>yes
AGTPOS 4448 HAS BEEN REASSIGNED.

```

**Explanation:** This command reassigns agent positions 0123 and 4448 to the ACD group named plan1. The system executes this request in two stages. First, the command is executed for agent position 0123 and the response displays. Then, the command is executed for agent position 4448 and the response displays.

**End**

**reassign (continued)****Responses**

The following table provides explanations for responses to the reassign command.

<b>Responses for the reassign command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
AGTPOS <agtpos> HAS BEEN REASSIGNED.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The agent position specified by the agtpos parameter has been reassigned.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<p>*** ERROR: ACDDN &lt;acddn&gt; IS NOT AN ACDDN</p> <p>or</p> <p>*** ERROR: AGENT POSITION ID &lt;agtpos&gt; IS INVALID</p> <p>or</p> <p>*** ERROR: &lt;grpnm&gt; ALREADY HAS PRIMARY DN</p> <p>or</p> <p>*** ERROR: &lt;grpnm&gt; ALREADY HAS 16 SUPPLEMENTARY DNS</p> <p>or</p> <p>*** ERROR: SUBGROUP &lt;subgrp&gt; DOES NOT EXIST FOR ACD GROUP &lt;grpnm&gt;</p> <p>or</p> <p>*** ERROR: SUPERVISOR POSITION ID &lt;supvsr&gt; DOES NOT EXIST</p> <p>or</p> <p>*** ERROR: SUPERVISOR POSITION ID &lt;supvsr&gt; IS NOT VALID FOR ACD &lt;grpnm&gt;</p>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The error messages indicate that the command failed because the specified entry was invalid.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command.</p>
-continued-	

---

## reassign (end)

---

Responses for the reassign command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
*** ERROR: CAN NOT REASSIGN AGENT POSITION <agtpos> TO A DIFFERENT CUSTOMER GROUP.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The agent position specified by the agtpos parameter belongs to another customer group and cannot be reassigned as requested.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reassign an agent position from the same customer group.</p>
*** ERROR: COULD NOT UPDATE TABLE ACDGRP!! NOTIFY SWITCH ROOM PERSONNEL!! or *** ERROR: COULD NOT UPDATE TABLE KSETLINE!! NOTIFY SWITCH ROOM PERSONNEL!!	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The data cannot be updated as requested because of the current datafill or switch problems.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Notify the next level of maintenance support.</p>
Reassignment of primary DNs not allowed.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You attempted to reassign a primary ACDDN from a MAP or DSP.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<b>End</b>	



---

## LOGUTIL level commands

---

Use the LOGUTIL level of the MAP to manipulate the way logs are produced.

If you are using a remote MAP (RMAP), any commands that require a device name cannot be used to send information to the RMAP because the RMAP does not have a device name associated with it. Commands that default to the current terminal continue to work. The savemap and printmap commands are not supported.

### Accessing the LOGUTIL level

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

**logutil** ↵

### LOGUTIL commands

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

LOGUTIL commands	
Command	Page
addclass	L-199
addrep	L-201
back	L-205
backup	L-207
class	L-209
clear	L-213
context	L-215
delclass	L-219
-continued-	

<b>LOGUTIL commands (continued)</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
deldevice	L-221
delrep	L-223
dumplogs	L-227
first	L-231
format	L-233
forward	L-235
help	L-239
last	L-241
listdevs	L-243
listlogs	L-245
listnodes	L-247
listreps	L-249
listroute	L-253
listtime	L-257
logtrace	L-259
mode	L-261
open	L-263
opensecret	L-265
quit	L-267
renumber	L-271
reroute	L-273
reset	L-275
resetroute	L-277
resume	L-279
resumedev	L-281
start	L-285
startdev	L-287
-continued-	

<b>LOGUTIL commands</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
stop	L-291
stopdev	L-293
suppress	L-297
threshold	L-299
timereset	L-301
type	L-303
<b>End</b>	



**addclass****Function**

Use the addclass command to add classes to those printed by a device.

<b>addclass command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>addclass</b>	<i>io_device</i> <i>classnum</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>classnum</i>	This variable specifies the class number or class numbers to add.
<i>io_device</i>	This variable specifies the input/output (I/O) device.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the addclass command.

<b>Example of the addclass command</b>	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>addclass prt 2</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
prt 2	specifies an inactive I/O device specifies the class number
	<b>Task:</b> Assign a device to a class number.
	<b>Response:</b> 1 classes added.
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command assigns class number 2 to the prt device.

## addclass (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the addclass command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<code>&lt;io_device&gt; is not a valid device. 0 classes added.</code>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an invalid device.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You must start the device before it is a valid device. Use the startdev command to make the device available and reenter the command.</p>
<code>Incorrect CLASS number - parameter #2 1 classes added.</code>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an invalid class number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You must specify a correct class number. Use the listreps or listlogs command to find the available class numbers and reenter the command.</p>

**addrep****Function**

Use the addrep command to add reports to those handled by a device.

addrep command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>addrep</b>	<i>io_device</i> <i>logname</i> <i>repnum</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>io_device</i>	This variable specifies the output device.
<i>logname</i>	This variable specifies the log name or log names.
<i>repnum</i>	This variable specifies the report number or report numbers.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the addrep command.

Examples of the addrep command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>addrep prt topp 100</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
prt topp 100	specifies the I/O device specifies the log name specifies the report number
<b>Task:</b>	Add a report to a device.
<b>Response:</b>	1 report(s) Added
<b>Explanation:</b>	Report 100 of the topp log is added to the prt device.
-continued-	

## addrep (continued)

Examples of the addrep command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>addrep prt aud 100 212 ↵</pre> <p>where</p> <pre>prt      specifies the I/O device aud      specifies the log name 100     specifies the report numbers 212</pre>	<p><b>Task:</b> Add reports to a device.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> 2 report(s) Added</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Reports 100 and 212 of the aud log are added to the prt device.</p>
End	

## Responses

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

Responses for the addrep command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<io-device> is not a valid device.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specifies an invalid device.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You must start a device before it is a valid device. Use the startdev command to make the device available and reenter the command.</p>
Log <log> not found.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an invalid log name.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the listlogs command to find a valid log name and reenter the command.</p>
-continued-	



---

**addrp (end)**

---

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

First parameter must be a LOG - flushing ...

**Meaning:** You specified an invalid log.

**Action:** Use the listlogs command to find a valid log name and reenter the command.

End



## Function

Use the back command to display the log report entry before this current log report in the log buffer.

back command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>back</b>	<u>1</u> <i>number</i> all
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>1</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display one report before the current report.
all	This parameter specifies that all of the prior reports display.
<i>number</i>	This variable specifies the number of entries back from the current report that you wish to display. The valid entry range is 1-32 767.

## Qualification

You must set the context and open a set of reports before using this command.

## Example

The following table provides an example of the back command.

Example of the back command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>back 2 ↵</b>	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the last two previous reports.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> MS1 AUD120 OCT09 05:00:00 2100 SUMM HOURLY AUDIT NUM AUDITS = 2,NUM ERRORS = 0,NUM TRAPS = 0 MS1 AUD120 OCT09 04:00:00 2000 SUMM HOURLY AUDIT NUM AUDITS = 2,NUM ERRORS = 0,NUM TRAPS = 0</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Two Summary Hourly Audit reports precede the current report.</p>

## back (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the back command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Local context cannot be set - defaulting to central context	<p><b>Meaning:</b> System resources cannot be allotted at this time.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You must ensure the system resources are available before reissuing the command.</p>
Wrong number of parameters.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>

**backup****Function**

Use the backup command to make an archive copy of reports.

backup command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>backup</b>	<i>io_device_1</i> <b>by</b> <i>io_device_2</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>by</i>	This default parameter clarifies the command syntax. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to assume a place holder for this parameter.
<i>io_device_1</i>	This variable specifies the input device for the backup copy.
<i>io_device_2</i>	This variable specifies the output device for the backup copy.

**Qualification**

You must start the device with the startdev command before it is a valid device. You cannot backup files to a printer.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the backup command.

Example of the backup command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>backup d000scratch by d010scratch ↵</b> <i>where</i>	
d000scratch	specifies the input device
d010scratch	specifies the output device
<b>Task:</b>	Make an archive copy of reports.
<b>Response:</b>	>
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command copies the reports on d000scratch to d010scratch.

## backup (end)

---

### Response

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

Response for the backup command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Bad input - <io_device> is NOT a valid device.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an invalid device.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You must start the device before it is a valid device and you may not backup files to a printer. Use the startdev command to make the device available and reenter the command.</p>

**class****Function**

Use the class command to set the class of selected reports.

class command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>class</b>	<i>classnum logname repnum</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>classnum</i>	This variable specifies the class number. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>logname</i>	This variable specifies the log name or log names.
<i>repnum</i>	This variable specifies the report number or report numbers.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the class command.

Examples of the class command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>class 0 sync</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
0	specifies the class number
sync	specifies the log name
	<b>Task:</b> Set a log to a class number.
	<b>Response:</b> 6 report(s) reclassified
	<b>Explanation:</b> You set the six sync reports to class zero.
-continued-	

## class (continued)

Examples of the class command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>class 4 cmc sa</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
4	specifies the class number
cmc	
sa	specifies the log names
<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Set logs to a specified class.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> 17 report(s) reclassified</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The logs names cmc and sa are set to class four.</p>	
<b>class 5 ddu 213</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
5	specifies the class number
ddu	specifies the log name
213	specifies the report number
<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Set a specific report to a specified class.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> 1 report(s) reclassified</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The report number 213 in the log DDU is set to class five.</p>	
End	

## Responses

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

Responses for the class command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Incorrect CLASS number - parameter #1	<hr/> <p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid class number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the syntax and reenter the command.</p>
-continued-	



---

**class (end)**

---

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

NO COMMAND IN LINE

**Meaning:** You entered the command incorrectly spelled.**Action:** Check the syntax and reenter the command.**End**



**clear****Function**

Use the clear command to delete all reports from a log.

clear command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
clear	<i>logname</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>logname</i>	This variable specifies the name of the log.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the clear command.

Example of the clear command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
clear aud ↵ <i>where</i>	
aud	specifies the log name
	<b>Task:</b> Delete all reports from a log.
	<b>Response:</b> Done
	<b>Explanation:</b> You deleted all reports from the audit log.

## clear (end)

---

### Response

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

Response for the clear command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Not found.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an invalid log or a report instead of a log.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You must specify a valid log name. Use listlogs for a list of valid log names and reenter the command.</p>

**context****Function**

Use the context command to change the context of applicable nodes for the browsing command during the current session.

<b>context command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>context</b>	<u>cm</u>  <i>nodename nodenumber unit</i>  <i>enet plane shelf</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<u>cm</u>	This default parameter specifies the central module node. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the central module.
<i>enet</i>	This parameter specifies the ENET node.
<i>nodename</i>	This variable specifies the name of a particular node that generates logs in the switch.
<i>nodenumber</i>	This variable uniquely identifies the nodename.
<i>plane</i>	This variable specifies the plane number for ENET.
<i>shelf</i>	This variable specifies the shelf number for ENET.
-continued-	

**context (continued)**

<b>context command parameters and variables</b> (continued)					
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>				
<i>unit</i>	This variable specifies the unit number for many nodes.				
	NAME	NODE #	UNIT	SHELF	PLANE
	ap	0-99			
	apux	0-750			
	cfi	0-255	0-1		
	cm				
	dts	0-16	0-1		
	eiu	0-750			
	enet			0-1	0-7
	fp	0-99			
	friu	0-750			
	hft	0-255	0-1		
	hsi	0-255	0-1		
	hsie	0-255	0-1		
	lcom	0-750			
	lim	0-99	0-9		
	liu7	0-750			
	lmx	0-255	0-1		
	ms	0-1			
	niu	0-29	0-1		
	psp	0-255	0-1		
	vpu	0-750			
	xliu	0-750			
<b>End</b>					

**Qualifications**

If the syntax is correct, you will see an "OK" message. You must follow this command with a browsing command to see logs from the specified node.

If the syntax is incorrect, the command aborts.

**context (continued)****Examples**

The following table provides examples of the context command.

Examples of the context command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>context cm ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Change the node to the central module.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> No change in context. Current context is cm.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You are already on the central module node.</p>
<code>context enet 0 0 ↵</code> <i>where</i> enet specifies the node name 0 specifies the node number 0 specifies the unit number	<p><b>Task:</b> Change the node.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> OK.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The node changes to the ENET node.</p>

**Responses**

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

Responses for the context command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<code>EITHER incorrect option parameter(s) OR too many parameters</code>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have entered a node name that the system does not recognize.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the listnodes command to find valid nodenames, then reenter the command.</p>
-continued-	

---

## context (end)

---

<b>Responses for the context command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Local context cannot be set - defaulting to central context.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You cannot set the context to a local node because the requirement for system internal resources needed to set the context node cannot be satisfied. This response is visible on the central node of Supernode only.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You can try the command again at a later time.</p>
No change in context. Current context is <nodename><nodenumber>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have input a node context that is the same as the current node.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You can either specify a new node, or do nothing to keep the current node as the context.</p>
Unknown local node. Use LISTNODES for the names of valid nodes.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You have set context to a node that does not exist in the switch.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the listnodes command to find valid nodenames, then reenter the command.</p>
WARNING: Node is currently not responding	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The node in context is not responding to the central node at the time the command was issued. You may not be able to browse logs from the local node at this time.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You can either specify a new node or ensure that the status of the context node is responding and reissue any subsequent browsing command.</p>
<b>End</b>	



**delclass****Function**

Use the delclass command to delete the classes from those printed by a device.

delclass command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>delclass</b>	<i>io_device</i> <i>classnum</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>classnum</i>	This variable specifies the class number. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>io_device</i>	This variable specifies the I/O device.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the delclass command.

Example of the delclass command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>delclass prt1 2</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
prt1 2	specifies the device specifies the class number
	<b>Task:</b> Delete a class from a device.
	<b>Response:</b> 1 classes deleted.
	<b>Explanation:</b> You removed class two from the prt1 device.

## delclass (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the delclass command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Incorrect CLASS number - parameter #2	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an invalid class number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>
<io_device> is not a valid device.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an invalid device.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the valid devices using listdevs and reenter the command.</p>

**deldevice****Function**

Use the deldevice command to delete a device from the log system.

deldevice command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
deldevice	<i>io_device</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>io_device</i>	This variable specifies the device.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the deldevice command.

Example of the deldevice command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
deldevice prt1 ↵ <i>where</i>	
prt1	specifies the device
<b>Task:</b>	Delete a device from the log system.
<b>Response:</b>	None
<b>Explanation:</b>	You deleted the device prt1. Use listdevs command to see that prt1 is gone.

## deldevice (end)

---

### Response

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

Response for the deldevice command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Device "<io_device>" not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a device that was not available.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the listdevs command to find the devices that can be deleted and reenter the command.</p>

**delrep****Function**

Use the delrep command to delete report(s) from those handled by a device.

delrep command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>delrep</b>	<i>io_device</i> <i>logname</i> <i>repnum</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>io_device</i>	This variable specifies the device that handles the report.
<i>logname</i>	This variable specifies the log name or log names.
<i>repnum</i>	This variable specifies the report number or report numbers.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the delrep command.

Examples of the delrep command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>delrep prt aud 107</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
prt aud 107	specifies the device specifies the log name specifies the report number
	<b>Task:</b> Delete a report from a device.
	<b>Response:</b> 1 report(s) Deleted
	<b>Explanation:</b> You removed report number 107 in the aud log from the prt device.
-continued-	

**delrep (continued)**

Examples of the delrep command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>delrep prt aud 552 topp 101 ↵ where</pre>	<pre>prt          specifies the device aud          specifies the log names topp        specifies the report numbers</pre> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Delete multiple reports from a device.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> 2 report(s) Deleted</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You removed report number 552 in the aud log and report number 101 in the TOPP log from the prt device.</p>
End	

**Responses**

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

Responses for the delrep command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<io_device> is not a valid device.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an invalid device.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the listdevs command to find the proper device and reenter the command.</p>
Log <logname> not found.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified an invalid log name.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the listlogs command for the proper log name and reenter the command.</p>
-continued-	

---

**delrep (end)**

---

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

Report <logname repnum> not found.

**Meaning:** You specified an invalid log name and report number.

**Action:** Use the listreps command to find the proper report and reenter the command.

End





**dumplogs****Function**

Use the dumplogs command to display the log reports in a log buffer in chronological order as they were generated.

dumplogs command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>dumplogs</b>	<i>logname</i> <i>lognumber</i> [ <i>allnodes</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>allnodes</i>	This parameter indicates that logs of a given buffer at all nodes are displayed.
<i>logname</i>	This variable specifies the log name.
<i>lognumber</i>	This variable specifies the log number. The valid entry range is 0-999.

**Qualification**

This command is available on the central node of SuperNode only. It is not necessary to use the open command before using dumplogs.

## dumplogs (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the dumplogs command.

Example of the dumplogs command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>dumplogs aud ↵</code> <i>where</i>	
<code>aud</code>	specifies the logname
	<b>Task:</b> Display the log reports on the current node by logname.
	<b>Response:</b> MS1 AUD OCT09 09:00:00 2500 SUMM HOURLY AUDIT NUM AUDITS = 2,NUM ERRORS = 0,NUM TRAPS = 0 MS1 AUD OCT09 08:00:00 2400 SUMM HOURLY AUDIT NUM AUDITS = 2,NUM ERRORS = 0,NUM TRAPS = 0 MS1 AUD OCT09 07:00:00 2300 SUMM HOURLY AUDIT NUM AUDITS = 2,NUM ERRORS = 0,NUM TRAPS = 0 MS1 AUD OCT09 06:00:00 2200 SUMM HOURLY AUDIT NUM AUDITS = 2,NUM ERRORS = 0,NUM TRAPS = 0
	<b>Explanation:</b> You see the aud log reports for the current ms1 node.

### Responses

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

Responses for the dumplogs command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Local context cannot be set - defaulting to central context	<b>Meaning:</b> System resources cannot be allotted at this time. <b>Action:</b> You must ensure the system resources are available before reissuing the command.
-continued-	

**dumplogs (end)**

<b>Responses for the dumplogs command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Local process is busy	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The local process is busy serving a request from other LOGUTIL sessions on the central node. The LOGUTIL session that had issued a request has not received any response from the local process within the timeout period.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command at a later time, or change the context to another node.</p>
Node is not responding	<p><b>Meaning:</b> There was a change in the status of the context node causing a loss of connection during the command execution.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You should change the context node, or ensure that the node is responding.</p>
Not found	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The log buffer does not exist or the given log report is not in the log buffer.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You may specify another log report.</p>
<b>End</b>	



**first****Function**

Use the first command to print the first report entry.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the first command.

Example of the first command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
first ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the first report in the log buffer.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AUD120 SEP09 12:00:00 8800 SUMM HOURLY AUDIT RPRT NUM AUDITS = 16, NUM ERRORS = 0, NUM TRAPS = 0</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see the first report in the log buffer.</p>

**Response**

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

Response for the first command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Local context cannot be set - defaulting to central context	<p><b>Meaning:</b> System resources cannot be allotted at this time.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You must ensure the system resources are available before reissuing the command.</p>



**format****Function**

Use the format command to set and query the output format of the reports.

<b>format command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>format</b>	<u>normal</u> short
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<u>normal</u>	This default parameter specifies that the log reports are shown in a normal format. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current setting.
short	This parameter specifies that the log reports show only the first line of the normal format text.

**Qualification**

You must use one of the browsing commands to see the results of the format command.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the format command.

<b>Examples of the format command</b>	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>format</b> ↵	<hr/> <b>Task:</b> Show log report format. <b>Response:</b> normal <b>Explanation:</b> The log reports show in normal format.
<b>format short</b> ↵	<hr/> <b>Task:</b> Print log reports in a short format. <b>Response:</b> None <b>Explanation:</b> The log reports, when generated, show in a short format.
-continued-	

**format (end)**

<b>Examples of the format command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<b>format normal</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Print log reports in the normal format.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> None</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The log reports, when generated, show in the normal format.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Response**

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

<b>Response for the format command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters FORMAT -- Wrong number of parameters	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command incorrectly.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>



**forward****Function**

Use the forward command to display the report entry after the current one.

forward command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>forward</b>	<i>1</i> <i>number</i> <i>all</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying one report.
<i>all</i>	This parameter specifies that all reports after the current entry displays.
<i>number</i>	This variable specifies how many reports you want to display. The valid entry range is 1-32767.

**Qualification**

This command may need to be preceded by a context and open command to enable the proper report display.

**forward (continued)**

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the forward command.

Example of the forward command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>forward 5 ↵ where</pre>	<p>5 specifies the number of log reports to display</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display the next 5 log reports.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>MS1 AUD OCT09 04:00:00 2000 SUMM HOURLY AUDIT NUM AUDITS = 2,NUM ERRORS = 0,NUM TRAPS = 0 MS1 AUD OCT09 05:00:00 2100 SUMM HOURLY AUDIT NUM AUDITS = 2,NUM ERRORS = 0,NUM TRAPS = 0 MS1 AUD OCT09 06:00:00 2200 SUMM HOURLY AUDIT NUM AUDITS = 2,NUM ERRORS = 0,NUM TRAPS = 0 MS1 AUD OCT09 07:00:00 2300 SUMM HOURLY AUDIT NUM AUDITS = 2,NUM ERRORS = 0,NUM TRAPS = 0 MS1 AUD OCT09 08:00:00 2400 SUMM HOURLY AUDIT NUM AUDITS = 2,NUM ERRORS = 0,NUM TRAPS = 0</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see the next 5 reports on the ms1 node.</p>

**Responses**

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

Responses for the forward command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter or too many parameters.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>
-continued-	

**forward (end)**

<b>Responses for the forward command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
FORWARD - Wrong number of parameters	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter.</p> <p>If the syntax is incorrect, the command aborts.</p> <p>If the syntax is correct, you specified more logs than are available. You see all of the logs available.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>
Local context cannot be set - defaulting to central context	<p><b>Meaning:</b> System resources cannot be allotted at this time.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You must ensure the system resources are available before reissuing the command.</p>
<b>End</b>	



**help****Function**

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

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>help backup ↵ where</pre>	<pre>backup specifies a command name</pre> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Syntax: BACKUP io-dev-1 [BY] io-dev-2</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

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

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

**last****Function**

Use the last command to print the last report entry.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the last command.

Example of the last command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
last ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the last report entry.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AUD120 SEP10 10:00:00 1900 SUMM HOURLY AUDIT RPRT NUM AUDITS = 16, NUM ERRORS = 0, NUM TRAPS = 0</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see the last report in the log buffer.</p>

**Response**

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

Response for the last command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Local context cannot be set - defaulting to central context	<p><b>Meaning:</b> System resources cannot be allotted at this time.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You must ensure the system resources are available before reissuing the command.</p>





**listdevs****Function**

Use the listdevs command to list the input/output (I/O) devices defined in the log system.

listdevs command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
listdevs	<u>brief</u> full
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>brief</u>	This default parameter specifies a brief report of the devices available. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to a brief report.
full	This parameter specifies a full report of the devices available.

**Qualification**

The device must be in Table TERMDEV.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the listdevs command.

Examples of the listdevs command											
Example	Task, response, and explanation										
listdevs ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Give a brief report of the devices.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Device</th> <th>Status</th> <th>Rerouter</th> <th>Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>T015032</td> <td>INACTIVE</td> <td>NO</td> <td>STD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>- End of devices</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example shows the T015032 device number 0 is inactive, is not rerouted to another device, and provides a standard report.</p>	No.	Device	Status	Rerouter	Format	0	T015032	INACTIVE	NO	STD
