Critical Release Notice

Publication number: 297-1001-821
Publication release: Standard 04.02

The content of this customer NTP supports the SN07 (DMS) and ISN07 (TDM) software releases.

Bookmarks used in this NTP highlight the changes between the BCS36 baseline and the current release. The bookmarks provided are color-coded to identify release-specific content changes. NTP volumes that do not contain bookmarks indicate that the BCS36 baseline remains unchanged and is valid for the current release.

Bookmark Color Legend

Black: Applies to content for the BCS36 baseline that is valid through the current release.

Purple: Applies to new or modified content for ISN07 (TDM)/SN07 (DMS) that is valid through the current release.

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

Publication History

December 2004

Standard release 04.02 for software release ISN07 (TDM)/SN07 (DMS).

Volume 7

Modified command MONTALK for CR Q00859477-01.

Volume 8

Modified command BSY for CR QQ00854765-02.

NORTEL NETWORKS
How the world shares ideas.

DMS-100 Family

Menu Commands
Historical Reference Manual
EIU through ISP, Volume 4 of 10

Publication history

June 1999

BCS36 Standard 04.01   Reissued to place book in historical reference.

Contents

About this document

This reference manual describes all menu commands used at a maintenance and administration position (MAP) in a Nortel Networks DMS-100 switch.

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	*DMS-100 Nonmenu Commands Historical Reference Manual* describes all nonmenu commands used at a MAP in a Nortel Networks DMS-100 switch.
297-1001-821	*DMS-100 Menu Commands Historical Reference Manual* 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 position 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 be accessed. Commands that can be executed from an accessed menu, but are not displayed, are called hidden commands. The level from which the command may be 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 menu from which they are accessed. Special tables are provided to allow quick location of any command.

How volumes are organized

The reference manual is divided into into 10 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 menus are in alphabetical order, the volume containing the menu one wishes to reference is easily determined. Within volumes, page numbers begin with same letter of the alphabet as the menu.

How the command reference tables chapter is organized

The first chapter, "Commands reference tables," includes two tables and a chart:

- menu description table-contains a list of all menus in alphabetical order and provides a brief description of each

- menu cross-reference table-lists all of the documented commands in alphabetical order and cross references them to the menu to which they pertain and the page where they are documented

- menu level and sublevel chart-illustrates the hierarchical relationship between all menu levels and sublevels

How the menu chapters are organized

Each chapter following the "Commands reference tables" documents one menu and all its commands. The names of the chapters are the same as the names of the menus (levels or sublevels) which they document. The chapters are organized in alphabetical order.

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

How the overview section is organized

The overview section of each chapter contains the following:

- a brief description of the menu
- instructions for accessing the menu level
- a menu commands table listing all the commands available from the menu cross-referenced to the page where they are described
- a graphic representation of the MAP menu display, including hidden commands
- a status code table for the menu level
- 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

What command convention is used

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).

bsy **b**	link pm unit	*ps_link* *unit_no*	*noforce* force	*wait* nowait

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

bsy **b**	link pm unit	*ps_link* *unit_no*	*noforce* force	*wait* nowait

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.

```
bsy        ┌ link        ps_link  ┐   noforce
b          │ pm                   │   force      ┌ wait   ┐
           └ unit        unit_no  ┘              └ nowait ┘
```
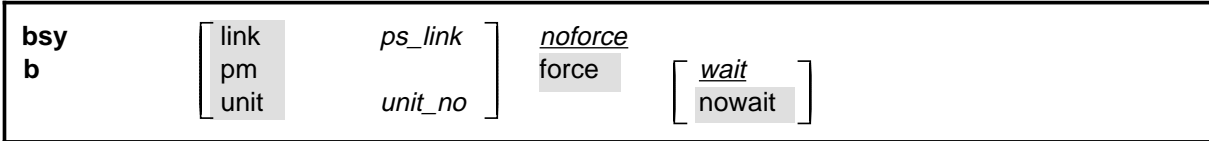
How variables are presented

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.

```
bsy        ┌ link        ps_link  ┐   noforce
b          │ pm                   │   force      ┌ wait   ┐
           └ unit        unit_no  ┘              └ nowait ┘
```
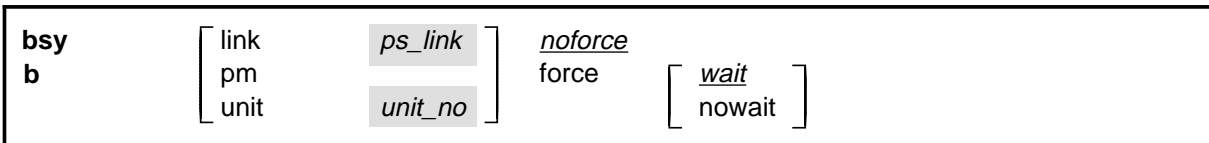
How hierarchy is presented

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

```
             1 ───► 2 ───► 3 ───► 4 ───► 5 ───► 6
bsy        ┌ link        ps_link  ┐   noforce
b          │ pm                   │   force      ┌ wait   ┐
           └ unit        unit_no  ┘              └ nowait ┘
```
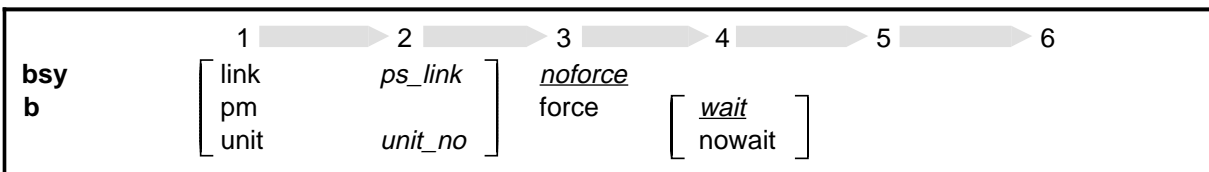
When several elements appear in the same horizontal position (that is, in a vertical list), one of them must be selected for that position, except when there is a default.

```
bsy                ┌ link        ps_link  ┐   noforce
b                  │ pm                   │   force      ┌ wait   ┐
     select one    └ unit        unit_no  ┘              └ nowait ┘
```
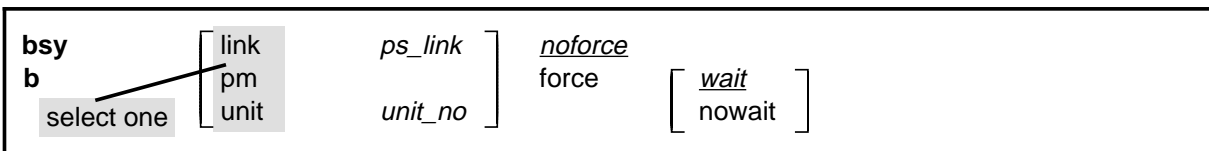
How long command expansions are presented

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).

command	parameter	*variable*	parameter	*variable*	parameter	*variable*	(1)
		parameter	parameter	*variable*	parameter	*variable*	parameter (2)
command (continued)	(1)	parameter	*variable*	parameter	*variable*		(1)
	(2)	*variable*	parameter	*variable*	parameter		(2)
command (continued)	(2)	parameter	*variable*	parameter		(end)	

How defaults are indicated

A default parameter is underlined. If, in a vertical list, an element may be entered, but is 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.

| **bsy** **b** | link pm unit | *ps_link* *unit_no* | <u>*noforce*</u> force | <u>*wait*</u> nowait |

How relationships between groups of elements are indicated

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

| **bsy** **b** | link pm unit | *ps_link* *unit_no* | <u>noforce</u> force | <u>*wait*</u> nowait |

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

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

bsy	link	*ps_link*	*noforce*		
b	pm		force	*wait*	
	unit	*unit_no*		nowait	

How parameters and variables are described

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

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

bsy command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables				
bsy	link	*ps_link*	*noforce*		
b	pm		force	*wait*	
	unit	*unit_no*		nowait	

Parameters and variables	Description
force	This parameter overrides all other commands and states in effect on the specified units. If the whole peripheral module (PM) is to be taken out-of-service, confirmation (yes or no) is required.
link	This parameter busies one of the P-side links specified by *the ps_link* variable.
noforce	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 bsy force 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.
ps_link	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 *unit_no* variable to be made busy.

-continued-

bsy command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
unit_no	This variable specifies which unit of the PM is to be busied. The range is 0-1.
wait	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 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 take advantage of the benefits of the convention 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.

Table 1xxx
Command conventions comparison

Element	Commands reference manual	MAP screen
Commands	lowercase or case sensitive specific: **bsy**	uppercase: `BSY`
Truncated commands or abbreviations.	shown directly below long form: **bsy** **b**	Abbreviated form all uppercase, rest of command lowercase: `Bsy`
Parameters	lowercase or case sensitive specific: link	uppercase: `LINK`
Variables	italic, lowercase: *ps_link*	in angled brackets: `<ps_link>` ***note:*** angle brackets also indicate the the variable is mandatory.

Hierarchy	horizontal order, left to right:
	l pdtc *pm_numbers 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}`

How menu command syntax is used

In the graphic representation of the MAP menu display, all commands, except hidden commands are numbered.

```
          CM     MS     IOD    Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks    Ext    APPL
           •      •      •      •      •     •      •       •      •       •
NETInteg
  0 Quit
  2 Post_
  3 Mode_
  4 Stelog_
  5 Trnsl_
  6 Rstl
  7 Buffsel_
  8 Analyze_
  9
 10                           ┌─────────────────────────┐
 11 Disp_                     │  Hidden commands        │
 12 _Clear_                   │                         │
 13 PMS_                      │  FILTER                 │
 14 _Counts_                  │  TRLNK                  │
 15 _Thresh                   │  UPTH                   │
 16 _Logbuff                  │  RETH                   │
 17                           └─────────────────────────┘
 18 Timer_
```

Numbered commands may be entered using their associated number rather than the actual command.   For example, the quit command is usually the first command in a menu, that is, number 0, and may be entered in either of the following ways:

quit↵

0↵

The numbered list of commands frequently contains parameters as well as commands. Commands and parameters can be distinguished by the underscores that follow commands or precede parameters as follows:

- `Tst_` a command that requires a parameter
- `_CPU` a parameter
- `_Card_` a parameter that requires another parameter
- `DpSync` a command not requiring a parameter or variable
- `Quit` a command that accepts a parameter or variable but does not require one

Parameters appearing in the numbered list of commands may also be entered using their associated number rather than the actual parameter. A parameter cannot be entered by number unless the command has also been entered by

number. It is not necessary to enter the parameter by number even if the command is entered by number.

One very important difference in the way commands and parameters are entered using their number rather than the actual commands and parameters is that no space is allowed between numbers but one is required between actual commands and parameters.

For an example of the proper syntax for entering commands using or not using numbers, assume that `Tst_` is number 6 and that `_Card_` is number 10 in the numbered list, then any of the following represents a valid entry for testing card 5 in unit 2:

- **6105 2**↵
- **6card 5 2**↵
- **6 card 5 2**↵
- **tst card 5 2**↵

What precautionary messages mean

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

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

Examples of the precautionary messages follow.

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

WARNING
Damage to backplane connector pins
Use light thumb pressure to align the card with the connectors.
Next, use the levers to seat the card into the connectors. Failure
to align the card first may result in bending of the backplane
connector pins.
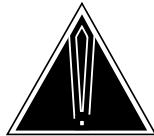
CAUTION
Loss of service
Subscriber service will be lost if you accidentally remove a card
from the active unit of the peripheral module (PM). Before
continuing, confirm that you are removing the card from the
inactive unit of the PM.

Commands reference tables

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

In addition to the tables, a menu chart is provided. The menu chart provides a quick overview of the entire menu structure. The relationships between menus and and sub-menus, sometimes called systems and sub-systems, are illustrated by means of this chart.

Menu descriptions

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

Menu description table	
Menu	**Description**
ACTIVITY	Use to provide an on-screen display of minute-by-minute indications of the performance status of the switch.
ALT	Use to perform automatic line testing (ALT) tests on subscriber lines without manual intervention by maintenance personnel.
ALTBAL	Use to perform on-hook balance network tests (BAL) on the ALT.
ALTCKTST	Use to perform keyset line circuit tests (CKTST) on the ALT.
ALTDIAG	Use to perform the extended diagnostic test (DIAG) on the ALT.
ALTLIT	Use to perform line insulation tests (LIT) on the ALT.
ALTSDIAG	Use to perform the short diagnostic tests (SDIAG) on the ALT.
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
AOSSSEL	Use to analyze calls that originate on Auxiliary Operator Services System (AOSS), Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS), Super Centralized Automatic Message Accounting (SCAMA), or Intertoll (IT) incoming trunks and require AOSS operator assistance.
APUX	Use to perform maintenance for an application processing unit with UNIX (APUX).
ATT	Use to monitor and control automatic trunk testing (ATT).
AUTOCTRL	Use to list, apply, remove, disable, or enable automatic network management (NWM) controls.
BERP	Use to set up bit error rate performance (BERP) tests and to perform bit error rate tests (BERT).
BERT	Use to measure the overall performance of the hardware components which form the enhanced network (ENET) switching matrix by querying information, defining parameters, and performing functions for a BERT.
CARD	Use to query information and perform maintenance actions on cards.
CARD	Use to maintain the enhanced network (ENET) on a card basis arranged by slot.
CARRIER	Use to monitor and maintain the trunks that are associated with carriers.
CCIS6	Use to monitor and maintain the Common Channel Interoffice Signaling No. 6 (CCIS6) subsystem.
CCS	Use to monitor and maintain the Common Channel Signaling (CCS) system and access the CCS subsystem displays.
CCS7	Use to test and maintain Common Channel Signaling No. 7 (CCS7) trunks.
CHAIN	Use to perform maintenance actions and display status information on the cards of the specified chain.
CLOCK	Use to test and maintain the message controller clock.
CLOCK	Use to control the message switch (MS) clocks and synchronize them to a clock source extracted from incoming digital trunks, an external direct clock source, or internal clock.
CM	Use to access commands that control and display the status of the paired central processing units (CPU) that comprise the computing module (CM).
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
CMMNT	Use to query specific information about the performance and the available memory of the computing module (CM) and to control the load image and CM maintenance (CMMnt) level alarms.
CODECTRL	Use to list, apply, or remove code controls on specified code types.
CONS	Use to access commands that test or change the status of a device controller (DC) and the console connected to it.
CPSTATUS	Use to access the CPSTATUS tool to measure all CPU occupancies, measure of additional CPU time available for call processing work, and to indicate overload and switch performance with respect to the switch's engineering
C6TTP	Use to monitor and maintain CCIS6 trunks.
C7BERT	Use to evaluate the performance of a CCS7 signaling link before putting it into service or during fault isolation activities. A C7BERT test repeatedly transmits a 2047-bit pseudorandom pattern and subsequently checks the pattern to verify that no bit errors have occurred.
C7LKSET	Use to query and change the status of the links within a selected linkset.
C7MSUVER	Use to build message signaling units (MSUs), subject them to the screening rules of the CCS7 link interface unit 7 (LIU7), and display the results of screening rules that were encountered.
C7RTESET	Use to display information about or change the state of a routeset.
C7TTP	Use to test and maintain CCS7 trunks.
DCAP	Use to obtain status information for applications and links on the data communications applications (DCAP).
DCH	Use to interact with the D-channel handler (DCH) maintenance subsystem.
DCTLTP	Use to access the data call tester (DCT) menu commands from the LTP level.
DCTTTP	Use to access the data call tester (DCT) menu commands from the TTP level.
DDU	Use to test and change the status of the disk drive units (DDU).
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
DEVICES (CFI)	Use to obtain information about and perform maintenance functions on a channel frame interface (CFI).
DELAYS (LGC)	Use to obtain information on call processing delays.
DELAYS (RCC)	Use to obtain information on call processing delays.
DEVICES (FP)	Use to display status indicators of the file processor (FP) and to execute commands which produce these displays.
DEVICES (LMX)	Use to obtain information about and perform maintenance functions on a channel frame interface (LMX).
DEVICES (NIU)	Use to display information about link interface unit (LIU) components connected to the network interface unit (NIU).
DEVICES (PSP)	Use to obtain information about and perform maintenance functions on a programmable signal processor (PSP).
DIRP	Use to access the commands used to control the files and recording volumes of the device independent recording package (DIRP).
DISPLAY	Use to monitor, maintain, and display information about the trunks that are associated with carriers.
DLC	Use to test and change the status of the data link controller (DLC).
DPNSS	Use to enter the Digital Private Network Signaling System (DPNSS) system and query and change the status of the links within a selected linkset.
DRAM	Use to access and perform maintenance on a DRAM module.
DRM	Use to perform control and review functions for a distributed recording manager (DRM).
DTC	Use to perform maintenance functions for a digital trunk controller (DTC).
DTCI	Use to maintain an digital trunk controller integrated digital network services (ISDN) (DTCI).
ENET	Use to access all other levels of the ENET system. The ENET level expands the top level alarm and allows the craftsperson to decide where to go next in order to correct a fault.
EXND	Use to access and perform maintenance functions for an external node (EXND).
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
FBUS	Use to perform maintenance on a frame transport bus (FBUS).
FMT	Use to monitor and maintain the fiber multiplex terminals (FMT). Maintenance actions are performed on posted FMTs. When posting an FMT using the post command, the FMT sublevel is accessed, from which maintenance actions are conducted.
FP	Use to maintain and administer a file processor (FP).
FRIU	Use to perform maintenance activities on the frame relay I/F unit (FRIU).
GRPCTRL	Use to list, apply, or remove group controls on selected trunk groups.
IBNCON	Use to maintain and monitor Integrated Business Network (IBN) attendant consoles.
ICRM	Use to perform maintenance functions on an integrated cellular remote module (ICRM).
IDT	Use to perform maintenance functions on an intelligent digital transmission (IDT) device.
INTCCTRL	Use to list, apply, and remove code controls for the DMS-200/300 and DMS-300 switches.
INTEG	Use to analyze errors which occur along the speech links between the PM and the ENET.
IOC	Use to access commands that change or monitor the status of disk controller (DC) cards and the devices attached to them.
IOD	Use to access commands to change or monitor the status of the input/output devices (IOD).
IPML	Use to access the IPML maintenance menu.
IRLINK	Use to perform maintenance on the dual remote cluster controller (DRCC). The IRLINK level is accessed from the RCC level using the irlink command. Although the menu always shows the irlink command, it only affects a posted RCC that is part of a DRCC.
ISG	Use to maintain ISDN service groups (ISG) which are defined for a specific LGC or LTC. In addition, hardware independent access to the associated channels is available.
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
ISGACT	Use to access the ISGACT tool to analyze the real time use of the signaling processor (SP), the master processor (MP), and the ISDN signaling processor (ISP).
ISP	Use to make measurements and report information on channels of the ISDN signalling processor (ISP).
LAYER	Use to check the status of selected layers and bands.
LCM	Use to perform maintenance functions on a loop concentrating module (LCM).
LCME	Use to monitor and maintain an enhanced line concentrating module (LCME).
LCMI	Use to monitor and maintain an ISDN line concentrating module (LCMI).
LCOM	Use to perform maintenance functions for an link interface unit (LIU) communication (LCOM) PM type.
LGC	Use to perform maintenance functions for a line group controller (LGC)
LGCI	Use to maintain an LGC equipped to provide integrated services digital network (ISDN) services.
LIM	Use to perform maintenance functions on a link interface module (LIM).
LINESEL	Use to select the classification of lines to be presented for service analysis (SA).
LINKSET	Use to query and change the status of a selected linkset.
LIU7	Use to perform maintenance activities on the link interface unit 7 (LIU7).
LNS	Use to access subscriber line tests and associated maintenance actions through the LNS subsystems.
LNSTRBL	Use to maintain lines that are experiencing call processing trouble.
LTC	Use to perform maintenance functions for a line trunk controller (LTC).
LTP	Use to perform manual tests on the subscriber lines.
LTPDATA	Use to maintain control position data, posted set information, system status updates, and perform additional maintenance action on the line in the control position.
LTPISDN	Use to monitor and maintain Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) lines.
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
LTPLTA	Use to enter the line test position test access commands level.
LTPMAN	Use to enter the line test position of the manual test commands level.
MANUAL	Use to monitor and maintain trunks.
MATRIX	Use to access maintenance and diagnostic facilities for the switching matrix of the 128K ENET.
MC	Use to test and control the message controllers (MC).
MEMORY	Use to manipulate the contents of the memory cards.
MONITOR	Use to monitor call processing busy connections: listening, talking, or both.
MP	Use to perform maintenance on multipurpose positions (MPs) on TOPS position controllers (TPC) which subtend a TOPS Message Switch (TMS). The MP MAP level is accessed from the TPC level of the MAP.
MPC	Use to access the commands that test and query the card and link status of a specific multi-protocol controller (MPC).
MS	Use to access commands to query information and perform maintenance procedures on the MS and MS shelves.
MSB6	Use to maintain the message switch and buffer (MSB) handling Common Channel Interoffice Signaling No. 6 (CCIS6) and the CCITT No. 6 Signaling (CCITT6).
MSB7	Use to maintain the message switch and buffer (MSB) handling Common Channel Interoffice Signaling No. 7 (CCIS7) and the CCITT Signaling System No. 7 (CCITT7).
MTD	Use to test or change the status of specified magnetic tape drives (MTD).
MTM	Use to perform maintenance for a maintenance trunk module (MTM).
NET	Use to perform network maintenance and to access other network maintenance MAP levels.
NETINTEG	Use to access the analysis feature which identifies errors on speech links between PMs and the Network.
NETJCTRS	Use to display the status of the junctors in both planes of the specified network and perform maintenance functions for junctors.
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
NETLINKS	Use to display the status of the links in both planes of the specified network and perform maintenance functions for links.
NETPATH	Use to test faulty paths, store test information for each path tested, and display this information.
NETXPTS	Use to access and perform maintenance functions on the crosspoint (XPT) cards in both planes of a network module (NM).
NIU	Use to perform maintenance activities on the network interface unit (NIU).
NOP	Use to monitor and maintain communications between a DMS and a network operations system (NOS).
NWM	Use to access network management (NWM) control levels, to display the status of automatic and manual controls, and to change the switch operating mode.
OAU	Use to perform maintenance functions for an office alarm unit (OAU).
OFCINTEG	Use to access the bit error rate performance (BERP) and wideband error rate test (WBERT) sublevels.
OPMPES	Use to remotely control battery string switching, identify the alarm and state conditions of the OPMPES, identify the shelves and bay, and give the circuit location.
PERFORM	Use to display information about the processors of a posted PM of node type LGC, LTC, DTC, or RCC.
PLANE	Use to maintain and administer a file processor (FP).
PM	Use to access the PM maintenance system.
PMACT	Use to access the PMACT tool which is used to analyze the real-time use of the signaling processor (SP), the master processor (MP), and the ISDN signaling processor (ISP).
PMC	Use to control the peripheral message controllers (PMC) and their individual ports.
PORT	Use to control individual ports of the MC.
POST	Use to monitor and maintain the trunks that are associated with carriers.
POSTDEV	Use to maintain and administer the posted file processor (FP) devices.
PRADCH	Use to maintain DTCI B-channels and D-channels.
	-continued-

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
PVC	Use to query and change the status of the logical communication links between a signaling transfer point (STP) and the signaling engineering and administration system (SEAS).
RCC	Use to maintain a remote cluster controller (RCC).
RCCI	Use to maintain the integrated services digital network (ISDN) RCC (RCCI).
RTECTRL	Use to list, apply, or remove controls on specified reroutes.
SA	Use to perform service analysis (SA) on selected types of calls.
SAEDIT	Use to edit service analysis (SA).
SASELECT	Use to select the classification of calls to be presented for service analysis (SA). Also use the commands available from the the SASelect level to control the monitor and the traffic offices included in analysis.
SBS	Use to activate, deactivate or set backup for the billing server.
SBSCOMM	Use to access the SBS level.
SBSSEL	Use to perform S/DMS (or Formatter/Storage Agent [FSA]) (SBS) reporting and controling functions.
SBSSTAT	Use to display information about billing server data streams.
SBSTRM	Use to display information about billing server streams.
SCCPLOC	Use to query or change the state of one or more signaling connection control part (SCCP) local subsystems.
SCCPRPC	Use to query or change the state of a signaling connection control part (SCCP) remote point code.
SCCPRSS	Use to query or change the state of one or more signaling connection control part (SCCP) remote subsystems.
SCP	Use to post SCP services, display alarm information about SCP alarms, list datafilled SCP services, and access the SCPLoc level.
SCPLOC	Use to diagnose system faults and to carry out maintenance operations and corrective actions.
SEAS	Use to query, test, and change the operating state of the signaling engineering and administration system (SEAS). This level also has access to the PVC (permanent virtual circuits) level of maintenance.
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
SHELF	Use to maintain the enhanced network (ENET) as a collection of cards and to perform maintenance actions on the functions of a slot as a single entity.
SHELF	Use to access commands to query information and perform maintenance on the message switch (MS) shelves.
SLM	Use to access maintenance functions for the specified SLM.
SMS	Use to perform maintenance for a Subscriber Carrier Module-100S (SMS).
SMU	Use to perform maintenance for a Subscriber Carrier Module-100 Urban (SMU).
SPM	Use to perform maintenance for a service peripheral module (SPM).
SRUPES	Use to remotely control battery string switching, identify the alarm and state conditions of the SRUPES, to identify the shelves and bay, and give the circuit location.
STAT TKGRP	Use to monitor and maintain trunk groups.
STAT TRKS	Use to monitor and maintain individual trunks.
STC	Use to maintain signal terminal controllers (STC) attached to message switch and buffers (MSB).
SYSTEM	Use to maintain the enhanced network (ENET) processing complexes.
TMS	Use to maintain a TOPS message switch.
TPC	Use to access the Traffic Operator Position Controller (TPC). Feature package NTXA83AA is required for this level to be operational.
TRKCONV	Use to monitor and maintain trunks.
TRKS	Use to access the sublevels of trunk maintenance.
TRKSTRBL	Use to provide trunk maintenance through thresholding and alarm generation, and buffering of trunk trouble information. This level is used only for identifying troubled trunks and their problems.
TSTEQUIP	Use to display and post stand-alone test equipment.
TTP	Use to monitor and maintain trunk status and access the trunk maintenance sublevels.
XFER	Use to transfer data and to perform maintenance on the data transfer system.
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
XLIU	Use to perform maintenance activities on the x.25/x.75 link I/F unit.
X75TTP	Use to monitor and maintain trunk status and access the trunk maintenance sublevels.
-end-	

Menu cross-reference

The menu cross-reference table provides a complete alphabetic list of every command and indicates its associated menu and the number of the page in this manual where that command is described.