No.	Device	Status	Rerouter	Format							
0	T015032	INACTIVE	NO	STD							
-continued-											

## listdevs (end)

Examples of the listdevs command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>listdevs full ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Give a full report of the devices.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>No. Device  Status Rerouted Alternate Format  0 T015032 INACTIVE  NO                STD  Output  Language ASCII   English  - End of devices</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example shows that the output is an ASCII, English, standard report when it is sent to the inactive T015023 device number 0, which has not be rerouted.</p>
End	

## Responses

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

Responses for the listdevs command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<code>Either incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters.</code>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the parameters incorrectly.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the syntax and reenter the command.</p>
<code>&lt;io_device&gt; is not a valid device. 0 classes added.</code>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You specified a device that is not found in the Table TERMDEV.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Either add the device to the table or listdevs for a valid inactive device. Reenter the command.</p>

**listlogs****Function**

Use the listlogs command to list all the logs that have been defined.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the listlogs command.

Example of the listlogs command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
listlogs ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> List all the defined logs.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> :</p> <pre>netx nss opntu wucr nrlt vmx smdi tme asr ostr nms rman :</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see a complete list of all the available logs.</p>

## listlogs (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the listlogs command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Illegal character at column 1	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command incorrectly.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the spelling and syntax before reentering the command.</p>
List all the LOGs defined. (No parameters) Reenter without parameters.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command with a parameter or parameters.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter the command without parameters.</p>

**listnodes****Function**

Use the listnodes command to list all the nodes in the switch.

<b>listnodes command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>listnodes</b>	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualification**

This command is available on the central node of SuperNode only. If the command is typed incorrectly, no action is taken.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the listnodes command.

<b>Example of the listnodes command</b>									
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>								
<b>listnodes</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> List the nodes in the switch.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Node</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MS</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MS</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CM</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Number of node(s) is 3.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This switch has 3 nodes. One is a ms node number 0, one is a ms node number 1, and one is a cm node.</p>	Node	Number	MS	0	MS	1	CM	
Node	Number								
MS	0								
MS	1								
CM									

## listnodes (end)

---

### Response

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

Response for the listnodes command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Node	Number
MS	0
MS	1
CM	
Number of node(s) is 3.	
<b>Meaning:</b> You executed the command correctly.	
<b>Action:</b> None	

**listreps****Function**

Use the `listreps` command to list all report types for a selected log or class. Using this command without specific report types may take several minutes to list.

<b>listreps command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>listreps</b>	$\begin{array}{l} \textit{all} \\ \textit{special} \\ \textit{syslog} \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ll} \textit{class} & \textit{classnum} \\ \textit{logname} & \textit{repnum} \end{array} \right]$
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying all the reports.
<i>class</i>	This variable specifies that the number that follows is a class of report.
<i>classnum</i>	This variable specifies the class number or class numbers. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>logname</i>	This variable specifies the log name or log names.
<i>repnum</i>	This variable specifies the report number or report numbers.
<i>special</i>	This parameter specifies the suppressed and threshold reports.
<i>syslog</i>	This parameter specifies the system log reports.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the `listreps` command.

**listreps (continued)**

Examples of the listreps command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>listreps</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> List all of the reports available.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>SOS 100 0 INFO Dump Error SOS 101 0 INFO Dump complete : STOR 102 0 INFO Link Corruption : CM 150 0 INFO CM SYNC COMPLETE CM 151 0 INFO Direct LOADMATE R... : MTS 103 1 INFO LOST DATA : PCH 104 31 INFO PATCH ACTION SUCC... :</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see a list of all reports available on the system.</p>
<b>listreps special</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> List the suppressed and threshold reports.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>IOD 120 0 FLT *supp*</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see a list of all suppressed and threshold reports.</p>
<b>listreps syslog</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> List only the system log reports.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>MM 100 0 FLT MISMATCH syslog MM 101 0 TRAN MISMATCH syslog MM 110 0 INFO MM RECOVERY syslog MM 111 0 INFO MM RECOVERY syslog MM 112 0 INFO MM RECOVERY syslog MM 113 0 INFO MM RECOVERY syslog CM 100 0 SUMM CM REPORT syslog CM 101 0 INFO CM STATUS syslog : DDU 214 0 INFO MISC syslog</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see a list of all the system logs available.</p>
-continued-	



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

**listreps wb** ↵  
*where*

wb            specifies the log name

---

**Task:**            List all the reports for a log name.

**Response:**      WB 100 0 INFO INVALID TRUNK STATE  
 WB 101 0 INFO NO WIDEBAND EXT B...  
 WB 102 0 INFO INVALID TRANSFER ...  
 WB 103 0 INFO WB ON NON WB TRUNK  
 WB 104 0 INFO NONBOUNDED ON FIXED  
 5 report(s) printed

**Explanation:** You see a list of all the wb reports and the total number of wb reports available.

**listreps rman 131** ↵  
*where*

rman           specifies the log name  
 131            specifies the report number

---

**Task:**            List a specific report log.

**Response:**      RMAN 131 0 INFO CHANGE\_FIAUDGRP  
 1 report(s) printed

**Explanation:** You see a list of the rman 131 report and the total number of reports available.

-continued-

## listreps (end)

Examples of the listreps command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>listreps class 0</code> ↓ <i>where</i>	
0	specifies the class number
	<hr/> <b>Task:</b> List a class of reports. <b>Response:</b> <pre>SOS 100 0 INFO Dump Error SOS 101 0 INFO Dump complete : STOR 102 0 INFO Link Corruption : CM 150 0 INFO CM SYNC COMPLETE CM 151 0 INFO Direct LOADMATE R... :</pre>
	<b>Explanation:</b> You see a list of all reports for class 0.
End	

## Responses

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

Responses for the listreps command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
First parameter must by a LOG - flushing . . .	<hr/> <b>Meaning:</b> You input all or some other invalid value as a parameter. <b>Action:</b> Check the syntax and reenter the command.
Incorrect CLASS number - parameter #1	<hr/> <b>Meaning:</b> You specified the search on class, but included an invalid class number. <b>Action:</b> Check the syntax and reenter the command.

**listroute****Function**

Use the listroute command to list routing information.

<b>listroute command parameters and variables</b>			
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>		
<b>listroute</b>	device	<i>io_device</i>	
	class	<i>classnum</i>	
	report	<i>logname</i>	<i>repnum</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>		
class	This parameter specifies the routing for a class of reports.		
<i>classnum</i>	This variable specifies the class number or class numbers.		
device	This parameter specifies the routing for devices.		
<i>io_device</i>	This variable specifies the device or devices.		
<i>logname</i>	This variable specifies the log name or the log names.		
<i>repname</i>	This variable specifies the report name or report names.		
report	This parameter specifies the routing for reports.		

**Qualifications**

None

## listroute (continued)

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the listroute command.

Examples of the listroute command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>listroute class 5</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
5	specifies the class number
<b>Task:</b>	Display routing information for a class.
<b>Response:</b>	class 5 -> D000SCRATCH D010SCRATCH
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command displays routing information for class 5 reports which are routed to d000scratch and d010scratch.
<b>listroute report iod 120</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
iod	specifies the log name
120	specifies the report number
<b>Task:</b>	Display routing information for a report.
<b>Response:</b>	REPORT IOD 120 ( ) IS CLASS 0 ADDED: DELETED:
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command displays routing information for the iod report 120 which is class 0. There have been no reports added or deleted in this session.
-continued-	

**listroute (continued)**

Examples of the listroute command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>listroute device d000scratch</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
d000scratch	specifies the device
<b>Task:</b>	Display routing information for a device.
<b>Response:</b>	<pre> DEVICE D000SCRATCH PRINTS CLASSES: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7                                      8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15                                      16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23                                      24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 ADD REPORTS: DELETE REPORTS: </pre>
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command displays routing information for the device d000scratch which prints classes 0-31. There have been no reports added or deleted during this session.
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

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

Responses for the listroute command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre> DEVICE [&lt;Console number&gt; {0 to 15}]       [&lt;Device id&gt; {-32768 to 32767}]       [&lt;Console name&gt; STRING] </pre>	
	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid device name.
	<b>Action:</b> Use listdevs command to find a valid device and reenter the command.
-continued-	

---

## listroute (end)

---

Responses for the listroute command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Invalid option List routing information	<b>Meaning:</b> You omitted a parameter. <b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax and reenter the command.
Log <logname> not found First parameter must be a LOG - flushing ...	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid log name. <b>Action:</b> Use listlogs command to find a valid log name and reenter the command.
<b>End</b>	

**listtime****Function**

Use the listtime command to list the reports that are on the reset schedule.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the listtime command.

Example of the listtime command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
listtime ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> List reports on the reset schedule.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Nothing on reset list.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You have no reports on the reset schedule.</p>

**Response**

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

Response for the listtime command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Nothing on the reset list.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You executed the command successfully.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>





**logtrace****Function**

Use the logtrace command to turn on or off the traceback feature for a report.

logtrace command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
logtrace	off <u>all</u> on <i>logname</i> <i>repnum</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>all</u>	This default parameter specifies all reports for logtrace off. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to turning trace off on all reports.
<i>logname</i>	This variable specifies the log name or log names.
off	This parameter turns the logtrace to off.
on	This parameter turns the logtrace to on.
<i>repnum</i>	This variable specifies the report number or report numbers.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the logtrace command.

Examples of the logtrace command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
logtrace off ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Turn off trace.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> All logs have LOGTRACE OFF</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command turns off the logtrace for all reports.</p>
-continued-	

## logtrace (end)

Examples of the logtrace command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>logtrace on line 102</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
line 102	specifies the log name specifies the report number
	<b>Task:</b> Turn on trace for a specific report.
	<b>Response:</b> 1 report(s) LOGTRACE ON
	<b>Explanation:</b> The trace is now turned on. If you list the line reports, report number 102 will display 'on' beside the entry to show that trace has been turned on.
<b>End</b>	

## Responses

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

Responses for the logtrace command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
0 report(s) LOGTRACE ON	<b>Meaning:</b> You did not specify a log name or report number. <b>Action:</b> Reenter the command with a log name.
Log <logname> not found. First parameter must be a LOG - flushing 0 report(s) LOGTRACE ON	<b>Meaning:</b> You specified an invalid log name. Use listlogs to find valid log names. <b>Action:</b> Reenter the command with a valid log name.

**mode****Function**

Use the mode command to set the query mode of logs for use with the browsing commands. The mode is set at the time LOGUTIL directory is entered or when the mode command is run during the session.

mode command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
mode	<u>craft</u> expert
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>craft</u>	This default parameter specifies that only the craft logs are available for display. The mode is set to craft when entering the LOGUTIL directory. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current setting.
expert	This parameter specifies that all logs are available for display.

**Qualification**

This command is available on the central node of SuperNode only. There is no message with this command. You should follow this command with a browsing command.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the mode command.

Examples of the mode command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
mode expert ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Set the mode to allow all reports to display.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see a prompt to continue with browsing commands. Both craft and expert logs are available.</p>
-continued-	

**mode (end)**

<b>Examples of the mode command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<code>mode ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the mode setting.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> EXPERT</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see the current setting of expert.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Response**

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

<b>Response for the mode command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<code>MODE - Wrong number of parameters</code>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid parameter. The command aborts.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the syntax and reenter the command with the appropriate parameter.</p>

**open****Function**

Use the open command to prepare a log buffer for display.

open command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>open</b>	<i>logname</i> [ <u>first</u> <i>lognumber</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>first</u>	This default parameter specifies the first log in the buffer. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the first log.
<i>logname</i>	This variable specifies the log name.
<i>lognumber</i>	This variable specifies the log report number.

**Qualification**

If you specify a log number option, all browsing commands are applied to that log report number until a new open or dumplogs command is issued without a log number option.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the open command.

Example of the open command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>open aud 120</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
aud 120	specifies the logname specifies the lognumber
<b>Task:</b>	Prepare a log for display.
<b>Response:</b>	MS1 AUD120 OCT09 09:00:00 2600 SUMM HOURLY AUDIT NUM AUDITS = 2,NUM ERRORS = 0,NUM TRAPS = 0
<b>Explanation:</b>	The aud report number 120 is opened and ready for display.

## open (end)

---

### Response

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

Response for the open command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Local context cannot be set - defaulting to central context	<p><b>Meaning:</b> System resources cannot be allotted at this time.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> You must ensure the system resources are available before reissuing the command.</p>

**opensecret****Function**

Use the opensecret command to browse in a secret log or in the system log.

opensecret command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
opensecret	<i>logname</i> syslog
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>logname</i>	This variable specifies the log name.
syslog	This parameter specifies the system log.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the opensecret command.

Example of the opensecret command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
opensecret syslog ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Browse the system log.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Done. Trainer 3 INIT Dec 01 10:06:44 7300 WARM Restart No.2 Completed Successfully...</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the system log.</p>

## **opensecret (end)**

---

### **Response**

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

<b>Response for the opensecret command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Not found.	<b>Meaning:</b> You specified an invalid log name. <b>Action:</b> Reenter the command with an appropriate log name.



**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the LOGUTIL directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

## quit (continued)

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

## Responses

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

**quit (end)**

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



**renumber****Function**

Use the renumber command to assign report numbers to all report types without one.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the renumber command.

Example of the renumber command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
renumber ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Assign report numbers to all report types without one.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command assigns report numbers to all report types without one.</p>

**Responses**

None



**reroute****Function**

Use the reroute command to reroute the specified devices to their backups.

reroute command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>reroute</b>	<u>English</u> <i>io_dev</i> <i>lang</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>English</u>	This default parameter specifies the report is printed in English. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to printing the report in English.
<i>io_dev</i>	This variable specifies the output device.
<i>lang</i>	This variable specifies the report is printed in another language. The valid entry values are dependent on your office datafill.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the reroute command.

Example of the reroute command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>reroute d000scratch</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	<i>d000scratch</i> specifies the device
<b>Task:</b>	Reroute a device.
<b>Response:</b>	<i>d000scratch</i> is already stopped. Number of devices rerouted: 1
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command reroutes <i>d000scratch</i> to its backup device.

## reroute (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the reroute command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Device <device> cannot be rerouted Number of devices rerouted: 0	<b>Meaning:</b> You entered a device that is not accepting information. <b>Action:</b> None
Device <device> is already rerouted. Number of devices rerouted: 0	<b>Meaning:</b> You already rerouted this device. <b>Action:</b> None



**reset****Function**

Use the reset command to reset all thresholds and turn off all suppression.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the reset command.

Example of the reset command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
reset ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Reset thresholds.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Number of Log reports reset: 63</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command resets thresholds and turns off suppression for all log reports.</p>

**Response**

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

Response for the reset command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Number of Log reports reset: 63	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You executed the command correctly.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**resetroute****Function**

Use the resetroute command to reset all the routing information from the LOGCLASS and LOGDEV tables. All temporary routing from class, addclass, delclass, and reroute commands is lost.

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

**Qualification**

All active devices must be stopped.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the resetroute command.

Example of the resetroute command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
resetroute ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Reset all temporary routing information.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command resets all temporary routing information.</p>

**Response**

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

Response for the resetroute command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Listed device(s) must first be stopped.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You tried to reset routing for an operational device.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reroute and stop the device before reentering the command.</p>



**resume****Function**

Use the resume command to resume generating selected reports.

resume command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>resume</b>	<i>logname repnum</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>logname</i>	This variable specifies the log name.
<i>repnum</i>	This variable specifies the report number.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the resume command.

Examples of the resume command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>resume iod</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
iod	specifies the log name
	<b>Task:</b> Resume a suppressed log.
	<b>Response:</b> 58 report(s) RESUMED
	<b>Explanation:</b> This command resumes a suppressed log.
-continued-	

## resume (end)

Examples of the resume command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>resume iod 120 ↵ where</pre>	<pre>iod          specifies the log name 120         specifies the report number</pre> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Resume a suppressed report.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> 1 report(s) RESUMED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command resumes a suppressed report.</p>
End	

## Response

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

Response for the resume command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Log &lt;logname&gt; not found First parameter must be a LOG - flushing ...</pre>	<hr/> <p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid log name.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use listlogs command to find a valid log name and reenter the command.</p>

**resumedev****Function**

Use the resumedev command to resume printing logs at the particular device.

resumedev command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
resumedev	$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \underline{cm} \\ \text{allnodes} \end{array} \right] \text{ } io\_dev$
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>cm</u>	This default parameter indicates that you get reports from the central node. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the central node.
allnodes	This parameter specifies that logs generated on all nodes prints on the given device(s).
<i>io_dev</i>	This variable specifies the device name.

**Qualification**

This command is available on the central node of SuperNode only. The device must be datafilled in device Tables LOGDEV and RLOGDEV. If allnodes option is used, Table RLOGTAB must also be datafilled.

**resumedev (continued)**

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the resumedev command.

Example of the resumedev command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>resumedev allnodes rp121 ↵</b> <i>where</i>	
rp121	specifies the device
	<b>Task:</b> Continue printing the logs.
	<b>Response:</b> From node CM Log device has been resumed From node MS0 Log device has been resumed From node MS1 Log device has been resumed From node AP1 Log device has been resumed
	<b>Explanation:</b> The logs on nodes cm, ms0, ms1, and ap1 continue printing.

**Responses**

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

Responses for the resumedev command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
From node MS0 Log device is already started.	<b>Meaning:</b> The device is already started on the node.  <b>Action:</b> None
-continued-	



**resumedev (end)**

<b>Responses for the resumedev command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
From node MS0 Log device is not already started.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The specified device is not datafilled in the device table by table control. The device is not resumed on that node.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Datafill the device table with the device name(s) using table control before you reissue the command.</p>
From node MS0 MS0: Node is not responding.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The status of the node is not responding to the central node at the time the command is issued. You may not be able to resume device(s) at this time on this node.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the node status is responding before you reissue the command.</p>
From node MS0 Unable to resume device.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system is unable to create a process for the device at this time.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Make sure the device and system resources are available and reissue the command.</p>
Local context cannot be set - defaulting to central context.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Internal system resources are not available. You cannot specify allnodes as an option at this time. The response is visible on the central node of SuperNode only.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command without allnodes, or make sure the system resources are available before you reissue the command with allnodes.</p>
<b>End</b>	



**start****Function**

Use the start command to start printing reports on this terminal as they are generated.

start command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>start</b>	<i>ascii</i> <i>10</i> <i>class</i> <i>ebcdic</i> <i>poll_time</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>10</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to 10 milliseconds.
<i>ascii</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to generating reports in ASCII.
<i>class</i>	This variable specifies the class of report. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>ebcdic</i>	This parameter specifies the report is generated in EBCDIC.
<i>poll_time</i>	This variable specifies the time in milliseconds. The valid entry range is 10-2550.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the start command.

Example of the start command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>start 2</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
2	specifies the class number
<b>Task:</b>	Start printing class reports to the terminal.
<b>Response:</b>	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 "<break>STOP".
<b>Explanation:</b>	Current class two reports print to the terminal.

## start (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the start command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<code>&lt;device&gt; is already started</code>	<b>Meaning:</b> You specified a device that is already running. <b>Action:</b> None
<code>Incorrect CLASS number - parameter #1</code>	<b>Meaning:</b> You specified a class number less than zero or greater than 31. <b>Action:</b> Reenter the command with a valid class number.
<code>Parameter #1 is not a valid class</code>	<b>Meaning:</b> You specified a class number that is less than zero or greater than 31 or that is not numeric. <b>Action:</b> Reenter the command with a valid class number.

**startdev****Function**

Use the startdev command to start printing logs at the particular device(s).

<b>startdev command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>startdev</b>	<u>ASCII</u> <u>English</u> <u>central</u> <i>io_dev</i> EBCDIC <i>lang</i> allnodes
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<u>ASCII</u>	This default parameter specifies that the log data is recorded in ASCII. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to recording log data in ASCII.
<u>central</u>	This default parameter specifies that the central node logs are printed. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to print the central node logs.
<u>English</u>	This default parameter specifies that the report is printed in English. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to print the report in English.
allnodes	This parameter specifies that logs from all of the nodes are printed at the given device(s).
EBCDIC	This parameter specifies that the log data is recorded in EBCDIC.
<i>io_dev</i>	This variable specifies the output device(s) for the logs.
<i>lang</i>	This variable specifies that the report is printed in a language other than English. The valid entries include French, German, and Spanish.

**Qualification**

Allnodes is available on the SuperNode only.

## startdev (continued)

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the startdev command.

Examples of the startdev command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>startdev spare1</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
spare1	specifies the device
	<b>Task:</b> Start a specific device.
	<b>Response:</b> Log device PRT has been started. Number of devices started : 1
	<b>Explanation:</b> You have directed log reports to the prt device.
<b>startdev allnodes rp121</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
rp121	specifies the device
	<b>Task:</b> Print all log reports on all nodes.
	<b>Response:</b> From node CM Log device RP121 has been started From node MS0 Log device has been started From node MS1 Log device has been started From node AP1 Log device has been started
	<b>Explanation:</b> Log reports from nodes cm, ms0, ms1, and ap1 have been sent to device rp121.

### Responses

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

**startdev (continued)**

<b>Responses for the startdev command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
From mode MS0 Log device has started	<b>Meaning:</b> The device has started. <b>Action:</b> None
From node MS0 Log device is already started	<b>Meaning:</b> The device is already started on the node. <b>Action:</b> None
From mode MS0 MS0: Node is not responding	<b>Meaning:</b> The status of the node is not responding to the central node at the time the command is issued. you may not be able to start device(s) at this time on this node. <b>Action:</b> You must make sure that the node status is responding before reissuing the command again.
From mode MS0 Unable to start device	<b>Meaning:</b> The system is unable to create a process for the device at the time. <b>Action:</b> You may wait and try the command at another time.
<io_device> is not a valid device.	<b>Meaning:</b> You specified an invalid device. <b>Action:</b> You must make sure that you specify a valid device before reissuing the command.
Local context cannot be set - defaulting to central context	<b>Meaning:</b> System resources cannot be allotted at this time. <b>Action:</b> You must ensure the system resources are available before reissuing the command.
-continued-	

---

## startdev (end)

---

**Responses for the startdev command** (continued)

**MAP output**    **Meaning and action**

WARNING: You have specified the ALLNODES option for the device. Potential of losing logs is high. You can stop this by using the ALLNODES option in your STOPDEV command.

Subsequently, there will be a message from each node stating whether or not it can start the device on that node.

If it is successful in starting the device(s) on a node, the system responds with the following example message:

```
From node MS0  
Log device has been started
```

If it cannot start the device on a node, the response is:

```
From node MS0  
Unable to start device
```

If the current node status is not responding, the response is:

```
From node MS0  
MS0: Node is not responding
```

If the device is already started on a node, the response is:

```
From node MS0  
Log device is already started
```

If ALLNODES option is specified and system resources cannot be allocated, the response is:

```
Local context cannot be set - defaulting to central context
```

---

**Meaning** Each node will give its own response.

**Action:** Watch the node responses and respond accordingly.

---

**End**

---



**stop****Function**

Use the stop command to stop printing reports on the current device.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the stop command.

Example of the stop command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
stop ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Stop the current I/O device.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> This device stopped.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The current report stops printing to the current device.</p>

**Response**

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

Response for the stop command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<io_device> is already stopped.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The current device has already been stopped.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**stopdev****Function**

Use the stopdev command to stop printing logs at the particular device(s).

stopdev command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
stopdev	<u>central</u> <i>io_dev</i> allnodes
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>central</u>	This default parameter specifies the central node. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the central node.
allnodes	This parameter specifies logs from all nodes are stopped on the given device(s).
<i>io_dev</i>	This variable specifies the output device for the log reports.

**Qualification**

Allnodes is available on the central node of SuperNode only.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the stopdev command.

Examples of the stopdev command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
stopdev spare1 ↵ <i>where</i>	
spare1	specifies the I/O device
	<b>Task:</b> Stop a specific I/O device.
	<b>Response:</b> Log device SPARE1 has been stopped. Number of devices stopped : 1
	<b>Explanation:</b> You stopped the I/O device spare1.
-continued-	

## stopdev (continued)

Examples of the stopdev command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>stopdev allnodes rp121</code> ↓ <i>where</i>	
rp121	specifies the device
	<p><b>Task:</b> Stop all log reports from all nodes.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> From node CM Log device RP121 has been stopped From node MS0 Log device has been stopped From node MS1 Log device has been stopped From node AP1 Log device has been stopped</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The reports from node cm, ms0, ms1, and ap1 are not sent to the rp121 device.</p>
End	

## Responses

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

Responses for the stopdev command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
From node MS0 Log device has been stopped	<p><b>Meaning</b> Successful stop.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
From node MS0 Unable to stop device	<p><b>Meaning</b> The device on the node cannot be stopped.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Try the command later.</p>
(continued)	

---

**stopdev (end)**

---

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

From node MS0 MS0: Node is not responding

**Meaning:** Current node is not responding. The command aborts.

**Action:** Make sure that the node is responding and reissue the command.

Local context cannot be set - defaulting to central context

**Meaning:** System resources cannot be allotted at this time.

**Action:** You must ensure the system resources are available before reissuing the command.

**end**



**suppress****Function**

Use the suppress command to stop generating selected reports.

suppress command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>suppress</b>	<i>logname repnum</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>logname</i>	This variable specifies the log name or log names.
<i>repnum</i>	This variable specifies the report number or report numbers.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the suppress command.

Example of the suppress command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>suppress cm 108</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
cm 108	specifies the log name specifies the report number
	<b>Task:</b> Suppress a specific report.
	<b>Response:</b> 1 report(s) Suppressed
	<b>Explanation:</b> The report number 108 in the cm log is suppressed.

## suppress (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the suppress command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Log <logname> not found.	<p><b>Meaning</b> You specified an invalid log name.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax. Use listreps to find a valid log name and reenter the command.</p>
Log <logname> not found. First parameter must be a LOG - flushing ...	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered the command wrong or specified an invalid log name.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the command syntax. Use listreps to find a valid log name and reenter the command.</p>



**threshold****Function**

Use the threshold command to set the threshold for selected reports.

threshold command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>threshold</b>	<i>threshold logname repnum</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>logname</i>	This variable specifies the log name or log names.
<i>repnum</i>	This variable specifies the report number or report numbers.
<i>threshold</i>	This variable specifies the threshold value.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the threshold command.

Example of the threshold command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>threshold 4 cm 108</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
4	specifies the threshold
cm	specifies the log name
108	specifies the report number
<b>Task:</b>	Set the threshold for a report.
<b>Response:</b>	1 report(s) Thresholded
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command sets the threshold value to four for the cm log report number 108.

---

**threshold (end)**

---

**Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the threshold command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Log <logname> not found First parameter must be a LOG - flushing ...	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered an invalid log name.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use listlogs command to find a valid log name and reenter the command.</p>
REPORT <logname> <repnum> NOT FOUND 0 report(s) Thresholded	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered an invalid report number.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use listreps to find a valid report number and reenter the command.</p>
Threshold must be a number >=0 and <=255.	<p><b>Meaning</b> You failed to enter a threshold amount.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Check the syntax and reenter the command.</p>

**timereset****Function**

Use the timereset command to reset report counts for threshold periodically.

timereset command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>timereset</b>	<i>minutes</i> <i>logname</i> <i>repnum</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>logname</i>	This variable specifies the log name or log names.
<i>minutes</i>	This variable specifies the time. If minutes is zero or less, then the report does not reset.
<i>repnum</i>	This variable specifies the report number or report numbers.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the timereset command.

Example of the timereset command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>timereset 1 cm 108</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
1	specifies time in minutes
cm	specifies the log name
108	specifies the report number
<b>Task:</b>	Reset report counts for threshold.
<b>Response:</b>	1 report(s) TIMERESET
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command resets the report count after one minute for the cm log report number 108.

---

**timereset (end)**

---

**Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the timereset command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
First parameter must be number of minutes	<b>Meaning</b> You entered the command without parameters. <b>Action:</b> Check the syntax and reenter the command.
Log <logname> not found First parameter must be a LOG - flushing ...	<b>Meaning</b> You entered an invalid log name. <b>Action:</b> Use listlogs command to find a valid log name and reenter the command.
REPORT <logname> <repnum> NOT FOUND	<b>Meaning</b> You entered an invalid report number. <b>Action:</b> Use listreps command to find a valid report number and reenter the command.

**type****Function**

Use the type command to print the current report entry.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the type command.

Example of the type command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
type ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Print the current report entry.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> RTPH CM119 SEP26 10:51:44 7300 TRAP  Trap number 5, Bus timeout on rad.  At OCE34386=ACTRMZI.CK07:AC_TERMI+#0202,  PROCID= #A535 #1009: CALLP, Entry Module: CALLP  SSTI: #0538  Current count of this trap type: 5  Traceback:  0B6320E4=RTEUI.EE02:FTR_ROUT+#02BC....</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You see the current report entry in normal format.</p>

## type (end)

---

### Response

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

Response for the type command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TYPE - Wrong number of parameters.	
	<b>Meaning</b> You supplied parameters for this command.
	<b>Action:</b> Reenter the command without parameters.

---

## MAKERES level commands

---

Use the MAKERES level of the MAP to convert plain ordinary telephone systems (POTS) lines to Residential Enhanced Services (RES) lines over a specified range of line equipment numbers (LENs). The LENs to be converted are stored in the LENLINES table. Upon successful conversion, the LENs are moved to the IBNLINES table.

### Accessing the MAKERES level

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

```
makeres ↵
```

### MAKERES commands

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

MAKERES commands	
Command	Page
checkcm	M-3
convert	M-5
copy	M-9
delopt	M-15
help	M-19
quit	M-23

## Common responses

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

Common responses for the MAKERES commands	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MUST LEAVE SERVORD INCREMENT BEFORE ENTERING MAKERES .	<p><b>Meaning</b> When you already are in the SERVORD (SO) directory, you cannot enter the MAKERES directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Exit the SO directory and reenter the MAKERES directory.</p>
THE <variables or parameters> ENTERED ARE INVALID OR OUT OF SEQUENCE	<p><b>Meaning</b> You did not enter all of the data necessary to complete MAKERES directory command actions. You are prompted for the correct field entry.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Either enter the command again with correct parameters or variables, or enter abort at any time to terminate the command's execution.</p>
WARNING: PLEASE ISSUE COPY AFTER CONVERT OR DELOPT BEFORE EXITING OR ALL RELEVANT DATA FOR THE COPY IS LOST. RESTARTS, TABLE CONTROL, AND SERVORD CHANGES DURING THE CONVERT PROCESS ARE NOT RECOMMENDED.	<p><b>Meaning</b> Upon entering the MAKERES directory, this warning message displays.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**checkcm****Function**

Use the checkcm command to display the incoming and outgoing call memory status for all RES lines (assigned or unassigned) in the specified range.

checkcm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
checkcm	start      len                  stop      len
Parameters and variables	Description
len	In the first position, this variable specifies the beginning LEN in the range of LENS. In the second position, this variable specifies the ending LEN in the range of LENS. The format of this variable is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>site</i> 00 0 00 00</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The site entry is not required.</p>
start	This parameter indicates that the beginning LEN of the range will be specified.
stop	This parameter indicates that the ending LEN of the range will be specified.

**Qualification**

The LENS you enter must be datafilled in the LNINV table and the starting LEN must appear in the table before the ending LEN.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the checkcm command.

## checkcm (end)

Example of the checkcm command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>checkcm start host 00 1 00 02 stop host 00 1 00 02 ↵ where host 00 1 00 02 host 00 1 00 02</pre>	<p>specifies the beginning LEN in the range specifies the ending LEN in the range</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display the incoming call memory (ICM) and outgoing call memory (OCM) status for all RES lines in the specified range of LENs.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Checking Incoming/Outgoing Call Memory for the RES lines specified.</p> <pre>ICM Assigned:  HOST  00  1  00  02 OCM Assigned:  HOST  00  1  00  02</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the ICM and OCM status for all host RES lines in the range.</p>

## Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the checkcm command. Refer to page M-2 for explanations of common responses for the MAKERES directory.

Response for the checkcm command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Cannot get ICM/OCM info for SITE 00 0 00 00.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The system cannot obtain ICM and OCM status for a LEN.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**convert**

**Function**


Use the convert command to convert all POTS lines to RES lines within the specified range of LENSs.

convert command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
convert	start      len1      stop      len2
Parameters and variables	Description
len1	This variable specifies the beginning LEN in the range of LENSs. The format of this variable is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• site 00 0 00 00</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The site entry is not required.</p>
len2	This variable specifies the ending LEN in the range of LENSs. The format of this variable is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• site 00 0 00 00</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The site entry is not required.</p>
start	This parameter indicates that the beginning LEN of the range will be specified.
stop	This parameter indicates that the ending LEN of the range will be specified.

**Qualifications**

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

- Regardless of the number of lines that are converted, the system copies only the first 1000 for SFDEV or for display on the terminal screen.

	<p><b>CAUTION</b>  <b>SERVORD changes during convert process are not recommended.</b>  Restarts, table control, and SERVORD changes during the convert process are not recommended.</p>
---	---

Restarts, table control, and Service Order (SERVORD) changes during the convert process are not recommended

## convert (continued)

- If you do not use the copy command after using the convert or delopt command, the results from the convert or delete option process are lost.
- The LENs you enter must be datafilled in the LNINV table and the starting LEN must appear in the table before the ending LEN.

### Example

The following table provides an example of the convert command.

Example of the convert command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>convert start host 00 0 00 01 stop host 01 0 12 19 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>host 00 0 00 00</pre>	specifies the beginning LEN in the range
<pre>host 01 0 12 19</pre>	specifies the ending LEN in the range
<b>Task:</b>	Convert all POTS lines to RES lines within the specified range of LENs.
<b>Response:</b>	Conversion has begun... Conversion Complete; Please COPY to display results.
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command converts all POTS lines to RES lines within the specified range of LENs.

### Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the convert command. Refer to page M-2 for explanations of common responses for the MAKERES directory.

Responses for the convert command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>OFFICE PARAMETER RES_DO_SIMPLIFICATION MUST HAVE THE FIRST FIELD SET TO 'Y' TO ALLOW AUTOMATIC CHANGE OF LCC FROM POTS TO RES...COMMAND ABORTED.</pre>	
<b>Meaning</b>	You do not have the RES_NO_SIMPLIFICATION office parameter set to Y. The command did not execute.
<b>Action:</b>	Set the office parameter to Y and reenter the command.
-continued-	

---

**convert (end)**

---

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

THE LENS PROVIDED ARE INVALID OR OUT OF SEQUENCE, I.E., THE START LENS  
MUST APPEAR BEFORE THE STOP\_LEN IN LNINV.

**Meaning:** The LENSs provided are not datafilled in Table LNINV or you entered the  
LENSs in the wrong order.

**Action:**    Enter a valid LENS or correct the order of the entry.

End



**copy****Function**

Use the copy command to copy the results of the convert command (LENs that did not convert) and the delopt command (LENs that did not delete the specified option) to appropriate files. You choose whether to send these files to SFDEV using the S parameter or send these files to the terminal screen using the T parameter. Although no parameters or variables are associated with the copy command, the system prompts you to specify the data files you want to see.

When you use the copy command, the number of LENs that failed are stored in the following files:

- number of LENs in an improper line state (IMPSTATE)
- number of LENs with POTS specific option (POTSONLY)
- number of LENs that have the RESINFO set to N (NORES)
- number of LENs with the specified option but did not delete it (NODEL)
- number of LENs remaining that did not convert (MISC)

<b>copy command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>copy</b>	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

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

- The copy command must be used after the convert or delopt command and before exiting the MAKERES directory. Otherwise, the list of LENs that did not convert or delete the specified option will be lost.
- When the copy command is used, any previous version of the files requested to be copied to SFDEV will be replaced if those same files are requested to be copied again.
- If the S output selection is entered and there is not enough available store in SFDEV, the system prompts you to increase the store available in SFDEV and reenter the copy command.
- Entering the qq command will abort the copy command when you are prompted for an entry.
- For both the S and T output selection, only the first 1000 LENs in each file display.

## copy (continued)

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the copy command.

Example of the copy command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>copy</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Copy files of failed LENS to the terminal screen.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre># OF LENS IN AN IMPROPER LINE STATE      = 2500 # OF LENS WITH POTS SPECIFIC OPTION(S)    = 35 # OF LENS THAT HAVE RESINFO SET TO N      = 150 # OF LENS THAT HAVE OPTION NOT DELETED    = 3 # OF LENS REMAINING THAT DID NOT CONVERT = 23 WHERE {S,T,QQ} &gt;t IMPSTATE {Y,N} &gt;y POTSONLY {Y,N} &gt;y NORES {Y,N} &gt;n NODEL {Y,N} &gt;n MISC {Y,N} &gt;n PRINTING THE LENS IN AN IMPROPER LINE STATE:   HOST 00 0 00 12   .   .   . PRINTING THE LENS WITH SPECIFIC OPTIONS:   PSAP 00 0 10 02   .   .   .</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command copies the IMPSTATE, POTSONL , and NORES files of failed LENS to the terminal screen. The NODEL and MISC files were not selected.</p>
- continued -	



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

```

Task:            Copy files of failed LENS to SFDEV.