Command/menu cross reference table		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
abortx	XFER	X-57
abtk	CARD	C-7
abtk	CM	C-527
abtk	DCH	D-67
abtk	DEVICES (CFI)	D-367
abtk	DEVICES (FP)	D-419
abtk	DEVICES (LMX)	D-469
abtk	DEVICES (PSP)	D-523
abtk	DTC	D-823
abtk	DTCI	D-967
abtk	FP	F-57
abtk	ICRM	I-65
abtk	LGC	L-269
abtk	LGCI	L-413
abtk	LTC	L-741
abtk	MATRIX	M-67
abtk	MSB6	M-535
abtk	MSB7	M-643
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
abtk	OPMPES	O-43
abtk	RCC	R-5
abtk	RCCI	R-147
abtk	SHELF	S-565
abtk	SMS	S-703
abtk	SMU	S-845
abtk	SRUPES	S-1015
abtk	SYSTEM	S-1157
abtk	TMS	T-5
abtkmcr	PLANE	P-23
abtdly	C7LKSET	C-829
ack	SA	S-5
act	C7LKSET	C-831
act	LINKSET	L-619
act	SBS	S-57
actfsa	SBSSEL	S-85
actlap	DPNSS	D-669
addcos	LineSel	L-583
addcust	LineSel	L-585
adddwr	LineSel	L-587
addofc	LineSel	L-589
addsite	LineSel	L-591
adjust	Clock	C-445
alarm	CMMnt	C-609
alarm	ENET	E-47
align	Memory	M-205
alloc	DDU	D-295
almstat	LTP	L-889
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
alt	LNS	L-681
altinfo	ALT	A-23
altpath	NETPATH	N-163
alttest	CARD	C-11
alttest	NETPATH	N-167
alttype	NETPATH	N-171
analyze	INTEG	I-197
analyze	NET INTEG	N-61
ans	SA	S-7
aosssel	SASelect	S-143
apply	AUTOCTRL	A-347
apply	CODECTRL	C-665
apply	GRPCTRL	G-5
apply	INTCCTRL	I-177
apply	RTECTRL	R-269
att	TRKS	T-225
attcon	LineSel	L-593
attcon	SASelect	S-145
audit	DIRP	D-569
audit	DRM	D-735
audit	INTEG	I-203
audit	OPMPES	O-45
audit	SRUPES	S-1017
auditlink	DPNSS	D-671
autocnv	TRKCONV	T-131
autoctrl	NWM	N-341
autold	CMMnt	C-617
bal	ALT	A-29
bal	LTPMAN	L-1489
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
balnet	LTPLTA	L-1391
bchcon	LTPISDN	L-1243
bert	DATA	D-3
bert	ENET	E-51
bert	LTPDATA	L-1067
bert(isdn)	LTPDATA	L-1091
berttime	DATA	D-13
berttime	LTPDATA	L-1099
bpvo	LTPDATA	L-1103
bsy	APUX	A-367
bsy	Card	C-91
bsy	CARD	C-15
bsy	Chain	C-299
bsy	CONS	C-691
bsy	C6TTP	C-721
bsy	C7LKSET	C-847
bsy	C7RTESET	C-989
bsy	C7TTP	C-1015
bsy	DATA	D-17
bsy	DCH	D-69
bsy	DDU	D-299
bsy	DEVICES (CFI)	D-371
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bsy	DEVICES (LMX)	D-473
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bsy	DPNSS	D-673
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bsy	DTCI	D-969

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
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bsy	ESA	E-119
bsy	ESTU	E-159
bsy	EXND	E-187
bsy	FBUS	F-5
bsy	FP	F-59
bsy	FRIU	F-101
bsy	IBNCON	I-7
bsy	ICRM	I-67
bsy	IDT	I-135
bsy	IOC	I-241
bsy	IPML	I-323
bsy	IRLINK	I-349
bsy	ISG	I-365
bsy	LAYER	L-5
bsy	LCM	L-31
bsy	LCME	L-109
bsy	LCMI	L-169
bsy	LCOM	L-225
bsy	LGC	L-271
bsy	LGCI	L-415
bsy	LIM	L-537
bsy	LINKSET	L-623
bsy	LIU7	L-641
bsy	LTC	L-743
bsy	LTP	L-901
bsy(isdn)	LTP	L-907
bsy	MANUAL	M-3
bsy	MATRIX	M-71
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
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bsy	MONITOR	M-279
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bsy	MPC	M-385
bsy	MS	M-441
bsy	MSB6	M-537
bsy	MSB7	M-645
bsy	MTD	M-753
bsy	MTM	M-781
bsy	NET	N-5
bsy	NET JCTRS	N-115
bsy	NET LINKS	N-141
bsy	NET XPTS	N-227
bsy	NIU	N-257
bsy	OAU	O-3
bsy	OPMPES	O-47
bsy	PLANE	P-25
bsy	PMC	P-159
bsy	POST	P-267
bsy	POSTDEV	P-329
bsy	PRADCH	P-357
bsy	PVC	P-423
bsy	RCCI	R-149
bsy	RCC	R-7
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bsy	SEAS	S-417

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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bsy	SHELF	S-571
bsy	SLM	S-643
bsy	SMS	S-705
bsy	SMU	S-847
bsy	SRUPES	S-1019
bsy	STC	S-1123
bsy	SYSTEM	S-1159
bsy	TMS	T-7
bsy	TPC	T-103
bsy	TRKCONV	T-133
bsy	TTP	T-257
bsy	XLIU	X-81
bsy	X75TTP	X-3
bsychn	Shelf	S-445
bsyms	Card	C-103
bsyms	MS	M-449
bterm	DATA	D-21
buffsel	NET INTEG	N-67
bufpath	NETPATH	N-173
busy	IBNCON	I-11
busy	SA	S-9
callset	BERP	B-5
calltrf	MANUAL	M-7
calltrf	TTP	T-261
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card	CARD	C-23
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

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card	Shelf	S-451
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cardlist	NETPATH	N-179
carrier	TRKS	T-227
ccbcapture	INTEG	I-207
ccis6	CCS	C-255
ccs7	CCS	C-257
cdr	IOD	I-287
cdrsrch	IOD	I-289
chain	Card	C-115
chain	Chain	C-309
chain	Clock	C-455
chain	Shelf	S-455
charge	OPMPES	O-49
charge	SRUPES	S-1021
check	BERP	B-9
checkinv	CM	C-529
chklnk	NET	N-15
cic	C7TTP	C-1019
ckt	TTP	T-263
cktinfo	TTP	T-267
cktinfo	X75TTP	X-7
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cktmon	MONITOR	M-283
ckttst	ALT	A-31

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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claim	PLANE	P-31
cleanup	DIRP	D-573
clear	BERT	B-89
clear	C7MSUVER	C-925
clear	IBNCON	I-15
clear	INTEG	I-211
clear	NETPATH	N-181
clear	NOP	N-311
clkstat	NET	N-19
clock	Card	C-117
clock	Chain	C-311
clock	MC	M-141
clock	MS	M-457
clock	Shelf	S-457
close	DIRP	D-583
clr	DRAM	D-703
clr	MTM	M-783
clr	OAU	O-7
clralm	LNSTRBL	L-699
clralm	TRKSTRBL	T-199
clrbuf	LNSTRBL	L-703
clrbuf	TRKSTRBL	T-201
clrbuff	DDU	D-301
clrcnts	MC	M-143
clrcnts	PMC	P-163
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

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coin	LTPLTA	L-1401
coldst	LTPISDN	L-1249
commstat	SBSSEL	S-87
config.	Memory	M-215
config	PLANE	P-35
connect	LTPDATA	L-1109
connect	PRADCH	P-361
connlog	ENET	E-53
cont	IDT	I-137
cont	ISG	I-369
cont	PRADCH	P-375
conv	TRKCONV	T-137
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correct	SAEdit	S-43
cpos	MONITOR	M-285
cpstat	PM	P-103
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cpypath	NETPATH	N-183
create_ttp	TTP	T-271
creatset	LNSTRBL	L-707
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cvbsy	TRKCONV	T-141
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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c6state	C6TTP	C-725
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c7lkset	CCS7	C-273
c7msuver	CCS7	C-275
c7rteset	CCS7	C-277
dat	DRM	D-753
data_screen	LTP	L-921
dav_screen	LTP	L-923
dch	LGCI	L-421
dch	RCCI	R-155
dch	TMS	T-13
dchcon	LTPISDN	L-1251
dchcon	LTPMAN	L-1497
dcrmoch	NWM	N-345
dcrsel	NWM	N-349
dcsig	LTPISDN	L-1255
dctltp	LTP	L-925
dctttp	TTP	T-275
dddin	SASelect	S-147
ddo	SASelect	S-149
deact	C7LKSET	C-853
deact	LINKSET	L-625
deact	SBS	S-61
deactfsa	SBSSEL	S-89
deactlap	DPNSS	D-675
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

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define	ALTBAL	A-51
define	ALTCKTTST	A-95
define	ALTDIAG	A-139
define	ALTLIT	A-183
define	ALTSDIAG	A-229
define	BERP	B-19
define	BERT	B-93
define	XFER	X-59
defman	ALTBAL	A-61
defman	ALTCKTTST	A-105
defman	ALTDIAG	A-149
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defpath	NETPATH	N-185
defschd	ALTBAL	A-63
defschd	ALTCKTTST	A-107
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deftime	BERP	B-31
deftime	DCTLTP	D-113
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deftst	NETPATH	N-189
delcos	LineSel	L-595
delcust	LineSel	L-597
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

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delete_ttp	TTP	T-277
deload	CARD	C-25
deload	ENET	E-57
deload	MATRIX	M-75
deload	SHELF	S-581
deload	SYSTEM	S-1163
delofc	LineSel	L-601
delman	ATT	A-297
delsite	LineSel	L-603
det	LTPISDN	L-1259
detail	POST	P-271
devices	FP	F-63
devtype	IOC	I-247
dgttst	LTPLTA	L-1405
diag	ALT	A-35
diag	LTP	L-927
diag(isdn)	LTP	L-943
diagnose	IBNCON	I-17
dial	DCTLTP	D-131
dial	DCTTTP	D-221
dirasst	AOSSsel	A-273
dirp	IOD	I-291
disable	AUTOCTRL	A-349
disable	FMT	F-31
disalm	CCIS6	C-239
disalm	CCS7	C-279
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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disalm	STAT TRKS	S-1063
disp	APUX	A-371
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disp	CARRIER	C-213
disp	DCH	D-71
disp	DEVICES (CFI)	D-375
disp	DEVICES (LMX)	D-463
disp	DEVICES (PSP)	D-531
disp	DISPLAY	D-623
disp	DRAM	D-705
disp	DTC	D-833
disp	DTCI	D-975
disp	EIU	E-7
disp	ENET	E-61
disp	ESA	E-123
disp	Ext	E-207
disp	ICRM	I-73
disp	IDT	I-141
disp	LCM	L-37
disp	LCME	L-113
disp	LCMI	L-173
disp	LCOM	L-229
disp	LGC	L-279
disp	LGCI	L-423
disp	LIM	L-541
disp	LIU7	L-645
disp	LNSTRBL	L-711
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disp	MATRIX	M-81
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
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disp	MSB6	M-541
disp	MSB7	M-651
disp	MTM	M-785
disp	NET	N-9
disp	NET INTEG	N-69
disp	NET JCTRS	N-119
disp	NET LINKS	N-143
disp	NETPATH	N-193
disp	NET XPTS	N-231
disp	NIU	N-263
disp	OAU	O-9
disp	OPMPES	O-51
disp	PM	P-105
disp	POST	P-277
disp	RCC	R-15
disp	RCCI	R-157
disp	SHELF	S-587
disp	SMS	S-713
disp	SMU	S-855
disp	SMU	S-855
disp	SPM	S-987
disp	SRUPES	S-1023
disp	SYSTEM	S-1169
disp	TMS	T-15
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disp	TRKSTRBL	T-205
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

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dispcnts	PMC	P-171
dispgrp	STAT TKGRP	S-1089
display	BERT	B-99
display	DCTLTP	D-143
display	DCTTTP	D-233
display	INTEG	I-213
display	NWM	N-351
display	SAEdit	S-47
dispopt	POST	P-285
disptrk	STAT TKGRP	S-1091
disptrk	STAT TRKS	S-1065
dmnt	DIRP	D-587
dmnt	XFER	X-61
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door	SRUPES	S-1025
downld	MPC	M-389
dpnss	CCS	C-259
dpp	IOD	I-293
dpsync	Clock	C-383
dpsync	Clock	C-457
dpsync	CM	C-533
dpsync	CMMnt	C-619
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
dumpb	SBSSTAT	S-105
ebsmsg	LTP	L-965
eiobkup	SBSSTAT	S-107
enable	AUTOCTRL	A-351
enable	FMT	F-33
enclock	ENET	E-63
endcld	SA	S-11
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equip	Ext	E-215
equip	LTPDATA	L-1123
equip	PRADCH	P-377
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exclst	SASelect	S-157
exclto	AOSSsel	A-279
exclto	SASelect	S-161
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fbus	LIM	L-543
fcnt	DDU	D-307
filter	INTEG	I-219
filter	NET INTEG	N-77
findstate	ENET	E-67
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frls	IBNCON	I-21
frls	LTP	L-967
frls	MONITOR	M-289
frls	MP	M-353
frls	TTP	T-279
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
gwtrantst	SCCPLOC	S-207
gwtrantst	SCCPRSS	S-327
groupcmd	C7TTP	C-1023
grpctrl	NWM	N-355
haltatt	ATT	A-303
hcpygrp	STAT TKGRP	S-1095
hcpytrk	STAT TKGRP	S-1097
hcpytrk	STAT TRKS	S-1069
help	DCAP	D-51
history	OPMPES	O-55
history	SRUPES	S-1027
hold	C6TTP	C-727
hold	C7TTP	C-1025
hold	DATA	D-23
hold	DCTLTP	D-151
hold	DCTTTP	D-241
hold	LTP	L-971
hold	LTPDATA	L-1141
hold	LTPISDN	L-1265
hold	LTPLTA	L-1409
hold	LTPMAN	L-1501
hold	MANUAL	M-9
hold	MONITOR	M-291
hold	PRADCH	P-395
hold	TRKCONV	T-159
hold	TTP	T-281
hold	X75TTP	X-13
hset	MANUAL	M-11
hset	TTP	T-285

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
ibntrk	SASelect	S-165
icrmlogs	ICRM	I-77
idmtce	DEVICES (CFI)	D-377
idmtce	DEVICES (LMX)	D-477
idmtce	DEVICES (PSP)	D-533
lfsloop	C7BERT	C-779
iloss	LTPISDN	L-1267
image	CMMnt	C-623
imp	LTPISDN	L-1269
inclct	AOSSsel	A-283
inclqst	SASelect	S-167
inclst	SASelect	S-171
inclto	AOSSsel	A-285
inclto	SASelect	S-173
info	DRM	D-767
info	EXND	E-189
info	NETPATH	N-195
info	SPM	S-989
inh	C7LKSET	C-857
inhibit	MTD	M-757
inject	DCTLTP	D-153
inject	DCTTTP	D-243
injerr	C7BERT	C-785
insync	CM	C-541
intcctrl	NWM	N-357
integ	ENET	E-71
integ	NET	N-21
interms	MS	M-459
intmess	C7MSUVER	C-927
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
ioc	IOD	I-295
ipml	PM	P-109
irlink	RCC	R-23
irlink	RCCI	R-159
isg	LGCI	L-425
isg	RCCI	R-161
isg	TMS	T-17
isgact	PERFORM	P-7
ismd	DCAP	D-55
isncp	DCAP	D-57
item	STAT TKGRP	S-1101
jack	LTPMAN	L-1503
jack	MANUAL	M-13
jack	TTP	T-287
jctrs	NET	N-23
jctrs	NET JCTRS	N-121
kept	XFER	X-63
layer	CCIS6	C-243
lco	LTP	L-973
lco(isdn)	LTP	L-979
ldpmall	PM	P-111
level	LTP	L-987
level	TTP	T-289
linesel	SASelect	S-177
linetst	LCOM	L-231
link	CARD	C-33
links	NET	N-25
links	NET LINKS	N-145
linkset	CCIS6	C-245

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
list	AUTOCTRL	A-353
list	CODECTRL	C-673
list	Ext	E-217
list	FMT	F-35
list	GRPCTRL	G-13
list	INTCCTRL	I-181
list	RTECTRL	R-271
listalm	LNSTRBL	L-715
listalm	TRKSTRBL	T-207
listdev	CONS	C-693
listdev	DDU	D-311
listdev	DLC	D-649
listdev	IOD	I-297
listdev	MPC	M-393
listdev	MTD	M-759
listman	ATT	A-305
listset	APUX	A-373
listset	DTC	D-841
listset	DTCI	D-977
listset	EIU	E-9
listset	FRIU	F-103
listset	ICRM	I-79
listset	LCM	L-39
listset	LCOM	L-233
listset	LGC	L-287
listset	LGCI	L-427
listset	LIM	L-545
listset	LIU7	L-647
listset	LTC	L-759
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
listset	MSB6	M-543
listset	MSB7	M-653
listset	NIU	N-265
listset	RCC	R-25
listset	RCCI	R-163
listset	SMS	S-721
listset	SMU	S-863
listset	TMS	T-19
listset	XLIU	X-87
lit	ALT	A-37
litinfo	ALTLIT	A-197
lnsmp	LineSel	L-605
lnsmp	SASelect	S-179
lnstrbl	LNS	L-683
lntst	LTPLTA	L-1411
loadb	OPMPES	O-59
loadb	SRUPES	S-1031
loadcd	Card	C-119
loadcd	Chain	C-313
loadcd	Clock	C-463
loadcd	Shelf	S-459
loaden	SYSTEM	S-1173
loadenall	SYSTEM	S-1179
loadfw	TTP	T-293
loadms	Card	C-129
loadms	Chain	C-323
loadms	MS	M-461
loadms	Shelf	S-469
loadnotest	DTC	D-845

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
loadnotest	MSB6	M-545
loadnotest	MSB7	M-655
loadnotest	LGC	L-291
loadnotest	LGCI	L-431
loadnotest	LTC	L-763
loadnotest	RCC	R-29
loadnotest	RCCI	R-167
loadnotest	SMS	S-725
loadnotest	SMU	S-867
loadpm	APUX	A-375
loadpm	DCH	D-73
loadpm	DRAM	D-707
loadpm	DTC	D-847
loadpm	DTCI	D-981
loadpm	EIU	E-11
loadpm	ESA	E-125
loadpm	FP	F-65
loadpm	FRIU	F-105
loadpm	ICRM	I-81
loadpm	LCM	L-41
loadpm	LCME	L-115
loadpm	LCMI	L-175
loadpm	LCOM	L-235
loadpm	LGC	L-293
loadpm	LGCI	L-433
loadpm	LIM	L-547
loadpm	LIU7	L-649
loadpm	LTC	L-765
loadpm	MSB6	M-547
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
loadpm	MSB7	M-659
loadpm	MTM	M-787
loadpm	NIU	N-267
loadpm	OAU	O-11
loadpm	RCC	R-31
loadpm	RCCI	R-169
loadpm	SMS	S-727
loadpm	SMU	S-869
loadpm	STC	S-1125
loadpm	TMS	T-21
loadpm	XLIU	X-89
loc	NET	N-27
loc	NET XPTS	N-233
locate	CARD	C-35
locate	Clock	C-387
locate	CM	C-545
locate	DLC	D-653
locate	ENET	E-73
locate	MATRIX	M-83
locate	MC	M-155
locate	Memory	M-225
locate	PMC	P-175
locate	Port	P-227
locate	SCCPLOC	S-211
locate	SHELF	S-589
locate	SLM	S-653
locate	SYSTEM	S-1183
logformat	ENET	E-75
logmask	MC	M-157

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
logmask	PMC	P-177
logs	INTEG	I-223
loop	FRIU	F-107
loop	POST	P-289
loopbk	BERP	B-35
loopbk	EIU	E-15
loopbk	IDT	I-143
loopbk	ISG	I-373
loopbk	LCOM	L-237
loopbk	LIU7	L-653
loopbk	LTPDATA	L-1143
loopbk	PRADCH	P-397
loopbk	X75TTP	X-15
loopbk(isdn)	LTPDATA	L-1153
loss	LTPMAN	L-1507
loss	MANUAL	M-17
loss	TTP	T-297
lstband	LAYER	L-7
lstclli	ATT	A-307
lststop	ATT	A-313
lstwait	ATT	A-315
lta	LTPLTA	L-1413
ltloopbk	LTPISDN	L-1281
ltp	LNS	L-685
ltprsrc	LTP	L-989
ltp_aux_com	LTP	L-991
ltp_aux_gate_com	LTP	L-993
l1blmalm	LTPISDN	L-1273
l1thrsh	LTPISDN	L-1277
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
manual	TTP	T-301
match	Memory	M-227
match	PLANE	P-41
matejam	PLANE	P-45
matrix	CARD	C-37
matrix	ENET	E-79
matrix	SHELF	S-591
matrix	SYSTEM	S-1185
mc	CM	C-547
mdn	IOC	I-257
meas	OPMPES	O-61
meas	SRUPES	S-1033
memory	CM	C-549
memory	ENET	E-83
mnt	DIRP	D-591
mode	NET INTEG	N-81
monconn	AOSSsel	A-287
monconn	SASelect	S-183
monitor	DRM	D-783
monitor	TTP	T-303
monlink	MONITOR	M-297
monlta	LTPLTA	L-1417
monpost	MONITOR	M-301
monrel	AOSSsel	A-289
monrel	SASelect	S-185
montalk	MONITOR	M-305
mount	DRM	D-787
mtcchk	CM	C-551
mtcchk	CMMnt	C-629

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
mtcchk	Memory	M-231
mtcchk	MS	M-469
mtcchk	SLM	S-655
next	APUX	A-379
next	Card	C-135
next	C6TTP	C-729
next	C7LKSET	C-861
next	C7RTESET	C-993
next	C7TTP	C-1027
next	DATA	D-27
next	DCH	D-63
next	DCTLTP	D-159
next	DCTTTP	D-249
next	DEVICES (CFI)	D-381
next	DEVICES (FP)	D-427
next	DISPLAY	D-631
next	DPNSS	D-677
next	DRAM	D-711
next	DTC	D-865
next	DTCI	D-997
next	EIU	E-19
next	ESA	E-129
next	ESTU	E-161
next	FMT	F-37
next	FRIU	F-111
next	IBNCON	I-23
next	ICRM	I-85
next	IDT	I-147
next	IPML	I-327

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
next	ISG	I-377
next	LCM	L-55
next	LCME	L-119
next	LCMI	L-179
next	LCOM	L-239
next	LGC	L-311
next	LGCI	L-451
next	LIM	L-551
next	LIU7	L-657
next	LTC	L-783
next	LTP	L-995
next	LTPDATA	L-1167
next	LTPLTA	L-1423
next	LTPISDN	L-1287
next	LTPMAN	L-1509
next	MANUAL	M-19
next	MONITOR	M-309
next	MP	M-355
next	MSB6	M-563
next	MSB7	M-675
next	MTM	X-57
next	NETPATH	N-201
next	NIU	N-273
next	OAU	O-15
next	OPMPES	O-63
next	PM	P-113
next	POST	P-293
next	PRADCH	P-401
next	PVC	P-427

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
next	RCC	R-49
next	RCCI	R-187
next	SA	S-15
next	SCCPLOC	S-215
next	SCCPRSS	S-331
next	SCPLOC	S-379
next	SMS	S-745
next	SMU	S-887
next	SPM	S-993
next	SRUPES	S-1035
next	STC	S-1129
next	TMS	T-37
next	TPC	T-107
next	TRKCONV	T-163
next	TTP	T-305
next	XLIU	X-92
next	X75TTP	X-21
nextcall	SA	S-15
nextcall	SAEdit	S-49
nextdev	POSTDEV	P-333
nextgrp	STAT TKGRP	S-1103
nextls	C7LKSET	C-863
nextpage	NOP	N-313
nextpage	SBSSTAT	S-109
nextpage	SBSSTRM	S-129
nexttrk	STAT TKGRP	S-1105
nexttrk	STAT TRKS	S-1073
noise	LTPMAN	L-1519
noise	MANUAL	M-23
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| **Command/menu cross reference table** (continued) | | |
Command	Menu	Page
noise	TTP	T-309
nop	IOD	I-305
nse	LTPISDN	L-1297
nx25ci	IOD	I-307
offl	APUX	A-381
offl	Card	C-139
offl	CARD	C-39
offl	Chain	C-329
offl	CONS	C-697
offl	C7LKSET	C-865
offl	C7RTESET	C-995
offl	DCH	D-77
offl	DDU	D-315
offl	DEVICES (CFI)	D-383
offl	DEVICES (FP)	D-429
offl	DLC	D-655
offl	DPNSS	D-679
offl	DRAM	D-713
offl	DTC	D-867
offl	DTCI	D-999
offl	EIU	E-21
offl	ESA	E-131
offl	ESTU	E-163
offl	EXND	E-191
offl	FBUS	F-9
offl	FP	F-71
offl	FRIU	F-113
offl	ICRM	I-87
offl	IDT	I-149
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
offl	IOC	I-259
offl	IPML	I-329
offl	ISG	I-379
offl	LAYER	L-11
offl	LCM	L-57
offl	LCME	L-121
offl	LCMI	L-181
offl	LCOM	L-241
offl	LGC	L-313
offl	LGCI	L-453
offl	LIM	L-553
offl	LINKSET	L-627
offl	LIU7	L-659
offl	LTC	L-785
offl	MATRIX	M-87
offl	MPC	M-397
offl	MSB6	M-565
offl	MSB7	M-677
offl	MTD	M-763
offl	MTM	M-793
offl	NET	N-29
offl	NET JCTRS	N-123
offl	NIU	N-275
offl	OAU	O-17
offl	OPMPES	O-67
offl	POST	P-295
offl	POSTDEV	P-335
offl	PVC	P-429
offl	RCC	R-51
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
offl	RCCI	R-189
offl	SCCPLOC	S-217
offl	SCCPRPC	S-303
offl	SCCPRSS	S-333
offl	SCPLOC	S-381
offl	SEAS	S-419
offl	Shelf	S-475
offl	SHELF	S-593
offl	SLM	S-657
offl	SMS	S-747
offl	SMU	S-889
offl	SPM	S-995
offl	SRUPES	S-1039
offl	STC	S-1131
offl	SYSTEM	S-1187
offl	TMS	T-39
offl	TPC	T-109
offl	XLIU	X-95
offlchn	Shelf	S-483
oosremen	SYSTEM	S-1191
op	MANUAL	M-25
op	TTP	T-311
openckt	OPMPES	O-69
openckt	SRUPES	S-1041
opr	SA	S-19
orig	LTPLTA	L-1433
othopr	SA	S-21
outasst	SASelect	S-187
output	BERP	B-39

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
ovrride	ALTBAL	A-65
ovrride	ALTCKTTST	A-109
ovrride	ALTDIAG	A-153
ovrride	ALTLIT	A-199
ovrride	ALTSDIAG	A-243
pads	TTP	T-317
page	AUTOCTRL	A-357
page	CODECTRL	C-677
page	GRPCTRL	G-17
page	INTCCTRL	I-185
page	NWM	N-359
page	RTECTRL	R-273
parmset	BERP	B-43
patchxpm	DTCI	D-1003
patchxpm	TMS	T-43
path	NET	N-31
pathtest	ENET	E-85
perform	DTC	D-871
perform	DTCI	D-1005
perform	LGC	L-317
perform	LGCI	L-457
perform	LTC	L-789
perform	RCC	R-55
perform	RCCI	R-193
perform	SMS	S-751
perform	SMU	S-893
perform	TMS	T-45
pes	PM	P-115
pfquery	PERFORM	P-9
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
plane	FP	F-75
pmact	PERFORM	P-11
pmc	CM	C-553
pmloader	PM	P-117
pmloop	C7BERT	C-787
pmreset	DTC	D-877
pmreset	DTCI	D-1007
pmreset	FP	F-77
pmreset	LGC	L-323
pmreset	LGCI	L-463
pmreset	LIM	L-555
pmreset	LTC	L-795
pmreset	MSB6	M-569
pmreset	MSB7	M-681
pmreset	NIU	N-279
pmreset	RCC	R-61
pmreset	RCCI	R-199
pmreset	SMS	S-757
pmreset	SMU	S-899
pmreset	TMS	T-49
pms	INTEG	I-225
pms	NET INTEG	N-85
port	Card	C-145
port	MC	M-161
post	ALT	A-39
post	ALTBAL	A-69
post	ALTCKTTST	A-113
post	ALTDIAG	A-157
post	ALTLIT	A-203
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
post	ALTSDIAG	A-247
post	APUX	A-383
post	BERT	B-105
post	CARRIER	C-221
post	C6TTP	C-733
post	C7LKSET	C-867
post	C7MSUVER	C-929
post	C7RTESET	C-997
post	C7TTP	C-1031
post	DATA	D-31
post	DCH	D-79
post	DCTLTP	D-161
post	DCTTTP	D-251
post	DEVICES (CFI)	D-387
post	DEVICES (LMX)	D-481
post	DEVICES (PSP)	D-537
post	DISPLAY	D-633
post	DPNSS	D-681
post	DRAM	D-715
post	DTC	D-881
post	DTCI	D-1013
post	EIU	E-25
post	ESA	E-133
post	ESTU	E-165
post	FMT	F-39
post	FRIU	F-117
post	ICRM	I-91
post	IDT	I-151
post	IPML	I-331
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
post	ISG	I-381
post	LCM	L-59
post	LCME	L-123
post	LCMI	L-183
post	LCOM	L-245
post	LGC	L-327
post	LGCI	L-467
post	LIM	L-559
post	LINKSET	L-629
post	LIU7	L-663
post	LTC	L-799
post	LTP	L-1005
post	LTPDATA	L-1177
post	LTPISDN	L-1301
post	LTPLTA	L-1439
post	LTPMAN	L-1521
post	MANUAL	M-31
post	MONITOR	M-313
post	MP	M-357
post	MSB6	M-577
post	MSB7	M-689
post	MTM	M-795
post	NET INTEG	N-93
post	NETPATH	N-203
post	NIU	N-285
post	NOP	N-315
post	OAU	O-19
post	OPMPES	O-71
post	PM	P-121