Response:      # OF LENS IN AN IMPROPER LINE STATE        = 2500
                  # OF LENS WITH POTS SPECIFIC OPTION(S)    = 35
                  # OF LENS THAT HAVE RESINFO SET TO N       = 150
                  # OF LENS THAT HAVE OPTION NOT DELETED    = 3
                  # OF LENS REMAINING THAT DID NOT CONVERT = 23
                  WHERE {S,T,QQ}
                  >s
                  ERROR: AVAILABLE STORE NEEDED IN SFDEV = 12620
                  WORDS. INCREASE STOREFS IN DSLIMIT SO THE FILES
                  REQUESTED IN THE COPY COMMAND CAN BE COPIED TO
                  SFDEV, THEN REENTER THE COPY COMMAND.
                  WARNING: DO NOT LEAVE THE MAKERES ENVIRONMENT OR
                  ALL THE DATA PERTAINING TO LENS WHICH DID NOT
                  CONVERT WILL BE LOST.
                  >listsf
                  MYFILE
                  >erasesf myfile
                  >copy
                  # OF LENS IN AN IMPROPER LINE STATE        = 2500
                  # OF LENS WITH POTS SPECIFIC OPTION(S)    = 35
                  # OF LENS THAT HAVE RESINFO SET TO N       = 150
                  # OF LENS THAT HAVE OPTION NOT DELETED    = 3
                  # OF LENS REMAINING THAT DID NOT CONVERT = 23
                  WHERE {S,T,QQ}
                  >s
                  IMPSTATE {Y,N}
                  >y
                  POTSONLY {Y,N}
                  >y
                  NORES {Y,N}
                  >y
                  NODEL {Y,N}
                  >y
                  MISC {Y,N}
                  >y
                  COPYING IMPSTATE TO SFDEV
                  COPYING POTSONLY TO SFDEV
                  COPYING NORES TO SFDEV
                  COPYING NODEL TO SFDEV
                  COPYING MISC TO SFDEV
                  COPY COMPLETED...

```

**(cont.)**

- continued -

**copy (continued)**

Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<p><b>Examples of the copy command</b> (continued)</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> &gt;listsf all IMPSTATE POTSONLY NORES NODEL MISC &gt;print impstate;print potsonly;print nores;print nodel;print misc  LENS IN INVALID STATE:   HOST 00 0 00 12   HOST 00 0 09 13   .   .   . LENS WITH SPECIFIC OPTIONS:   PSAP 00 0 10 02   HOST 00 0 15 16   .   .   . LENS NOT SUPPORTED IN RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENT:   HOST 00 1 00 01   HOST 00 0 24 03   HOST 00 1 26 07   .   .   . LENS THAT HAVE THE CLASS OPTION BUT IT IS NOT DELETED:   REM 00 0 00 05   REM 00 0 00 06   .   .   . LENS NOT CONVERTED DUE TO ERROR:   HOST 00 0 14 23   PSAP 00 1 30 18   .   .   . </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command copies files of failed LENSs to SFDEV. Additional store had to be provided to execute this command successfully.</p>
	<b>End</b>

**Response**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the copy command. Refer to page M-2 for explanations of common responses for the MAKERES directory.

<b>Response for the copy command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<pre> ERROR:  AVAILABLE STORE NEEDED IN SFDEV = 12620 WORDS.  INCREASE STOREFS IN DSLIMIT SO THE FILES REQUESTED IN THE COPY COMMAND CAN BE COPIED TO SFDEV, THEN REENTER THE COPY COMMAND. WARNING:  DO NOT LEAVE THE MAKERES ENVIRONMENT OR ALL THE DATA PERTAINING TO LENS WHICH DID NOT CONVERT WILL BE LOST. </pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> There is not enough available store in SFDEV to execute this command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Increase store as instructed and reenter the copy command.</p>



**delopt**

**Function**

Use the delopt command to delete custom area local signaling service (CLASS) options from specified RES lines.

delopt command parameters and variables																			
Command	Parameters and variables																		
<b>delopt</b>	start	len1	stop	len2	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>acj</td> <td rowspan="12"> <table border="0"> <tr><td>ama</td></tr> <tr><td>both</td></tr> <tr><td>noama</td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr><td>cnab</td></tr> <tr><td>acb</td></tr> <tr><td>ar</td></tr> <tr><td>cndb</td></tr> <tr><td>cot</td></tr> <tr><td>drcw</td></tr> <tr><td>sca</td></tr> <tr><td>scf</td></tr> <tr><td>scrj</td></tr> </table>	acj	<table border="0"> <tr><td>ama</td></tr> <tr><td>both</td></tr> <tr><td>noama</td></tr> </table>	ama	both	noama	cnab	acb	ar	cndb	cot	drcw	sca	scf	scrj
acj	<table border="0"> <tr><td>ama</td></tr> <tr><td>both</td></tr> <tr><td>noama</td></tr> </table>	ama	both	noama															
ama																			
both																			
noama																			
cnab																			
acb																			
ar																			
cndb																			
cot																			
drcw																			
sca																			
scf																			
scrj																			
Parameters and variables	Description																		
acb	This parameter identifies the option to delete. The system prompts for whether or not to delete the Automatic Call Back (ACB) option based on the billing status.																		
acjr	This parameter identifies the option to delete. The system does not prompt for further deletion criteria with the Anonymous Caller Rejection (ACJR) option.																		
ama	This parameter further defines the option deletion criteria. After any option except ACRJ and CNAB is specified, respond to the prompt by entering the ama parameter if an option is not set to AMA billing status and you do not want the option deleted from lines.																		
ar	This parameter identifies the option to delete. The system prompts for whether or not to delete the Automatic Recall (AR) option based on the billing status.																		
both	This parameter further defines the option deletion criteria. After any option except ACRJ and CNAB is specified, respond to the prompt with the both parameter regardless if an option is set to AMA billing status and you do not want the option deleted from lines.																		
cnab	This parameter identifies the option to delete. The system does not prompt for further deletion criteria with the Calling Name Delivery Blocking (CNDB) option.																		
-continued-																			

**delopt (continued)**

<b>delopt command parameters and variable</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
cot	This parameter identifies the option to delete. The system prompts for whether or not to delete the Customer Originated Trace (COT) option based on the billing status.
drcw	This parameter identifies the option to delete. The system prompts for whether or not to delete the Distinctive Ringing Call Waiting (DRCW) option based on the billing status.
len1	This variable specifies the beginning LEN in the range of LENS. The format of this variable is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>site</i> 00 0 00 00</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The site entry is not required.</p>
len2	This variable specifies the ending LEN in the range of LENS. The format of this variable is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>site</i> 00 0 00 00</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The site entry is not required.</p>
noama	This parameter further defines the option deletion criteria. After any option except ACRJ and CNAB is specified, respond to the prompt with the noama parameter if an option is set to AMA billing status and you do not want the option deleted from lines.
sca	This parameter identifies the option to delete. The system prompts for whether or not to delete the Selective Call Acceptance (SCA) option based on the billing status.
scf	This parameter identifies the option to delete. The system prompts for whether or not to delete the Selective Call Forwarding (SCF) option based on the billing status.
scrj	This parameter identifies the option to delete. The system prompts for whether or not to delete the Selective Call Rejection (SCRJ) option based on the billing status.
start	This parameter indicates that the beginning LEN of the range will be specified.
stop	This parameter indicates that the ending LEN of the range will be specified.
<b>End</b>	

---

**delopt (continued)**

---

**Qualifications**

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

- Regardless of the number of lines from which options are deleted, the system copies only the first 1000 for SFDEV or for display on the terminal screen.
- Only one option can be entered each time the delopt command is executed.
- The LENs you enter must be datafilled in the LNINV table and the starting LEN must appear in the table before the ending LEN.
- There are three conditions that must be met in order to delete an option. If any of the conditions fail, the option is not deleted. (This is not considered to be an error so the LEN is not recorded in the NODEL file.) These conditions include the following:
  - In order to delete an option, the option must be assigned on a subscription basis (as opposed to the option being assigned universally).
  - When any CLASS option except ACRJ and CNAB is specified for deletion, the system prompts you to specify whether to delete the option depending on the billing status.
  - The line must be a RES line in order to delete an option.
- If all the conditions for deleting an option are met and the option still is not removed from the line, the LEN is recorded in the NODEL file as an error. After the delete command executes, you can use the copy command to display any LENs that did not delete the specified option.
- Once the MAKERES directory delopt command is executed, use the MAKERES directory copy command. If you quit the MAKERES directory without using the copy command, the data will be lost.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the delopt command.

## delopt (end)

---

### Example of the delopt command

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

```
delopt start rem 00 0 01 03 stop rem 01 0 00 15 scrj noama ↵  
where
```

rem 00 0 01 03	specifies the beginning LEN in the range of LENS
rem 01 0 00 15	specifies the ending LEN in the range of LENS

---

**Task:** Delete CLASS options from specified RES lines.

**Response:** Removal has begun...

Removal complete; Please COPY to display result.

**Explanation:** This command deletes all SCRJ options not set to AMA billing from the specified range of LENS.

## Responses

Refer to page M-2 for explanations of common responses for the MAKERES directory.



**help**

**Function**

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

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	<i>all</i> makeres
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying online documentation for this directory.
makeres	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the MAKERES directory.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help makeres ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> MAKERES: Convert POTS to RES</p> <p>Option: CONVERT            CONVERT syntax: CONVERT START &lt;LEN&gt; STOP &lt;LEN&gt;            &lt;LEN&gt;: SITE 00 0 00 00            Convert eligible POTS lines to RES line within            START and STOP range. SITE is optional.            ex. convert start host 0 0 0 3                              stop host 0 0 1 9</p>
-continued-	

## help (continued)

### Example of the help command (continued)

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

	<p><b>Response:</b> Option: COPY COPY syntax: COPY &lt;where&gt; &lt;Improper state&gt; &lt;POTS only&gt; &lt;No RES&gt; &lt;No deletion&gt; &lt;Misc LENSs&gt; &lt;Where: SFDEV, Terminal, or Quit&gt;: s t qq</p>
--	---

The where option allows the user to specify where to copy the five files below: S=store files, T=to the screen screen, and QQ=abort the command.

<Improper state>:y|n  
Upon entering y, this command copies LENSs in IMPSTATE to SFDEV or the screen. These LENSs are not converted because the lines are in an invalid line state.

<POTS only>: y|n  
Upon entering y, this command copies LENSs in POTSONLY to SFDEV or the screen. These LENSs are not converted because the line have POTS specific options.

<No RES>: y|n  
Upon entering y, this command copies LENSs in RESINFO to SFDEV or the screen. These LENSs are not converted because the Line Attribute has RESINFO set to N.

<No Deletion>: y|n  
Upon entering y, this command copies LENSs in NODEL to SFDEV or the screen. These LENSs are lines that have the specified option to be deleted, but the DELOPT command did not delete the option due to error.

<Misc LENSs>: y|n  
Upon entering y, this command copies LENSs in MISC to SFDEV or the screen. These LENSs are the remaining standard or extended POTS lines that do not convert.  
ex. copy s y y n y y

-continued-

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

**Response:**      Option: CHECKCM  
CHECKCM syntax: CHECKCM START <LEN> STOP <LEN>  
<LEN>: SITE 00 0 00 00  
Display status of incoming/outgoing call memory  
for RES lines. SITE optional.  
ex. checkcm start host 0 0 0 1  
   stop host 0 0 0 9

Option: DELOPT  
syntax: DELOPT START <LEN> STOP <LEN>  
<LEN>: SITE 00 0 00 00  
Delete the specified CLASS option from lines that  
fall within the START and STOP range given the  
following condition: the billing status on the  
line matches the status below, the line is RES,  
and the option is assigned on a subscription  
basic. SITE is optional.  
<Option>: enter one option only  
   ACB <status>: AMA|NOAMA|BOTH

   ACRJ  
   AR <status>: AMA|NOAMA|BOTH  
   CNAB  
   CNDB <status>: AMA|NOAMA|BOTH  
   COT <status>: AMA|NOAMA|BOTH  
   DRCW <status>: AMA|NOAMA|BOTH  
   SCA <status>: AMA|NOAMA|BOTH  
   SCF <status>: AMA|NOAMA|BOTH  
   SCRJ <status>: AMA|NOAMA|BOTH

ex. delopt start host 0 0 0 1  
   stop host 0 0 0 9 acb noama

**Explanation:** This example typifies a response for the help command.

End

**Response**

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

## help (end)

---

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

**quit**

**Function**

Use the quit command to exit the MAKERES directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

**quit (continued)**

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

**Responses**

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

**quit (end)**

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





---

## MASSTC level commands

---

Use the MASSTC (Mass Table Control) level of the MAP to modify rating information without affecting call processing or consuming large quantities of real time.

First, you create a duplicate set of rating tables using MASSTC directory commands. Then, you make the desired changes to the duplicate tables and test them. When you are satisfied with the changes, MASSTC directory commands are used to exchange the sets of tables. The tables that originally were active and in use are taken offline and made inactive. Simultaneously, the tables that were changed and tested offline are made active.

### Accessing the MASSTC level

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

```
masstc ↵
```

### MASSTC commands

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

MASSTC commands	
Command	Page
activate	M-29
duplicate	M-33
enable	M-37
help	M-39
leave	M-43
perm	M-45
quit	M-47
-continued-	

**M-28** MASSTC level commands

---

<b>MASSTC commands</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
save	M-51
scrap	M-55
status	M-57
<b>End</b>	

---

**activate**

---

**Function**

Use the activate command to swap the contents of the tables containing the old data and the tables containing the new data.

<b>activate command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>activate</b>	new old
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
new	This parameter makes the new data active.
old	This parameter makes the old data active.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the activate command.

**activate (continued)**

Example of the activate command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
activate old	<p><b>Task:</b> Make the tables containing the old data inactive and the tables containing the new data active.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> SWITCHED TABLE SCHED TO SCHEDI SWITCHED TABLE SUR TO SURI SWITCHED TABLE DACCSUR TO DACCSURI SWITCHED TABLE DCOUNT TO DCOUNT SWITCHED TABLE RBKSET TO RBKSETI SWITCHED TABLE RBKMAP TO RBKMAPI SWITCHED TABLE CHARGE TO CHARGEI SWITCHED TABLE CHGMAP TO CHGMAPI SWITCHED TABLE HOLTRT TO HOLTRTI SWITCHED TABLE TAXES TO TAXESI SWITCHED TABLE TAXMAP TO TAXMAPI SWITCHED TABLE ROUND TO ROUNDI SWITCHED TABLE MINCHG TO MINCHGI SWITCHED TABLE OVSR TO OVSRSI SWITCHED TABLE LCLRS TO LCLRSI SWITCHED TABLE CLDNPA TO CLDNPAI SWITCHED TABLE SRVRS TO SRVRSI SWITCHED TABLE ORIGRC TO ORIGRCI SWITCHED TABLE TERMRC TO TERMRCI SWITCHED TABLE PTP TO PTPI SWITCHED TABLE MILES TO MILESI SWITCHED TABLE CLDNPAEX TO CLDNPAEXI SWITCHED TABLE DACCLRS TO DACCLRSI  OLD DATA IS NOW ACTIVE.</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The state is switched.</p>

**Response**

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

**activate (end)**

<b>Response for the activate command</b>			
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>		
WARNING!! THE FOLLOWING TABLES ABOUT TO BECOME ACTIVE ARE EMPTY:			
TIMEZONEI	ATTRIBI	SCHEDFI	RSLOCI
HOLITRMTI	MODSETI	TAXMAPSI	TAXI
RSFORI	RSNATI	MODMAPI	CHGHEADI
CHGATRIBI	ATRIMODI	RATEMODI	RNDINGI
DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE?			
	<b>Meaning:</b> This response indicates that the tables listed in the display require datafill before they are activated.		
	<b>Action:</b> Respond to the prompt.		



---

**duplicate**

---

**Function**

Use the duplicate command to copy the contents of each active table into the corresponding inactive table.

<b>duplicate command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>duplicate</b>	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the duplicate command.

**duplicate (continued)**

Example of the duplicate command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
duplicate ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Copy the contents of active tables to inactive tables.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> COPIED TABLE SCHED TO SCHEDI            COPIED TABLE SUR TO SURI            COPIED TABLE DACCSUR TO DACCSURI            COPIED TABLE DCOUNT TO DCOUNTI            COPIED TABLE RBKSET TO RBKSETI            COPIED TABLE RBKMAP TO RBKMAPI            COPIED TABLE CHARGE TO CHARGEI            COPIED TABLE CHGMAP TO CHGMAPI            COPIED TABLE HOLTRT TO HOLTRTI            COPIED TABLE TAXES TO TAXESI            COPIED TABLE TAXMAP TO TAXMAPI            COPIED TABLE ROUND TO ROUNDI            COPIED TABLE MINCHG TO MINCHGI            COPIED TABLE OVSRS TO OVSRSI            COPIED TABLE LCLRS TO LCLRSI            COPIED TABLE CLDNPA TO CLDNPAI            COPIED TABLE SRVRS TO SRVRSI            COPIED TABLE ORIGRC TO ORIGRCI            COPIED TABLE TERMRC TO TERMRCI            COPIED TABLE PTP TO PTPI            COPIED TABLE MILES TO MILESI            COPIED TABLE CLDNPAEX TO CLDNPAEXI            COPIED TABLE DACCLRS TO DACCLRSI</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The active tables have been copied to inactive tables.</p>

**Responses**

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

Responses for the duplicate command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT DUPLICATE WHEN IN THE DUPLICATED STATE	<p><b>Meaning</b> The rating tables already were in the duplicated state.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Change the status of the rating tables to an appropriate state.</p>
-continued-	



**duplicate (end)**

<b>Responses for the duplicate command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CANNOT DUPLICATE WHEN IN THE SWITCHED STATE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The rating tables cannot be duplicated when they are in the switched state.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Change the status of the rating tables to an appropriate state.</p>
COPIED TABLE <X> to <XI>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message displays for each table that is copied successfully. The system copies content from the active (X) to the inactive (XI) version of the table.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
End	



**enable**

**Function**

Use the enable command to create a set of empty, inactive tables. This command changes the state from initial to duplicated.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the enable command.

Example of the enable command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
enable ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Create a set of inactive tables.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CAUTION: THIS COMMAND WILL CREATE A SET OF EMPTY INACTIVE TABLES. DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? yes INACTIVE TABLES ENABLED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The command built a set of empty, inactive tables.</p>

**Responses**

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

## **enable (end)**

---

<b>Responses for the enable command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CANNOT ENABLE WHEN IN THE DUPLICATED STATE	<p><b>Meaning</b> The enable command is not valid in the duplicated state.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
CANNOT ENABLE WHEN IN THE SWITCHED STATE	<p><b>Meaning</b> The enable command is not valid in the switched state.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**help**

**Function**

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

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

## help (continued)

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> TOPS MASS TABLE CONTROL.            THE FOLLOWING SUBCOMMANDS ARE AVAILABLE:            HELP - DISPLAY COMMAND DOCUMENTATION            STATUS - DISPLAY THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE MASS TABLE CONTROL SYSTEM            DUPLICATE - COPY THE CONTENTS OF EACH ACTIVE TABLE INTO THE CORRESPONDING INACTIVE TABLE            ENABLE - GO FROM THE INITIAL STATE TO THE DUPLICATED STATE (LIKE DUPLICATE), BUT WITHOUT COPYING TABLE CONTENTS            - ALLOWS INACTIVE TABLE TO BE FILLED WITH COMPLETELY NEW DATA            ACTIVATE - OLD   NEW            - SWAP THE CONTENTS OF THE ACTIVE AND INACTIVE TABLES            - ACTIVATE NEW MAKES THE NEW DATA ACTIVE            - ACTIVATE OLD MAKES THE OLD DATA ACTIVE            PERM - ERASE OLD DATA            - OLD DATA MUST BE INACTIVE WHEN SCRAP IS ISSUED            SCRAP - ERASE NEW DATA            NEW DATA MUST BE INACTIVE WHEN SCRAP IS ISSUED            QUIT - EXIT THE MASSTC LEVEL            - RESETS MASSTC IF DUPLICATE COMMAND FAILS            LEAVE - LEAVE THE MASSTC LEVEL</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

### Response

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

**help (end)**

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





**leave**

**Function**


Use the leave command to exit from the MASSTC directory and return to the CI increment.

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

**Qualifications**

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

- If the leave command is used after the tables have been saved or scrapped using the save or scrap command, MASSTC will be in the initial state when the directory is entered the next time.
- If the leave command is used after the tables have been swapped using the swap command, MASSTC will be in the switched state when the directory is entered the next time.
- If the leave command is used after the tables have been duplicated or enabled using the duplicate or enable command, MASSTC will be in the duplicated state when the directory is entered the next time.
- The default data for the tables is set to nil on IPL restarts. Protected store is allocated so that data can survive restarts.
- A dump and restore will reset the table entries to the values of active tables when the save command was issued last.



**WARNING**  
**Do not use the leave command after any MASSTC command fails for any reason.**  
 If the leave command is used after any MASSTC command fails for any reason, the MASSTC system will jam and no other command will work until the failed command completes successfully. Instead of using the leave command, use the quit command to perform a scrap before exiting. This action prevents jams and returns the MASSTC system to the initial state.

If the leave command is used after any MASSTC command fails for any reason, the MASSTC system will jam and no other command will work until the failed command completes successfully. Instead of using the leave command, use the quit command to perform a scrap before exiting. This action prevents jams and returns the MASSTC system to the initial state.

**leave (end)**

---

**Examples**

Currently not available

**Responses**

Currently not available

**perm**

**Function**

Use the perm command to erase inactive, old data.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the perm command.

Example of the perm command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
perm ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Erase the old data from the TOPS rating tables.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CLEARED TABLE SCHEDI            CLEARED TABLE SURI            CLEARED TABLE DACCSURI            CLEARED TABLE DCOUNT            CLEARED TABLE RBKSETI            CLEARED TABLE RBKMAPI            CLEARED TABLE CHARGEI            CLEARED TABLE CHGMAPI            CLEARED TABLE HOLTRTI            CLEARED TABLE TAXESI            CLEARED TABLE TAXMAPI            CLEARED TABLE ROUNDI            CLEARED TABLE MINCHGI            CLEARED TABLE OVRSI            CLEARED TABLE LCLRSI            CLEARED TABLE CLDNPAI            CLEARED TABLE SRVRSI            CLEARED TABLE ORIGRCI            CLEARED TABLE TERMRCI            CLEARED TABLE PTPI            CLEARED TABLE MILESI            CLEARED TABLE CLDNPAEXI            CLEARED TABLE DACCLRSI</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example indicates that the old data has been erased.</p>

---

## perm (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the perm command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT PERM WHEN IN THE DUPLICATED STATE	<p><b>Meaning</b> The rating tables were in the duplicated state when the command was issued.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> The old data must be made inactive before attempting to use the perm command again.</p>
CANNOT PERM WHEN IN THE INITIAL STATE	<p><b>Meaning</b> The rating tables were in the initial state when the command was issued. The inactive tables are empty.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Add data to the active tables and proceed.</p>
CLEARED TABLE <XI>	<p><b>Meaning</b> This message displays as each inactive (XI) table clears successfully. The system erases the old data from the inactive table.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>


**quit**

**Function**

Use the quit command to exit the MASSTC directory.

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

**Qualification**

	<p><b>WARNING</b>  <b>Use the quit command instead of the leave command after a command fails.</b>          Use the quit command instead of the leave command after a command fails. This action prevents jams and returns the MASSTC system to the initial state.</p>
---	--

Use the quit command to exit after an MASSTC command fails instead of the using the leave command to exit. Using the quit command prevents jams and returns the MASSTC system to the initial state.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

**quit (continued)**

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>quit</b> ↵	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Exit from this directory.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</p>
<b>quit al</b> ↵	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Exit from all levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit all levels and return to the CI level.</p>
<p><b>quit dskut</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>dskut specifies a directory</p>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified directory without leaving any other directories.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> AMADUMP&gt;&gt;&gt; &gt;</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system exited the DSKUT directory without leaving any other directories. (In this example, the AMADUMP directory is still accessed.)</p>
-continued-	

**quit (continued)**

<b>Examples of the quit command</b> (continued)	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<code>quit 2 ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Exit from a specified number of levels.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CI :</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> You entered the quit command in order to exit from two levels. You were using a subdirectory accessed through another directory, so the system exits both directory levels and returns you to the CI level.</p>
End	

**Responses**

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

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

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

```
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels
```

**Meaning** You entered an *n\_levels* variable replacement value that is too large.

**Action:** Enter the quit all command string or retry the command with a smaller number of levels.

End



---

**save**

---

**Function**

Use the save command to save the current active data permanently.

<b>save command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>save</b>	There are no parameters or variables.

**Qualifications**

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

- The permanent datafill entries resulting from the save command is copied into the active tables on all restarts.
- The save command causes the system to go from the switched state to the initial state.
- When the save command completes, store is deallocated and the inactive tables are emptied.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the save command.

**save (continued)**

Example of the save command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
save ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Save the current active data permanently.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> THIS COMMAND WILL DESTROY THE OLD TABLES AND SAVE THE NEW DATAFILL, DO YOU WISH TO DO THIS?            &gt;yes            CLEARED TABLE SCHEDI            CLEARED TABLE SURI            CLEARED TABLE DACCSURI            CLEARED TABLE DCOUNT            CLEARED TABLE RBKSETI            CLEARED TABLE RBKMAPI            CLEARED TABLE CHARGEI            CLEARED TABLE CHGMAPI            CLEARED TABLE HOLTRTI            CLEARED TABLE TAXESI            CLEARED TABLE TAXMAPI            CLEARED TABLE ROUNDI            CLEARED TABLE MINCHGI            CLEARED TABLE OVRSRI            CLEARED TABLE LCLRSI            CLEARED TABLE CLDNPAI            CLEARED TABLE SRVRSI            CLEARED TABLE ORIGRCI            CLEARED TABLE TERMRCI            CLEARED TABLE PTPI            CLEARED TABLE MILESI            CLEARED TABLE CLDNPAEXI            CLEARED TABLE DACCLRSI</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The system displays a message as each inactive table is cleared.</p>

**Responses**

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

**save (end)**

<b>Responses for the save command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
CANNOT SAVE WHEN IN DUPLICATED STATE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The save command is not valid when the tables are in the duplicated state.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
CANNOT SAVE WHEN IN INITIAL STATE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The save command is not valid when the tables are in the initial state.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
CLEARED TABLE <XI>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system displays this message for each inactive (XI) table that is cleared.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
THIS COMMAND WILL DESTROY THE OLD TABLES AND SAVE THE NEW DATAFILL, DO YOU WISH TO DO THIS?	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Responding no to this prompt causes the save command to abort and the system to remain in the switched state. Responding yes to this prompt makes the new datafill permanent, empties the inactive tables, and returns the system to the initial state.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Respond either yes or no to the prompt.</p>
WARNING!! THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE EMPTY: <list of the empty active tables> DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE??	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The system determined that some of the active tables do not have entries. An activity confirmation prompt requires a yes or no response.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Respond either yes or no to the prompt.</p>



**scrap**

**Function**

Use the scrap command to erase new, inactive data.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the scrap command.

Example of the scrap command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
scrap ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Erase new data from the TOPS rating tables.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> CLEARED TABLE SCHEDI CLEARED TABLE SURI CLEARED TABLE DACCSURI CLEARED TABLE DCOUNT CLEARED TABLE RBKSETI CLEARED TABLE RBKMAPI CLEARED TABLE CHARGEI CLEARED TABLE CHGMAPI CLEARED TABLE HOLTRTI CLEARED TABLE TAXESI CLEARED TABLE TAXMAPI CLEARED TABLE ROUNDI CLEARED TABLE MINCHGI CLEARED TABLE OVRSI CLEARED TABLE LCLRSI CLEARED TABLE CLDNPAI CLEARED TABLE SRVRSI CLEARED TABLE ORIGRCI CLEARED TABLE TERMRCI CLEARED TABLE PTPI CLEARED TABLE MILESI CLEARED TABLE CLDNPAEXI CLEARED TABLE DACCLRSI </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example indicates that the new data was erased successfully.</p>

## scrap (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the scrap command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT SCRAP WHEN IN THE INITIAL STATE	<p><b>Meaning</b> The rating tables were in the initial state when the command was issued. The inactive tables are empty.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Add data to active tables and proceed.</p>
CANNOT SCRAP WHEN IN THE SWITCHED STATE	<p><b>Meaning</b> The rating tables were in the switched state when the command was issued. The new data is active and the system will not “scrap” active data.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Change the state of the data and proceed.</p>
CLEARED TABLE <XI>	<p><b>Meaning</b> This message is displayed for each inactive (XI) table successfully cleared. The system erases the new data from the inactive table.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**status**

**Function**

Use the status command to display the current status of TOPS rating tables.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the status command.

Example of the status command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
status ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display current status of TOPS rating tables.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> INITIAL STATE  NO INACTIVE DATA  THE FOLLOWING TABLES HAVE INACTIVE TWINS...  SCHED SUR DACCSUR DCOUNT  RBKSET RBKMAP CHARGE CHGMAP  HOLTRT TAXES TAXMAP ROUND  MINCHG OVSRS LCLRS CLDNPA  SRVRS ORIGRC TERMRC PTP  MILES CLDNPAEX DACCLRS</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example illustrates the display when the TOPS rating tables are in the initial state.</p>

**status (continued)**

**Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the status command</b>			
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>		
DUPLICATED STATE OLD DATA IS ACTIVE NEW DATA IS INACTIVE THE FOLLOWING TABLES HAVE INACTIVE TWINS...			
SCHED	SUR	DACCSUR	DCOUNT
RBKSET	RBKMAP	CHARGE	CHGMAP
HOLTRT	TAXES	TAXMAP	ROUND
MINCHG	OVSRS	LCLRS	CLDNPA
SRVRS	ORIGRC	TERMRC	PTP
MILES	CLDNPAEX	DACCLRS	
<hr/> <p><b>Meaning:</b> The TOPS rating tables are in duplicated state.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>			
INITIAL STATE NO INACTIVE DATA THE FOLLOWING TABLES HAVE INACTIVE TWINS...			
SCHED	SUR	DACCSUR	DCOUNT
RBKSET	RBKMAP	CHARGE	CHGMAP
HOLTRT	TAXES	TAXMAP	ROUND
MINCHG	OVSRS	LCLRS	CLDNPA
SRVRS	ORIGRC	TERMRC	PTP
MILES	CLDNPAEX	DACCLRS	
<hr/> <p><b>Meaning:</b> The TOPS rating tables are in initial state.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>			
<p>-continued-</p>			



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

SWITCHED STATE

NEW DATA IS ACTIVE

OLD DATA IS INACTIVE

THE FOLLOWING TABLES HAVE INACTIVE TWINS...

SCHED	SUR	DACCSUR	DCOUNT
-------	-----	---------	--------

RBKSET	RBKMAP	CHARGE	CHGMAP
--------	--------	--------	--------

HOLTRT	TAXES	TAXMAP	ROUND
--------	-------	--------	-------

MINCHG	OVSRS	LCLRS	CLDNPA
--------	-------	-------	--------

SRVRS	ORIGRC	TERMRC	PTP
-------	--------	--------	-----

MILES	CLDNPAEX	DACCLRS	
-------	----------	---------	--

**Meaning:** The TOPS rating tables are in switched state.**Action:** None**End**



## MTXTRACK level commands

Use the MTXTRACK level of the MAP to activate tracking for mobile telephone sets. The MTXTRACK directory provides commands to flag events, tag mobiles, save the results in a file, display the data on the MAP, measure a mobile's RSSI while in call for hand-off boundary verification, and display the latest available data regarding the location of a mobile at the switch.

### Accessing the MTXTRACK level

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