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
post	POST	P-301
post	PVC	P-431
post	PRADCH	P-405
post	RCC	R-65
post	RCCI	R-203
post	SCCPLOC	S-219
post	SCCPRPC	S-305
post	SCCPRSS	S-335
post	SCP	S-353
post	SCPLOC	S-387
post	SMS	S-761
post	SMU	S-903
post	SPM	S-997
post	SRUPES	S-1043
post	STC	S-1137
post	TMS	T-57
post	TPC	T-115
post	TRKCONV	T-167
post	TSTEquip	T-245
post	TTP	T-323
post	XLIU	X-99
post	X75TTP	X-25
postdev	DEVICES (FP)	D-435
post(isdn)	LTP	L-1023
postisg	ISGACT	I-395
postisp	ISP	I-415
post00	DTCI	D-1013
potsdiag	LTP	L-1039
pps	IDT	I-155
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
prefix	LTP	L-1043
prev	DPNSS	D-683
prevdm	IBNCON	I-27
prevpage	SBSSTAT	S-111
prevpage	SBSSTRM	S-131
print	SA	S-17
print	SAEdit	S-51
process	BERP	B-45
progress	IDT	I-161
protsw	CARRIER	C-231
protsw	POST	P-311
prtalm	STAT TKGRP	S-1107
prtalm	STAT TRKS	S-1075
prvpage	NOP	N-319
pside	MS	M-471
pvc	SEAS	S-421
qband	LAYER	L-13
qconline	IBNCON	I-29
qconv	MPC	M-401
qcustgrp	IBNCON	I-31
qipml	IPML	I-333
qlayer	LAYER	L-15
qlayer	LTPISDN	L-1319
qlayer2	LTPDATA	L-1201
qlink	MPC	M-405
qloop	LTPISDN	L-1323
ql1perf	LTPDATA	L-1195
qmpc	MPC	M-407
qmspw	SASelect	S-191

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
qnode	DLC	D-657
qnode	MPC	M-413
qrydev	POSTDEV	P-341
qryfepc	C7LKSET	C-871
qrysig	C6TTP	C-741
qrysig	C7TTP	C-1039
qsbsylk	MPC	M-415
qseated	IBNCON	I-35
qsup	LNSTRBL	L-719
qsup	TRKSTRBL	T-209
qtst	NET	N-33
qtst	NET XPTS	N-239
query	C7BERT	C-793
query	DIRP	D-601
query	FBUS	F-11
query	IOC	I-263
query	NOP	N-321
query	XFER	X-65
queryalm	CCS	C-261
querycd	Card	C-147
querycd	Chain	C-335
querycd	Shelf	S-489
queryclk	Clock	C-389
queryclk	CM	C-555
querycm	Clock	C-391
querycm	CM	C-557
querydv	DEVICES (CFI)	D-391
querydv	DEVICES (LMX)	D-485
querydv	DEVICES (PSP)	D-541
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
queryen	CARD	C-45
queryen	ENET	E-87
queryen	MATRIX	M-91
queryen	SHELF	S-601
queryen	SYSTEM	S-1195
queryflg	CM	C-565
queryflt	C7LKSET	C-873
queryflt	C7RTESET	C-1001
queryflt	PVC	P-435
queryflt	SCPLOC	S-391
queryflt	SEAS	S-423
queryfmt	FMT	F-43
queryfp	DEVICES (FP)	D-439
queryir	IRLINK	I-351
queryisg	ISGACT	I-399
querylap	DPNSS	D-685
querylk	LCOM	L-249
querylnk	DPNSS	D-687
querymcr	PLANE	P-49
queryms	Card	C-155
queryms	Chain	C-343
queryms	Clock	C-479
queryms	MS	M-473
queryms	Shelf	S-497
querypc	C7RTESET	C-1003
querypes	OPMPES	O-75
querypes	SRUPES	S-1047
querypl	PLANE	P-51
querypm	APUX	A-387

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
querypm	DCH	D-81
querypm	DRAM	D-717
querypm	DTC	D-885
querypm	DTCI	D-1017
querypm	EIU	E-29
querypm	ESA	E-135
querypm	EXND	E-193
querypm	FP	F-81
querypm	FRIU	F-121
querypm	ICRM	I-95
querypm	IDT	I-163
querypm	LCM	L-63
querypm	LCME	L-127
querypm	LCMI	L-187
querypm	LCOM	L-253
querypm	LGC	L-331
querypm	LGCI	L-471
querypm	LIM	L-561
querypm	LIU7	L-667
querypm	LTC	L-803
querymp	MP	M-361
querypm	MSB6	M-581
querypm	MSB7	M-693
querypm	MTM	M-797
querypm	NIU	N-289
querypm	OAU	O-21
querypm	RCC	R-69
querypm	RCCI	R-207
querypm	SMS	S-765
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
querypm	SMU	S-907
querypm	SPM	S-999
querypm	TMS	T-61
querypm	TPC	T-111
queryproc	CONS	C-699
queryproc	IOC	I-265
queryproc	MTD	M-765
queryrex	ENET	E-89
querysrv	SCP	S-355
queryss	SCCPLOC	S-223
queryss	SCCPRPC	S-307
queryss	SCCPRSS	S-339
querystc	STC	S-1141
querytape	MTD	M-767
querytrf	C7LKSET	C-891
querytrf	SCPLOC	S-395
querytty	CONS	C-701
queryupd	SCPLOC	S-399
queryusr	C7LKSET	C-897
queryusr	DPNSS	D-689
quit	ACTIVITY	A-5
quit	ALT	A-41
quit	ALTBAL	A-71
quit	ALTCKTTST	A-115
quit	ALTDIAG	A-159
quit	ALTLIT	A-205
quit	ALTSDIAG	A-249
quit	APUX	A-389
quit	ATT	A-317

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
quit	AUTOCTRL	A-359
quit	BERP	B-51
quit	BERT	B-107
quit	Card	C-165
quit	CARRIER	C-233
quit	CCIS6	C-247
quit	CCS	C-265
quit	CCS7	C-285
quit	Chain	C-353
quit	Clock	C-399
quit	Clock	C-489
quit	CM	C-567
quit	CMMnt	C-635
quit	CODECTRL	C-679
quit	CONS	C-703
quit	CPSTATUS	C-715
quit	C6TTP	C-743
quit	C7BERT	C-799
quit	C7LKSET	C-899
quit	C7MSUVER	C-931
quit	C7RTESET	C-1005
quit	C7TTP	C-1041
quit	DATA	D-39
quit	DCAP	D-59
quit	DCH	D-83
quit	DCTLTP	D-165
quit	DCTTTP	D-255
quit	DDU	D-317
quit	DELAYS (LGC)	D-335
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
quit	DELAYS (RCC)	D-351
quit	DEVICES (CFI)	D-397
quit	DEVICES (FP)	D-445
quit	DEVICES (LMX)	D-491
quit	DEVICES (NIU)	D-511
quit	DEVICES (PSP)	D-547
quit	DIRP	D-595
quit	DISPLAY	D-643
quit	DLC	D-659
quit	DPNSS	D-691
quit	DRAM	D-719
quit	DRM	D-789
quit	DTC	D-899
quit	DTCI	D-1023
quit	EIU	E-31
quit	ESA	E-141
quit	ESTU	E-167
quit	EXND	E-195
quit	Ext	E-219
quit	FBUS	F-13
quit	FMT	F-45
quit	FP	F-83
quit	FRIU	F-123
quit	GRPCTRL	G-19
quit	IBNCON	I-39
quit	ICRM	I-103
quit	IDT	I-165
quit	INTCCTRL	I-187
quit	INTEG	I-229
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
quit	IOC	I-267
quit	IOD	I-309
quit	IPML	I-335
quit	IRLINK	I-353
quit	ISG	I-387
quit	ISGACT	I-401
quit	ISP	I-417
quit	LAYER	L-17
quit	LCM	L-71
quit	LCME	L-133
quit	LCMI	L-193
quit	LCOM	L-255
quit	LGC	L-345
quit	LGCI	L-479
quit	LIM	L-563
quit	LINKSET	L-631
quit	LIU7	L-669
quit	LNS	L-687
quit	LNSTRBL	L-721
quit	LTC	L-817
quit	LTP	L-1047
quit	LTPDATA	L-1203
quit	LTPISDN	L-1327
quit	LTPLTA	L-1457
quit	LTPMAN	L-1539
quit	MANUAL	M-39
quit	MATRIX	M-95
quit	MC	M-163
quit	Memory	M-233

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
quit	MONITOR	M-321
quit	MP	M-363
quit	MPC	M-417
quit	MS	M-483
quit	MSB6	M-589
quit	MSB7	M-701
quit	MTD	M-769
quit	MTM	M-799
quit	NET	N-37
quit	NET INTEG	N-95
quit	NET JCTRS	N-125
quit	NET LINKS	N-147
quit	NET XPTS	N-235
quit	NETPATH	N-207
quit	NIU	N-293
quit	NOP	N-331
quit	NWM	N-361
quit	OAU	O-23
quit	PERFORM	P-15
quit	PLANE	P-55
quit	PM	P-125
quit	PMACT	P-137
quit	PMC	P-181
quit	Port	P-229
quit	POST	P-313
quit	POSTDEV	P-345
quit	PRADCH	P-409
quit	PVC	P-437
quit	RCC	R-83

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
quit	RCCI	R-215
quit	RTECTRL	R-275
quit	SASelect	S-193
quit	SBSCOMM	S-77
quit	SBSSEL	S-91
quit	SBSSTAT	S-113
quit	SBSSTRM	S-133
quit	SCCPLOC	S-225
quit	SCCPRPC	S-309
quit	SCCPRSS	S-341
quit	SCP	S-357
quit	SCPLOC	S-403
quit	SEAS	S-425
quit	SBS	S-67
quit	SHELF	S-605
quit	Shelf	S-507
quit	SLM	S-661
quit	SMS	S-779
quit	SMU	S-921
quit	SPM	S-1001
quit	SRUPES	S-1051
quit	STAT TKGRP	S-1111
quit	STAT TRKS	S-1079
quit	SYSTEM	S-1199
quit	TMS	T-67
quit	TPC	T-113
quit	TRKCONV	T-175
quit	TRKS	T-229
quit	TRKSTRBL	T-211
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
quit	TSTEquip	T-249
quit	TTP	T-331
quit	XFER	X-67
quit	X75TTP	X-33
rab	LAYER	L-21
rcama	SASelect	S-195
rclli	TRKCONV	T-179
rdbuff	NET	N-45
readfw	SLM	S-665
recann	SA	S-23
record_dtsr	LTP	L-1051
recover	DTC	D-903
recover	LGC	L-349
recover	LGCI	L-483
recover	LTC	L-821
recover	NET	N-41
recover	PM	P-129
recover	RCC	R-87
recover	RCCI	R-219
recover	SMS	S-783
recover	SMU	S-925
release	DCTLTP	D-169
release	DCTTTP	D-259
release	IBNCON	I-43
release	NOP	N-335
remove	ALTBAL	A-75
remove	ALTCKTTST	A-119
remove	ALTDIAG	A-163
remove	ALTLIT	A-209
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
remove	ALTSDIAG	A-253
remove	AUTOCTRL	A-363
remove	CODECTRL	C-683
remove	GRPCTRL	G-23
remove	INTCCTRL	I-191
remove	RTECTRL	R-279
rename	DRM	D-793
report	C7BERT	C-803
res	LTPLTA	L-1461
reset	BERP	B-55
reset	DRM	D-797
reset	IOC	I-271
reset	LineSel	L-609
reset	NETPATH	N-205
resume	LNSTRBL	L-725
resume	TRKSTRBL	T-215
reth	NET INTEG	N-99
review	BERP	B-59
revive	DIRP	D-605
rex	LIM	L-567
rextst	CARD	C-53
rextst	Clock	C-403
rextst	CM	C-571
rextst	CMMnt	C-639
rextst	ENET	E-97
rextst	MATRIX	M-99
rextst	MC	M-167
rextst	Memory	M-237
rextst	PMC	P-185
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
rextst	Port	P-233
rextst	SHELF	S-609
rextst	SYSTEM	S-1203
ring	LTPLTA	L-1465
ring	SA	S-25
rlayer	LTPISDN	L-1331
rlayer2	LTPDATA	L-1209
rls	C6TTP	C-747
rls	C7TTP	C-1045
rls	DATA	D-43
rls	MANUAL	M-43
rls	MONITOR	M-325
rls	TTP	T-335
rls	X75TTP	X-37
rlsconn	LTPMAN	L-1543
rl1perf	LTPDATA	L-1207
rotate	DIRP	D-611
rotate	DRM	D-801
rotate	MEMORY	M-245
route	Clock	C-411
route	MC	M-175
route	Port	P-241
routecm	SBSSTAT	S-117
routeset	C7TTP	C-1047
rpb	LAYER	L-23
rsetvol	DIRP	D-615
rsti	NET INTEG	N-101
rtectrl	NWM	N-365
rts	APUX	A-393

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
rts	CARD	C-59
rts	Card	C-169
rts	Chain	C-357
rts	Clock	C-413
rts	CONS	C-707
rts	C6TTP	C-749
rts	C7LKSET	C-903
rts	C7RTESET	C-1009
rts	C7TTP	C-1049
rts	DCH	D-87
rts	DDU	D-321
rts	DEVICES (CFI)	D-401
rts	DEVICES (FP)	D-449
rts	DEVICES (LMX)	D-495
rts	DEVICES (PSP)	D-551
rts	DPNSS	D-695
rts	DLC	D-663
rts	DRAM	D-723
rts	DTC	D-907
rts	DTCI	D-1027
rts	EIU	E-35
rts	ESA	E-145
rts	ESTU	E-171
rts	EXND	E-199
rts	FBUS	F-17
rts	FP	F-87
rts	FRIU	F-129
rts	IBNCON	I-45
rts	ICRM	I-107
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
rts	IDT	I-169
rts	IOC	I-273
rts	IPML	I-339
rts	IRLINK	I-357
rts	ISG	I-391
rts	LAYER	L-25
rts	LCM	L-75
rts	LCME	L-137
rts	LCMI	L-197
rts	LCOM	L-259
rts	LGC	L-353
rts	LGCI	L-487
rts	LIM	L-569
rts	LINKSET	L-635
rts	LIU7	L-673
rts	LTC	L-825
rts	LTP	L-1055
rts	LTP	L-1055
rts	MANUAL	M-45
rts	MATRIX	M-105
rts	MC	M-177
rts	MONITOR	M-327
rts	MP	M-367
rts	MPC	M-427
rts	MS	M-487
rts	MSB6	M-593
rts	MSB7	M-705
rts	MTD	M-773
rts	MTM	M-803

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
rts	NET	N-47
rts	NET JCTRS	N-129
rts	NET LINKS	N-151
rts	NET XPTS	N-243
rts	NIU	N-297
rts	OAU	O-27
rts	OPMPES	O-83
rts	PLANE	P-59
rts	PMC	P-193
rts	POST	P-317
rts	POSTDEV	P-349
rts	PRADCH	P-413
rts	PVC	P-441
rts	RCC	R-91
rts	RCCI	R-223
rts	SCCPLOC	S-229
rts	SCCPRPC	S-313
rts	SCCPRSS	S-345
rts	SCPLOC	S-407
rts	SEAS	S-429
rts	Shelf	S-511
rts	SHELF	S-615
rts	SLM	S-671
rts	SMS	S-787
rts	SMU	S-929
rts	SPM	S-1005
rts	SRUPES	S-1055
rts	STC	S-1143
rts	SYSTEM	S-1209
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
rts	SYSTEM	S-1209
rts	TMS	T-71
rts	TPC	T-117
rts	TRKCONV	T-183
rts	TTP	T-337
rts	X75TTP	X-39
rtschn	Shelf	S-519
rtsms	MS	M-495
runatt	ATT	A-321
saedit	SA	S-27
saselect	AOSSsel	A-291
saselect	LineSel	L-611
saselect	SA	S-29
saselect	SAEdit	S-53
save	C7MSUVER	C-935
sbs	SBSCOMM	S-81
sbs	SBSSEL	S-95
sbs	SBSSTAT	S-119
sbs	SBSSTRM	S-137
sbsstat	SBSSEL	S-97
sortfsa	SBSSTAT	S-123
scanms	MS	M-503
scanms	Shelf	S-527
sccploc	CCS7	C-289
sccprpc	CCS7	C-291
sccprss	SCCPRPC	S-315
scp	CCS	C-269
scploc	SCP	S-361
screen	C7MSUVER	C-939

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
scur	LTPISDN	L-1335
sdiag	ALT	A-45
seas	CCS7	C-293
seize	C6TTP	C-753
seize	C7TTP	C-1053
seize	DATA	D-45
seize	IBNCON	I-49
seize	TTP	T-341
seize	X75TTP	X-43
select	BERP	B-63
select	DCTLTP	D-173
select	DCTTTP	D-263
select	GRPCTRL	G-25
select	IBNCON	I-53
selgrp	STAT TKGRP	S-1115
selgrp	STAT TRKS	S-1083
sendmsg	IBNCON	I-59
sent	XFER	X-75
set	NETPATH	N-211
setaction	POST	P-323
setafpc	C7MSUVER	C-945
setbkup	SBS	S-71
setcdpa	C7MSUVER	C-949
setcgpa	C7MSUVER	C-953
setdest	C7MSUVER	C-957
setdpc	C7MSUVER	C-961
seth0h1	C7MSUVER	C-965
setintg	INTEG	I-233
setlog	NET INTEG	N-103

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
setlpbk	LTPMAN	L-1545
setopc	C7MSUVER	C-967
setsc	Ext	E-223
setscmg	C7MSUVER	C-971
setsd	Ext	E-225
setsio	C7MSUVER	C-975
setstop	C7BERT	C-807
setstst	ATT	A-323
sgnl	MANUAL	M-49
sgnl	TTP	T-343
shelf	Card	C-183
shelf	Chain	C-365
shelf	Clock	C-493
shelf	ENET	E-103
shelf	MATRIX	M-109
shelf	MS	M-507
shelf	Shelf	S-531
shelf	SYSTEM	S-1215
showbackup	MS	M-509
showblock	ENET	E-105
showchn	Shelf	S-533
slm	IOD	I-313
snid	C6TTP	C-755
sortcoll	SBSSTAT	S-121
sortfsa	SBSSTAT	S-123
sortkey	BERP	B-69
sortstrm	SBSSTAT	S-125
spare	Memory	M-249
sparing	DCH	D-91

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
specsig	SA	S-35
spin	SLM	S-679
split	PMC	P-199
start	ACTIVITY	A-9
start	ALTBAL	A-77
start	ALTCKTTST	A-121
start	ALTDIAG	A-165
start	ALTLIT	A-211
start	ALTSDIAG	A-255
start	ATT	A-325
start	BERP	B-75
start	BERT	B-111
start	C7BERT	C-811
start	DDU	D-325
start	NETPATH	N-213
startchg	SA	S-31
startopr	SA	S-33
stat	TRKS	T-233
stat	TRKSTRBL	T-217
status	ALTBAL	A-81
status	ALTCKTTST	A-125
status	ALTDIAG	A-169
status	ALTLIT	A-215
status	ALTSDIAG	A-259
status	DDU	D-323
status	IOC	I-275
status	PM	P-133
stc	MSB6	M-605
stc	MSB7	M-717
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
stcload	MSB6	M-607
stcload	MSB7	M-719
stksdr	TTP	T-345
stop	ALTBAL	A-85
stop	ALTCKTTST	A-129
stop	ALTDIAG	A-173
stop	ALTLIT	A-219
stop	ALTSDIAG	A-263
stop	ATT	A-331
stop	BERP	B-79
stop	BERT	B-117
stop	C7BERT	C-817
stop	DCTLTP	D-185
stop	DCTTTP	D-275
stop	DDU	D-327
stop	DELAYS (LGC)	D-339
stop	DELAYS (RCC)	D-355
stop	ISGACT	I-405
stop	ISP	I-421
stop	NETPATH	N-217
stop	PMACT	P-141
stopdisp	LNSTRBL	L-729
stopdisp	TRKSTRBL	T-219
stoplog	ACTIVITY	A-13
stoplog	DELAYS (LGC)	D-341
stoplog	DELAYS (RCC)	D-357
stoplog	ISGACT	I-407
stoplog	ISP	I-423
stoplog	PMACT	P-143

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
strmstat	SBSSEL	S-99
strt	DELAYS (LGC)	D-343
strt	DELAYS (RCC)	D-359
strt	ISGACT	I-409
strt	ISP	I-425
strt	PMACT	P-145
strtlog	ACTIVITY	A-15
strtlog	DELAYS (LGC)	D-345
strtlog	DELAYS (RCC)	D-361
strtlog	ISGACT	I-411
strtlog	ISP	I-427
strtlog	PMACT	P-147
submit	ALTBAL	A-87
submit	ALTCKTTST	A-131
submit	ALTDIAG	A-175
submit	ALTLIT	A-221
submit	ALTSDIAG	A-265
summary	BERP	B-81
suppress	LNSTRBL	L-733
suppress	TRKSTRBL	T-221
sustate	LTPDATA	L-1211
sustate	LTPISDN	L-1339
sustate	LTPMAN	L-1547
sustate (isdn)	LTPDATA	L-1217
swact	Clock	C-417
swact	CM	C-579
swact	CMMnt	C-647
swact	DEVICES (CFI)	D-413
swact	DEVICES (LMX)	D-499
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
swact	DEVICES (PSP)	D-555
swact	DTC	D-921
swact	DTCI	D-1039
swact	ICRM	I-111
swact	LGC	L-367
swact	LGCI	L-501
swact	LTC	L-839
swact	MC	M-181
swact	Memory	M-255
swact	MSB6	M-611
swact	MSB7	M-723
swact	NIU	N-301
swact	PLANE	P-65
swact	PMC	P-205
swact	Port	P-243
swact	PRADCH	P-417
swact	RCC	R-103
swact	RCCI	R-235
swact	SMS	S-801
swact	SMU	S-943
swact	TMS	T-81
swcarr	Clock	C-495
swen	DEVICES (FP)	D-455
swmast	Clock	C-501
swmast	MS	M-511
swrg	LCM	L-83
swrg	LCME	L-143
swrg	LCMI	L-203
swtch	DCH	D-95

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
sync	Clock	C-509
sync	CM	C-583
sync	CMMnt	C-651
sync	MC	M-185
sync	Memory	M-259
sync	PLANE	P-69
sync	PMC	P-209
sync	Port	P-247
system	CARD	C-67
system	ENET	E-107
system	MATRIX	M-111
system	SHELF	S-623
system	SYSTEM	S-1217
talklta	LTPLTA	L-1469
tcopy	DRM	D-805
tdet	MANUAL	M-51
tdet	TTP	T-349
tei	LTPISDN	L-1357
test	LTPISDN	L-1361
testbook	DCTLTP	D-189
testbook	DCTTTP	D-279
testreq	ATT	A-337
testss	SCCPLOC	S-231
tgen	MANUAL	M-55
tgen	TTP	T-353
thr	LTPISDN	L-1373
thresh	INTEG	I-235
threshold	MTD	M-775
time	SA	S-37
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
timer	NET INTEG	N-105
tnsmp	SASelect	S-197
tonegen	LTPMAN	L-1549
tonegen (isdn)	LTPMAN	L-1557
trans	FMT	F-49
trantst	SCCPLOC	S-293
trantst	SCCPRPC	S-317
trantst	SCCPRSS	S-347
trkqry	C6TTP	C-757
trkqry	C7TTP	C-1055
trkstrbl	TRKS	T-235
trkstrbl	STAT TKGRP	S-1117
trlnk	NET INTEG	N-107
trnsl	Card	C-185
trnsl	CARD	C-71
trnsl	Chain	C-367
trnsl	DCH	D-103
trnsl	DEVICES (CFI)	D-405
trnsl	DEVICES (LMX)	D-501
trnsl	DEVICES (NIU)	D-515
trnsl	DEVICES (PSP)	D-559
trnsl	DRAM	D-727
trnsl	DTC	D-927
trnsl	DTCI	D-1041
trnsl	ESA	E-149
trnsl	FBUS	F-21
trnsl	ICRM	I-115
trnsl	IDT	I-173
trnsl	IOC	I-279

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
trnsl	IOD	I-315
trnsl	IPML	I-343
trnsl	IRLINK	I-359
trnsl	LCM	L-87
trnsl	LCME	L-147
trnsl	LCMI	L-207
trnsl	LGC	L-373
trnsl	LGCI	L-505
trnsl	LIM	L-573
trnsl	LTC	L-845
trnsl	MATRIX	M-115
trnsl	MC	M-195
trnsl	Memory	M-269
trnsl	MP	M-371
trnsl	MSB6	M-615
trnsl	MSB7	M-727
trnsl	MTM	M-807
trnsl	NET	N-51
trnsl	NET INTEG	N-109
trnsl	NET JCTRS	N-133
trnsl	NET LINKS	N-153
trnsl	OAU	O-31
trnsl	PLANE	P-77
trnsl	PMC	P-219
trnsl	Port	P-257
trnsl	RCC	R-109
trnsl	RCCI	R-239
trnsl	Shelf	S-535
trnsl	SHELF	S-627
-continued-		

Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
trnsl	SLM	S-685
trnsl	SMS	S-807
trnsl	SMU	S-949
trnsl	STC	S-1147
trnsl	SYSTEM	S-1221
trnsl	TMS	T-83
trnsl	TPC	T-121
trnslvf	TTP	T-355
try	CARD	C-75
try	MATRIX	M-119
try	SHELF	S-629
try	SYSTEM	S-1223
tst	APUX	A-397
tst	Card	C-189
tst	CARD	C-79
tst	Chain	C-371
tst	Clock	C-431
tst	Clock	C-513
tst	CM	C-595
tst	CONS	C-709
tst	C6TTP	C-761
tst	C7LKSET	C-907
tst	C7TTP	C-1059
tst	DCH	D-107
tst	DDU	D-329
tst	DEVICES (CFI)	D-409
tst	DEVICES (FP)	D-457
tst	DEVICES (LMX)	D-505
tst	DEVICES (PSP)	D-563

-continued-

Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
tst	DLC	D-665
tst	DRAM	D-729
tst	DTC	D-931
tst	DTCI	D-1045
tst	EIU	E-39
tst	ESA	E-151
tst	ESTU	E-177
tst	EXND	E-203
tst	FBUS	F-23
tst	FP	F-91
tst	FRIU	F-127
tst	ICRM	I-121
tst	IOC	I-281
tst	IPML	I-345
tst	IRLINK	I-361
tst	LCM	L-89
tst	LCME	L-149
tst	LCMI	L-209
tst	LCOM	L-263
tst	LGC	L-377
tst	LGCI	L-509
tst	LIM	L-575
tst	LINKSET	L-637
tst	LIU7	L-677
tst	LTC	L-849
tst	MANUAL	M-57
tst	MATRIX	M-123
tst	MC	M-197
tst	Memory	M-273
-continued-		

Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
tst	MONITOR	M-331
tst	MP	M-373
tst	MPC	M-433
tst	MS	M-517
tst	MSB6	M-619
tst	MSB7	M-729
tst	MTD	M-777
tst	MTM	M-809
tst	NET	N-53
tst	NET JCTRS	N-135
tst	NET LINKS	N-155
tst	NET XPTS	N-247
tst	NIU	N-305
tst	OAU	O-33
tst	OPMPES	O-85
tst	PLANE	P-81
tst	PMC	P-149
tst	Port	P-259
tst	POST	P-325
tst	POSTDEV	P-353
tst	PVC	P-445
tst	RCC	R-113
tst	RCCI	R-243
tst	Shelf	S-539
tst	SHELF	S-633
tst	SLM	S-687
tst	SMS	S-811
tst	SMU	S-953
tst	SPM	S-1007

-continued-

Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
tst	SRUPES	S-1057
tst	STC	S-1149
tst	SYSTEM	S-1227
tst	TMS	T-87
tst	TPC	T-123
tst	TTP	T-367
tst	X75TTP	X-45
tstchn	Shelf	S-553
tstdsalm	Ext	E-229
tstdtmf	LTPMAN	L-1569
tstms	MS	M-523
tstring	LTPMAN	L-1563
tstsgnl	LTPISDN	L-1377
tsttrnsl	C6TTP	C-771
ttp	TRKS	T-237
uinh	C7LKSET	C-915
undo	TRKCONV	T-187
upth	NET INTEG	N-111
vac	LTPLTA	L-1475
vdc	LTPLTA	L-1479
verpath	NETPATH	N-219
view	DRM	D-811
voice	SA	S-39
voice_screen	LTP	L-1061
wait	FP	F-97
wait	LIM	L-579
waitfmsg	IBNCON	I-61
warmswact	DTC	D-949
warmswact	DTCI	D-1057

-continued-

Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
warmswact	ICRM	I-129
warmswact	LGC	L-521
warmswact	LGCI	L-521
warmswact	LTC	L-867
warmswact	MSB6	M-629
warmswact	MSB7	M-739
warmswact	RCC	R-131
warmswact	RCCI	R-255
warmswact	SMS	S-829
warmswact	SMU	S-971
warmswact	TMS	T-97
xbert	MSB6	M-631
xbert	MSB7	M-741
xfer	IOD	I-317
xmit	XFER	X-77
xpmlogs	DTC	D-953
xpmlogs	DTCI	D-1059
xpmlogs	LGC	L-399
xpmlogs	LGCI	L-523
xpmlogs	LTC	L-871
xpmlogs	MSB6	M-633
xpmlogs	MSB7	M-745
xpmlogs	RCC	R-133
xpmlogs	RCCI	R-257
xpmlogs	SMS	S-831
xpmlogs	SMU	S-973
xpmlogs	TMS	T-99
xpmreload	DTC	D-955
xpmreload	LGC	L-401
-continued-		

Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
xpmreload	LGCI	L-525
xpmreload	LTC	L-873
xpmreload	RCC	R-135
xpmreload	RCCI	R-259
xpmreload	SMS	S-833
xpmreload	SMU	S-975
xpmreset	DTC	D-957
xpmreset	LGC	L-403
xpmreset	LGCI	L-525
xpmreset	LTC	L-875
xpmreset	MSB6	M-635
xpmreset	MSB7	M-747
xpmreset	RCC	R-137
xpmreset	RCCI	R-261
xpmreset	SMS	S-835
xpmreset	SMU	S-977
xpts	NET	N-57
xpts	NET XPTS	N-251
zoom	ENET	E-111
zoom	MATRIX	M-127
-end-		

Menu chart

The menu chart illustrates the hierarchical relationship between menu levels and sublevels. In many cases the relationship between levels and sublevels is indicative of the command string required to reach that level, such as the following:

    mapci;mtc;pm↵

which is used to reach the PM MAP level. This is not always the case, however, and should not be assumed. Sublevels of the PM level, for example, require a PM to be posted before subsequent levels can be accessed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
MAPCI	NWM	AUTOCTRL			
		CODECTRL			
		GRPCTRL			
		INTLCCRTL			
		RTECTRL			
	SASELECT	AOSSSEL			
		LINESEL			
		SA	SAEDIT		
	(MTC)	(APPL)	DCAP		
		BERP			
		CCS	CCIS6	LAYER	
				LINKSET	
			CCS7	C7RTESET	
				C7LKSET	C7BERT
				SCCRPRPC	SCCPRSS
				SCCPLOC	
				SEAS	PVC
				C7MSUVER	
		SCP	SCPLOC		
		DPNSS			
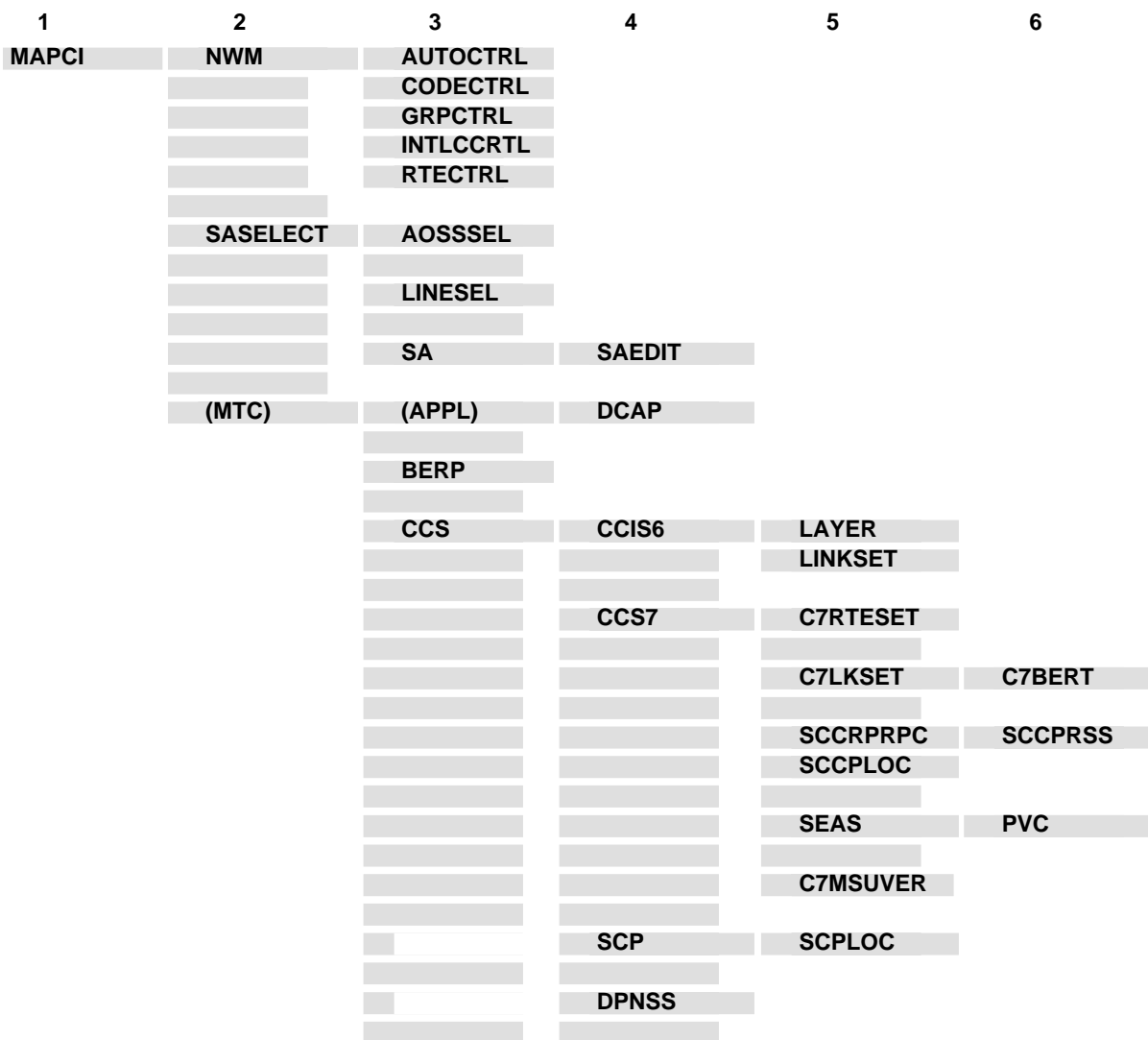
-continued-

1	2	3	4	5	6
MAPCI	*MTC*	CM	CMMNT		
			MC	CLOCK	
				PORT	
			MEMORY		
			PMC		
		CPSTATUS			
		ENET	BERT		
			INTEG		
			SYSTEM		
			MATRIX		
			SHELF	CARD	
		EXT	EQUIP	DCME	
				ECHOCAN	
		IOD	DIRP		
			DPP		
			IOC	CONS	
				DDU	
				DLC	
				DPAC	
				MPC	
				MTD	
			NOP		
			SLM		
			XFER		
		(LNS)	ALT	ALTBAL	
				ALTCKTTST	
				ALTDIAG	
				ALTLIT	
				ALTSDIAG	
			LNSTRBL		

-continued-

1	2	3	4	5	6
MAPCI	*MTC*	*(LNS)*	LTP	CSDDS	
				IBNCON	
				LTPDATA	
				LTPISDN	
				LTPLTA	
				LTPMAN	
		MS	CLOCK		
			SHELF	CARD	CHAIN
		(MTCNA)	TSTEQUIP	ESTU	
		NET	NETINTEG		
			NETJCTRS		
			NETLINKS		
			NETPATH		
			NETXPTS		
		PM	APUX		
			(CFI)	DEVICES	
			DTCI	PERFORM	
			DRAM		
			EIU		
			ESA		
			FMT		
			FP	PLANE	
				DEVICES	POSTDEV
			FRIU		
			GIC		
			ICRM		
			IDT		
			IDTC	PERFORM	

Note: IDTC=ILGC, ILTC, PDTC, ADTC

-continued-

1	2	3	4	5	6
MAPCI	*MTC*	*PM*	IPE		
			IPML		
			ISP		
			LCM		
			Note: LCM=LCME, LCMI, KILCM		
			LCME		
			LCMI		
			LCOM		
			LCR	CCH	
			LGC	PERFORM	PMACT
					DELAYS
			Note: LGC=DTC, LTC, RCC, SMU, SMR, SMS		
			LGCI	PERFORM	PMACTX
					ISGACT
				DCH	
				ISG	
			Note: LGCI=LTCI, RCCI,TMS		
			LIM	FBUS	
			LIU7		
			(LMX)	DEVICES	
			MSB6	STC	
			Note: MSB6=MSB7		
			MTM		
			Note: MTM=TM8, TM2, TM4, RMM, OAU, LM, DCM, STM, ATM, DES, ISLM, T8A, MMA, TAN		
			NIU	DEVICES	
			OAU		

-continued-

1	2	3	4	5	6
MAPCI	*MTC*	*PM*	**OPMPES**		
			PSP		
			RCC	**PERFORM**	**PMACT**
					DELAYS
				IRLINK	
			RCCI		
			RCS		
			RCT		
			Note: RCT=TCS		
			RCU		
			SRU	**SRUPES**	
				VCH	
			SMU	**RCU**	
			SMSR		
			SPM		
			SRUPES		
			TMS		
			TPC	**MP**	
			XLIU		
		TRKS	**ATT**		
			CARRIER	**POST**	
				DISPLAY	
			STATTKGRP	**STATTRKS**	
			TRKSTRBL		

-continued-

1	2	3	4	5	6
MAPCI	*MTC*	*TRKS*	TTP	MANUAL	
				MONITOR	
				C6TTP	
				DATA	
				C7TTP	
				PRADCH	
				TRKCONV	
				ECHOCTRL	
				XDCME	
				X75TTP	

-end-

EIU level commands

Use the EIU level of the MAP to perform maintenance activities on the ethernet interface unit (EIU).

Accessing the EIU level

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

mapci;mtc;pm;post eiu *eiu_number* ⏎

where

*eiu_numbe*r   is the number of the EIU to be posted.

EIU commands

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

EIU commands	
Command	**Page**
bsy	E-3
disp	E-7
listset	E-9
loadpm	E-11
loopbk	E-15
next	E-19
offl	E-21
post	E-25
querypm	E-29
quit	E-31
-continued-	

EIU commands (continued)	
Command	**Page**
rts	E-35
tst	E-39
-end-	

EIU menu

The following figure shows the EIU menu and status display.   The insert with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.

```
         CM      MS     IOD     Net     PM     CCS     LNS    Trks    Ext    APPL
         .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .


  EIU
   0 Quit          Status
   1
   2 Post
   3 ListSet
   4
   5
   6 Tst_
   7 Bsy_
   8 RTS_
   9 Offl
  10 LoadPM_
  11 Disp_
  12 nest
  13
  14 QueryPM_
  15 Loopbk_
  16
  17
  18
```

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command to place the posted ethernet interface unit (EIU) or all EIUs in the manual busy (ManB) state.

bsy command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
bsy	_posted_ ⎡ _noforce_ ⎤ ⎡ _wait_ ⎤ all ⎣ force ⎦ ⎣ nowait ⎦

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter causes all posted EIUs to be busied.
force	This parameter causes EIU inaccessibility to be ignored.
noforce	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates EIUs that are not accessible will not be busied because the force parameter was not entered.
nowait	This parameter allows other commands to be entered at a MAP terminal before the bsy command has completed executing.
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates only the posted EIU in the control position will be busied because the all parameter was not entered.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates other commands cannot be entered at a MAP terminal until the bsy command has completed executing because the nowait parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

None

bsy (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Example of the bsy command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
bsy ↵	
	Task: Busy the posted EIU currently in the control position.
	Response: `EIU 18 BSY Passed`
	Explanation: The posted EIU currently in the control position is EIU18 and it has been busied.

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`<Response>`	
	Meaning:
	▪ \<item\> \<Expln\>
	Action: None
`Request Invalid - EIU eiu# is <state>` `No Action Taken`	
	Meaning: The LIU is in the incorrect state for the bsy command to be executed. It must be in one of the following states:

	▪ Offl offline
	   ▪ SysB system busy
	   ▪ Insv in-service
	   ▪ Istb in-service trouble

	Action: None
	-continued-

bsy (end)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)
MAP output   Meaning and action
| ```
Busty EIU eiu# will take a link out of service
PLEASE CONFIRM (YES or NO).
``` |
| **Meaning:** The EIU is currently reserved by linkset management, and confirmation is required. |
| **Action:**   Response by entering yes or no. |
| ```
EIU eiu# BSY Passed
``` |
| **Meaning:** The command passed. |
| **Action:**   None |
| ```
EIU liu# BSY Rejected
``` |
| **Meaning:** The command was rejected by EIU resident maintenance. This is an indication of a serious problem. |
| **Action:**   Escalate to the next higher level of maintenance. |
| **-end-** |

disp

Function

Use the disp command to display a list of all ethernet interface unit (EIU) in a specified PM state.

disp command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
disp	*pm_state* eiu

Parameters and variables	Description
eiu	This parameter is the PM node-type parameter for the EIU.
pm_state	This variable is one of the following PM codes.
	▪ CBsy central-side busy
	▪ Idl idle
	▪ InSv in-service
	▪ ISTb in-service trouble
	▪ ManB manual busy
	▪ NEQ not equipped
	▪ Offl offline
	▪ SysB system busy
state	This parameter is required before the PM state code

Qualifications

None

disp (end)

Examples

The following table provides an example of the disp command.

Examples of the disp command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
disp state istb ↵	
	Task: Display all in-service trouble EIUs.
	Response: ISTb EIU: NONE
	Explanation: There are no EIUs in the in-service trouble state.
-end-	

Responses

The following table describes the meaning and significance of responses to the disp command.

Responses for the disp command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

`pm_state EIU:  NONE`
`or`
`pm_state EIU n, n`	

	Meaning: There are no PMs in the specified state.
	Action: None
-end-	

listset

Function

Use the listset command to list the contents of the posted set.

listset command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
listset	all *pm_type*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter causes all PMs in the posted set to be listed.
pm_type	This variable indicates a type of PM and only PMs of that type will be listed. For the EIU, this variable should be eiu.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the listset command.

Example of the listset command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
listset eiu ↵	
	Task: List all the posted EIUs.
	Response: EIU 0, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30
	Explanation: All the posted EIUs as listed.

listset (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the listset command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
EIU 0, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30	
	Meaning: All posted EIUs are listed
	Action: None
No PM posted Post set is empty	
	Meaning: There are no posted EIUs
	Action: None
-end-	

loadpm

Function

Use the loadpm command to load the ehternet interface units (EIUs) with software load specified in the inventory table, or an optional file.

loadpm command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
loadpm	_posted_ all [_inven_ file] [_wait_ nowait]

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all posted EIU's to be loaded.
inven	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates the software will be loaded from that specified in the inventory table because no _file_ variable was specified.
file	This variable specifies the file from which the software is to be loaded and is a string.
nowait	This parameter allows other commands to be entered at a MAP before the loadpm command has completed executing.
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted EIU in the control position will be loaded because the all parameter was not entered.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that other commands cannot be entered at a MAP until the loadpm command has completed executing because the nowait parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

All the EIUs must have the same loadfile datafilled and must have the same processor or type.

loadpm (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the loadpm command.

Example of the loadpm command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
loadpm ↵	
	Task: Load the posted EIU in the control position with software form the source specified in the inventory table.
	Response: `EIU 12 LOADPM Passed.`
	Explanation: The loadpm command was successful.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the loadpm command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request Invalid - EIU eiu# is status` `No Action Taken`	
	Meaning: The EIU is in the incorrect state for the loadpm command to be executed. The EIU must be in the ManB state.
	Action: Use the bsy command to busy the EIU and enter the command again.
`EIU eiu# LOADPM Failed`	
	Meaning: The loadpm command was not successful.
	Action: The cause of the failure must be determined.
-continued-	

loadpm (end)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`EIU 12 LOADPM Passed.`	
	Meaning: The loadpm command was successful.
	Action: None
-end-	

loopbk

Function

Use the loopbk command to enable, disable and query the (ethernet interface unit (EIU) loopback mode.

loopbk command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
loopbk	*mode* [*posted* / all]

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted EIU in the control position will be affected by the loopbk command.
mode	This variable determines the action of the loopbk command takes and has one of the replacement values, c, e, l, r, or s, which have the following meanings: • c clear • e enable • l local • r remote • s status
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted EIU in the control position will be affected by the loopbk command.

Qualifications

The loopbk command can only be executed if the EIU is idle (not reserved by linkset management) or, if reserved, not currently running traffic.

loopbk (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the loopbk command.

Example of the loopbk command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
loopbk c all ↵	
	Task: Disable the loopback mode on all posted EIUs.
	Response: `EIU eiu# LOOPBK Passed`
	Explanation: The loopbk command executed successfully.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the loopbk command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request Invlaid - EIU eiu# is status`	
	Meaning: The EIU is in the incorrect state for the loopbk command to execute. The EIU must in in one of the following states:
	▪ Insv in-service
	▪ Istb in-service trouble
	Action: None
`Request Invalid - EIU eiu# is allocated to CCS7 traffic`	
	Meaning: The EIU is allocated by linkset management and is currently running traffic.
	Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (end)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`EIU eiu# LOOPBK Passed`	
	Meaning: The loopbk command executed successfully.
	Action: None
`EIU eiu# LOOPBK Failed`	
	Meaning: The loopbk command failed.
	Action: None
`EIU eiu# LOOPBK Rejected`	
	Meaning: The command was rejected by EIU resident maintenance.
	Action: The cause of the command rejection must be determined. Escalate to a higher level of maintenance.
-end-	

next

Function

Use the next command to place the next higher PM of the set of posted ethernet interface units (EIUs) into the control position.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
next	*next*
	pmtype
Parameters and variables	**Description**
next	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the next post PM, regardless of PM type will be placed in the control position because no *pmtype* variable is specified.
pmtype	This variable enables the system to select one of the PM types. Use the disp command to display the list of PM types in the posted set. The system selects the PMs in the sequence displayed by this list.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Example of the next command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
next ↵	
	Task: Place the next higher PM of the posted set in the control position.
	Response: (Display of MAP screen for next PM)
	Explanation: The next higher PM of the posted set is in the control position.
-end-	

next (end)

Response

The following table describes the meaning and significance of the response to the next command.

Response for the next command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
END OF POST SET	
	Meaning: The currently displayed PM is the last in the posted set of PMs, or only one PM number has been posted. The display returns to the next higher menu level.
	Action: None
-end-	

offl

Function

Use the offl command to put ethernet interface units (EIUs) in the offline state.

offl command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
offl	*posted* all	*wait* nowait
Parameters and variables	**Description**	
all	This parameter causes all posted EIU's to be placed in offline state.	
nowait	This parameter allows other commands to be entered at a MAP before the offl command has completed executing.	
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted EIU in the control position will be affected because the all parameter was not entered.	
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that other commands cannot be entered at a MAP until the offl command has completed executing because the nowait parameter was not entered.	

Qualifications

The EIU must be in the manual busy (MBsy) state before the offl command can be executed.

offl (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the offl command.

Examples of the offl command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
offl ↵	
	Task: Place the posted EIU currently in the control position offline.
	Response: `EIU 12 OFFL Passed`
	Explanation: EIU is now offline.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the offl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request Invalid - EIU eiu# is <status>` `No Action Taken`	
	Meaning: The EIU is in an incorrect state for the offl command to be executed. The EIU must be in the ManB state.
	Action: None
`EIU eiu# OFFL Passed`	
	Meaning: The offl command was successful.
	Action: None
-continued-	

offl (end)

Responses for the offl command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`EIU eiu# OFFL Rejected`	
	Meaning: The command was rejected by EIU resident maintenance.
	Action: The cause of the command rejection must be determined. Escalate to the next higher level of maintenance.
-end-	

post

Function

Use the post command to select a specific ethernet interface unit (EIU) upon which action is to be performed by other commands.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
post	*posted* ⎡ *nnn* ⎤ *pm_type* ⎣ ⎦

Parameters and variables	Description
nnn	This variable identifies the discrimination number of the EIU to be posted. The range is 0 to 24. More than one EIU may be specified by entering more than one discrimination number separated by spaces as in the following example: **8 12 16** ....↵
pm_type	This variable identifies a PM type. For an EIU the correct value is eiu. If a level of the node-type is already accessed, the *pm_type* may be omitted from the command entry. A PM in the control position of the posted set is the default.

Qualifications

The post command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations.

- The post command must be used before using the commands trnsl, tst, bsy, rts, offl, loadpm, swact, querypm, or abtk.

- When the command string help post is entered to query the parameters of post, not all of the displayed parameters apply to an office or office network. The applicability of the parameters depends on the types of PMs that are present in the office configuration. For parameters that do not apply, one of several responses indicates that it is ignored.

post(continued)

Examples

The following table provides an example of the post command.

Examples of the post command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
post eiu 8 ↵ *where* 8 is the discrimination number of the EIU to be posted.	
	Task: Post EIU 8. **Response:** OK **Explanation:** EIU 8 is posted.
-end-	

Responses

The following table describes the meaning and significance of responses to the post command.

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NO PM POSTED	
	Meaning: A PM level is accessed without posting a specific PM. **Action:** None
-continued-	

post (end)

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

```
 pm  pm_number  n_state  LINKS OOS:  CSIDE  nn  PSIDE  nn
UNIT 0: activity  u_state  MTCE              /LOADING:  nnnn
UNIT 1: activity  u_state  MCTE              /LOADING:  nnnn
```

Meaning: When a PM is posted, its status is displayed, where:

pm	is one of the types of PM.
pm_number	is the discrimination number of the PM type.
n_state	is the state of the PM node. The displayed state depends on the state of one or both units.
LINKS_OOS	indicates the quantity of equipped C-side and P-side links that are out-of-service because they are either system busy or manually busy.
activity	indicates which unit is available for call processing and which unit is on standby. ACT means the unit is active and able to handle call processing, INACT means the unit is on standby (inactive).
u_state	is the status of a unit.
MTCE	indicates the unit is undergoing maintenance invoked manually or by the system displayed with u_states ManB and SysB, respectively. MTCE is present only while maintenance is occurring.
/LOADING:	indicates the unit is being updated with datafill, where nnnn is an increment of the load.

Action: None

```
OK
```

Meaning: The specified PM is posted.

Action: None

-end-

querypm

Function

Use the querypm command to display information about the posted ethernet interface unit (EIU), its host link interface unit (LIM) and its two frame transport bus (FBUS) PFI taps. The information displayed reflects the state of the host LMSs, message channels, PFI taps, EIU locations, ISTB conditions, PFI taps, and linkset information.

querypm command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
querypm	*disp* flt
Parameters **and variables**	**Description**
disp	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that a normal querypm display is presented because the flt parameter was not entered.
flt	This parameter causes fault information for the EIU to be displayed.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the querypm command.

Examples of the querypm command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
querypm ↵		
	Task:	Display information about the posted EIU.

	Response:	```PM type: EIU PM no.: 2 States: Offl```
		 ```LIM 0 Shelf 1 Sote: 10 EIU FTA 4244 1000```
		 ```Default Load: EIU25```
		 ```Running Load EIU25RTM```
		 ```ISTB ...(typical response)```

	Explanation:	Typical response for querypm command for EIU.

querypm (end)

Response

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

Response for the querypm command

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
PM type:  EIU    PM no.: 2  States: Offl
LIM 0 Shelf 1 Sote: 10 EIU FTA 4244  1000
Default Load: EIU25
Running Load EIU25RTM
ISTB conditions:
  Loadname Mismatch
  Msg Channel #0 NA
  Msg Channel #1 NA
  TAP #0 00S/NA
  TAP #1 00S/NA
LMS Slots    :    Offl      Offl
Auditing     :    No        No
Host Unit 0 is not in service
Host Unit 1 is not in service
Msg Channels : NA    Acc
Tap 1         B(NA)   B(NA)
EIU is not registered with Channelized Access
Reserved EIU forms part of CCS7Linkset: SCP_LKS SLC:0
EIU is not allocated
```

Meaning: Typical response to querypm command for EIU.

Action: None

---

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the EIU level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The EIU level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the EIU level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC). **Response:** The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: MAPCI: **Explanation:** The EIU level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level. **Action:** None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit. **Action:** Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the EIU level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher. **Action:** None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the EIU level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

rts

Function

Use the rts command to run diagnostics and return to service and out-of-service ehternet interface unit (EIU).

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
rts	*posted* ⎡*noforce*⎤ ⎡*wait*⎤ all ⎣force ⎦ ⎣nowait⎦
Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter causes all posted EIUs to be returned to service.
force	This parameter causes EIU inaccessibility to be ignored.
noforce	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that EIUs that are not accessible will not be returned to service because the force parameter was not entered.
nowait	This parameter allows other commands to be entered at a MAP before the rts command has completed executing.
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted EIU in the control position will be returned to service because the all parameter was not entered.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that other commands cannot be entered at a MAP until the rts command has completed executing because the nowait parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

The EIU will not be returned to service if the out-of-service diagnostics do not pass.

rts (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Examples of the rts command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
rts ↵	
	Task: Return the posted EIU now in the control position to service.
	Response: `EIU 12 RTS passed`
	Explanation: The EIU is returned to service.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request Invalid - EIU eiu# is status` `No Action Taken`	
	Meaning: The EIU is in the incorrect state for the RTS command to be executed. The EIU must be in one of the following states: ▪ Manb manual busy ▪ SysB system busy **Action:** None

`EIU eiu# Failed`
`<failure reason>`
`<circuit location display>`	

	Meaning: The command failed. A card list may be produced. **Action:** Go to the appropriate alarm clearing or card replacement procedure to troubleshoot the failure.
-continued-	

rts (end)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
EIU eiu# RTS passed	
	Meaning: The EIU is returned to service.
	Action: None
EIU eiu# RTS Rejected	
	Meaning: The RTS was rejected by EIU resident maintenance.
	Action: The cause for the rejection must be determined. Escalate to the next higher level of maintenance.
-end-	

tst

Function

Use the tst command to run diagnostics on the posted ethernet interface units (EIUs).

tst command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
tst	_posted_ all
Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter causes all posted EIU's to be tested.
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted EIU in the control position will be tested because the all parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

The specific diagnostics run will be determined by the state of the EIU, that is, in-service tests, or out-of-service tests.