```
mtxtrack ↵
```

### MTXTRACK commands

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

MTXTRACK commands	
Command	Page
clear	M-63
create	M-65
display	M-67
event	M-69
eventlist	M-73
file	M-75
locate	M-77
printrack	M-79
q	M-91
-continued-	

**M-62** MTXTRACK level commands

---

<b>MTXTRACK commands</b> (continued)	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Page</b>
quit	M-93
rfmap	M-97
start	M-101
status	M-103
stop	M-105
track	M-107
<b>End</b>	


**clear**

**Function**

Use the clear command to stop the tracking process, untag all the mobiles previously tagged, untag all the events previously selected, clear the file name, and clear the device name.

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

**Qualification**

	<p><b>WARNING</b>  <b>Close the store file before using the clear command.</b>                  You must close the file in which you are storing events before using the clear command.</p>
---	---

You must close the file in which you are storing events before using the clear command.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the clear command.

Example of the clear command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
clear ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Stop tracking and clear all previous activity.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> CLEAR process complete.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command stops tracking and clears all previous activity.</p>

**Response**

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

## clear (end)

---

Response for the clear command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MUST TURN OFF FILE PROCESSING FIRST	<p><b>Meaning</b> The file in which you are storing events still is open. This file must be closed before issuing the clear command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Close the file using the file command and reissue the clear command.</p>

**create****Function**

Use the create command to create a file on SFDEV or on disk.

create command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>create</b>	<i>filename</i> <i>devicename</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>devicename</i>	This variable specifies the device name.
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the file name.

**Qualification**

All DMS\_MTX rules and limitations for naming conventions apply to this command.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the create command.

Example of the create command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>create</b> <b>trackfile sfdev</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
trackfile	specifies the name of the file
sfdev	specifies the name of the device
<b>Task:</b>	Create a file in which to store events.
<b>Response:</b>	CREATING FILE trackfile ON sfdev
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command creates a file in which to store events.

**Responses**

Currently not available





**display****Function**

Use the display command to display the captured events for tagged DN's on the MAP as they occur.

display command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
display	off on $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \textit{previous dn} \\ \textit{dn} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>previous dn</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying events for the DN previously entered.
<i>dn</i>	This variable specifies the ten-digit DN assigned to the cellular mobile.
off	This parameter prevents events from displaying.
on	This parameter indicates that events for the specified DN will display.

**Qualifications**

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

- The display command only can be used for one mobile at a time.
- The DN you enter must have been tagged previously using the MTXTRACK directory track command.
- Do not enter a value replacement for the *dn* variable when using the off parameter.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the display command.

## display (end)

Examples of the display command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>display on 817 393 4202 ↵</b> <i>where</i>	<p>817 393 4202 specifies the DN assigned to the cellular mobile</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display events for a specified DN.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> DISPLAY FOR MOBILE 8173934202 ON THIS TERMINAL ONLY</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays events for DN 817 393 4202.</p>
<b>display of ↵</b>	<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Turn off event display.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> DISPLAY FOR MOBILE IS OFF</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command prevents events from displaying.</p>

## Responses

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

Responses for the display command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MOBILE <dn> IS NOT TAGGED.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The DN that was entered is not tagged for event tracking.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Use the track command to tag the DN and reenter this command.</p>
THIS MOBILE WAS NOT FOUND IN TABLE CELLULAR.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The cellular mobile DN you entered is not datafilled in Table CELLULAR and is not a valid entry.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter this command using a valid entry value.</p>

**event****Function**

Use the event command to select or deselect events for tracking.

event command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
event	off on      [ all _event(s) ]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter turns on or turns off all available events for tracking.
-continued-	

**event (continued)**

<b>event command parameters and variables</b> (continued)	
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>event(s)</i>	<p>This variable specifies the event to be tracked. A maximum of five specific events can be selected at each time. Multiple entries (separated by a single space) can be entered in the same command string. The valid entry values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ origination</li> <li>▪ setup</li> <li>▪ setup_and_wait</li> <li>▪ sat_present</li> <li>▪ page_request</li> <li>▪ page_response</li> <li>▪ answer</li> <li>▪ handoff_candidate</li> <li>▪ handoff_retry</li> <li>▪ handoff</li> <li>▪ handoff_ack</li> <li>▪ initiate_handoff</li> <li>▪ ready_new_cell</li> <li>▪ ready_new_cell_resp</li> <li>▪ rssi_req</li> <li>▪ rssi_resp</li> <li>▪ rmap_rssi_resp</li> <li>▪ digital_handoff</li> <li>▪ release_incoming</li> <li>▪ release_outgoing</li> <li>▪ clear_forward</li> <li>▪ clear_back</li> <li>▪ call_failure</li> <li>▪ vch_status_req</li> <li>▪ vch_status_resp</li> </ul>
off	This parameter prevents tracking for the specified event.
on	This parameter tracks the specified event.
<b>End</b>	

**event (continued)**

**Qualifications**

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

- A maximum of five specified events can be entered at one time. To track more than five specified events, the command must be reissued with the additional events.
- If you use the event command to untag the unwanted events before printing the file using the MTXTRACK directory printtrack command, the display command also is affected. (Since the display command uses the list of tagged events to determine which events to display, the events you turn off do not display until turned on again.)

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the event command.

Example of the event command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>event on handoff answer ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>handoff answer</pre>	<pre>specifies the handoff event to be tracked specifies the answer event to be tracked</pre>
	<p><b>Task:</b> Turn on specified events.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> HANDOFF tagged on ANSWER tagged on</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command turns on the handoff and the answer events for tracking.</p>

**Responses**

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

## event (end)

---

Responses for the event command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALL EVENTS HAVE BEEN TURNED OFF	<p><b>Meaning</b> You used the all parameter with this command and simultaneously selected all 25 events for tracking.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<event name> untagged off	<p><b>Meaning</b> You turned off selected events so they would not be part of the tracking process.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
INVALID EVENT	<p><b>Meaning</b> The event you entered is not a valid entry.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter this command a valid entry.</p>

**eventlist**

**Function**

Use the eventlist command to list the available events for tracking.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the eventlist command.

Example of the eventlist command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
eventlist ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> List available events.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> ORIGINATION            SETUP            SETUP_AND_WAIT            SAT_PRESENT            PAGE_REQUEST            PAGE_RESPONSE            ANSWER            HANDOFF_CANDIDATE            HANDOFF_RETRY            HANDOFF            HANDOFF_ACK            INITIATE_HANDOFF            READY_NEW_CELL            READY_NEW_CELL_RESP            RSSI_REQ            RSSI_RESP            RFMAP_RSSI_RESP            DIGITAL_HANDOFF            RELEASE_INCOMING            RELEASE_OUTGOING            CLEAR_FORWARD            CLEAR_BACKCALL_FAILURE            VCH_STATUS_REQ            VCH_STATUS_RESP</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command lists available events.</p>

## eventlist (end)

---

### Response

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

Responses for the eventlist command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID COMMAND	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered the eventlist command incorrectly.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter the eventlist command correctly.</p>



**Function**

Use the file command to open or close the file used to store events.

file command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>file</b>	off on $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \textit{devicename} \\ \textit{device\_name} \end{array} \right]$ $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \textit{filename} \\ \textit{file\_name} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>device name</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the last device name entered using the create command.
<i>file name</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the last file name entered using the create command.
<i>device_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the device. If you choose not to specify a device name, the system uses the last device name entered using the create command.
<i>file_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the file in which to store events. If you choose not to specify a file name, the system uses the last file name entered using the create command.
off	This parameter closes the file used to store events.
on	This parameter opens the file used to store events.

**Qualifications**

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

- Before using the file command, the file must have been created on a device using the MTXTRACK directory create command.
- A file needs to be closed before opening another file.
- If the file was created on SFDEV, use the PROG directory listsf command to access the file before issuing the MTXTRACK directory file command.
- If the file was created on an IOC disk, use the listvol *device\_name* all command string to access the file before issuing the MTXTRACK directory file command.
- If the device is full, tracking is turned off and the system displays an error message.

**file (end)**

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the file command.

Examples of the file command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>file on track_1 sfdev ↵</b> <i>where</i>  track_1 sfdev	specifies the name of the file specifies the name of the device  <hr/> <b>Task:</b> Open a specified store file.  <b>Response:</b> OPENING FILE track_1 ON SFDEV  <b>Explanation:</b> This command opens a specified store file that will be used to collect tracking data.
<b>file off ↵</b>	<hr/> <b>Task:</b> Close a store file.  <b>Response:</b> FILE track_1 ON SFDEV IS BEING CLOSED  <b>Explanation:</b> This command closes the store file used to collect tracking data.

**Response**

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

Response for the file command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ERROR IN OPENING FILE	<hr/> <b>Meaning</b> The file cannot be opened.  <b>Action:</b> Re-attempt the command.

**locate**

**Function**

Use the locate command to display information for the location on which a cellular mobile last was registered.

locate command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
locate	dn
Parameters and variables	Description
dn	This variable specifies the DN of the cellular mobile.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the locate command.

Examples of the locate command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>locate 817 393 4200 ↵ where</pre>	<p>817 393 4200 specifies the DN of the cellular mobile</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display location information for a specified cellular mobile.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>MOBILE IS IN CALL MIN           = 8173934200 TIME          = 1991/07/02 11:07:08.579 TUE. SYSTEM MSA CELL VMAC CMAC SCM VCH VCH_FREQ SAT ----- 2           1 0 1 1 1NY 1 376 5970HZ</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays location information for the cellular mobile identified by DN 817 393 4200.</p>
-continued-	

## locate (end)

Examples of the locate command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>locate 817 393 4242 ↵ where</pre>	<p>817 393 4242 specifies the DN of the cellular mobile</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display location information for a specified cellular mobile.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>MOBILE IS NOT IN CALL MIN           = 8173934242 TIME          = 1991/07/02  11:07:16.189  TUE. SYSTEM MSA CELL SCM ----- 2           1           2      1NN</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays location information for the cellular mobile identified by DN 817 393 4242.</p>
End	

## Response

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

Response for the locate command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MOBILE WAS NOT FOUND IN TABLE CELLULAR	<p><b>Meaning</b> The DN you entered is not datafilled in Table CELLULAR and is not a valid entry.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter this command with a valid DN.</p>

**printrack****Function**

Use the printrack command to print the tagged event associated with the specified DN (min) or all DNs (mins). The printed messages display in a format which includes the time the event occurred, the DN, and the important fields within the captured event message.

printrack command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>printrack</b>	all <i>dn</i> [ <i>filename</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter prints all tagged events for all DNs in the specified file.
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the name of the file in which the event data is stored.
<i>dn</i>	This variable specifies the DN (also referenced as the min) whose tagged events are printed from the specified file.

**Qualifications**

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

- The printrack command prints the events only if the event is tagged. Use the MTXTRACK directory event command to untag the events you do not want to print.
- The printrack all command string prints all the captured events stored in the file only if the event on all command string previously was issued.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the printrack command.

**printrack (continued)**

<b>Example of the printrack command</b>	
<b>Example</b>	<b>Task, response, and explanation</b>
<pre> <b>printrack 214 997 1234 track_file</b> ␣ <i>where</i>                 </pre>	
<pre> 214 997 1234 track_file                 </pre>	<pre> specifies the DN of the cellular mobile specifies the file in which the tracking data for the DN is stored                 </pre>
<hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Print the tracking data for a specified DN.</p>	
<p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> MIN           = 2149971234 EVENT        = ANSWER TIME         = 1991/01/02 18:30:01.708  FRI. SYSTEM CELL VCH VCH_FREQ ----- 1           5   45   381  MIN           = 2149971234 EVENT        = PAGE_RESPONSE TIME         = 1991/01/02 18:30:05.458  FRI. SYSTEM CELL MOBILE_SER_NO MS.BLK MS.NTRY EBIT ----- 1           5   142   310917  0   38   Y  SBIT SCM CCH_RSSI ----- Y      1NN  -70DB                 </pre>	
<p><b>Explanation:</b> This command prints the tracking data for DN 214 997 1234 from the file named track_file.</p>	
<p>-continued-</p>	

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

**printrack all track\_file** ↓  
*where*

track\_file      specifies the file in which the tracking data for the DN is stored

**Task:**            Print the tracking data for all DNs.

**Response:**    MIN            = 9153934256  
 EVENT        = ORIGINATION  
 TIME         = 1991/01/02 15:31:01.948 FRI.  
 SYSTEM CELL MOBILE\_SER\_NO EBIT SBIT CHAN\_MOD  
 -----  
 1            5        142        310917   Y    Y        ANALOG  
  
 DIGITS1 DIGITS2 SCM CCH\_RSSI  
 -----  
 2211212 \$            1NY    -57DB  
  
 MIN            = 9153934256  
 EVENT        = SETUP  
 TIME         = 1991/01/02 15:31:25.948 FRI.  
 SYSTEM CELL VMAC VCH VCH\_FREQ  
 -----  
 1            90Y    0        2        720  
  
 MIN            = 9153934256  
 EVENT        = SETUP\_WAIT  
 TIME         = 1991/01/02 15:46:57.108 FRI.  
 SYSTEM CELL VMAC VCH VCH\_FREQ  
 -----  
 1            90Y    0        2        720  
  
 MIN            = 9153934256  
 EVENT        = SETUP\_WAIT  
 TIME         = 1991/01/02 15:46:57.108 FRI.  
 SYSTEM CELL VMAC VCH VCH\_FREQ  
 -----  
 1            90Y    0        2        720

-continued-

**printtrack (continued)**

**Example of the printtrack command (continued)**

```

Response:  MIN           = 9153934256
           EVENT        = SAT_PRESENT
           TIME         = 1991/01/02 15:52:01.018  FRI.
           SYSTEM CELL
           -----
           1           90X
    
```

```

           MIN           = 9153934277
           EVENT        = PAGE_REQUEST
           TIME         = 1991/01/02 16:06:47.718  FRI.
           SYSTEM MS.BLK MS.NTRY MSR
           -----
           1           0           4           1
    
```

```

           MIN           = 9153934277
           EVENT        = PAGE_RESPONSE
           TIME         = 1991/01/02 16:13:38.398  FRI.
           SYSTEM CELL MOBILE_SER_NO MS.BLK MS.NTRY EBIT
           -----
           1           90Y 142           463251 0           1           Y
    
```

```

           SBIT SCM CCH_RSSI
           -----
           Y           1NY -66DB
    
```

```

           MIN           = 9153934256
           EVENT        = ANSWER
           TIME         = 1991/01/02 16:13:43.498  FRI.
           SYSTEM CELL VCH VCH_FREQ
           -----
           1           90Y 2           720
    
```

```

           MIN           = 9153934277
           EVENT        = HANDOFF_CANDIDATE
           TIME         = 1991/01/02 16:17:36.238  FRI.
           SYSTEM CELL HANDOFF_REASON SAT           VCH_FREQ
           -----
           1           90Y HANDOFF           600HZ 723
    
```

```

           TSI           VCH_RSSI CPL
           -----
           ACTIVE_TASK_WAIT_RELEA -86DB 7
    
```

-continued-



**printrack (continued)****Example of the printrack command (continued)**

```

Response:  MIN           = 9153934277
           EVENT        = HANDOFF_RETRY
           TIME         = 1991/01/02 16:19:54.468  FRI.
           CELL_RETRY_SECONDS
           -----
           1           15

           MIN           = 9153934277
           EVENT        = HANDOFF
           TIME         = 1991/01/02 16:17:38.898  FRI.
           SYSTEM CELL VCH_FREQ VMAC SAT
           -----
           1           90U 718           3   600HZ

           MIN           = 9153934277
           EVENT        = HANDOFF_ACK
           TIME         = 1991/01/02 16:17:39.288  FRI.
           SYSTEM CELL
           -----
           1           90X

           MIN           = 9153934277
           EVENT        = READY_NEW_CELL
           TIME         = 1991/01/02 16:17:38.488  FRI.
           SYSTEM CELL
           -----
           1           90U

           MIN           = 9153934277
           EVENT        = READY_NEW_CELL_RESP
           TIME         = 1991/01/02 16:17:38.898  FRI.
           SYSTEM CELL VCH VCH_FREQ
           -----
           1           90U 6           718

           MIN           = 9153934277
           EVENT        = RSSI_REQ
           TIME         = 1991/01/02 16:17:36.238  FRI.
           SYSTEM CPL MMP SAT # CELL MIN RSSI
           -----
           1           3   0   6000HZ 1 1   -84DB

```

-continued-

**printtrack (continued)**

**Example of the printtrack command** (continued)

**Example Task, response, and explanation**

```

Response:  MIN           = 9153934277
              EVENT        = RSSI_REQ
              TIME          = 1991/01/02 16:17:36.248  FRI.
              SYSTEM CPL MMP SAT
              -----
              1           3           0           6000HZ

              # CELL MIN RSSI
              -----
              1  90Y -85DB
              # CELL MIN RSSI
              -----
              1  90Z -85DB
              # CELL MIN RSSI
              -----
              1  90U -85DB
              # CELL MIN RSSI
              -----
              1  90V -85DB
              # CELL MIN RSSI
              -----
              1  90W -85DB
              # CELL MIN RSSI
              -----
              1  90X -85DB

              MIN           = 9153934277
              EVENT        = RSSI_RESP
              TIME          = 1991/01/02 16:17:36.748  FRI.
              SYSTEM CELL RSSI_DELTA RAW_RSSI
              -----
              1           1           4DB           -91DB

              MIN           = 9153934277
              EVENT        = RSSI_RESP
              TIME          = 1991/01/02 16:17:36.598  FRI.
              SYSTEM CELL RSSI_DELTA RAW_RSSI
              -----
              1           90Z           6DB           -85DB
    
```

-continued-

**printrack (continued)**

**Example of the printrack command (continued)**

**Example      Task, response, and explanation**

```

Response:  MIN           = 9153934277
              EVENT        = RSSI_RESP
              TIME         = 1991/01/02  16:17:36.598  FRI.
              SYSTEM CELL  RSSI_DELTA RAW_RSSI
              -----
              1           90U  5DB           -87DB

              MIN           = 9153934277
              EVENT        = RSSI_RESP
              TIME         = 1991/01/02  16:17:36.598  FRI.
              SYSTEM CELL  RSSI_DELTA RAW_RSSI
              -----
              1           90V  2DB           -89DB

              MIN           = 9153934277
              EVENT        = RSSI_RESP
              TIME         = 1991/01/02  16:17:36.598  FRI.
              SYSTEM CELL  RSSI_DELTA RAW_RSSI
              -----
              1           90W  9DB           -90DB

              MIN           = 9153934277
              EVENT        = RSSI_RESP
              TIME         = 1991/01/02  16:17:36.598  FRI.
              SYSTEM CELL  RSSI_DELTA RAW_RSSI
              -----
              1           90X  2DB           -92DB

              MIN           = 9153934277
              EVENT        = RSSI_RESP
              TIME         = 1991/01/02  16:17:36.598  FRI.
              SYSTEM CELL  RSSI_DELTA RAW_RSSI
              -----
              1           1     4DB           -91DB
    
```

-continued-

**printrack (continued)**

**Example of the printrack command** (continued)

**Example Task, response, and explanation**

```

Response:  MIN          = 9153934256
              EVENT       = RSSI_REQ
              TIME        = 1991/01/02 15:34:10.988  FRI.
              SYSTEM CPL MMP SAT
              -----
              1          0    0    6000HZ

              # CELL MIN RSSI
              -----
              1  90X DISABLED
              # CELL MIN RSSI
              -----
              1  90Z DISABLED
              # CELL MIN RSSI
              -----
              1  90U DISABLED
              # CELL MIN RSSI
              -----
              1  90V DISABLED
              # CELL MIN RSSI
              -----
              1  90W DISABLED
              # CELL MIN RSSI
              -----
              1  90Y DISABLED

              MIN          = 9153934256
              EVENT       = RFMAP_RSSI_RESP
              TIME        = 1991/01/02 15:34:11.398  FRI.
              SYSTEM CELL PRED_RSSI RAW_RSSI
              -----
              1          90X  -73DB    -74DB

              MIN          = 9153934256
              EVENT       = RFMAP_RSSI_RESP
              TIME        = 1991/01/02 15:34:11.408  FRI.
              SYSTEM CELL RSSI_DELTA RAW_RSSI
              -----
              1          90Z  -50DB    -52DB
    
```

-continued-

**printrack (continued)****Example of the printrack command (continued)**

```

Response:  MIN           = 9153934256
          EVENT         = RFMAP_RSSI_RESP
          TIME          = 1991/01/02 15:34:11.418  FRI.
          SYSTEM CELL  RSSI_DELTA RAW_RSSI
          -----
          1           90U  -67DB    -68DB

          MIN           = 9153934256
          EVENT         = RFMAP_RSSI_RESP
          TIME          = 1991/01/02 15:34:11.408  FRI.
          SYSTEM CELL  RSSI_DELTA RAW_RSSI
          -----
          1           90V  -71DB    -71DB

          MIN           = 9153934256
          EVENT         = RFMAP_RSSI_RESP
          TIME          = 1991/01/02 15:34:11.408  FRI.
          SYSTEM CELL  RSSI_DELTA RAW_RSSI
          -----
          1           90W  -75DB    -78DB

          MIN           = 9153934256
          EVENT         = RFMAP_RSSI_RESP
          TIME          = 1991/01/02 15:34:11.408  FRI.
          SYSTEM CELL  RSSI_DELTA RAW_RSSI
          -----
          1           90Y  -43DB    -44DB

          MIN           = 9153934277
          EVENT         = RELEASE_INCOMING
          TIME          = 1991/01/02 16:22:48.248  FRI.
          SYSTEM CELL  VCH VCH_FREQ
          -----
          1           90U  0      722

          MIN           = 9153934256
          EVENT         = RELEASE_OUTGOING
          TIME          = 1991/01/02 16:22:48.318  FRI.
          SYSTEM CELL  VCH VCH_FREQ FORCED RELEASE
          -----
          1           90Y  3      731      N

```

-continued-

**printtrack (continued)**

Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<p><b>Example of the printtrack command (continued)</b></p>
	<p><b>Response:</b></p>
	<pre> MIN          = 9153934256 EVENT        = CLEAR_FORWARD TIME         = 1991/01/02 16:36:33.448  FRI. SYSTEM CELL ----- 1           1         </pre>
	<pre> MIN          = 9153934256 EVENT        = CLEAR_BACK TIME         = 1991/01/02 15:31:35.948  FRI. SYSTEM CELL ----- 1           90Y         </pre>
	<pre> MIN          = 9153934277 EVENT        = CALL_FAILURE TIME         = 1991/01/02 16:21:21.498  FRI. SYSTEM CELL VCH VCH_FREQ ERROR_CODE ----- 1           90Y 0   722      MOBILE_TROUBLE_ACTIVE         </pre>
	<pre> TSI ----- ACTIVE_TASK_WAIT_RELEASE         </pre>
	<pre> MIN          = 9153934277 EVENT        = VCH__STATUS_REQ TIME         = 1991/01/02 16:21:21.498  FRI. SYSTEM CELL VCH VCH_FREQ ----- 1           90Y 0   722         </pre>
	<pre> MIN          = 9153934277 EVENT        = VCH__STATUS_REQ TIME         = 1991/01/02 16:42:27.698  FRI. SYSTEM CELL RAW_RSSI CPL ----- 1           90Y -55DB  0         </pre>
	<p><b>Explanation:</b> This command prints the tracking data for all DNs from the file named track_file.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>End</b></p>

## **Responses**

Not currently available





**Function**

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

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the q command.

**q (end)**

Example of the q command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
q mtxtrack ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> THE AVAILABLE COMMANDS ARE:            START - START MONITORING.            STOP - STOP MONITORING.            DISPLAY - DISPLAY EVENTS ON MAP.            TRACK - SELECT A MOBILE TO TRACE.            EVENT - SELECT AN EVENT TO TRACE.            EVENTLIST - POSSIBLE EVENTS TO TRACE.            RFMAP - RF MAPPING OF A MOBILE.            STATUS - STATUS OF MTXTRACK.            LOCATE - LOCATE INFO ON MOBILE.            CREATE - CREATES A NEW FILE.            FILE - FILE INCOMING EVENTS.            PRINTTRACK - PRINT OUT AN MTXTRACK FILE.            CLEAR - CLEAR ALL MTXTRACK INFO.            QUIT - LEAVE THE MTXTRACK INCREMENT.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the q command string.</p>

**Response**

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

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

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the MTXTRACK directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

**quit (continued)**

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

**Responses**

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

**quit (end)**

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



**rfmap****Function**

Use the rfmap command to determine the RF boundaries.

rfmap command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rfmap	<i>dn</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>dn</i>	This variable specifies the ten-digit DN assigned to the cellular mobile that is to be tracked for RF boundaries.

**Qualifications**

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

- The MTXTRACK directory track command must be used to tag the DN before using the rfmap command.
- The MTXTRACK directory start command must be used before executing this command.
- Only one rfmap command can be issued at a time. Wait until the former completes before issuing the next.
- Before the rfmap command will execute properly, the rfmap\_rssi\_resp event must be turned on using the MTXTRACK directory event command.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the rfmap command.

**rfmap (continued)**

Example of the rfmap command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>rfmap 817 393 4240 ↵ where</pre>	<p>817 393 4240 specifies the DN that is to be tracked for RF boundaries</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Track RF boundaries for a specified DN.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> <pre>RFMAP ON FOR MIN 8173934240 SENDING VCH_STATUS_REQUEST TO CELL PLEASE WAIT FOR TEN SECONDS . . . VCH_STATUS_RESPONSE IS RECEIVED MTXTRACK RFMAP TERMINATED</pre> </p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command tracks RF boundaries for DN 817 393 4240. After the response message clears, the captured events either are displayed on the MAP or are stored in the file specified by the MTXTRACK file command.</p>

**Responses**

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

Responses for the rfmap command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>THIS MOBILE MUST BE IN A CALL. MTXTRACK RFMAP TERMINATED.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning</b> The mobile you selected cannot be accessed.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Retry the command later.</p>
<pre>THIS MOBILE MUST BE TAGGED FIRST. MTXTRACK RFMAP TERMINATED.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning</b> You requested an untagged mobile.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Tag the mobile, select a tagged mobile, or abort the command.</p>
-continued-	



**rfmap (end)**

<b>Responses for the rfmap command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
THIS MOBILE WAS NOT FOUND IN TABLE CELLULAR.	<b>Meaning:</b> The DN you entered is not datafilled in Table CELLULAR and is not a valid entry.  <b>Action:</b> Enter a valid value.
<b>End</b>	



**start**

**Function**

Use the start command to begin tracking a single cellular mobile or several cellular mobiles for system performance studies or problem resolution.

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

**Qualification**

The start command does not perform tracking unless the MTXTRACK directory commands event and track are issued properly.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the start command.

Example of the start command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
start ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Monitor cellular mobiles.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> MTXTRACK HAS BEEN STARTED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command initiates the tracking process previously defined by the MTXTRACK commands event and track.</p>

**Response**

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

Response for the start command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MTXTRACK ALREADY BEEN STARTED	<p><b>Meaning:</b> Tracking already is in progress.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**status**

**Function**

Use the status command to display the current status of event tracking.

status command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>status</b>	<i>nomins</i> mins
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>nomins</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying status without the min data.
mins	This parameter displays the min data that are tagged to be tracked.

**Qualification**

Using the mins parameter is a time-consuming process since the system searches the entire Table CELLULAR for the tagged mins.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the status command.

Examples of the status command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>status</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display current status.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> MTXTRACK STARTED            FILE STARTED            FILE NAME : TRACKING_FILE            DEVICE NAME : SFDEV            DISPLAY : ON 9153934134            EVENTS:                      ORIGINATION ANSWER                      HANDOFF CLEAR_BACK            SELECTED MOBILES:                      NUMBER OF SELECTED MOBILES: 3</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the current tracking status.</p>
-continued-	

**status (end)**

Examples of the status command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>status mins</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Display current status including mins data.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> <pre> MTXTRACK STARTED FILE STARTED FILE NAME           :TRACKING_FILE DEVICE NAME         :SFDEV DISPLAY             :ON           9153934134 EVENTS:     ORIGINATION           ANSWER     HANDOFF               CLEAR_BACK SELECTED MOBILES:     MIN: 8174246062  DN: 9153934299     MIN: 9153934134  DN: 9153934134     MIN: 9153934130  DN: 9153934130 NUMBER OF SELECTED MOBILES: 3 </pre> </p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the current tracking status including mins data.</p>
<b>End</b>	

**Responses**

Not currently available


**stop**

**Function**

Use the stop command to discontinue tracking for a single cellular mobile or several cellular mobiles.

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

**Qualification**

	<p><b>WARNING</b>  <b>Tracking continues until you enter the stop command.</b>                      Tracking continues until the stop command is issued, even if you quit the MTXTRACK directory.</p>
---	---

Tracking continues until the stop command is issued, even if you quit the MTXTRACK directory.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the stop command.

Example of the stop command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
stop ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Discontinue tracking.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> MTXTRACK HAS BEEN STOPPED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command discontinues the tracking process previously started using the MTXTRACK directory start command.</p>

**Response**

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

**stop (end)**

---

Response for the stop command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MTXTRACK IS ALREADY STOPPED.	
	<b>Meaning</b> Tracking already is discontinued.
	<b>Action:</b> None



**track****Function**

Use the track command to specify the cellular mobile or mobiles to be tracked using DNs.

track command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
track	off on      [ dn(s) ]
Parameters and variables	Description
dn(s)	This variable specifies the ten-digit DN assigned to the cellular mobile. Multiple entries (separated by a space) can be entered in the same command string.
off	This parameter indicates that the specified DN will not be tracked.
on	This parameter indicates that the specified DN will be tracked.

**Qualifications**

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

- Tracking is restricted to normal and permanent subscribers only.
- Network roamers cannot be tracked.
- TAU mobiles cannot be tracked.

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the track command.

**track (end)**

Examples of the track command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>track on 915 393 4299 915 393 4134</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>915 393 4299 specifies one of two DNs selected for tracking                      915 393 4134 specifies one of two DNs selected for tracking</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Track cellular mobiles by DN.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> MOBILE MIN: 8174246062 DN: 9193934299 is tagged                      MOBILE MIN: 9153934134 DN: 9153934134 is tagged</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command tracks cellular mobiles with DNs 915 393 4299 and 915 393 4134 assigned respectively.</p>
<p><b>track off 915 393 4299</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>915 393 4299 specifies the DN of the deselected cellular mobile</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Turn off tracking for a specified mobile cellular.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> MOBILE MIN: 8174246062 DN: 9193934299 is untagged</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command turns off tracking for the cellular mobile with DN 915 393 4299.</p>

**Response**

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

Response for the track command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MOBILE NOT FOUND IN TABLE CELLULAR	<p><b>Meaning</b> The DN you entered is not datafilled in Table CELLULAR and is not a valid entry for this command.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

---

## NETFAB level commands

---

Use the NETFAB (network fabric environment) level of the MAP to manually control NETFAB testing network for the NT-40.



### CAUTION

Use **NETFAB** commands for **NT-40** only.

The NETFAB directory commands are used for the NT-40.

The NETFAB directory commands are used for NT-40 architecture.

### Accessing the NETFAB level

To access the NETFAB level, enter the following command string from the CI level:

```
icts; netfab ↵
```

### NETFAB commands

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

NETFAB commands	
Command	Page
help	N-3
quit	N-5
resume	N-9
start	N-11
status	N-13
stop	N-17
suspend	N-19

## Common responses

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

Common responses for the NETFAB commands	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALREADY IN NETFAB.	<p><b>Meaning</b> You already have accessed the NETFAB directory.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
CANNOT EXTEND THE SYMBOL TABLE.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The ICTS software failed to initialize properly and the action terminates.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
FAILED TO ALLOCATE NETFAB DIRECTORY  or  FAILED TO INITIALIZE NETFAB	<p><b>Meaning</b> The NETFAB software failed to initialize properly.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
FAILED TO INITIALIZE ICTS - PLEASE CONTACT THE NEXT LEVEL MAINTENANCE SUPPORT.	<p><b>Meaning</b> The ICTS software failed to initialize properly and the action terminates.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Contact the next level of support.</p>
NOTE: NETFAB IS IN USE BY <user> YOU WILL ENTER AS AN OBSERVER	<p><b>Meaning</b> The NETFAB directory already is in use by another user. Only one user can be the main user. You enter the NETFAB directory as an observer with a limited command set. The only commands available to an observer are the commands status and quit.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**help****Function**

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

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>help status</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
status	specifies a valid command for the NETFAB directory
<b>Task:</b>	Access online documentation.
<b>Response:</b>	STATUS: displays status of NETFAB test Parms: [<on/off> {Off, on}]
<b>Explanation:</b>	This example typifies a response for the help command string.

## help (end)

---

### Response

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

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

**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the NETFAB directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

**quit (continued)**

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

**Responses**

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



**quit (end)**

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



**resume****Function**

Use the resume command to restart scheduled network fabric testing that has been suspended.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the resume command.

Example of the resume command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
resume ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Restart scheduled network fabric testing.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> SCHEDULED NETWORK FABRIC TESTING WILL RESUME DURING THE NEXT SCHEDULED TEST INTERVAL.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command enables scheduled testing. If the command is issued during the time frame of the scheduled test interval, scheduled testing resumes within approximately ten minutes. If the command is issued during a time frame other than the scheduled test interval, testing resumes at the next scheduled test interval.</p>

**Responses**

Refer to page N-2 for explanations of common responses for the NETFAB directory.



**start****Function**

Use the start command to initiate a manual network fabric test. The manual test will run either until the system attempts to test all components of the network or until the stop command is issued.

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

**Qualification****WARNING**

**Use this command during low traffic periods.**

Perform manual as well as scheduled network fabric tests during low traffic periods.

Perform manual as well as scheduled network fabric tests during low traffic periods.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the start command.

Example of the start command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
start ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Initiate the manual network fabric test.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> MANUAL NETWORK FABRIC TESTING STARTED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The start command was successful.</p>

## start (end)

---

### Response

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

Response for the start command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
REQUEST INVALID: <test type> IS ALREADY RUNNING.	<p><b>Meaning</b> This message indicates that an attempt was made to start an action that is in progress. The types of tests that could be in progress include scheduled network fabric tests, manual network fabric tests, and manual ICTS tests.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

**status****Function**

Use the status command to produce a status display for the network fabric test.

<b>status command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>status</b>	period previous
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
period	This parameter displays information regarding the outcome of the last test or currently-running test period. (A test period refers to the last uninterrupted testing interval.)
previous	This parameter displays information regarding the last completed test. The previous parameter attempts to test all network components.

**Qualifications**

None

## status (continued)

### Examples

The following table provides examples of the status command.

Examples of the status command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>status period ↵</code>	<p><b>Task:</b> Produce a status display for the network fabric environment test period.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> <u>TEST PERIOD RESULTS:</u>            SCHEDULE STATUS: ENABLED            SCHEDULED TEST PERIOD: 02:00 - 06:00            INTERVAL DURATION: 5 MINS            TEST STATUS: NOT RUNNING            TEST STARTED: 1992/03/04 05:06:41            TEST STOPPED: 1992/03/04 06:06:58</p> <p><u>COVERAGE:</u>            CHANNELS TESTED: 5 %            NOT TESTED-COMPETITION: 1 %            NOT TESTED-OUT OF SERVICE: 1 %            NOT TESTED-NOT SUPPORTED: 1 %</p> <p><u>RESULTS:</u>            TOTAL NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS TESTED: 73            NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS WITH ERRORS: 0</p> <p>ERRORED PATHS WERE DETECTED.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command provides status for the test period.</p>
-continued-	



**status (end)**

Examples of the status command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>status previous</b> ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Produce a status display for the network fabric environment previous test interval.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> <u>TEST PREVIOUS RESULTS:</u>  SCHEDULE STATUS: ENABLED (SUSPENDED)  SCHEDULED TEST PERIOD: 02:00 - 06:00</p> <p>INTERVAL DURATION: 10 MINS  TEST STARTED: N/A  TEST STOPPED: N/A</p> <p><u>COVERAGE:</u>  CHANNELS TESTED: 0 %  NOT TESTED-COMPETITION: 0 %  NOT TESTED-OUT OF SERVICE: 0 %  NOT TESTED-NOT SUPPORTED: 0 %</p> <p><u>RESULTS:</u>  TOTAL NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS TESTED: 0  NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS WITH ERRORS: 0</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command provides status for the previous test interval.</p>
End	

**Responses**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the status command. Refer to page N-2 for explanations of common responses for the NETFAB directory.

Response for the status command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
STATUS COMMAND WITH PREVIOUS OPTION WAS SUCCESSFUL.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The status previous command string executed successfully.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**stop****Function**

Use the stop command to stop a manual network fabric test.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the stop command.

Example of the stop command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
stop ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Stop a manual fabric test.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> MANUAL NETWORK FABRIC TESTING STOPPED</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command executed successfully.</p>

**Responses**

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the stop command. Refer to page N-2 for explanations of common responses for the NETFAB directory.

Response for the stop command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
REQUEST INVALID: <test type> IS NOT RUNNING.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This message indicates that an attempt was made to stop an action that is not in progress. The types of tests include scheduled network fabric tests, manual network fabric tests, and manual ICTS tests.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**suspend****Function**

Use the suspend command to suspend scheduled network fabric testing. The suspend command is useful for performing maintenance on the switch without accessing table control and disabling testing.

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

**Qualifications**

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

- If scheduled network fabric testing is running at the time the suspend command is issued, scheduled testing suspends for the remainder of the test interval but automatically resumes at the start of the next test interval.
- If scheduled network fabric testing is not running at the time the suspend command is issued, the next scheduled test period is skipped and testing automatically resumes in the following interval.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the suspend command.

Example of the suspend command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
suspend ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Suspend scheduled network fabric testing.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> SCHEDULED NETWORK FABRIC TESTING SUSPENDED FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE CURRENT TEST INTERVAL</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The suspend command was successful. The scheduled testing that was running has been suspended and automatically resumes at the next scheduled test interval.</p>

## suspend (end)

---

### Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the suspend command. Refer to page N-2 for explanations of common responses for the NETFAB directory.

Response for the suspend command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
SCHEDULED NETWORK FABRIC TESTING SUSPENDED FOR ONE TEST INTERVAL	<p><b>Meaning</b> The suspend command was successful. Scheduled testing was not running at the time suspend command is issued. The next scheduled test interval will be skipped and testing resumes automatically at the next scheduled test interval.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>

---

## NMP level commands

---

Use the NMP level of the MAP to use the strategic Focused Trunk Maintenance feature for DMS-250 trunk (TRK) logs.

*Note:* The NMP directory functions are related to the MAPCI TTP and TRKSTRBL menu MAP levels.

### Accessing the NMP level

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

```
nmp ↵
```

### NMP commands

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

NMP commands	
Command	Page
almstat	N-23
clrbuf	N-25
dispall	N-27
dispbuf	N-31
failcnt	N-35
help	N-37
quit	N-39





**almstat****Function**

Use the almstat command to list all trunk groups with an active alarm of any type.

**almstat command parameters and variables****Command      Parameters and variables**

<b>almstat</b>	There are no parameters or variables.
----------------	---------------------------------------

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the almstat command.

**Example of the almstat command****Example      Task, response, and explanation**

<b>almstat</b> ↵	
<b>Task:</b>	List all trunk groups with an active alarm.
<b>Response:</b>	GROUP                  ALARM UDAL2WDTLS91    CR
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command lists all trunk groups with an active alarm.

**Responses**

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

---

## almstat (end)

---

Responses for the almstat command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters. INVALID CLLI Wrong number of parameters.	<b>Meaning</b> You entered a CLLI with the almstat command. This command has no parameters or variables. <b>Action:</b> Reenter the command correctly.
GROUP                      ALARM	<b>Meaning</b> There are no trunk groups with active alarms. <b>Action:</b> None
UNDEFINED COMMAND "ALMSAT"	<b>Meaning</b> The command was entered incorrectly. <b>Action:</b> Reenter the command correctly.

**clrbuf****Function**

Use the clrbuf command to clear all or part of the specified upper buffer.

clrbuf command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
clrbuf	$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{cli default} \\ \text{cli} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{bt default} \\ \text{buffer type} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{all} \\ \text{entry} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to clearing all entries in the buffer.
<i>bt default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using the currently-specified buffer type.
<i>cli default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using the currently-specified CLLI.
<i>buffer type</i>	This variable specifies which alarm to clear. The valid entry values are mtce and cp.
<i>cli</i>	This variable specifies the full or short CLLI of the trunk group.
<i>entry</i>	This variable specifies which buffer entry should be cleared. The valid entry range is 0-10.

**Qualification**

If the entire buffer is cleared, any associated alarm also is cleared.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the clrbuf command.

## clrbuf (end)

Example of the clrbuf command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>clrbuf udal2wdtIs91 Ꞥ ↵ where</pre>	<p>udal2wdtIs91 specifies the CLLI</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Clear the alarm and the upper buffer.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> THE ENTIRE BUFFER WILL BE CLEARED AND ALSO THE ALARM Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"): &gt;yes DO YOU ALSO WANT TO CLEAR THE MTCE FAILURE COUNTER ? Please confirm ("YES or"NO"): &gt;yes</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command clears the entire buffer including the CP alarm.</p>

## Response

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

Response for the clrbuf command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>&lt;clli or buffer entry&gt; out of range</pre>	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered a CLLI or buffer entry value that is out-of-range.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter the command with valid values.</p>

**dispall****Function**

Use the dispall command to display a trunk group's new maintenance process information. The maintenance process information includes the attempt counter, CP failure counter, CP alarm level, MTCE failure counter, MTCE alarm level, TRKMTCE datafill, and the number of entries in each allocated buffer.

<b>dispall command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>dispall</b>	<i>default clli</i> <i>cli</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>default clli</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using the currently-specified CLLI.
<i>cli</i>	This variable specifies the full or short CLLI of the trunk group.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the dispall command.

**dispall (continued)**

Example of the dispall command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><b>dispall udal2wdtls91</b> ↵  <i>where</i></p> <p>udal2wdtls91</p>	<p>specifies the CLLI of the trunk group</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display a trunk group's new maintenance process information.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre> INFORMATION ON CLLI:                UDAL2WDTLS91 THE ATTEMPT COUNTER IS:              0 THE CP FAILURE COUNT IS:             0 THE CURRENT CP ALARM LEVEL IS:       ISNA THE MTCE FAILURE COUNT IS:           5 THE CURRENT MTCE ALARM LEVEL IS:     CR THE CP MINOR ALARM IS:               1 THE CP MAJOR ALARM IS:               3 THE CP CRITICAL ALARM IS:           9 THE N-UNIT IS:                       5 #ENTRIES IN CP UPPER BUFFER:         0 #ENTRIES IN CP LOWER BUFFER:         0 THE MTCE MINOR ALARM IS:             1 THE MTCE MAJOR ALARM IS:             3 THE MTCE CRITICAL ALARM IS:         5                     </pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays new maintenance process information for the trunk group specified by CLLI UDAL2WDTLS91.</p>

**Responses**

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

Responses for the dispall command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<clli> out of range	<p><b>Meaning:</b> The CLLI you entered is out-of-range.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Re-issue the command with a valid CLLI.</p>
-continued-	

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

Next par is: <CLLI> STRING  
Enter: <CLLI>

**Meaning:** No CLLI currently is defined. The system prompts you to enter a CLLI.

**Action:** Re-issue the command with a valid CLLI.

**End**





**dispbuf****Function**

Use the dispbuf command to display the entire upper and lower buffers of the specified trunk group.

dispbuf command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
dispbuf	$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{cli default} \\ \text{cli} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{bt default} \\ \text{buffer type} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>bt default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using the currently-specified buffer type.
<i>cli default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using the currently-specified CLLI.
<i>buffer type</i>	This variable specifies which alarm to clear. The valid entry values are mtce and cp.
<i>cli</i>	This variable specifies the full or short CLLI of the trunk group.

**Qualification**

The buffer contents display once and are not updated until another NMP directory dispbuf command is issued.

## dispbuf (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the dispbuf command.

Example of the dispbuf command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>dispbuf udal2wdtIs91 cp ↵ where</pre>	<p>udal2wdtIs91 specifies the CLLI of the trunk group</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display the upper and lower buffers of the specified trunk group.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>ITEM ID COUNT TIME LAST TRB 0 9 8 1991/01/01 10:44:44.381 THU Lockout on 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ITEM ID TIME 0 9 1991/01/01 18:57:37.652 THU 1 2 3</pre>
	<p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the buffers of the specified trunk group.</p>

### Responses

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

Responses for the dispbuf command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<clli> out of range	<p><b>Meaning</b> The CLLI you entered is out of range.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter the command with valid values.</p>
-continued-	

**dispbuf (end)**

<b>Responses for the dispbuf command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
INVALID CLLI NAME, NO SHORT CLLI	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the dispbuf command without either a buffer type or a CLLI when neither currently is specified.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter the command with valid buffer type and CLLI value replacements.</p>
End	



**failcnt****Function**

Use the failcnt command to display the call-processing failure counter and the maintenance failure counter for the appropriate trunk.

failcnt command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
failcnt	<i>cli default</i> <i>cli</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>cli default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using the currently-specified CLLI.
<i>cli</i>	This variable specifies the full or short CLLI of the trunk group.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the failcnt command.

Example of the failcnt command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
failcnt udal2wdtls91 ↵ <i>where</i>	
udal2wdtls91	specifies the CLLI of the trunk group
	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the call-processing failure counter and the maintenance failure counter a specified trunk.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> THE CP FAILURE COUNT FOR GRP: UDAL2WDTLS91 IS 0 THE MTCE FAILURE COUNT FOR GRP: UDAL2WDTLS91 IS 2</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the call-processing failure counter and the maintenance failure counter for the trunk group identified by CLLI udal2wdtls91.</p>

---

**failcnt (end)**

---

**Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the failcnt command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
<code>&lt;clli&gt; out of range</code>	<p><b>Meaning</b> The CLLI entry value you entered is out-of-range.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter the command with valid values.</p>
<code>Next par is: &lt;CLLI&gt; STRING</code> <code>Enter: &lt;CLLI&gt;</code>	<p><b>Meaning</b> No CLLI currently is defined. The system prompts you to enter a CLLI.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reenter the command with a valid CLLI.</p>

**help****Function**

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

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> NMP - PROVIDES COMMANDS TO VIEW AND MANIPULATE BUFFER AND ALARM INFORMATION IN NMP</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

## help (end)

---

### Response

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

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



**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the NMP directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

**quit (continued)**

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

**Responses**

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

**quit (end)**

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



---

## OCCTS level commands

---

Use the OCCTS level of the MAP to access the Equal Access Traffic Separation Measurement System (TSMS) operational measurement (OM) data.

### Accessing the OCCTS level

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