Example

The following table provides an example of the tst command.

Example of the tst command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
tst ↵		
	Task:	Test the posted EIU currently in the control position.
	Response:	`EIU 12 TST passed`
	Explanation:	The test of the posted EIU currently in the control position passed.

tst (end)

Response

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

Response for the tst command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request Invalid - EIU eiu# is status` `No Action Taken`	

	Meaning: The EIU is in the incorrect state for the tst command to be executed. The EIU must be in one of the following states:
	
	  ▪ ManB manual busy
	  ▪ Insv in-service
	  ▪ Istb in-service trouble
	Action: None

`EIU eiu# failed - failure reason - circuit location display`	
	Meaning: The EIU failed the test and the details of the failure are displayed. A card list may be displayed. **Action:** Go to the appropriate alarm clearing or card replacement procedure to correct the indicated problem.
`EIU eiu# TST passed`	
	Meaning: The EIU is tested and passes all tests. **Action:** None

ENET level commands

Use the enhanced network (ENET) level of the MAP to access all other levels of the ENET system. The ENET level expands the top level alarm and allows the craftsperson to decide where to go next in order to correct a fault.

Accessing the ENET level

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

mapci;mtc;net ↵

or

mapci;mtc;mtcna;enet ↵

ENET commands

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

ENET commands	
Command	**Page**
alarm	E-47
bert	E-51
connlog	E-53
cpu	E-55
deload	E-57
disp	E-61
enclock	E-63
findstate	E-67
integ	E-71
-continued-	

ENET commands (continued)	
Command	**Page**
locate	E-73
logformat	E-75
matrix	E-79
memory	E-83
pathtest	E-85
queryen	E-87
queryrex	E-89
quit	E-93
rextst	E-97
shelf	E-103
showblock	E-105
system	E-107
zoom	E-111
-end-	

ENET menu

The following figure shows the ENET menu and status display.   The insert
with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.

```
        CM      MS      IOD    Net    PM    CCS    Lns    Trks   Ext    APPL
         .       .       .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .


ENET
 0 Quit            ENET      System   Matrix   Shelf   0 1 2 3    BLOCKED
 2                 Plane 0     .        .               . . . .
 3 QueryEN         Plane 1     .        .               . . . .
 4 Locate
 5 Deload_
 6
 7
 8
 9
10
11 RExTst_
12 BERT
13 Integ
14 Pathtest
15 System          ┌──────────────────────────────────────────
16 Matrix          │  Hidden commands
17 Shelf_          │  alarm              connlog
18                 │  cpu                disp
                   │  findstate          enclock
                   │  logformat          memory
                   │  queryrex           showblock
                   │  zoom
                   └──────────────────────────────────────────
```

ENET status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the ENET status display.

Status codes ENET menu status display		
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
The System column on the ENET menu screen presents the following messages:		
-	un-equipped	No ENET systems are equipped.
.	in service	All ENET systems are in service with no faults detected.
Istb	in-service trouble	An in-service trouble condition exists on one or more ENET plane-shelves.
RExTst	ENET rex test in progress	An ENET node rex test is in progress on a plane-shelf.
CSLink	C-side link problems	One of the duplicated C-side message links is in trouble.
Fault	out of ser-vice	An ENET plane-shelf is out of service. A fault in processing complex has caused a loss of redundancy.
The Matrix column on the ENET menu screen presents the following messages:		
-	un-equipped	The network matrix is unequipped.
.	in service	The network matrix is nonblocking with complete path redundancy.
Istb	in-service trouble	An in-service trouble condition exists within the switching matrix.
RExTst	ENET REx test in progress	An ENET matrix rex test is in progress on the switching matrix.
Fault	out of service	A card is out of service and may prevent calls from being set up on both planes. A fault in matrix caused a loss of redundancy. The network matrix is nonblocking, but there is a loss of redundancy.
The one character column between the System and Matrix columns on the ENET menu screen presents the following message:		
D	deload condition present	A deload condition is present in the plane. The deload query plane command indicates which crosspoints are under deload.
-continued-		

Status codes ENET menu status display (continued)		
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
The Shelf column on the ENET menu screen presents the following messages:		
-	un-equipped	No ENET components on this ENET plane-shelf are equipped
.	in service	All ENET components on this ENET plane-shelf are in service with no faults detected.
I	in service trouble	A nonservice affecting fault exists on an ENET plane-shelf.
L	link ISTb	There are ISTb P-side links on this ENET plane-shelf.
F	fault on shelf	There are faults on crosspoints, paddle boards, or links on this ENET plane-shelf.
O	offline	This ENET plane-shelf is offline as a result of a manual action
S	system busy	This ENET plane-shelf is out of service as a result of a system action.
C	C-side busy	This ENET plane-shelf is out of service as a result of unavailable messaging links.
M	manual busy	This ENET plane-shelf is out of service as a result of manual action.
T	test in progress	This ENET plane-shelf is performing maintenance actions.
The word BLOCKED follows the shelf statuses if there are out-of-service components in both planes which interfere with the path between any two points in the matrix. This is known as network blockage.		
-end-		

alarm

Function

Use the alarm command to control and query the display attributes of the network alarms rexoff and ISTb.

alarm command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
alarm	*query* enable ⎡ load 　　　　 rexoff 　　　　 istb ⎤ disable ⎡ rexoff 　　　　 istb 　　　　 load ⎤　⎡ *prompt* 　　　　　　　　　 noprompt ⎤ threshold ⎡ pslk 　　　　　 cslk 　　　　　 mbcd 　　　　　 mbsy 　　　　　 sbcd 　　　　　 sbsy 　　　　　 cbsy ⎤　⎡ *off* 　　　　　　　 *value* ⎤

Parameters and variables	**Description**
cbsy	This parameter specifies an alarm which is major by default, but is modified with a threshold percentage.
cslk	This parameter specifies an alarm which is minor by default, but is modified with a threshold percentage.
disable	This parameter disables the display of the specified alarm.
enable	This parameter enables the display of the specified alarm.
istb	This parameter specifies the ISTb alarm.
load	To be supplied
mbcd	This parameter specifies an alarm which is minor by default, but is modified with a threshold percentage.
mbsy	This parameter specifies an alarm which is minor by default, but is modified with a threshold percentage.
-continued-	

alarm (continued)

alarm command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
noprompt	This parameter causes the command to execute, suppressing any warning messages and confirmation prompts which may occur.
off	This default parameter disables threshold capability.
prompt	This default parameter presents any warning messages and confirmation prompts which may occur. Do not type in this parameter.
pslk	This parameter specifies an alarm which is minor by default, but is modified with a threshold percentage.
query	This default parameter presents the status of the display of the rexoff or ISTb alarms.
rexoff	This parameter specifies the rexoff alarm.
sbcd	This parameter specifies an alarm which is major by default, but is modified with a threshold percentage.
sbsy	This parameter specifies an alarm which is major by default, but is modified with a threshold percentage.
threshold	This parameter specifies the level which defines the impact category of an alarm. The levels of impact are minor, major, and critical.
value	This variable defines the threshold percentage for a specific alarm in the percent range of 0 to 100. When a predefined threshold percentage is reached for a specific alarm, the impact category of the alarm is increased or decreased.
-end-	

Qualifications

None

alarm (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the alarm command.

Examples of the alarm command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
alarm disable rexoff noprompt ↵	
	Task: Disable the display of ENET alarm rexoff, bypassing the confirmation warning prompt.
	Response: `ENET alarm REXOFF will be suppressed.`
	Explanation: The display of ENET alarm rexoff is disabled.
alarm enable istb ↵	
	Task: Enable the display of ENET alarm ISTb.
	Response: `ENET alarm ISTB will be ENABLED.`
	Explanation: The display of the ENET alarm ISTb is enabled.
alarm query ↵	
	Task: Check the status of the display of ENET alarms rexoff or ISTb.
	Response: `ENET alarms SUPPRESSED: ISTB`
	Explanation: The display of the ISTb alarm is suppressed.

alarm (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the alarm command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ENET alarm <alarm> is already ENABLED.`	
	Meaning: The display of the specified alarm is already enabled.
	Action: None.
`WARNING: ENET alarm <alarm> will be SUPPRESSED.` `Please confirm (YES or NO):`	
	Meaning: The alarm command suppresses the display of the specified alarm.
	Action: Enter yes to execute the command or no to cancel execution.

bert

Function

Use the command to enter the BERT level of the ENET MAP.

bert command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
bert	*bert_number*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
bert_number	This variable specifies the bert level in the range of 0-7.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the bert command.

Example of the bert command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
bert 1 ↵		
	Task:	Enter the bert 1 level of the ENET MAP.
	Response:	(The bert 1 level of the ENET MAP is presented.)
	Explanation:	The system presents the bert 1 level of the ENET MAP.

bert (end)

Response

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

Response for the bert command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`No storage for directory.`	
	Meaning: The system cannot enter the bert level because there is insufficient memory to access the bert level command directory.
	Action: Clear any memory alarms present under the computing module (CM) alarm banner. If necessary, contact Nortel Networks technical support for assistance.

connlog

Function

Use the connlog command to control or query the status of the enhanced network call processing (ENCP) informational logs.

connlog command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
connlog	query enable all / *encplog* disable all / *encplog*

Parameters and variables	Description
<u>all</u>	This default parameter specifies all connection control logs.
disable	This parameter disables the specified connection control log.
enable	This parameter enables the specified connection control log.
encplog	This variable is a specific control connection log number. Valid entries are ENCP131, ENCP132, ENCP134, ENCP135, ENCP136, or ENCP150.
query	This parameter displays the status of each connection control log and the number of unprinted logs. Enabled and disabled are valid statuses.

Qualifications

None

connlog (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the connlog command.

Example of the connlog command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
connlog query ↵	
	Task: Query the status of the connection control logs.
	(The system presents the status of all connection control logs.)
	Explanation: The system display shows the status of all connection control logs. The following information is displayed for each log: log name, number of unprinted log reports since the last connection control audit, and status of the log.

Response

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

Response for the connlog command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

```
ENCP Logs                                      Unprinted   Status
-------------------------------------------------------------------
ENCP131 Connection OverWritten                 76          DISABLED
ENCP132 Attempt to Overwrite Connection        45          DISABLED
ENCP134 Attempt to Reserve Unconnected Path    0           DISABLED
ENCP135 Illegal Attempt to Reverse a Path      0           DISABLED
ENCP136 No Inservice Plane Between Pathends    10          ENABLED
ENCP150 Free Path with Wrong From End          0           DISABLED
```

        Meaning: Log ENCP136 is enabled.

        Action: None

cpu

Function

Use the cpu command to obtain a summary of CPU occupancy at the ENET level for a specific shelf.

cpu command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
cpu	$\begin{bmatrix} \textit{noshelf} \\ \textit{shelf} \end{bmatrix}$

Parameters and variables	Description
noshelf	This default parameter presents a summary of CPU occupancy at the ENET level for all shelves. Do not type in this variable.
shelf	This variable defines the specific ENET shelf in the range of 0-7.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the cpu command.

Example of the cpu command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
cpu 1 ↵		
	Task:	Obtain a summary of CPU occupancy at the ENET level for shelf 1.
	Response:	``` Loadname ENC34CR ENC34CR Traps # / min.: 0 0 Total : 0 0 % CPU Occupancy Call Pro: 0 0 Total : 18 18 CPU: ```
	Explanation:	The system presents a summary of CPU occupancy for shelf 1 at the ENET level.

cpu (end)

Response

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

Response for the cpu command		
MAP output	**Meaning and action**	
`Request to PERFORM CPU rejected.  Reason:  Shelf unequipped.`		
	Meaning: The shelf is unequipped. No information exists.	
	Action: Reenter the command specifying the correct shelf number.	

`Loadname    ENC34CR                        ENC34CR`
`Traps`
` # / min.:    0                              0`
` Total   :    0                              0`
`% CPU Occupancy`
` Call Pro:    0                              0`
` Total   :   18                             18`
`CPU:`		

	Meaning: The system presents a summary of CPU occupancy for shelf 1 at the ENET level.	
	Action: None	

deload

Function

Use the deload command at the ENET level to query and control the deload status of all crosspoint cards in a plane. When a plane is set to a status of deloaded, the system always attempts to use the crosspoints in the other plane for call connections.

deload command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
deload	*plane* [query / clear / set] [*prompt* / noprompt]

Parameters and variables	Description
clear	This parameter displays all warnings about this command. This parameter clears any deloaded cards on the specific ENET plane-shelf.
noprompt	This parameter suppresses all deload warnings.
plane	This variable defines the specific ENET plane in the range of 0-1 or none.
prompt	This default parameter displays all warnings about this command. Do not type in this parameter.
query	This default parameter summarizes the cards that are deloaded on the specific ENET plane-shelf.
set	This parameter sets all cards to a status of deloaded on the specific ENET plane-shelf.

Qualifications

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

- The deload command is issued at the ENET level before performing a major manual maintenance action on the whole plane, for example, setting all of the crosspoint cards in the plane to the manual busy state. The deload command minimizes the possibility of connection integrity problems which could result from the switch of call connections to the plane in-service.

- Allow 20 minutes after issuing the deload command to complete the majority of connections in progress on the deloaded plane.

deload (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the deload command.

Examples of the deload command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
deload 1 clear ↵	
	Task: Clear the deload status from all cards on plane 1.
	Response: `Request to CLEAR DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 submitted.` `Request to CLEAR DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 passed.`
	Explanation: The status of all equipped crosspoint cards are cleared.
deload 1 query ↵	
	Task: Query the deload status of the cards on plane 1.

	Response: `Request to QUERY DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 submitted.`
	`Request to QUERY DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 passed.`
	
	`                 01111111  11122222  22222333`
	`                 90123456  78901234  56789012`
	`Plane:n Shelf:00  ---Y--Y-  --------  --Y-----`
	`Plane:n Shelf:01  ----Y---  --------  ----Y---`
	`Plane:n Shelf:02  ---Y--Y-  --------  --Y-----`
	`Plane:n Shelf:03  ----Y---  --------  ----Y---`

	Explanation: All deloaded cards on the specified plane are marked with a Y.
deload 1 *set* ↵	
	Task: Change the deload status from plane 0 to plane 1.

	Response: `This action will result in the DELOAD status in`
	`Plane: 0 being cleared.`
	`Please confirm (YES or NO):`
	
	>yes
	
	`Request to SET DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 submitted.`
	`Request to SET DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 passed.`

	Explanation: The deload status was cleared from plane 0 and applied to plane 1.

deload (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the deload command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
WARNING:	This action will result in the DELOAD status in Plane:nn being cleared. Please confirm (YES or NO):
	Meaning: The other plane is already deloaded. Both planes cannot be deloaded simultaneously. If the command is executed, deload status is applied to the specified plane and removed from the other plane.
	Action: Enter yes to execute the command or no to cancel execution.
Request to QUERY DELOAD ENET Plane:n rejected. Reason: Shelf unequipped.	
	Meaning: No shelves are equipped on the specified plane.
	Action: Reenter the command specifying a plane with equipped shelves.

disp

Function

Use the disp command to display the current contents of the ENET level display and the Net header of the MAP. This is useful for devices which are not MAPs, such as teletype printers.

disp command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
disp	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the disp command.

Example of the disp command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
disp ↵		
	Task:	Display the contents of the Net header and the ENET level of the MAP:
| | **Response:** | ```
ENET
 .

ENET        System    Matrix    Shelf 0 1 2 3
 Plane 0      .         .          .   . . . .
 Plane 1      .         .          .   . . . .
``` |
| | **Explanation:** | The contents of the Net alarm banner and the ENET level are displayed. |

disp (end)

Response

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

Response for the disp command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
| ```
ENET
 .

ENET       System      Matrix      Shelf 0 1 2 3
 Plane 0     .           .                . . . .
 Plane 1     .           .                . . . .
``` | |
| | **Meaning:** The system displays the ENET level. |
| | **Action:**   None |

enclock

Function

Use the enclock command to control or query the clock source for one or more ENET nodes.

enclock command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
enclock	<u>status</u> set *planeno* / both *shelfno* / all *msno*

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter selects all shelves of the ENET.
both	This parameter selects both planes of the ENET.
msno	This variable specifies a message switch (MS), 0 or 1.
planeno	This variable specifies a plane of the ENET, 0 or 1.
set	This parameter manually selects a specific clock source.
shelfno	This variable specifies an ENET shelf in the range of 0-3.
<u>status</u>	This default parameter identifies which message switch clock the ENET uses as the timing reference source.

Qualifications

None

enclock (continued)

enclock status
Examples

The following table provides examples of the enclock command.

Examples of the enclock command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
enclock status ↵	
	Task: Determine the MS clock source for each ENET shelf.

	Response: SYNC SOURCE
	
	                                     SHELF PLANE 0 1
	                                         0 MS0 MS0
	                                         1 MS0 MS0
	                                         2 MS0 MS0
	                                         3 OOS OOS

	Explanation: Shelves 0, 1, and 2 on both ENET planes are using MS 0 as their clock source. Shelf 3 is out of service on both planes.
enclockset 0 1 1 ↵	
	Task: Change the clock source on plane 0 shelf 1 from MS 0 to MS 1.
	Response: Use of SET command may cause PM timing problems. Please confirm (YES or NO): **>yes**: Request to ENCLOCK ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to ENCLOCK ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 passed.
	Explanation: The clock source was successfully changed.

enclock (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the enclock command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request to ENCLOCK ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 failed.` `Reason: Bad message type.`	
	Meaning: The command was not executed due to an abnormal software error.
	Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs and contact Nortel Networks technical support.
`Request to ENCLOCK ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 failed.` `Reason: No mailbox available or Bad Mailbox return code.`	
	Meaning: The command did not execute because of an abnormal software resource problem.
	Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs and contact Nortel Networks technical support.
`Request to ENCLOCK ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 failed.` `Reason: Timed out waiting for response.`	
	Meaning: An abnormal error occurred. The system could not execute the command within the allowed time threshold.
	Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs and contact Nortel Networks technical support.
`Request to ENCLOCK ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted.` `Request to ENCLOCK ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 passed.`	
	Meaning: The system changes the clock source.
	Action: None
`Request to ENCLOCK ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 rejected.` `Reason: <action> already in progress.`	
	Meaning: Another action of equal or higher priority is in progress.
	Action: Wait for the other action to finish, then repeat the command.
-continued-	

enclock (end)

Responses for the enclock command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
| ```
Request to ENCLOCK ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 rejected.
Reason: PLANE: 0 SHELF 01 not OK.
``` | |
| | **Meaning:** The specified shelf is not in an OK state. The clock source for a shelf which is not in an OK state cannot be changed. |
| | **Action:** Correct any faults on the shelf, then repeat the enclock command or reenter the command specifying the correct plane and shelf numbers. |
| ```
                         SYNC     SOURCE

SHELF          PLANE   0            1
   0                   MS0     MS0
   1                   MS0     MS0
   2                   MS0     MS0
   3                   OOS     OOS
``` | |
| | **Meaning:** The system displays the status. |
| | **Action:** None |
| ```
Use of SET command may cause
PM timing problems.
Please confirm (YES or NO):
``` | |
| | **Meaning:** The system prompts before continuing with the command. |
| | **Action:** Enter yes to continue. Enter no to abort the command. |
| ```
WARNING: Use of SET command may cause PM timing problems.
Please confirm (YES or NO):
``` | |
	Meaning: Manually changing the clock source for one or more ENET shelves may adversely affect timing on some types of peripheral modules. Service may be interrupted on these PMs. Under normal operating conditions, clocking for all ENET shelves is automatically taken from the message switch with the master clock. A manual change of the clock source using the enclock command is typically made only during installation or commissioning procedures.
	Action: Enter yes to execute the enclock command or enter no to cancel the change.
-end-	

findstate

Function

Use the findstate command to locate hardware components in a particular state, such as manual busy (ManB). The scope of the command can be limited to a plane, a shelf, or a slot.

findstate command parameters and variables				
Command	**Parameters and variables**			
findstate	*state*	⎡ *plane* ⎤ ⎣ both ⎦	⎡ *shelf* ⎤ ⎣ all ⎦	*slot*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter selects all shelves of the ENET.
both	This parameter selects both planes of the ENET.
plane	This variable specifies a plane of the ENET in the range of 0-1.
shelf	This variable specifies a shelf of the ENET in the range of 0-7.
slot	This variable specifies an ENET card slot from 1-38.
state	This variable specifies the state of the ENET components and can by any of the following: insv, mbsy, sbsy, cbsy, pbsy, or offl.

Qualifications

None

findstate (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the findstate command.

Examples of the findstate command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
findstate pbsy 1 1 10 ↵	
Task:	List the links which are peripheral-side (P-side) busy on plane 1, shelf 1, card slot 10.

Response:	`Plane:1 Shelf:01 Slot:10`
	`PBSY Links: 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08,`
	`            09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15`

Explanation:	Links 0 through 15 on slot 10 are P-side busy.
findstate offl both all ↵	
Task:	List all off-line hardware on both planes of the ENET.

Response:	`Plane:0 Shelf:00`
	`Shelf OFFL: No`
	`OFFL Slots: 9, 12, 32`
	`OFFL Links: None`
	
	`Plane:1 Shelf:00`
	`Shelf OFFL: Yes`
	`OFFL Slots: None`
	`OFFL Links: None`
	
	`Plane:0 Shelf:01`
	`Shelf OFFL: Yes`
	`OFFL Slots: 10, 32`
	`OFFL Links: 11:03, 23:15, 16:00`
	
	`Plane:1 Shelf:01`
	`Shelf OFFL: No`
	`OFFL Slots: None`
	`OFFL Links: 10:00, 10:01, 10:02, 10:03, 10:04,`
	`            10:05, 10:06, 10:07, 10:08, 10:09,`
	`            10:10, 10:11, 10:12, 10:13, 10:14,`
	`            10:15`

Explanation:	The system displays a list of all off-line hardware.

findstate (continued)

Response

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

Response for the findstate command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
| ```
Plane:1 Shelf:01 Slot:10
PBSY Links: 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08,
            09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
``` | |
| | **Meaning:** The system displays the links in the specified state. |
| | **Action:**   None |
| ```
Plane:0 Shelf:00
Shelf OFFL: No
OFFL Slots: 9, 12, 32
OFFL Links: None

Plane:1 Shelf:00
Shelf OFFL: Yes
OFFL Slots: None
OFFL Links: None

Plane:0 Shelf:01
Shelf OFFL: Yes
OFFL Slots: 10, 32
OFFL Links: 11:03, 23:15, 16:00

Plane:1 Shelf:01
Shelf OFFL: No
OFFL Slots: None
OFFL Links: 10:00, 10:01, 10:02, 10:03, 10:04,
            10:05, 10:06, 10:07, 10:08, 10:09,
            10:10, 10:11, 10:12, 10:13, 10:14,
            10:15
``` | |
	Meaning: The system displays the slots and links in the specified state.
	Action: None
-continued-	

findstate (end)

Response for the findstate command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
Request to FINDSTATE ENET Plane: 0 Shelf: 01 rejected.
Reason: Shelf unequipped.
```

Meaning: The specified shelf is unequipped.

Action: Reenter the command using the correct shelf number.

-end-

integ

Function

Use the integ command to enter the INTEG level of the ENET MAP.

integ command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
integ	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the integ command.

Example of the integ command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
integ ↵	

	Task:	Enter the INTEG level of the ENET MAP.
	Response:	The system displays the INTEG menu and adds the following fields to the display:

```
ENET             System   Matrix  Shelf  0 1 2 3
 Plane 0            .   .        .  .  .  .
 Plane 1            .   .        .  .  .  .

 Audit: ON   Audit Time: 12:30   INTEGRITY Logs: ON
```

	Explanation:	The system presents the INTEG level of the ENET MAP.

integ (end)

Response

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

Response for the integ command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
No storage for directory.	
	Meaning: An attempt was made to allocate a directory for the INTEG level commands. The operation failed and the level was not entered because there is insufficient memory to access the integrity level command directory.
	Action: Clear any memory alarms present under the CM alarm banner. If necessary, contact Nortel Networks technical support for assistance.
The system displays the INTEG menu and adds the following fields to the display: ```ENET System Matrix Shelf 0 1 2 3 Plane 0 . . . . . . Plane 1 . . . . . . Audit: ON Audit Time: 12:30 INTEGRITY Logs: ON```	
	Meaning: The system displays the INTEG level.
	Action: None

locate

Function

Use the locate command to display the physical location of the ENET cabinets and shelves.

locate command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
locate	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the locate command.

Example of the locate command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
locate ↵	
	Task: Display the physical location of all ENET cabinets and shelves.
| | **Response:**<br>```
ENET Plane: 0
Site Flr RPos  Bay_id  Shf Description Slot EqPEC
HOST  01  F04   ENC000  39    ENET:0        9X05AB
HOST  01  F04   ENC000  39    ENET:0:00     9X0801
HOST  01  F04   ENC000  26    ENET:0:01     9X0801
HOST  01  F04   ENC000  13    ENET:0:02     9X0801
HOST  01  F04   ENC000  00    ENET:0:03     9X0801

ENET Plane: 1
Site Flr RPos  Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPEC
HOST  01  F06   ENC000  39    ENET:1        9X05AB
HOST  01  F06   ENC000  39    ENET:1:00     9X0801
HOST  01  F06   ENC000  26    ENET:1:01     9X0801
HOST  01  F06   ENC000  13    ENET:1:02     9X0801
HOST  01  F06   ENC000  00    ENET:1:03     9X0801
``` |
| | **Explanation:**   The system displays the physical location of all ENET cabinets and shelves. |

locate (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**

<pre>ENET Plane: 0
Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf   Description Slot EqPEC
HOST 01 F04   ENC000 39   ENET:0   9X05AB
HOST 01 F04   ENC000 39   ENET:0:00   9X0801
HOST 01 F04   ENC000 26   ENET:0:01   9X0801
HOST 01 F04   ENC000 13   ENET:0:02   9X0801
HOST 01 F04   ENC000 00   ENET:0:03   9X0801
 	
ENET Plane: 1
Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf   Description Slot EqPEC
HOST 01 F06   ENC000 39   ENET:1   9X05AB
HOST 01 F06   ENC000 39   ENET:1:00   9X0801
HOST 01 F06   ENC000 26   ENET:1:01   9X0801
HOST 01 F06   ENC000 13   ENET:1:02   9X0801
HOST 01 F06 ENC000 00 ENET:1:03 9X0801</pre>	

	Meaning: Indicates the physical location of ENET cabinet and shelves. where Site is the cabinet site Flr is the floor where the cabinets are located RPos is the row position Bay_id is the bay identifier Shf is the shelf position in the cabinet Description identifies the plane and shelf number EqPEC is the product equipment code (PEC) of the cabinet or shelf **Action:** None

logformat

Function

Use the logformat command to control whether logs ENET111 and
ENET211 are displayed in long or short report format.

logformat command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
logformat	[query long short] [*prompt* noprompt]	

Parameters and variables	**Description**
long	This parameter sets the log report format to long. In the long mode, all available log information is displayed.
noprompt	This parameter suppresses the yes or no confirmation warning which appears when the format is altered.
prompt	This default parameter presents the yes or no confirmation warning which appears when the format is altered. Do not type in this parameter.
query	This default parameter queries the long or short log display mode.
short	This parameter sets the log report format to short. In the short mode, only essential log information is displayed.

Qualifications

None

logformat (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the logformat command.

Examples of the logformat command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
logformat query ↵	
	Task: Query the present ENET log report format.
	Response: `ENET log reports are displayed in long format.`
	Explanation: The log report format is currently set to long.
logformat short ↵	
	Task: Change the ENET log display mode from long to short.

	Response: `ENET log reports will be set to SHORT format.`
	`Please confirm (YES or NO)`
	
	>YES
	
	`ENET log reports are displayed in short format.`

	Explanation: The log format is changed to short.
logformat short noprompt ↵	
	Task: Change the log report format from short to long, bypassing the confirmation warning.
	Response: `ENET log reports are displayed in short format.`
	Explanation: The log format is changed to short. The noprompt parameter bypasses the confirmation warning and changes the log report format immediately.

logformat (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the logformat command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ENET log reports are displayed in long format.`	
	Meaning: The ciurrent log format is long.
	Action: None
`ENET log reports are displayed in short format.`	
	Meaning: The current log format is short.
	Action: None
`WARNNG: ENET log reports will be set to <long or short> format.` `Please confirm (YES or NO):`	
	Meaning: If the logformat command is executed, the log format changes to the specified format.
	Action: Enter yes to execute the command or no to cancel execution.

matrix

Function

Use the matrix command to view the logical representation of the ENET switching matrix.

matrix command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
matrix	$\lfloor$ *frame* $\rfloor$
Parameters and variables	**Description**
frame	This variable defines the specific ENET frame in the range of 0-1.

Qualifications

None

matrix (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the matrix command.

Example of the matrix command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
matrix 1 ↵	

	Task:	View the logical representation of the ENET frame 1 switching matrix.
	Response:	The system displays the MATRIX level screen of the ENET switching matrix for frame 1.

```
ENET          System  Matrix  Shelf 0 1 2 3
 Plane 0      .               .         . . . .
 Plane 1      .               .         . . . .

Matrix        VBus    Plane 0  VBus    Plane 1
              0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
H-bus     0   . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
          1   . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
          2   . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
          3   . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
          4   . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
          5   . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
          6   . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
          7   . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
```

	Explanation:	The system displays the MATRIX level screen of the ENET switching matrix for frame 1.

matrix (end)

Responses

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

Response for the matrix command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

The system displays the MATRIX level screen of the ENET switching matrix for frame 1.
 	
``
ENET   System   Matrix   Shelf 0 1 2 3
 Plane 0   .   .   . . . .
 Plane 1   .   .   . . . .
 	
Matrix   VBus   Plane 0   VBus   Plane 1
             0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7   0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
H-bus 0   . . . .
      1   . . . .
      2   . . . .
      3   . . . .
      4   . . . .
      5   . . . .
      6   . . . .
      7   . . . .
``	

	Meaning: **Action:**
`No storage for directory.`	
	Meaning: The system cannot enter the matrix level because there is insufficient memory to access the matrix level command directory.
	Action: Clear any memory alarms present under the CM alarm banner. If necessary, contact Nortel Networks technical support for assistance.

memory

Function

Use the memory command to obtain a summary of memory use at the ENET level for a specific shelf.

memory command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
memory	$\lceil$ *shelf* $\rceil$

Parameters and variables	**Description**
shelf	This variable defines the specific ENET shelf in the range of 0-7.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the memory command.

Example of the memory command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
memory 1 ↵	
	Task: View a summary of memory use at the ENET level for shelf 1.
	Response: (The system displays a summary of memory use on the MAP.)

```
Loadname    ENC34CR                    ENC34CR
Memory (Kbytes)
 Time    : 19:07:18                    19:07:18
 DS Used : 1728 81 %            Used: 1723 80 %
    Avail: 416 Total: 2144 Avail: 421 Total: 2144
PS Used: 1663 90 %              Used: 1662 90 %
    Avail: 193 Total: 1856 Avail: 194 Total: 1856
MEMORY:
```

	Explanation: A summary of memory use at the ENET level for shelf 1 is displayed on the MAP.

memory (end)

Response

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

Response for the memory command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request to PERFORM MEMORY 1 rejected.` `Reason:  Shelf unequipped.`	
	Meaning: The specified shelf is unequipped. **Action:** None

`Loadname   ENC34CR                     ENC34CR`
`Memory (Kbytes)`
` Time    : 19:07:18                   19:07:18`
` DS Used : 1728 81 %            Used: 1723 80 %`
`    Avail: 416 Total: 2144 Avail: 421 Total: 2144`
`PS Used: 1663 90 %               Used: 1662 90 %`
`    Avail: 193 Total: 1856 Avail: 194 Total: 1856`
`MEMORY:`	

	Meaning: A summary of memory use at the ENET level for shelf 1 is displayed on the MAP. **Action:** None

pathtest

Function

Use the pathtest command to enter the path test level of the ENET MAP.

pathtest command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
pathtest	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the pathtest command.

Example of the pathtest command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
pathtest ↵	
	Task: Enter the path test level of the ENET MAP.
	Response: The system displays the PATHTEST menu and adds the following fields to the display.
	`PATHTEST PENding SUSpended RUNning FINished ABorTed` `           2        0        1        2         0`
	Explanation: The system displays the PATHTEST level of the ENET MAP.

pathtest (end)

Response

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

Response for the pathtest command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
No storage for directory.	
	Meaning: The system cannot enter the pathtest level because there is insufficient memory to access the pathtest level command directory.
	Action: Clear any memory alarms present under the CM alarm banner. If necessary, contact Nortel Networks technical support for assistance.

The system displays the PATHTEST menu and adds the following fields to the display.
 	
`PATHTEST PENding SUSpended RUNning FINished ABorTed`
`            2      0          1        2        0`	

	Meaning: The system displays the PATHTEST level.
	Action: None

queryen

Function

Use the queryen command to determine the number of crosspoints provisioned per plane and the switching capacity per plane.

queryen command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
queryen	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the queryen command.

Example of the queryen command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
queryen ↵		
	Task:	Determine the number of crosspoints provisioned per plane.
	Response:	`Number of crosspoints provisioned per plane: 4` `Switching capacity per plane: 8K of possible 128K`
	Explanation:	The number of crosspoints provisioned per plane is displayed, where nn represents the number of crosspoints per plane.

Response

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

Responses for the queryen command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Number of crosspoints provisioned per plane: 4` `Switching capacity per plane: 8K of possible 128K`	
	Meaning: The system displays the number of crosspoints provisioned per plane and the switching capacity per plane.
	Action: None

queryrex

Function

Use the queryrex command to display the most recent ENET rextst results.

queryrex command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
queryrex	*noplane* *plane*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
noplane	This default parameter displays the most recent ENET rextst results for both planes.
plane	This variable defines the specific ENET plane in the range of 0-1.

Qualifications

None

queryrex (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the queryrex command.

Example of the queryrex command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
queryrex 1 ↵	
	Task: Display the most recent ENET rextst results for ENET plane 1.
	Response: The system displays the most recent ENET rextst results for ENET plane 1:
| | ```
RExTst started on        :  1991/04/18 14:23:23.23.234 WEN
RExTst status is         :  Completed
Invoked by               :  Manual Rex
Plane                    :  0
MARTIX RExTst            :  Passed
NODE RExTst
    SHELF:0              :  Passed, ENET load file BCS
Mismatch
    SHELF:1              :  Failed, Datafill Error
    SHELF:2              :  Not Tested
    SHELF:2              :  Not Tested
Additional Information
There are no suspect cards
``` |
| | **Explanation:** The system displays the most recent ENET rextst results for ENET plane 1. |

Responses

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

Responses for the queryrex command
MAP output   **Meaning and action**
| ```
RExTst has not been invoked for this plane.
``` |
| **Meaning:** There are no results available. |
| **Action:** None |
| ```
RExTst started on        :   1991/04/18 14:23:23.23.234 WEN
RExTst status is         :   Completed
Invoked by               :   Manual Rex
Plane                    :   0
MARTIX RExTst            :   Passed
NODE RExTst
    SHELF:0              :   Passed, ENET load file BCS Mismatch
    SHELF:1              :   Failed, Datafill Error
    SHELF:2              :   Not Tested
    SHELF:2              :   Not Tested
Additional Information
There are no suspect cards
``` |
| **Meaning:** The most recent rextst results are displayed for ENET plane 0. The Additional Information field is printed only if the rextst failed or if there is in-service trouble to report. |
| **Action:** None |

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any MAP level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the ENET level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The ENET level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the ENET level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC). **Response:** The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:` **Explanation:** The ENET level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level. **Action:** None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit. **Action:** Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the ENET level menu with a menu that is two or more MAP levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher. **Action:** None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)
MAP output   **Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the ENET level with the display of the next higher MAP level.
Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.   **Action:**   None
-end-

rextst

Function

Use the rextst command to control or query the system-run routine exercise (REx) tests, or to run a manual REx test.

rextst command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**

rextst	query ⌐ status ⌐ ⌐ *prompt* ⌐ ⌐ *noforce* ⌐ (1)

rextst

- query
  - status
  - test
- sysrex
  - enable
  - disable
  - include
    - all
    - days   *weekdays*
    - all
    - node
    - matrix
- tst   *plane*
  - all
  - node
  - matrix
  - continue
  - stop

- *prompt* / noprompt
- *noforce* / force

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
(8)
(9)
(10)

rextst (continued)	(1) ⌐ *wait* ⌐
	(2) nowait
	(3)
	(4)
	(5)
	(6)
	(7)
	(8)
	(9)
	(10) (end)

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter specifies all tests when used in conjunction with the tst parameter, specifies all days of the week when used in conjunction with the sysrex parameter, and specifies both subtests when used in conjunction with the include parameter.
continue	This parameter causes the manual REx test to log any errors encountered as it continues to run.
days	This parameter specifies a range of days.
disable	This parameter disables the REx test for the days specified by the parameters days or all.
enable	This parameter enables the REx test for the specified day.

-continued-

rextst (continued)

rextst command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
force	This parameter forces the system to accept the command.
include	This parameter specifies the inclusion of a group of tests for the REx test.
matrix	This parameter specifies matrix tests only.
node	This parameter specifies node tests.
noforce	This default parameterdirects the system to provide error messages and discontinue the command the command for some error conditions. Do not enter this parameter.
noprompt	This parameter suppresses warnings.
nowait	This parameter releases the MAP for other actions. All tests that pass and fail generate logs.
plane	This variable defines the specific ENET plane in the range of 0-1.
prompt	This default parameter displays all warnings. Do not type in this parameter.
query	This parameter displays information about the system REx test on a per-day basis.
status	This parameter queries which days the REx tests are enabled.
stop	This parameter specifies that the manual REx test runs only until an error is encounted.
sysrex	This parameter controls the operational parameters of the system-run REx tests.
test	This parameter queries which tests are enabled on which days, all tests, node tests, or matrix tests.
tst	This parameter runs a manual REx test on an ENET plane.
wait	This default parameter prevents all MAP activity until all actions initiated by the command are complete. Do not type in this parameter.
weekdays	This variable selects a day, or days, of the week. Values are mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, or sun. Multiple days may be entered.
-end-	

rextst (continued)

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the rextst command.

Examples of the rextst command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
rextst query status ↵	
	Task: Determine which days are scheduled for REx test runs.
	Response: Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun OFF OFF OFF ON ON ON ON
	Explanation: The system REx test is disabled Monday through Wednesday, and enabled Thursday through Sunday.
rextst sysrex disable days thu ↵	
	Task: Disable the system REx test scheduled for Thursday.
	Response: This action disables the ENET REX test. Please confirm (YES or NO): Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun OFF OFF OFF ON ON ON ON
	Explanation: The system REx test is disabled on Thursday if a response of yes is given.
rextst query test ↵	
	Task: Determine which system REx tests are enabled for each day of the week.
	Response: Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun MAT NOD MAT NOD MAT ALL ALL
	Explanation: The matrix REx tests are enabled on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The node tests are enabled for Tuesday and Thursday. On Saturday and Sunday both tests are enabled.
-continued-	

rextst (continued)

Examples of the rextst command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
rextst sysrex include all all ↵	
	Task: Change the test schedule so that all tests run all week.
	Response: `Mon   Tue   Wed   Thu   Fri   Sat   Sun` `ALL   ALL   ALL   ALL   ALL   ALL   ALL`
	Explanation: Matrix and node tests are both run on all days of the week.
rextst tst 0 all ↵	
	Task: Run a manual REx test on plane 0, including node and matrix tests.
	Response: `ENET REX Test Results:  Passed.`
	Explanation: The REx test ran successfully and no faults were detected.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the rextst command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Attempt ignored - change is redundant.`	
	Meaning: An additional attempt was made to change the scheduled tests on the day specified with the sysrex include parameter. The specified tests are already scheduled.
	Action: Reenter the command using the correct parameters.
`Days already enabled/disabled.`	
	Meaning: An attempt was made to disable or enable the system-initiated REx test on a day that is already in the enabled or disabled state.
	Action: Reenter the command with the correct day.
-continued-	

rextst (end)

Responses for the rextst command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Mon    Tue    Wed    Thu    Fri    Sat    Sun` `ALL    ALL    ALL    ALL    ALL    ALL    ALL`	
	Meaning: The system displays the REx test schedule. **Action:**　　None
`No days specified.`	
	Meaning: An attempt was made to disable or enable the system-initiated REx test without specifying a day. **Action:**　　Reenter the command specifying a day.
`WARNING:  This action disables the ENET REX test.` `Please confirm (YES or NO):`	
	Meaning: The system-initiated REx test scheduled for specified days will be disabled if yes is entered. **Action:**　　Enter yes to execute the command or no to cancel execution.
-end-	

shelf

Function

Use the shelf command to enter the SHELF level of the ENET MAP.

shelf command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
shelf	*shelf*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
shelf	This variable specifies the ENET shelf. Valid entries are 0-7, or none. None is the default value for most ENETs and 0 is the default value for ENET16K.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the shelf command.

Example of the shelf command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
shelf 1 ↵		
	Task:	View the SHELF level of the ENET MAP for shelf 1.
	Response:	The system changes the menu to the SHELF level menu, and adds the following fields to the display:
| | | ```
SHELF  01   SLOT      1111111 11122222 22222333 333333
            123456 78 90123456 78901234 56789012 345678
 Plane 0    .   .   ..  ........  --------  ........  ......
 Plane 1    .   .   ..  ........  --------  ........  ......
``` |
| | **Explanation:** | The system displays the SHELF level screen for shelf 1. |

shelf (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the shelf command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`No storage for directory.`	
	Meaning: The system cannot enter the SHELF level because there is insufficient memory to access the shelf-level command directory.
	Action: Clear any memory alarms present under the CM alarm banner.
`Request to PERFORM SHELF 12 rejected.` `Reason: Shelf not equipped.`	
	Meaning: The specified shelf number is unequipped.
	Action: Reenter the command using the correct shelf number.

The system changes the menu to the SHELF level menu, and adds the following fields to the display:
 	
`SHELF  02   SLOT      1111111 11122222 22222333 333333`
`           123456 78 90123456 78901234 56789012 345678`
` Plane 0    .   .  ..  ........ -------- ........ ......`
` Plane 1    .   .  ..  ........ -------- ........ ......`	

	Meaning: The current level changes to the SHELF level.
	Action: None

showblock

Function

Use the showblock command to display any shelves, slot, or links which are causing or may cause blockage in the ENET.

showblock command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
showblock	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the showblock command.

Examples of the showblock command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
showblock ↵		
	Task:	Display all blocks and potential block sources in the ENET.
| | **Response:** | ```
     Plane 0                  Plane 1
---------------      ---------------------
Shelves: 1           Cards: 0:11, 0:32, 3:10
Cards: 0:10          Links: 2:10:18, 2:16:0(4)
``` |
| | **Explanation:** | The system presents the shelves, slots, and links which are causing or may cause blockage in the ENET. |

showblock (end)

Response

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

Response for the showblock command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
``` Plane 0 Plane 1 ---------------- ---------------------- Shelves: 1 Cards: 0:11, 0:32, 3:10 Cards: 0:10 Links: 2:10:18, 2:16:0(4) ```	
	Meaning: The system displays the block information. **Action:** None

system

Function

Use the system command to enter the SYSTEM level of the ENET MAP.

system command parameters and variables			
Command	**Parameters and variables**		
system	*shelf*	$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{nocpu} \\ cpu \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{nomemory} \\ memory \end{bmatrix}$
Parameters and variables	**Description**		
cpu	This parameter directs the system to present a summary of central processing unit (CPU) occupancy.		
memory	This parameter directs the system to present a summary of memory usage.		
nocpu	This default parameter directs the system to suppress a summary of CPU occupancy. Do not enter this parameter.		
nomemory	This default parameter directs the system to suppress a summary of memory usage. Do not enter this parameter.		
shelf	This variable specifies an ENET shelf in the range of 0-7, or all. All is the default if the parameters cpu and memory are not specified. If the shelf is not specified and only the parameters cpu and memory are specified, the default value for the variable shelf is 0.		

Qualifications

None

system (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the system command.

Example of the system command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
system 1 ↵	
	Task: View the SYSTEM level of the ENET MAP for shelf 1.
	Response: The system changes the menu to the SYSTEM level menu, and adds the following fields to the display:
	``` SYSTEM Shelf Plane 0 Plane 1 01 . . ```
	Explanation: The SYSTEM level screen for shelf 1 is presented.

Responses

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

Responses for the system command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`No storage for directory.`	
	Meaning: The system cannot enter the SYSTEM level because there is insufficient memory to access the SYSTEM-level command directory.
	Action: Clear any memory alarms present under the CM alarm banner. If necessary, contact Nortel Networks technical support for assistance.
`Request to PERFORM SYSTEM 03 rejected.` `Reason: Shelf not equipped.`	
	Meaning: The specified shelf number is unequipped.
	Action: Reenter the command with a valid shelf number.
-continued-	

system (end)

Responses for the system command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

The system changes the menu to the SYSTEM level menu, and adds the following fields to the display:

```
SYSTEM
 Shelf    Plane 0                 Plane 1
  00         .                       .
  01         .                       .
  02         .                       .
  03         .                       .
```

Meaning: The current level changes to the SYSTEM level.

Action: None

-end-

zoom

Function

Use the zoom command to access the SHELF or CARD level which corresponds to the location in the specified crosspoint matrix.

zoom command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
zoom	hbus *hbus_no* xpt *hbus_no* *vbus_no*	
Parameters and variables	**Description**	
hbus	This parameter selects the horizontal-bus (H-bus) number which accesses the corresponding ENET SHELF level of the MAP.	
hbus_no	This variable selects the H-bus number of the crosspoint which represents the horizontal coordinate in the switching matrix. The range is 0-15.	
vbus_no	This variable selects the vertical-bus (V-bus) number of the crosspoint which represents the vertical coordinate in the switching matrix. The range is 0-7.	
xpt	This parameter selects a crosspoint on the plane which accesses the corresponding ENET CARD level at the MAP.	

Qualifications

None

zoom (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the zoom command.

Examples of the zoom command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
zoom hbus 2 ↵	
	Task: Access the ENET SHELF level associated with H-bus 2.
	Response: The system changes the menu to the SHELF level menu, and adds the following fields to the display:
	``` SHELF 01 SLOT 1111111 11122222 22222333 333333 123456 78 90123456 78901234 56789012 345678 Plane 0 . . .. -------- .... Plane 1 . . .. -------- .... ```
	Explanation: The system accesses the ENET SHELF level associated with H-bus 2.
zoom xpt 1 2 ↵	
	Task: Access the ENET CARD level associated with the crosspoint at H-bus 1, V-bus 2.
	Response: The system changes the menu to the CARD level menu, and adds the following fields to the display:
	``` CARD 10 Front: Back: DS-512 Links Xpt I/F 0 1 2 3 Plane 0 . . . . . . Plane 1 . . . . . . ```
	Explanation: The system accesses the ENET CARD level associated with crosspoint 12.

zoom (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the zoom command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
| ```
CARD 10   Front:     Back:   DS-512 Links
          Xpt        I/F     0 1 2 3
 Plane 0  .          .       . . . .
 Plane 1  .          .       . . . .
``` | |
| | **Meaning:** The system accesses the ENET CARD level associated with the specified crosspoint card. |
| | **Action:** None |
| ```
SHELF  01   SLOT       1111111 11122222 22222333 333333
            123456 78 90123456 78901234 56789012 345678
 Plane 0    .  .   ..  ........ -------- ........ ......
 Plane 1    .  .   ..  ........ -------- ........ ......
``` | |
| | **Meaning:** The system accesses the ENET SHELF level associated with the specified H-bus. |
| | **Action:** None |
| ```
Request to ZOOM ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 rejected.
Reason: Shelf unequipped.
``` | |
| | **Meaning:** The shelf corresponding to the specified matrix coordinates is unequipped. |
| | **Action:** Reenter the command specifying the correct matrix coordinates. |
| ```
Request to ZOOM ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 Slot:12 rejected.
Reason: Card unequipped.
``` | |
	Meaning: The card corresponding to the specified matrix coordinates is unequipped.
	Action: Reenter the command specifying the correct matrix coordinates.
-continued-	

zoom (end)

Responses for the zoom command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Request to ZOOM ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 Slot:12 rejected. Reason: No storage for directory.	
	Meaning: The system cannot access the card or shelf level because there is insufficient memory storage to link the appropriate directory.
	Action: Clear any memory alarms present under the CM alarm banner. Contact the next level of maintenance support for assistance.
-end-	

ESA level commands

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

Accessing the ESA level

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

mapci;mtc;pm; post lcm ↵

where

lcm   is an RLCM equipped with the ESA feature.

ESA commands

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

ESA commands	
Command	**Page**
bsy	E-119
disp	E-123
loadpm	E-125
next	E-129
offl	E-131
post	E-133
querypm	E-135
quit	E-141
rts	E-145
trnsl	E-149
tst	E-151

ESA menu

The following figure shows the ESA menu and status display.

```
         CM     MS     IOD    Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks   Ext    APPL
          .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .


  ESA                           SysB    ManB    Offl   CBsy    ISTb    InSv
   0 Quit       PM               4       1       0       0       0      22
   2 Post_      ESA              0       1       0       0       0       1
   3
   4                            Links OOS:  CSide   0
   5 Trnsl      REM1  ESA  1  ManB  Mtce  /Loading:   125K
   6 Tst
   7 Bsy
   8 RTS
   9 Offl
  10 LoadPM
  11 Disp_
  12 Next_
  13
  14 QueryPM_
  15
  16
  17
  18
```

Resource table

The LCM maintenance counter names table in this section is provided to explain the maintenance counter names given in response to the command querypm entered at the LCM level.

LCM maintenance counter names	
Counter name	Description
CRC	The message must received has incorrect CRC.
DNACK	Received (double) negative acknowledgements
IDL_STATE	Spurious frame interrupt count
INV_NODE	Messages received with invalid PP (node) number
IUC_INVD_BYTE	Received invalid byte count
IUC_INVD_CHAR	Received invalid characters
-continued-	

LCM maintenance counter names	
Counter name	**Description**
IUC_INVD_CHKSUM	Invalid checksum
IUC_INVD_MSG	Invalid message
IUC_LINK_NACK	Inter-unit communication (IUC) link negative acknowledgement
NACK	Received (single) negative acknowledgements
NULL_MSG_RCVD	Null messages received which are not reset messages
OVFL	While receiving a message, more than the permitted number of bytes were counted without a ROM.
RCVD_SUCC	Messages successfully received
WFACK	Wait-for-acknowledgement (positive-PACK, negative-NACK) timeout on message to the LTC.
WFMSG	Wait-for-start-of-message timeout on message from the LTC
WFNR	Wait-for-idle from the LTC ater the LCM acknowledges or does not acknowledge a message
WFNX	Wait for link to go idle after NACK on message transfer
WFSND	Wait-for-send timeout on message to the LTC
XMIT_SUCC	Messages successfully transmitted
-end-	

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command to busy the posted RLCM and changes the state to ManB.

bsy command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
bsy	_no force_ _wait_ force wait

Parameters and variables	**Description**
force	This parameter overrides all other commands and the states that are in progress on the specified ESA RLCM.
no force	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the bsy command will not override all other commands and the states that are in progress on the specified ESA RLCM because the force parameter was not entered.
nowait	This parameter enables the MAP to be used for other command entries before the command string bsy force is confirmed. The command nowait is used only with the force command.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that other commands cannot be entered at the MAP position until the bsy force command is confirmed, because the nowait paramtere was not entered.

Qualification

To avoid causing the RLCM to enter the ESA mode, manually busy the RLCM before busying the host PM (LTC, LGC, or RCC).

bsy (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Example of the bsy command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
bsy ↵	
	Task: Busy the posted RLCM.
	Response: OK
	Explanation: The posted RLCM is in the ManB state.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NO PM POSTED	
	Meaning: The ESA RLCM must be posted before using the bsy command. Posting an ESA RLCM identifies to the system the ESA processor that is to have maintenance action.
	Action: None
OK	
	Meaning: The ESA processor is busied
	Action: The status display of the RLCM changes to ManB. The PM and ESA status displays each increment by one under the header ManB and increment by one under the header of the PMs former state.
-continued-	

bsy (end)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
REQUEST INVALID ESA <nn> IS MANB	
	Meaning: The ESA RLCM is already ManB, where <nn> identifies which RLCM. **Action:** None
-end-	

disp

Function

Use the disp command to displays a list of all ESA RLCMs in a PM state.

disp command parameters and variables			
Command	**Parameters and variables**		
disp	state	*pm_state*	esa

Parameters and variables	Description
esa	This parameter is the type of posted PM.
pm_state	This variable is one of the PM state codes listed in the ESA status codes table at the beginning of this chapter.
state	This parameter is required before the PM state code.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the disp command.

Example of the disp command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
disp state manb esa ↵ *where*	
manb	indicates that the manual busy state

Task:	Display a list of all ESA RLCMs in the ManB state.
Response:	(Not currently available)
Explanation:	The response is the list of RLCMs in the ManB state.

disp (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the disp command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`<pm_state> ESA <n>, <n>`	
	Meaning: All ESA RLCMs in the state are listed where <pm_state> is one of the codes in the ESA status codes table at the beginning of this chapter.
	Action: None
`<pm_state> ESA: NONE`	
	Meaning: There are no ESA RLCMs in the specified state.
	Action: None

loadpm

Function

Use the loadpm command to load the peripheral program files from the CC into a posted ESA RLCM and to test the read-only memory (ROM) of the ESA processor.

loadpm command parameters and variables				
Command	**Parameters and variables**			
loadpm	<u>cc</u>	*l_name*	esadata	<u>*wait*</u> / nowait

Parameters and variables	Description
<u>cc</u>	This default parameter specifies that the source of the load data is to be the DMS-100 CC data store.
l_name	This variable is an eight-character alphanumeric load name. If none is specified, the load name is taken from Table XESAINV.
esadata	This parameter causes the ESA translation data (static data) to be loaded to the ESA RLCM.
nowait	This parameter allows another ESA RLCM to be posted and loaded without waiting for confirmation of the previous load request. It enables the MAP to be used for other command entries while loading proceeds.
wait	This default paramter, which is never entered, indicates that additioanal commands cannot be entered at the MAP until the loadpm command has completed, becasue the nowait parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

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

- When the variable *l_name* is not specified, the load file name is taken from Table XESAINV. The load name can be displayed by information from the querypm command.

- While loading is in progress, this maintenance status is displayed:
  /Loading: nnnk
  where nnn is an increment of 100K.

- To determine the loads for any PM, use the inform nonmenu command.

- The ROM test is the standard one for XPMs, which tests the processor and the memory, plus basic messaging.

loadpm (continued)

- If there is a problem with the loading, ESA logs are generated. Loading errors associated with the ESA processor are recorded in the following logs when the maximum quantities of each condition is exceeded:
  - ESA101   for automatic lines (AUL)
  - ESA102   for IBN customer groups
  - ESA103   for prefix translators
  - ESA104   for IBN extension translators
  - ESA105   for Directory Numbers (DN)
  - ESA106   for hunt groups
  - ESA107   for hunt groups
  - ESA108   when a change in the static data that resides in the ESA processor is detected.

Example

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the loadpm command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
``` ESA <pm_number> IS <status> NO ACTION TAKEN ```	

	Meaning: The ESA RLCM is in the incorrect state for loading, where <pm_number> is the discrimination number of the ESA RLCM and <status> is one of
	            CBSY
	            INSV
	            OFFLINE
	
	The ESA RLCM must be manually busied (ManB).