```
occts ↵
```

### OCCTS commands

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

OCCTS commands	
Command	Page
help	O-3
occquerycarr	O-5
occquerycli	O-7
occqueryint	O-11
occqueryreg	O-15
occqueryts	O-17
occtsreprep	O-19
occtsreptsno	O-23
quit	O-27

**Note:** The occtsreptsno and occtsreprep commands only are available with the Traffic Summary Report feature package (NTX088AA).



---

**help**

---

**Function**

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

help command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
help	occts
Parameters and variables	Description
occts	This parameter produces summary documentation for the commands in the OCCTS directory.

**Qualification**

Querying individual commands produces the same display that is produced by the help occts command string.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the help command.

**help (end)**

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help occts ↵	<p><b>Task:</b> Access online documentation.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> OCCTS - EA TRAFFIC SEPARATION/ANALYSIS COMMANDS            OCCQUERYREG - DISPLAY OCCTS REG(S) &amp; THEIR INTERSECTION POINT(S)            OCCQUERYINT - DISPLAY ALL TERMINALS FOR AN INTERSECTION(S)            OCCQUERYTS - LIST TONE, ANNS, STN, TRK &amp; CARR FOR A TRAFSNO(S)            OCCQUERYCLLI - LIST TRAFSNO FOR A TRK-CLLI (ALL FOR ALL TRKS)            OCCQUERYCARR - LIST TRAFSNO FOR A CARRIER (ALL FOR ALL TRKS)            OCCTSREPTSNO - DISPLAY OM REGISTER DATA FROM STSN(S) TO DTSN(S)            OCCTSREPREG - DISPLAY OPN DATA FROM REGISTER TO REGISTER            QUIT - TO QUIT FROM OCCTS MODE            THE GENERIC TS NUMBER IS:            PDILAB=1</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

**Response**

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

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



**occquerycarr****Function**

Use the occquerycarr command to display the traffic separation number for a carrier or all carriers.

<b>occquerycarr command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>occquerycarr</b>	all <i>carrier</i>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
all	This parameter displays the traffic separation number for all carriers.
<i>carrier</i>	This variable specifies the name of the carrier for which the traffic separation number is to be displayed.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the occquerycarr command.

## occquerycarr (end)

Example of the occquerycarr command																			
Example	Task, response, and explanation																		
<pre>occquerycarr mci ↵ where</pre>	<p>mci specifies the carrier</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display the traffic separation number for a specified carrier.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">CARRIER</th> <th style="text-align: left;">TSNO</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">-----</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>OCCOMTERO ,</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OCCTTRANS22</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OCCEAP333</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OCCFGC444</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MCIA</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ATTTC</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SPRINTS</td> <td>67</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the traffic separation number for the MCI carrier.</p>	CARRIER	TSNO	-----		OCCOMTERO ,	0	OCCTTRANS22	0	OCCEAP333	0	OCCFGC444	0	MCIA	45	ATTTC	65	SPRINTS	67
CARRIER	TSNO																		
-----																			
OCCOMTERO ,	0																		
OCCTTRANS22	0																		
OCCEAP333	0																		
OCCFGC444	0																		
MCIA	45																		
ATTTC	65																		
SPRINTS	67																		

## Responses

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

Responses for the occquerycarr command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Either incorrect parameter(s) OR too many parameters.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered an invalid command string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using valid parameters.</p>
<pre>Next par is: &lt;CARRIER   ALL&gt; STRING Enter: &lt;CARRIER   ALL&gt;</pre>	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered the occquerycarr command without parameters or variable replacement values.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a valid carrier name or the all parameter at the prompt.</p>

**occquerycli****Function**

Use the occquerycli command to displays the trunk direction and the traffic separation number or numbers for the trunk group associated with the specified CLLI.

occquerycli command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
occquerycli	all cli
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter displays the CLLI of all trunk groups, the trunk direction, and the associated traffic separation numbers.
cli	This variable specifies the CLLI of the trunk group for which the trunk direction and traffic separation numbers display.

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the occquerycli command.

Examples of the occquerycli command										
Example	Task, response, and explanation									
occquerycli ogeamci ↵ where										
ogeamci	specifies the CLLI									
<b>Task:</b>	Display the trunk direction and the traffic separation number(s) for the trunk group associated with the specified CLLI.									
<b>Response:</b>	<table> <tr> <td>CLLI</td> <td>DIR</td> <td>TSNO</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OGEAMCI</td> <td>OG</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </table>	CLLI	DIR	TSNO	-----			OGEAMCI	OG	12
CLLI	DIR	TSNO								
-----										
OGEAMCI	OG	12								
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command produces a columnar listing of CLLI, trunk direction, and traffic separation number for OGEAMCI trunk group.									
-continued-										

## occquerycli (continued)

Examples of the occquerycli command (continued)			
Example	Task, response, and explanation		
<b>occquerycli all ↵</b>			
<b>Task:</b>	Display the trunk direction and the traffic separation number(s) for the trunk group associated with the specified CLLI.		
<b>Response:</b>	CLLI	DIR	TSNO
	-----		
	RALEIGH	OG	0
	RALEIGH	IC	0
	SANFNCOUNT258	OG	0
	EATRANS242NC1	OG	99
	EATRANS242IN	OG	99
	EATRANS242NC0	OG	99
	EATRANS242CN1	OG	99
	EATRANS242CN0	OG	99
	CDC913IC1	IC	0
	CDC913OG1	OG	0
	CDC913IC2	IC	0
	CDC913OG2	OG	0
	CDC913IC3	IC	0
	CDC913OG3	OG	0
	CDC913IC4	IC	0
	CDC913OG4	OG	0
	TRN9DNCT2W	2W	101
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command produces a columnar listing of CLLI, trunk direction, and traffic separation number for OGEAMCI trunk group.		
<b>End</b>			

## Responses

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

Responses for the occquerycli command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Either incorrect parameter(s) OR too many parameters.	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered an invalid command string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using valid entry values.</p>
-continued-	

**occquerycli (end)**

<b>Responses for the occquerycli command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Next par is: <CLLI   ALL> STRING Enter: <CLLI   ALL>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the occquerycli command without the all parameter or a <i>cli</i> variable replacement value.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter a valid CLLI or the all parameter at the prompt.</p>
Undefined command "OCCQUERYCLLALL"	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command incorrectly.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue the command.</p>
<b>End</b>	



**occqueryint****Function**

Use the occqueryint command to display sources and destinations for a single intersection or all intersections starting at a specified intersection and continuing to the last intersection.

<b>occqueryint command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>occqueryint</b>	<i>tsin</i> <i>tsout</i> [ <u>one intersection</u> all ]
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<u>one intersection</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying sources and destinations assigned to the specified intersection only.
all	This parameter displays sources and destinations assigned to all intersections starting at the specified intersection and continuing to the last intersection.
<i>tsin</i>	This variable specifies the carrier traffic separation number (STSN) of the intersection. The valid entry range is 0-127.
<i>tsout</i>	This variable specifies the trunk traffic separation number (DTSN) of the intersection. The valid entry range is 0-127.

**Qualifications**

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

- This command should be used after the assignment of traffic separation numbers using Table OCCTSINT.
- Only intersections that have been entered in Table OCCTSINT display.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the occqueryint command.

## occqueryint (continued)

Example of the occqueryint command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>occqueryint 13 2 ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>13 specifies the STSN of the intersection 12 specifies the DTSN of the intersection</pre>	
	<p><b>Task:</b> Display the sources and destinations for a specified intersection.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <pre>Indx (IN-OUT)           INCOMING                      OUTGOING ----- 13  12  LSDRA-REG= 52 LDIRA-REG= 52  LDSER-REG= 52  LDIER-REG= 52 CARRIER MCI</pre> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays a list of all sources and destinations associated with intersection 13 12. Since the all parameter is not specified, the system defaults to displaying information for the specified intersection only.</p>

## Responses

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

Responses for the occqueryint command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Either incorrect parameter(s) OR too many parameters.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered an invalid command string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using valid entry values.</p>
-continued-	



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

Out of Range: <TSIN or TSOUT> {0 TO 127}  
Enter: <TSIN> <TSOUT> [<ALL>]

or

Wrong type: <TSIN or TSOUT> {0 TO 127}  
Enter: <TSIN> <TSOUT> [<ALL>]

**Meaning:** You entered an incorrect or invalid value for the STSN or DTSN of the intersection.

**Action:** Enter a valid value for the STSN or DTSN of the intersection.

End



**occqueryreg**

**Function**

Use the occqueryreg command to display the intersections assigned to a specified operational measurements (OM) register or registers.

occqueryreg command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
occqueryreg	om_reg_no [ <i>one</i> / <i>all</i> ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>one</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying intersections assigned to the specified OM register only.
<i>all</i>	This parameter displays intersections for all OM registers following the specified OM register number.
<i>om_reg_no</i>	This variable specifies the OM register number for which intersections display. The valid entry range is 0-2047.

**Qualification**

The occqueryreg command displays assigned OM registers only.

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the occqueryreg command.

Example of the occqueryreg command							
Example	Task, response, and explanation						
occqueryreg 12 ↵ where							
12	specifies the OM register number						
<b>Task:</b>	Display the intersections for a specified OM register.						
<b>Response:</b>	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">Register-No</td> <td style="text-align: left;">Indx (IN_OUT)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">52</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13 12</td> </tr> </table>	Register-No	Indx (IN_OUT)			52	13 12
Register-No	Indx (IN_OUT)						
52	13 12						
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command displays a list of the associated carrier traffic separation number (STSN) and trunk traffic separation number (DTSN) of each intersection assigned to OM register 12.						

## occqueryreg (end)

---

### Responses

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

Responses for the occqueryreg command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Either incorrect parameter(s) OR too many parameters.	<b>Meaning</b> You entered an invalid command string. <b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using valid entry values.
OM-register not assigned.	<b>Meaning</b> The occqueryreg command displays assigned registers only. <b>Action:</b> Reissue the command with an assigned register.

**occqueryts****Function**

Use the occqueryts command to display the sources and destinations for a specified traffic separation number or numbers.

<b>occqueryts command parameters and variables</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameters and variables</b>
<b>occqueryts</b>	<i>trafsno</i> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><i>one</i> <i>all</i></span>
<b>Parameters and variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>one</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying sources and destinations for the specified traffic separation number only.
<i>all</i>	This parameter displays information for all traffic separation numbers starting with the specified traffic separation number.
<i>trafsno</i>	This variable specifies the traffic separation number for which sources and destinations display. The valid entry range is 0-127.

**Qualifications**

None

**Example**

The following table provides an example of the occqueryts command.

## occqueryts (end)

Example of the occqueryts command																	
Example	Task, response, and explanation																
<pre>occqueryts 10 all ↵ where</pre>	<p>10 specifies the starting traffic separation number</p> <hr/> <p><b>Task:</b> Display the sources and destinations starting with a specified traffic separation number and continuing to the last traffic separation number.</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TSno</th> <th>Trmnl</th> <th>Name/Loc</th> <th>Info</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>CLLI</td> <td>OGEAMCI</td> <td>OG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13</td> <td>CARRIER</td> <td>MCI</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>14</td> <td>CARRIER</td> <td>Out of</td> <td>ITT</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This command displays the sources and destinations starting with traffic separation number 10 and continuing to the last traffic separation number. Traffic separation number information displays for carrier trunk groups, lines attributes, tones, special tones, and announcements that are specified in Tables OCCINFO, TRKGR P, ANNS, TONES, or STN.</p>	TSno	Trmnl	Name/Loc	Info	12	CLLI	OGEAMCI	OG	13	CARRIER	MCI		14	CARRIER	Out of	ITT
TSno	Trmnl	Name/Loc	Info														
12	CLLI	OGEAMCI	OG														
13	CARRIER	MCI															
14	CARRIER	Out of	ITT														

## Response

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

Response for the occqueryts command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Either incorrect parameter(s) OR too many parameters.</pre>	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid command string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using valid entry values.</p>

**occtsrepeg**

**Function**

Use the occtsrepeg command to display a data summary for operational measurements (OM) register within a specified range.

occtsrepeg command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<b>occtsrepeg</b>	<i>class</i> <i>fr_reg</i> <i>to_reg</i> [ <i>summary</i> details ]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>summary</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying a summary of the total pegs, set-up usage, connect usage, and sum of the two usages for the class and range of the specified OM registers.
<i>class</i>	This variable specifies the OM register class. The valid entry values are active or holding.
details	This parameter produces a columnar summary of the data associated with each OM register in addition to displaying a summary of the total pegs, set-up usage, connect usage, and sum of the two usages for the class and range of the specified OM registers.
<i>fr_reg</i>	This variable specifies the starting OM register number. The valid entry range is 0-2047.
<i>to_reg</i>	This variable specifies the ending OM register number. The valid entry range is 0-2047.

**Qualifications**

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

- The occtsreptsno command only is available if the Traffic Separation Measurement System (TSMS) Summary Report feature package (NTX088AA) is loaded.
- Register numbers do not appear in sequential order in the printout.

## occtsreprep (continued)

### Example

The following table provides an example of the occtsreprep command.

Example of the occtsreprep command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>occtsreprep active 52 52 details</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
active	specifies the OM register class
52	specifies the starting register
52	specifies the ending register
<b>Task:</b>	Display the summary data for the active registers in the specified range.
<b>Response:</b>	<pre> REGISTER= 52 TO REGISTER= 52 REGNO      PEGS    OVFL  SET_U    CON_U    SUM_U            (CCS)      (CCS)      (CCS) -----       52      7      0      0      0      0 TOTALS:    7      0      0      0      0 </pre>
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command displays the summary data for the active registers in the range of 52 to 52. This command produces a summary of the total pegs, overflow, set-up usage, connect usage, and sum of the two usages for the class and range of register 52 to 52. In addition to the usual summary totals, the details parameter produces a columnar summary of the data associated with the range of OM registers.

### Responses

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

Responses for the occtsreprep command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Either incorrect parameter(s) OR too many parameters.	<p><b>Meaning</b> You entered an invalid command string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using valid entry values.</p>
-continued-	



**occtsreprep (end)**

<b>Responses for the occtsreprep command</b> (continued)	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Invalid om class	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid OM class value.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using either active or holding for OM register class value.</p>
NO COMMAND IN LINE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This response appears when the TSMS Summary Report feature package (NTX088AA) is not loaded.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>
<b>End</b>	



**occtsreptsno**

**Function**

Use the `occtsreptsno` command to summarize data associated with a range of carrier traffic separation numbers (STSN) and a range of trunk traffic separation numbers (DTSN). The OCCTS directory `ocqueryint` command can be used in conjunction with this command to determine sources and intersections.

occtsreptsno command parameters and variables						
Command	Parameters and variables					
<code>occtsreptsno</code>	<code>class</code>	<code>fr_stsn</code>	<code>to_stsn</code>	<code>fr_dtsn</code>	<code>to_dtsn</code>	[ <code>summary</code> <code>details</code> ]
Parameters and variables	Description					
<code>summary</code>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying a summary of the total pegs, set-up usage, connect usage, and sum of the two usages for the class and range of specified overflow, carrier, and trunk.					
<code>class</code>	This variable specifies the operational measurements (OM) register class. The valid entry values are active or holding.					
<code>details</code>	This parameter produces a summary of the total pegs, set-up usage, connect usage, and sum of the two usages for the class and range of specified overflow, carrier, and trunk. In addition, the details parameter produces a columnar summary of the data associated with each OM register.					
<code>fr_dtsn</code>	This variable specifies the starting DTSN. The valid entry range is 0-127.					
<code>fr_stsn</code>	This variable specifies the starting STSN. The valid entry range is 0-127.					
<code>to_dtsn</code>	This variable specifies the ending DTSN. The valid entry range is 0-127.					
<code>to_stsn</code>	This variable specifies the ending STSN. The valid entry range is 0-127.					

## occtsreptsno (continued)

### Qualifications

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

- The occtsreptsno command only is available if the Traffic Separation Measurement System (TSMS) Summary Report feature package (NTX088AA) is loaded.
- Register numbers do not appear in sequential order in the printout.

### Example

The following table provides an example of the occtsreptsno command.

Example of the occtsreptsno command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<b>occtsreptsno active 10 13 10 12 details</b> ↵ <i>where</i>	
active	specifies the OM register class
10	specifies the starting STSN
13	specifies the ending STSN
10	specifies the starting DTSN
12	specifies the ending DTSN
<b>Task:</b>	Display detailed summary data for the active registers in the specified range.
<b>Response:</b>	<pre> CARRIER SEP NOS=10 13 TRUNK SEP NOS= 10 12 REGNO      PEGS  OVFL  SET_U    CON_U SUM_U                 (CCS)      (CCS)      (CCS) -----       13      15      3      2      5       10      4      2      2      4 TOTALS:      19      5      4      9                     </pre>
<b>Explanation:</b>	This command displays the summary data for STSN in the range of 10 to 13 and DTSN in the range of 10 to 12. The system displays a summary of the total pegs, set-up usage, connect usage, and sum of the two usages for the class and range of specified overflow, carrier, and trunk. In addition, using the details parameter produces a columnar summary of the data associated with the range of OM registers.

**occtsreptsno (end)****Responses**

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

<b>Responses for the occtsreptsno command</b>	
<b>MAP output</b>	<b>Meaning and action</b>
Either incorrect parameter(s) OR too many parameters.	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered an invalid command string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using valid entry values.</p>
Invalid om group	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You entered the command string without a <i>class</i> variable replacement or you entered an invalid value. (The only valid entries are either active or holding.)</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Reissue this command using valid entry values.</p>
Next par is: <FRSTSN> {0 TO 127} Enter: <FRSTSN> <TOSTSN> <FRDTSN> <TODTSN> [<DETAILS>]	<p><b>Meaning:</b> You did not complete the occtsreptsno command string.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Enter valid entry values for the starting and ending STDNs and DTSNs. (If the details parameter is not included in this command string, the system defaults to producing a simple summary of the data.)</p>
NO COMMAND IN LINE	<p><b>Meaning:</b> This response appears when the TSMS Summary Report feature package (NTX088AA) is not loaded.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> None</p>



**quit****Function**

Use the quit command to exit the OCCTS directory.

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

**Qualifications**

None

**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command							
Example	Task, response, and explanation						
quit ↵	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Task:</b></td> <td>Exit from this directory.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Response:</b></td> <td>CI :</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Explanation:</b></td> <td>You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Task:</b>	Exit from this directory.	<b>Response:</b>	CI :	<b>Explanation:</b>	You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.
<b>Task:</b>	Exit from this directory.						
<b>Response:</b>	CI :						
<b>Explanation:</b>	You entered the quit command to exit a directory that is accessed directly from the CI level. The system assumes the default value of one directory level and returns you to the CI level.						
-continued-							

## quit (continued)

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

## Responses

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



**quit (end)**

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





DMS-100 Family

## Nonmenu Commands

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