	Action: None
``` ESA LOAD PASSED ```	
	Meaning: The ESA static data is loaded successfully.
	Action: None
	-continued-

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`LOAD FILE NOT IN DIRECTORY`	
	Meaning: The system cannot find the location of the load file. It resides on tape or disk.
	Action: Use the listvol command to list the disk volume, or use the mount command to mount the tape that has the load file on it. For a description of the listvol command, refer to the chapter describing the DSKUT nonmenu directory in the Nonmenu Commands Reference Manual. For a description of the mount command, refer to the chapter describing the SYS directory in the Nonmenu Commands Reference Manual.
`<reason>` `NO ACTION TAKEN`	
	Meaning: The loadpm command cannot be executed for a reason other than those given in the standard responses.
	Action: For DMS-100 systems equipped with disk drive units (DDU), refer to the nonmenu directory DSKUT, and use the commands listvol and dskut. For DMS-100 systems equipped with magnetic tape drives (MTD), refer to the nonmenu directory SYS, and use the commands mount and list. The DSKUT and SYS nonmenu directories are discussed in the Nonmenu Commands Reference Manual.
-end-	

next

Function

Use the next command to post the next higher discrimination number of RLCM in the posted set of ESA RLCMs.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
next	*pmtype*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
pmtype	This variable enables the system to select one of the PM types. Use the disp command to display the list of PM types in the posted set. The system selects the PMs in the sequence displayed by this list.

Qualification

While the ESA mode is active, other RLCMs cannot be chosen from the posted set because commands executed at a MAP cannot reach the RLCM.

Example

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Example of the next command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
next ↵		
	Task:	Post the next higher discrimination number of RLCM in the posted set of ESA RLCMs.
	Response:	(Not currently available)
	Explanation:	The next higher discrimination number of RLCM in the posted set of ESA RLCMs is posted.

next (end)

Response

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

Response for the next command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ONE OP POST SET	
	Meaning: The currently displayed ESA RLCM is the last in the posted set of ESA RLCMs, or if only one ESA RLCM has been posted, the display returns to the next higher menu level. The next ESA RLCM in the posted set is displayed.
	Action: None

offl

Function

Use the offl command to set the ESA RLCM to the offline state (Offl).

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
offl	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

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

- The ESA RLCM must be in the manually busy state (ManB) before being set offline.
- An offline ESA RLCM remains in this state throughout all restarts.

Example

The following table provides an example of the offl command.

Examples of the offl command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
offl ↵		
	Task:	Set the ESA RLCM to the offline state.
	Response:	OK
	Explanation:	The ESA RLCM is set to the offline state.

offl (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the offl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`OK`	
	Meaning: The ESA RLCM is in the offline state. The RLCM status display changes to OffL. The PM and ESA status displays each increment by 1 under the header OffL and increment by 1 under the header of the PMs former state.
	Action: None
`ESA <pm_number> IS <status>.` `NO ACTION TAKEN`	
	Meaning: The ESA is already offline or is in the incorrect state for being made offline, where <pm_number> is the discrimination number of the ESA RLCM, and <status> is one of CBSY INSV OFFLINE SYSTEM BUSY Log PM103 is also generated.
	Action: None

post

Function

Use the post command to select a specific ESA RLCM upon which action is to be done by other commands. The post command must be entered before using the other available commands. The other commands are: trnsl, tst, bsy, rts, offl, loadpm, or querypm.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
post	all
	esa *frame*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter specifies that all ESA RLCMs are to be posted, that is, to create a posted set.
esa	This parameter is the PM node-type.
frame	This variable identifies the discrimination number of the equipment frame that houses the ESA RLCM to be posted. The range is 0-99.

Qualifications

When the command string help post is entered to query the parameters of post, not all of the displayed parameters apply to an office or office network. The applicability of the parameters depends on the types of PMs that are present in the office configuration. For parameters that do not apply, one of several responses indicates that it is ignored.

post (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the post command.

Example of the post command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
post esa 1 ↵ *where*	
1	is the descrimination number of the equipment frame for the ESA RLCM to be posted.
	Task: Post ESA 1. **Response:** Links OOS: CSide 0 REM1 ESA 1 ManB Mtce /loading: 125K **Explanation:** The system responds with the display showing that ESA 1 is posted and is in a loading maintenance state.

Responses

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

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NO PM POSTED	
	Meaning: The ESA level is accessed without posting a specific RLCM. **Action:** None
OK	

	Meaning: One of the post displays appears, as in the "Example of the post command" table. All displays show:
	
	        Mtce
	        Takeover
	        Loading
	
	Action: None

querypm

Function

Use the querypm command to display information about a posted ESA RLCM.

querypm command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
querypm	cntrs flt	clear

Parameters and variables	Description
flt	This parameter displays the reasons for In-Service Trouble (ISTb) on the ESA processor.
cntrs	This parameter displays the contents of the ESA RLCM maintenance counters which record the number of times that each fault (FLT) condition has occurred.
clear	This parameter resets the link and unit maintenance counters to zero.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the querypm command.

Example of the querypm command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
querypm ↵ *where*	
	Task:
	Response:
	Explanation:

querypm (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the querypm command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

QUERY FLT
NODE IS \<status\>
   \<reason\>
   \<reason\>
   \<state\>	

	Meaning: ESA RLCM information is displayed, where:
	   ▪ \<status\> is one of the PM status codes that follows:
	      - CBsy-central side busy
	      - Idl-Idle
	      - InSv-in service
	      - ISTb-in-service trouble
	      - ManB-manual busy
	      - NEQ-not equipped
	      - Offl-offline
	      - SysB-system busy
	   ▪ \<reason\> is one of the following:
	      - PSIDE LINKS OUT-OF-SERVICE
	      - DATA NOT UP TO DATE
	      - RESET
	   ▪ \<state\>is one of the following:
	      - NO FAULT EXISTS
	      - NOT status OR status
	      - status
	
	Action: None

-continued-	

Responses for the querypm command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
SYSTEM BUSY REASON: HARD PARITY FAULT WAS DETECTED	
	Meaning: The XPM unit was put to OOS state because of a hard parity fault.
	Action: Perform a ROM diagnostic to locate the faulty memory card. Replace the appropriate memory card, reload and RTS the faulty unit. Continue monitoring for recurrence.
SYSTEM BUSY REASON: SOFT PARITY FAULT WAS DETECTED IN <ps_ds>	
	Meaning: The XPM unit was put to OOS state because of the detection of a soft parity fault in either program store or data store in MP, SP, EP, or FP memory. Depending on where the soft parity fault is detected, the system attempts different action. If it is a soft fault in the program store, the system will reload and RTS the faulty unit. If it is a soft fault in data store, the system will RTS the faulty unit with new static data.
	Action: None
SYSTEM BUSY REASON: INTERMITTENT PARITY FAULT WAS DETECTED	
	Meaning: The XPM unit was put to OOS state because of the detection of an intermittent fault in MP, SP, EP, or FP memory. The system will RTS the faulty unit with new static data.
	Action: None
THE FOLLOWING INSERVICE TROUBLES EXIST: INTERMITTENT PARITY FAULT WAS DETECTED IN <xx> MEMORY	
	Meaning: The XPM unit went ISTb because of the detection of an intermittent fault in MP, SP, or FP memory, where <xx> indicates what processor contains the faulty memory.
	Action: Busy and RTS the faulty unit. Continue monitoring for recurrence.
-continued-	

querypm (continued)

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

```
THE FOLLOWING INSERVICE TROUBLES EXIST:
HARD PARITY FAULT WAS DETECTED IN <xx> MEMORY
```

Meaning:	The XPM unit went ISTb because of the detection of a hard parity fault in MP, SP, FP, or EP memory, where <xx> indicates what processor contains the faulty memory.
Action:	Busy the faulty unit. Perform a ROM diagnostic to locate the faulty memory card. Replace the appropriate memory card, reload and RTS the faulty unit. Continue monitoring for recurrence.

```
THE FOLLOWING INSERVICE TROUBLES EXIST:
SOFT PARITY FAULT WAS DETECTED IN xx MEMORY
```

Meaning:	The XPM unit went ISTb because of the detection of a soft parity fault in MP, SP, FP, or EP memory, where xx indicates what processor contains the faulty memory.
Action:	Busy the faulty unit, if it is a parity fault in program store. Then load and RTS the faulty unit.
	If it is a parity fault in data store, busy and RTS the faulty unit.

-continued-

Responses for the querypm command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
 QUERYPM CNTRS
UNSOLICITED MSG LIMIT = <ttt>
   <count_info>
```

Meaning: PM counter information is displayed, where:

            <ttt>   is the threshold limit for the number of unsolicited messages from the DMS CC. If the threshold is reached, the ESA RLCM may cancel calls in progress.

        <count_info> is one of
            RAM LOAD: load_name
            or
            FAILED TO READ COUNTERS
            or
            nnn

where load_name is the name of the file loaded (or to be loaded) into the ESA RLCM. The counter cannot be read because the ESA RLCM is out-of-service.

After entering the command string querypm cntrs, display similar to the following is added:

```
QUERYPM CNTRS
                 ESA     |                         ESA
WFSND            nnn     |   WFACK                  nnn
WFNX             nnn     |   NACK                   nnn
DNACK            nnn     |   WFMSG                  nnn
WFNR             nnn     |   CRC                    nnn
OVFL             nnn     |   NULL_MSG               nnn
IDL STATE        nnn     |   INV_NODE               nnn
RCVD_SUCC        nnn     |   XMIT_SUCC              nnn
IUC_NACK         nnn     |   IUC_INV_CHAR           nnn
IUC_INV_BYTE     nnn     |   IUC_INV_CKSM           nnn
IUC_INV_MSG      nnn     |
```

The contents of the maintenance counters are listed under the ESA header, where the quantity of counts is identified. The counters are defined in the ESA maintenance counter names table at the beginning of this chapter.

Action: None

-end-

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	Description
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the ESA level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The ESA level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-		

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)
Example   **Task, response, and explanation**
quit   mtc   ↵ *where* mtc   specifies the level higher than the ESA level to be exited

Task:	Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
Response:	The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:`
Explanation:	The ESA level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command
MAP output   **Meaning and action**

`CI:`	
Meaning:	The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
Action:	None

`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
Meaning:	You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
Action:	Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.

The system replaces the ESA level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
Meaning:	You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
Action:	None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the ESA level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

Function

Use the rts command to test the ESA RLCM and the Random Access
Memory (RAM) of the ESA Processor and returns to service the posted ESA
RLCM. Test routines are done and rts is run if tests succeed.

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
rts	all ⌈ _wait_ ⌉ ⌈ _noforce_ ⌉ sysb ⌊ nowait ⌋ ⌊ force ⌋

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter returns to service all posted PMs, regardless of status.
force	This parameter suspends RTS tests and unconditionally returns the ESA RLCM to service.
noforce	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that rts tests will be performed and return to service will only occur when test have passed becasue the force parameter was not entered.,
nowait	This parameter enables the MAP to be used for other command entries before the force command is confirmed.
sysb	This parameter returns all posted system busy PMs to service.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the user must wait for other commands to be completed before other command entries will be accepted at the MAP becasue the nowait parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

The rts command is qualified by the following exception, restrictions and
limitations:

- The ESA RLCM must be busy, either in the ManB or SysB state.

- The rts command automatically loads the ESA with static data from the
  CC if:

  - there is no static data in the ESA

  - the static data is corrupted

- If the rts command is entered while the ESA mode is active, the system
  displays the quantity of calls in progress for the posted RLCM.

rts (continued)

- Out-of-service test routines occur as part of the return to service. If a minor fault is detected, the ESA RLCM is returned to service with the status ISTb. If the tests fails on a major fault, the ESA RLCM remains out-of-service.

- If the ESA RLCM is returned to service, the in-service tests occur. If results are satisfactory, the ESA RLCM is left in service. If results are unsatisfactory, the ESA RLCM may be left in service with status ISTb or left out-of-service by status SysB.

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Example of the rts command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
rts all ↵	
	Task: Return all the ESA RLCMs to service.
	Response: OK
	Explanation: All ESA RLCMs that were either SysB or ManB have been returned to service.

Responses

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
OK	
	Meaning: The test passes and the ESA RLCM is returned to service
	Action: The RLCM status display changes to InSv. The PM and ESA status displays each increment by one under the header InSv and decrement by one under the header of the PMs former state (ManB or SysB).
	-continued-

rts (continued)

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

```
OSVCE TEST INITIATED
```

    Meaning: Out-of-service testing is started on the posted ESA processor.

    Action: None

```
ESA IF OFFLINE
NO ACTION TAKEN
```

    Meaning: The ESA command cannot be executed because the ESA RLCM is offline (Offl state).

    Action: None

```
ESA <pm_number> IS <status>.
NO ACTION TAKEN
```

    Meaning: The ESA RLCM is in the incorrect state for returning to service where pm_number is the discrimination number of the ESA processor and the status is one of
        CBSY
        INSV
        OFFLINE

    Action: None

```
REQUEST INVALID
```

    Meaning: The RLCM must be manual or system busy (ManB or SysB).

    Action: None

-continued-

rts (end)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
RTS FAILED: SITE FLR RPOS BAY_ID SHF DESCRIPTIONS SLOT EQPEC <card_list>	
	Meaning: The ESA RLCM has failed to return to service, and a list of suspected cards is given. Check for logs to explain the reason for the failure. Results are shown using the standard circuit display. The display contains standard circuit information under the heading EqPEC identifies the hardware PEC of the circuit card suspected of being faulty, shown without the prefix NT. In addition, when more than one card is listed, they are listed in the order of their recommended sequence of replacement.
	Action: None
TEST FAILED SITE FLR RPOS BAY_ID SHF DESCRIPTIONS SLOT EQPEC <card_list>	
	Meaning: The in-service test failed during the return to service, and a list of suspected cards is given. Check for logs to explain the reason for the failure. Results are shown using the standard circuit display. The display contains standard circuit information under the heading EqPEC identifies the hardware PEC of the circuit card suspected of being faulty, shown without the prefix NT. In addition, when more than one card is listed, they are listed in the order of their recommended sequence of replacement.
	Action: None
UNIT <unit_no> IN ESA MODE THIS ACTION WILL CAUSE ESA EXIT AND ABORT <nnn> CALLS PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):	
	Meaning: Using the rts command while ESA is active requires confirmation because exiting ESA drops all calls.
	Action: None
-end-	

trnsl

Function

Use the trnsl command to identify the C-side speech and message links of a posted ESA RLCM. It also displays the status and type of the links.

trnsl command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
trnsl	There are no parameters or variables..

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides an example of the trnsl command.

Examples of the trnsl command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
trnsl ↵		
	Task:	Identify the C-side and message links of the posted ESA RLCM.
	Response:	`LINK 0: LCM 12 2;CAP;M ;STATUS: OK ,P;MSGCOND:CLS` `LINK 1: LCM 12 3;CAP;M ;STATUS: OK ,P;MSGCOND:CLS`
	Explanation:	The system displays the C-side and message links.

trnsl (end)

Response

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

Responses for the trnsl command
MAP output   **Meaning and action**
| ```
LINK <n>: <pm> <nn> <n>; CAP;MS;STATUS: <status>;MSGCOND: <aaa>
``` |
| **Meaning:** The display for the trnsl command is added to the post display, where:
        \<aaa>   is whether it is open (OPN) or closed (CLS)
        \<n>   is the discrimination number of the hardware
        \<pm>   is a PM type
        \<status> is the state of the link

                Link status codes are listed in Table U on page 785.

Action: None |

Function

Use the tst command to test the ESA RLCM and the Random Access Memory (RAM) of the ESA Processor. The ESA RLCM must be in one of the following states:

- InSv
- ISTb
- ManB
- SysB

tst command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
tst	rex

Parameters and variables	**Description**
rex	This parameter invokes the Routine EXercise (REX) of the ESA hardware. This cause the takeover and takeback of the RLCM.

Qualifications

The tst command is qualified by the following:

- Entering the tst command while ESA is active displays the quantity of current calls.
- The tests for the RAM verify:
    - the status of the NT6X75 card to the ESA Processor
    - the status of the ESA Processor to control the NT6X75
    - the A-bus interface to the ESA Processor and memory
    - the frame interrupt generator
    - the clock synchronization hardware
    - the ESA messaging hardware
    - the tone generator

Example

The following table provides an example of the tst command.

tst (continued)

Example of the tst command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
tst ↵	
	Task: Test the posted ESA RLCM.
	Response: (See list of reponses)
	Explanation: The posted ESA RLCM has been tested.

Responses

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

Responses for the tst command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

`ESA INSV TEST FAILED: <failure reason>`
`SITE FLR RPOS BAY_ID SHF DESCRIPTIONS SLOT EQPEC`
`<card_list>`	

	Meaning: The ESA RLCM is not returned to service and the suspected cards are listed. Check for logs explaining the reasons. The display contains standard circuit information under the heading EqPEC is the hardware PEC of the circuit card suspected of being faulty, shown without the prefix NT. In addition, when more than one card is listed, they are listed in the order of their recommended sequence of replacement.
	Action: None
`ESA INSVCE TESTS INITIATED.` `ESA INSV TEST PASSED.`	
	Meaning: In-service testing is being done on the posted ESA RLCM. PASSED appears when testing is satisfactorily completed.
	Action: None
-continued-	

tst (end)

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

```ESA OOS TEST FAILED: <failure_reason>```
```SITE FLR RPOS BAY_ID SHF DESCRIPTIONS SLOT EQPEC```
```<card_list>```	

	Meaning: Results of tests are displayed using stanard circuit identification display. The display contains standard circuit information under the heading EqPEC is the hardware PEC of the circuit card suspected of being faulty, shown without the prefix NT. In addition, when more than one card is listed, they are listed in the order of their recommended sequence of replacement.
	Action: None
```ESA OSVCE TESTS INITIATED.``` ```ESA OOS TEST PASSED.```	
	Meaning: Out-of-service testing is being done on the posted ESA Processor. PASSED appears when testing is satisfactorily completed.
	Action: None
```REX TESTS NOT RUN, SYSTEM RESOURCES NOT AVAILABLE```	
	Meaning: The facilities to run the REX tests are unavailable.
	Action: None
```NO REPLY FROM PM:``` ```<card_list>```	
	Meaning: The DMS CC cannot communicate with the specified ESA RLCM. Cards at fault are listed.
	Action: None
```REX FORM OF``` ```INSVCE TESTS INITIATED.```	
	Meaning: The REX test is being run instead of normal testing.
	Action: None
-end-	

ESTU level commands

Use the enhanced service test unit (ESTU) levels of the MAP to perform maintenance on ESTUs.

Accessing the ESTU level

To access the ESTU level, enter the following from the CI (command interpreter) level:

mapci;mtc;mtcna;tstequip;post estu all ↵

or

mapci;mtc;mtcna;tstequip;post estu 1 ↵

In this example, 1 is the number of the ESTU.

ESTU commands

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

ESTU commands	
Command	**Page**
bsy	E-159
next	E-161
offl	E-163
post	E-165
quit	E-167
rts	E-171
tst	E-177

ESTU menu

The following figure shows the ESTU menu and status display. The ESTU below is seized by an application for ISDN line testing.

```
         CM     MS      IOD    Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks   Ext    APPL
          .      .       .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .


    ESTU                       SysB    ManB    OffL    CBsy    Szd    Idle
      0 Quit      TstEquip       0      0       0       1      1      2
      2 Post_     ESTU           0      0       0       1      1      2
      3
      4                  State              Line              State
      5          ESTU  1  Szd   Mtce     HOST 01 0 00 19    SZD
      6 Tst                              DMODEM  2           SZD
      7 Bsy
      8 Rts
      9 Offl
     10
     11
     12 Next
     13
     14
     15
     16
     17
     18
```

ESTU status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the ESTU status display.

Status codes ESTU menu status display		
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
ESTU State		
CBsy	C-side busy	Test equipment interface that communicates with the switch is not working.
Idle	in-service ready	Test equipment is operational and available for use by any valid application. In this state a DMODEM is reserved for the ESTU.
ManB	manually busy	Test equipment is taken out of service for maintenance.
Mtce	main-tenance	Test equipment is currently performing a maintenance command from the MAP or from ESTU audit.
-continued-		

Status codes ESTU menu status display (continued)		
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
Neq	not equipped	System information for the test equipment is not datafilled.
Offl	offline	Test equipment is offline.
Szd	seized	An application has selected and has control of the test equipment for its testing requirements.
SysB	system busy	In-service test equipment has a fault and the switch removed the equipment from service.
Line State		
CPB	call processing busy	Line is processing a call.
DEL	deloaded	Line is deloaded.
IDL	in-service ready	Line is operational and available for use by any valid application.
INB	offline	Line is offline.
LMB	line module busy	Host peripheral for line is out of service.
MB	manually busy	Line is taken out of service for maintenance.
NEQ	un-equipped	Control line card is unequipped.
SB	system busy	Line has a fault and the switch removed it from service.
SZD	seized	An application has selected and has control of the line.
DMODEM State		
DEL	deloaded	DMODEM is deloaded.
IDL	in-service ready	DMODEM is operational and available for use by any valid application.
INB	offline	DMODEM is offline.
MB	manually busy	DMODEM is taken out of service for maintenance.
NEQ	un-equipped	DMODEM or control line card is unequipped.
SB	system busy	DMODEM has a fault and the switch removed it from service.
SZD	seized	An application has selected and has control of the DMODEM.
-continued-		

Status codes ESTU menu status display (continued)		
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
INI	initialize busy	DMODEM is initializing.
PMB	peripheral module busy	DMODEM is busied by a peripheral module.
-end-		

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command to manually busy one or all ESTUs in the post set.

bsy command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
bsy	$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{null} \\ all \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} \underline{noforce} \\ force \end{bmatrix}$

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter directs the system to busy all the ESTUs in the posted set.
force	This parameter directs the system to force the ESTU into the busy state.
noforce	This default parameter directs the system to reject the bsy command when the ESTU is in a seized state or is busy with another maintenance activity. Do not enter this parameter.
null	This default parameter directs the system to busy the posted ESTU displayed in the ESTU post display. Do not enter this parameter.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Example of the bsy command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
bsy ↵	
	Task: Busy the displayed ESTU.
	Response: `ESTU 5-Bsy Passed.`
	Explanation: The ESTU is manually busy.

bsy (end)

Responses

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

Response for the bsy command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ESTU 5-Bsy Failed, Mtce in progress.`	
	Meaning: The ESTU cannot be busied because it is in use by another maintenance activity.
	Action: None
`ESTU 5-Bsy Failed, Reserved by application`	
	Meaning: The ESTU is currently seized by an application for line testing.
	Action: Wait for the ESTU to return to an idle state, and try the bsy command again.
`ESTU 5-Bsy Passed.`	
	Meaning: The ESTU is manually busy.
	Action: None
`ESTU 7-Not Equipped.`	
	Meaning: One of the ESTUs is not equipped.
	Action:
`No Items Posted.`	
	Meaning: There are no ESTUs posted to be made busy.
	Action: Use the post command to post one or more ESTUs and try the bsy command again.

next

Function

Use the next command to select and display the next ESTU in the posted set.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
next	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

If the next command is entered when the last ESTU in the posted set is displayed, the post set is cleared.

Example

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Example of the next command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
next ↵	
	Task: Display the next ESTU in the post set.
	Response: The next ESTU is displayed, for example:
	``` State Line State ESTU 2 Idl HOST 01 0 00 19 SZD DMODEM 2 SZD ```
	Explanation: The next ESTU in the post set is displayed. The previously displayed ESTU is no longer part of the post set.

next (end)

Response

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

Response for the next command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`No Items Posted.`	
	Meaning: There are no ESTUs posted or the last posted ESTU was displayed when the next command was entered. If the last posted ESTU was displayed, the system cleared the post display set.
	Action: Use the post command to post the desired ESTUs.

The next ESTU is displayed, for example:
 	
`        State              Line           State`
`ESTU  2  Idl  Mtce     HOST 01 0 00 19     SZD`
`                       DMODEM  2           SZD`	

	Meaning: The next ESTU in the post set is displayed. The previously displayed ESTU is no longer part of the post set.
	Action: None

offl

Function

Use the offl command to take one or all of the posted ESTUs offline.

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
offl	*null* all
Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter directs the system to take all the manually busy ESTUs in the posted set offline.
null	This default parameter directs the system to take the displayed ESTU offline. Do not enter this parameter.

Qualifications

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

- The ESTU must be in the manually-busy state to be taken offline.
- The ESTU cannot be taken offline while it is busy with any other maintenance requests.

Example

The following table provides an example of the offl command.

Example of the offl command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
offl ↵	
	Task: Take the displayed ESTU offline.
	Response: `ESTU 1-Offl Passed.`
	Explanation: The ESTU is offline.

offl (end)

Responses

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

Response for the offl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ESTU 1-Offl Failed, Invalid State.	
	Meaning: The ESTU is not in the manually-busy state.
	Action: Use the bsy command to make the ESTU manually busy, then retry the offl command.
ESTU 1-Offl Passed	
	Meaning: The ESTU is offline.
	Action: None
No Items Posted	
	Meaning: There are no ESTUs posted.
	Action: Use the post command to post the ESTU to be taken offline and use the bsy command to place the ESTU in the manually-busy state. Then retry the offl command.

post

Function

Use the post command to post one or more test equipment items that are datafilled in table TSTEQUIP.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**

post	*null*
	all
	estu ⎡ *null*
	        all
	        ext_num ⎤
	ext_num

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter directs the system to post all the enhanced service test units (ESTU) on the switch.
estu	This parameter directs the system to post an ESTU.
ext_num	This parameter directs the system to post a specific ESTU. Valid entries are 0-254.
null	This default parameter directs the system to access the ESTU level without creating a post set.

Qualifications

None

post (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the post command.

Example of the post command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
post estu 1 ↵	
	Task: Post ESTU 1.
	Response: The posted item is displayed, as in the following example:
	``` State Line State ESTU 1 Idle Mtce HOST 01 0 00 19 SZD DMODEM 2 SZD ```
	Explanation: The specified ESTU is posted and its information is displayed.

Responses

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

Response for the post command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ESTU 1-Not Equipped`	
	Meaning: The selected ESTU is not datafilled in table TSTEQUIP.
	Action: None
`No Items Posted`	
	Meaning: No ESTUs are datafilled in table TSTEQUIP.
	Action: None
The posted item is displayed, as in the following example: ``` State Line State ESTU 1 Idle Mtce HOST 01 0 00 19 SZD DMODEM 2 SZD ```	
	Meaning: The system displays the information for the posted ESTU.
	Action: None

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any MAP level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the ESTU level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The ESTU level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc	 specifies the level higher than the ESTU level to be exited

	Task:	Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response:	The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:
		`MAPCI:`
	Explanation:	The ESTU level has returned to the MAPCI level.
	-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the ESTU level menu with a menu that is two or more MAP levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the ESTU level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

Function

Use the rts command to return one or all ESTUs to service.

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
rts	$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{null} \\ \text{all} \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} \underline{noforce} \\ \text{force} \end{bmatrix}$
Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter directs the system to return all the ESTUs in the posted set to service.
force	This parameter directs the system to bypass the diagnostic step of the rts.
noforce	This default parameter directs the system to perform a diagnostic step as part of the rts and to reject the rts command if the ESTU fails the tests. Do not enter this parameter.
null	This default parameter directs the system to return one ESTU posted in the ESTU post display to service. Do not enter this parameter.

Qualifications

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

- The ESTU must be in the manually-busy state to be returned to service.
- The ESTU cannot be returned to service while it is busy with any other maintenance requests.

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Example of the rts command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
rts ↵	
	Task: Return the displayed ESTU to service.
	Response: `ESTU 1-Rts Passed.`
	Explanation: The ESTU passed diagnostic tests and is returned to service

rts (continued)

Responses

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

Response for the rts command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ESTU 1-Rts Failed, Aborted by another user`	
	Meaning: The rts command was aborted by another user.
	Action: None
`ESTU 1-Rts Failed, Cannot reserve a DMODEM`	
	Meaning: Communication to the ESTU could not be established. Either no DMODEM is available or the ESTU went into a C-side-busy state from the idle state during the rts command. Since the diagnostic test could not be performed, the ESTU is not returned to service.
	Action: Verify that during the test, a DMODEM was reserved and displayed in the ESTU post display modem field. Wait and retry the rts command.
`ESTU 1-Rts Failed, Cannot seize control line`	
	Meaning: Communication to the ESTU could not be established. Either the control line card is not in an idle state or the ESTU went into a C-side-busy state from the idle state during the rts command. Since the diagnostic test could not be performed, the ESTU is not returned to service.
	Action: Verify that the control line card was in the idle state prior to the rts command. Wait and retry the rts command.
`ESTU 1-Rts Failed` `CPU Passed, DSP Failed`	
	Meaning: The ESTU failed diagnostic tests and the ESTU was not returned to service. The test of the ESTU hardware status returned with no faults.
	Action: None
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Response for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ESTU 1-Rts Failed CPU Passed, DSP Failed	
	Meaning: The ESTU failed diagnostic tests and the ESTU was not returned to service. The test of digital signal processing (DSP) hardware returned with one or more faults. **Action:** None
ESTU 1-Rts Failed CPU Passed, DSP Passed	
	Meaning: The ESTU failed diagnostic tests and the ESTU could not be returned to service. The test of DSP hardware returned with no faults. **Action:** None
ESTU 1-Rts Failed, ESTU protocol failure	
	Meaning: The ESTU return to service failed because the system detected a protocol violation from ESTU. **Action:** None
ESTU 1-Rts Failed, Failed Diagnostic CPU Passed, DSP Failed	
	Meaning: The ESTU has returned failed diagnostic results and the ESTU is not returned to service. **Action:** Try the tst command on the ESTU. If the system returns the same response, initiate a self-test on the ESTU front panel. If the self-test fails, replace the ESTU module. If the self-test passes, report the system error to maintenance personnel.
ESTU 1-Rts Failed Faulty EPROM and ROM, DSP Passed	
	Meaning: The ESTU failed diagnostic tests. The test of the ESTU hardware status returned with one or more faults. **Action:** Repair or report the ESTU hardware malfunction.
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Response for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ESTU 1-Rts Failed Faulty EPROM CRC	
	Meaning: The ESTU failed diagnostic tests and the ESTU could not be returned to service. The test of the ESTU hardware status returned with one or more faults.
	Action: Repair or report the ESTU hardware malfunction.
ESTU 1-Rts Failed, Internal Resource Unavailable	
	Meaning: The ESTU test could not be run. Since the diagnostic test could not be performed, the ESTU is not returned to service.
	Action: None
ESTU 1-Rts Failed, Invalid State	
	Meaning: The ESTU must be manually busy to be returned to service.
	Action: Use the bsy command to manually busy the ESTU and retry the rts command.
ESTU 1-Rts Failed, MAP Command Timeout	
	Meaning: The ESTU failed to return results of the diagnostic in the time allotted. Since the diagnostic test could not be performed, the ESTU is not returned to service.
	Action: Check that the ESTU has DC power applied. Verify control line card tip-ring is connected to the ESTU dedicated port. Verify that datafill in table rtsEQUIP corresponds to the actual control line card. Test other ESTUs to determine if there is a system problem. Initiate self-test by removing and restoring AC poer to the ESTU. Then retry rts. If the self-test fails, replace the ESTU module.
ESTU 1-Rts Failed, MTCE in Progress	
	Meaning: The ESTU is already busy with another maintenance activity. The diagnostic tests and return to service cannot be performed while other maintenance activities are in progress.
	Action: None
-continued-	

rts (end)

Response for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ESTU 1-Rts Failed, No Response from ESTU	
	Meaning: The switch is in communication with the ESTU, but the ESTU is not responding to test commands from the switch.
	Action: Check that the ESTU has DC power applied. Verify control line card tip-ring is connected to the ESTU dedicated port. Verify that datafill in table TSTEQUIP corresponds to the actual control line card. Test other ESTUs to determine if there is a system problem. Initiate self-test by removing and restoring AC poer to the ESTU. Then retry rts. If the self-test fails, replace the ESTU module.
ESTU 1-Rts Failed, Reserved by application	
	Meaning: The ESTU test could not be run because the ESTU is currently seized by an application for line testing. The ESTU is not returned to service.
	Action: None
ESTU 1-Rts Passed.	
	Meaning: The ESTU passed diagnostic tests and is returned to service.
	Action: None
No Items Posted.	
	Meaning: There are no ESTUs posted to return to service.
	Action: Post the ESTU and retry the rts command.
-end-	

tst

Function

Use the tst command to perform diagnostics on the displayed ESTU.

tst command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
tst	quick

Parameters and variables	**Description**
quick	This parameter directs the system to perform a short diagnostic test for connectivity.

Qualifications

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

- The ESTU must be either idle or manually busy for the system to run diagnostic tests.

- When the ESTU is idle, the system runs an in-service diagnostic test. When the ESTU is manually busy, the system runs an out-of-service diagnostic test.

- When the ESTU is in the manually busy state, there is no DMODEM assigned to its C-side interface and the control line card is in an idle state. When the tst command is issued, a DMODEM is reserved from the common pool to allow the switch to communicate to the ESTU during the diagnosis. Both the DMODEM and control like card are in the seized state during the diagnostics. The DMODEM is released after the diagnostic and the control line card migrates back to an idle state.

- The ESTU must not be busy with another maintenance request for the system to run diagnostic tests.

tst (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the tst command.

Example of the tst command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
tst ↵	
	Task:　Perform diagnostic tests on one ESTU.
	Response:　`ESTU 1-Tst Passed.`
	Explanation:　The ESTU passed the diagnostic tests.

Responses

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

Responses for the tst command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ESTU 1-Tst Failed, Aborted by another user`	
	Meaning: The tst command was aborted by another user.
	Action:　None
`ESTU 1-Tst Failed, Cannot reserve DMODEM`	
	Meaning: Communication to the ESTU could not be established. Either no DMODEM is available or the ESTU went into a C-side-busy state from the idle state during the tst command.
	Action:　Verify that during the test, a DMODEM was reserved and displayed in the ESTU post display modem field. Wait and retry the tst command.
`ESTU 1-Tst Failed, Cannot seize control line`	
	Meaning: Communication to the ESTU could not be established. Either the control line card is not in an idle state or the ESTU went into a C-side-busy state from the idle state during the tst command.
	Action:　Verify that the control line card was in the idle state prior to the tst command. Wait and retry the tst command.
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
```ESTU 1-Tst Failed, Failed Diagnostics``` ```CPU Passed, DSP Failed```	
	Meaning: The ESTU failed diagnostic tests. The test of digital signal processing (DSP) hardware returned with one or more faults. The test of the ESTU hardware status returned with no faults. **Action:** None
```ESTU 1-Tst Failed, Failed Diagnostics``` ```CPU Failed, DSP Passed```	
	Meaning: The ESTU failed diagnostic tests. The test of DSP hardware returned with no faults. **Action:** None
```ESTU 1-Tst Failed, ESTU protocol failure```	
	Meaning: The ESTU test could not be run. The system detected a protocol violation from ESTU. **Action:** None
```ESTU 1-Tst Failed, Failed Diagnostic```	
	Meaning: The ESTU has returned failed diagnostic results. **Action:** Retry the tst command. If the system returns the same response, initiate a self-test on the ESTU front panel by removing and restoring AC poer to ESTU. If the self-test fails, replace the ESTU module. If the self-test passes, report the system error to maintenance personnel.
```ESTU 1-Tst Failed, Failed Diagnostics``` ```Faulty ERPOM and ROM, DSP passed```	
	Meaning: The ESTU failed diagnostic tests. The test of the ESTU hardware status returned with one or more faults. **Action:** Repair or report the ESTU hardware malfunction.
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ESTU 1-Tst Failed, Failed Diagnostics Faulty EPROM CRC, DSP passed	
	Meaning: The ESTU failed diagnostic tests. The test of the ESTU hardware status returned with one or more faults.
	Action: Repair or report the ESTU hardware malfunction.
ESTU 1-Tst Failed, Internal Resource Unavailable	
	Meaning: The ESTU test could not be run.
	Action: None
ESTU 1-Tst Failed, Invalid State	
	Meaning: The ESTU must be either manually busy or idle to run the tst command.
	Action: Use the bsy command to manually busy the ESTU and retry the tst command.
ESTU 1-Tst Failed, MAP Command Timeout	
	Meaning: The ESTU failed to return results of the diagnostic in the time allotted.
	Action: Check that the ESTU has DC power applied. Verify that the control line card tip-ring is connected to the ESTU dedicated port. Verify that datafill in table TSTEQUIP corresponds to the actual control line card. Test other ESTUs to determine if there is a system problem. Initiate self-test on the ESTU front panel and retry tst. If the self-test fails, replace the ESTU module.
ESTU 1-Tst Failed, MTCE in Progress	
	Meaning: The ESTU is already busy with another maintenance activity. The tests cannot be performed while other maintenance activities are in progress.
	Action: None
-continued-	

Responses for the tst command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action

ESTU 1-Tst Failed, No Response from ESTU

> **Meaning:** The switch is in communication with the ESTU, but the ESTU is not responding to test commands from the switch.
>
> **Action:** Check that the ESTU has DC power applied. Verify that the control line card tip-ring is connected to the ESTU dedicated port. Verify that datafill in table TSTEQUIP corresponds to the actual control line card. Test other ESTUs to determine if there is a system problem. Initiate self-test on the ESTU front panel and retry tst. If the self-test fails, replace the ESTU module.

ESTU 1-Tst Failed, Reserved by application

> **Meaning:** The ESTU test could not be run because the ESTU is currently seized by an application for line testing.
>
> **Action:** None

ESTU 1-Tst Passed.

> **Meaning:** The ESTU passed diagnostic tests.
>
> **Action:** None

No Items Posted.

> **Meaning:** The diagnostics can only be run on posted items.
>
> **Action:** Use the post command to post one or more ESTUs and retry the tst command.

-end-

EXND level commands

Use the EXND level of the MAP to access and perform maintenance functions for an external node (EXND).

Accessing the EXND level

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

mapci;mtc;pm;post exnd *exnd_no* ↵

where

exnd_no   is the number of the external node to be posted

EXND commands

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

EXND commands	
Command	**Page**
bsy	E-187
info	E-189
offl	E-191
querypm	E-193
quit	E-195
rts	E-199
tst	E-203

EXND menu

The following figure shows the EXND menu and status display. The insert with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.

```
            CM    MS     IOD    Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks   Ext    APPL
             .     .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .


    LEVEL                        SysB  ManB  Offl  Cbsy  ISTb  InSv
     0 Quit           PM           1     0     0     0     0     8
     2 Post_          EXND         1     0     0     -     0     3
     3
     4                EXND 0:  BMERH0
     5                SYSB (NA)
     6 Tst            Service Order Entry
     7 Bsy
     8 RTS
     9 OffL
    10
    11 Disp_
    12 Next
    13
    14 QueryPM
    15
    16
    17
    18 Info_
```

EXND status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the EXND status display.

Status codes EXND menu status display		
Field	**Code**	**Description**
<head>		
ENTYPE	EXND	Indicates the device posted. Only possible value is EXND.
ENNO	0-	Indicates the unique identifier for the EXND posted.
ENNAME	alpha	Indicates the host name of the node.
-continued-		

Status codes EXND menu status display (continued)		
Field	**Code**	**Description**
STATE	SysB ManB OffL Cbsy ISTb InSv	Indicates the state code
Node avail-ability		Indicates loss of communication between DMS-core and the EXND when a (NA) is displayed. For example if the EIUs that the workstation is reachable through, are down, the stat of the workstation cannot be determined. The worksataion could continue to function independently of the supernode state. The state field will display the last known state of the workstation and could therefore be stale.
-end-		

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command to set the posted EXND to the ManB state.

bsy command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
bsy	*wait* nowait

Parameters and variables	**Description**
nowait	This parameter allows additional commands to be entered at the MAP without waiting for the command to complete executing.
wait	The default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that additional commands cannot be entered at the MAP until the command has completed executing becasue the nowait parameter is not entered.

Qualifications

The busied EXND is not shutdown and will continue processing.

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Example of the bsy command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
bsy ↵		
	Task:	Busy the posted EXND.
	Response:	`EXND <exnd_no> BSY COMMAND SUCCEEDED`
	Explanation:	The posted EXND is now in the ManB state.

bsy (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`EXND <exnd_no> BSY COMMAND SUCCEEDED`	
	Meaning: Command to bsy the posted EXND has successfully completed.
	Action: None
`EXND <exnd_no> IS ALREADY ManB`	
	Meaning: The EXND has already been manually busied.
	Action: None
`EXND <exnd_no> BSY COMMAND SIS NOT COMPLETE - SYSTEM ERROR.`	
	Meaning: The maintenance software encountered a unresolvable internal condition.
	Action: None

info

Function

Use the info command to display information about datafilled EXNDS.

info command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
info	name site type	*name* *site* *type*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
name	This parameter indicates the information to be displayed will be retrieved by name.
name	This variable is the host name as entered in table EXNDINV.
site	This parameter indicates that information to be displayed will be retrieved by site.
site	This variable is the site information as entered in table ENSITES.
type	This parameter indicates the information to be displayed will be retrieved by type.
type	This variable is the host name as entered in table EXNDINV.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the info command.

Example of the info command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
info site carling ↵	
	Task: Display all EXNDs at the Carling site.
	Response: (See responses)
	Explanation: Requested data is displayed.

info (end)

Response

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

Responses for the info command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
``` INFO COMMAND FOR <specified parameters> SUCCESSFUL: EXNDKEY EXND 0 ENNAME BMERH177 ENTYPE HP ENSITE CARLING ENINFO Service Order Entry ENLOCN 2 H 11 STATE MANB ENADOR 98.0.1.115 ```	
	Meaning: Response is output from the info command. The actual data values will differ according to the configuration.
	Action: None

offl

Function

Use the offl command to place the posted EXND in the OffL state.

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
offl	_wait_ nowait
Parameters and variables	**Description**
nowait	This parameter allows additional commands to be entered at the MAP without waiting for the command to complete executing.
wait	The default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that additional commands cannot be entered at the MAP until the command has completed executing because the nowait parameter is not entered.

Qualifications

The offl command causes the maintenance system to stop polling the nodes and to screen any communications from them if screening is enabled.

Example

The following table provides an example of the offl command.

Example of the offl command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
offl nowait ↵		
	Task:	Place the posted EXND in the OffL state and allow additional commands to be entered at the MAP before the command has completed executing.
	Response:	`EXND <exnd_no> OFFL COMMAND SUCCEEDED`
	Explanation:	The posted EXND in in the OffL state.

offl (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the offl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
EXND <exnd_no> OFFL COMMAND SUCCEEDED	
	Meaning: Response is to a successful offl command.
	Action: None
EXND <exnd_no> IS ALREADY OFFLINE.	
	Meaning: The posted EXND is currently offline.
	Action: None
EXND <exnd_no> IS <status> – NO ACTION TAKEN.	
	Meaning: The EXND must be in the ManB or ManB (NA) state before it can be taken offline.
	Action: None
EXND <exnd_no> OFFL COMMAND DID NOT COMPLETE – SYSTEM ERROR.	
	Meaning: The maintenance software encountered a unresolvable internal condition.
	Action: None

querypm

Function

Use the querypm command to display additional information about the posted EXND, including:

- physical location
- type (SUN, HP, APOLLO)
- other PM dependencies

querypm command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
querypm	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the querypm command.

Example of the querypm command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
querypm ↵		
	Task:	Display additional information about the posted EXND.
	Response:	(See responses.)
	Explanation:	Additional information for the posted EXND is displayed.

querypm (end)

Response

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

Response for the querypm command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
```ENTYPE HP``` ```ENSITE CARLING``` ```ENLOCN 2 H 11``` ```EIUs NOT AVAILABLE FOR REQUESTS```	
	Meaning: Response is an output from the querypm command. The actual data values depend on the configuration.
	Action: None

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	1 all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	Description
1	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any MAP level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the EXND level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The EXND level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-		

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the EXND level to be exited	

	Task:	Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response:	The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:`
	Explanation:	The EXND level has returned to the MAPCI level.
	-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the EXND level menu with a menu that is two or more MAP levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)
MAP output   **Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the EXND level with the display of the next higher MAP level.
Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level. **Action:**   None
-end-

Function

Use the rts command to return the posted EXND to service.

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
rts	*wait* nowait
Parameters and variables	**Description**
nowait	This parameter allows additional commands to be entered at the MAP without waiting for the command to complete executing.
wait	The default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that additional commands cannot be entered at the MAP until the command has completed executing because the nowait parameter is not entered.

Qualifications

The node must be in either the ManB or SysB state before it can be returned to service.

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Example of the rts command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
rts ↵	
	Task: Return the posted EXND to service.
	Response: EXND <exnd_no> RTS COMMAND SUCCESSFUL
	Explanation: The posted EXND in now in service.

rts (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
EXND <exnd_no> RTS COMMAND SUCCESSFUL	
	Meaning: The EXND is returned to service.
	Action: None
EXND <exnd_no> IS ALREADY IN SERVICE	
	Meaning: The EXND is currently in service.
	Action: None
EXND <exnd_no> IS <status> - NO ACTION TAKEN.	
	Meaning: An EXND must be in either the ManB of SysB state before it can be returned to service.
	Action: None
EXND <exnd_no> RTS COMMAND FAILED - EXND did not reply	
	Meaning: When an RTS command is issued, ICMP echo requests are sent to the EXND to verify that it is operational. If it fails to respond then the node cannot be returned to service.
	Action: None
EXND <exnd_no> RTS COMMAND FAILED - EIU not available for requests	
	Meaning: When an RTS command is issued, ICMP echo requests are sent to the EXND to verify that it is operational. If the EIU is unavailable then no requests can be transmitted.
	Action: None
-continued-	

rts (end)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
EXND <exnd_no> RTS COMMAND DID NOT COMPLETE - SYSTEM ERROR	
	Meaning: The maintenance software encountered a unresolvable internal condition.
	Action: None
-end-	

tst

Function

Use the tst command to issue a series of ICMP echo requests to the posted EXND. This test is used to determine if the EXND is present and active.

tst command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
tst	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the tst command.

Example of the tst command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
tst ↵		
	Task:	Issue an ICMP echo request to the posted EXND.
	Response:	EXND <exnd_no> TST SUCCEEDED.
	Explanation:	The posted EXND responded to the ICMP echo request.

Responses

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

Responses for the tst command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
EXND <exnd_no> TST SUCCEEDED.	
	Meaning: The test passed. The node responded to the ICMP echo request.
	Action: None
-continued-	

tst (end)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`EXND <exnd_no> TST FAILED - EXND did not reply.`	
	Meaning: The test failed. The node failed to respond to the ICMP echo request.
	Action: None
`EXND <exnd_no> TST FAILED - EIU not available for requests`	
	Meaning: The test failed. The EIU is in a state where it cannot receive ICMP requests.
	Action: None
`EXND <exnd_no> I status - NO ACTION TAKEN.`	
	Meaning: The EXND is in an incorrect state to execute this command. For a test to be executed the EXND must be in the ManB state.
	Action: None
`EXND <exnd_no> TST COMMAND DID NOT COMPLETE - SYSTEM ERROR`	
	Meaning: The maintenance software encountered a unresolvable internal condition.
	Action: None
-end-	

Ext level commands

Use the Ext level of the MAP to acess the external (Ext) alarms maintenance subsystem.

Accessing the Ext level

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

mapci;mtc;ext ↵

Ext commands

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

Ext commands	
Command	**Page**
disp	E-207
equip	E-215
list	E-217
quit	E-219
setsc	E-223
setsd	E-225
tstdsalm	E-229

Ext menu

The following figure shows the Ext menu and status display.

```
         CM     MS     IOD    Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks    Ext    APPL
          .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .


Ext              Ext Alarms      Crit    FSP   Major   Minor   NoAlm
  0 Quit                           1      0      4       1       6
  2
  3 Equip
  4
  5
  6
  7 List_
  8 TstDSAlm
  9 SetSD_
 10 SetSC_
 11 Disp_
 12
 13 _Crit
 14 _FSP
 15 _Maj
 16 _Min
 17 _NoAlm
 18
```

Ext status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the Ext status display.

Status codes	Ext menu status display	
Code	Meaning	Description
Ext Alarms		
Crit	critical	The number of critical alarms detected by the subsystem is displayed under this header.
FSP	frame supervisory panel	The number of equipment aisles on which a frame supervisory panel (FSP) alarm has been detected by the subsystem is displayed under this header.
Maj	major	The number of major alarms detected by the subsystem is displayed under this header.
Min	minor	The number of minor alarms detected by the subsystem is displayed under this header.

disp

Function

Use the disp command to display the static and dynamic data retained for all scan (Sc) points, software alarms, and signal distribution (SD) points.

disp command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
disp	sc	*index*
	sd	*index*
	scg	*index*
	sdg	*index*
	scf	*oscfd*
	sdf	*osdfd*
	whatact	*osdfd*
	counts	
	scalarm	
	sdalarm	

Parameters and variables	Description
counts	This parameter causes the system to count and display the number of operated alarms for each of the five classes supported by the Office Alarm subsystem (NoAlm, Min, Maj, FSP, and Crit).
index	This variable is the index of the point. The value of the index variable is determined by the parameter that appears before it in the command string. The following list is the parameters and the possible corresponding values for index. ▪ sc-This variable is the index of a Sc point or software alarm and its range is from 0-1023. If a value is not specified, all Sc points are software alarms defined for the office will be displayed. ▪ sd-This variable is the index of a SD point and its range is from 0-1023. If a value is not specified, all SD points defined for the office will be displayed. ▪ scg-This variable is the index of a Sc point group. Possible values are 0-7 for software alarms, and 8-255 for Sc points. If a value is not specified, all scan groups defined for the office will be displayed. ▪ sdg-This variable is the index to the Sd group, corresponds to the group number defined in table ALMSDGRP, and its range is from 0-255. If a value is not specified, all SD groups defined for the office will be displayed.
oscfd	This variable is the name of the Sc point or software alarm as defined in tables SLMSC and SFWALARM.
-continued-	

disp (continued)

disp command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
osdfd	This variable is the name of the SD point as defined in table ALMSD.
sc	This parameter causes a Sc point or software alarm to be displayed.
scalarm	This parameter causes display of Sc points and software alarms in alarm state.
scf	This parameter causes display of a Sc point or software alarm by function name.
scg	This parameter causes a Sc point group to be displayed.
sd	This parameter causes a SD point to be displayed.
sdalarm	This parameter causes SD points in alarm state to be displayed.
sdf	This parameter causes display of a SD point by function name.
sdg	This parameter causes a SD point group to be displayed.
whatact	This parameter displays the Sc points can that potentially activate a specified SD point.
-end-	

Qualifications

None

disp (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the disp command.

Example of the disp command
Example   **Task, response, and explanation**
disp scf majaud ↵ *where* majaud   is a function name

        Task: Display the information associated with the named Sc function points.

        Response:

```
SCAN Function: MAJAUD        index: 4
 grp index: 0                  no physical group assigned
 point: 3  rep: NO      special: NO    alarm: NA  sfw: YES
 condition: ALARM       scan state: 1   normal state: 0
                            SDs to activate almgrp almxfr
                                MJALMAUD
                                MJALMAUD1
                                MJALMAUD2
                                COMAUD1
```

        Explanation: The requested information is displayed.

disp (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the disp command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Do you want to display all scan points ?` `Please confirm (“YES” or “NO”):`	
	Meaning: Since listing all points to the MAP is time consuming, the system prompts for confirmation before displaying the requested list of points.
	Action: Enter yes to display a list of all Sc points. Enter no to abort the command.
`Do you want to display all SD points ?` `Please confirm (“YES” or “NO”):`	
	Meaning: Since listing all points to the MAP is time consuming, the system prompts for confirmation before displaying the requested list of points.
	Action: Enter yes to display a list of all SD points. Enter no to abort the command.
`Either incorrect optional parameter(s) or too many parameters.`	
	Meaning: The *index* variable entered is out of the applicable range.
	Action: Reenter the command string with a valid index variable.
`Index must be less than or equal to: 85`	
	Meaning: Although the *index* variable entered falls within the range of valid index numbers (for example, 0-1023 for Sc points), the actual upper limit of index points on this switch is the number given in the response.
	Action: Reenter the command string with an index number less than or equal to the number given in the response.
`Invalid Sc point name`	
	Meaning: An incorrect Sc function name was entered. Valid names are defined in tables ALMSC and SFWALARM.
	Action: Reenter the command string with a valid Sc function name.
-continued-	

disp (continued)

Responses for the disp command (continued)

MAP output   **Meaning and action**

Invalid SD point name

          Meaning: An incorrect SD function name was entered. Valid names are defined in tables ALMSD.

          Action: Reenter the command string with a valid SD function name.

No data to display   index: 6

          Meaning: The requested index is not assigned.

          Action: None

OAU_NO_ALARM: 6
OAU_MINOR: 1
OAU_MINOR: 4
OAU_FSP: 0
OAU_CRITICAL: 1

          Meaning: The current count of each type of alarm is listed.

          Action: None

Potential scan points that activate: MJALMAUD
 AMJAUD --> in ALARM state
 OMMAJOR
 DRAMALRM
 OMBRFAIL
 CAMASUS
 MTCALARM
 PRE_AUTOPATCH_SA
 POST_AUTOPATCH_S
 ACTPATCH
 TQMS_MIS_MAJOR --> in ALARM state
 SECRETMA
 CDUSEMA
 CDABUMA
 MAJEQUIP

          Meaning: The scan points which activate the MJALMAUD SD are displayed.

          Action: None

-continued-

disp (continued)

Responses for the disp command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
SCAN Function: MAJAUD        index: 4
 grp index: 0                no physical group assigned
 point: 3  rep: NO     special: NO    alarm: NA  sfw: YES
 condition: ALARM      scan state: 1   normal state: 0
                            SDs to activate almgrp almxfr
                              MJALMAUD
                              MJALMAUD1
                              MJALMAUD2
                              COMAUD1
```

Meaning: The information associated with the Sc function for the specified name or index number is displayed.

Action: None

```
SCAN GROUP index: 1          NOT physically assigned
 POINTS                CONDITION
 0.MINAUD              ALARM
 1.OAUSYSFL            normal
 2.OMCRITICAL          normal
 3.OMMAJOR             normal
 4.OMMINOR             normal
 5.OMNOALARM           normal
 6.DRAMALRM            normal
```

Meaning: The requested scan group is displayed.

Action: None

-continued-

disp (continued)

Responses for the disp command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
SCAN POINTS IN ALARM STATE:
 CRITSYS          oau_no_alarm
 CRITAUD          oau_no_alarm
 MAJSYS           oau_no_alarm
 MAJAUD           oau_no_alarm
 MINSYS           oau_no_alarm
 MINAUD           oau_no_alarm
 TQMS_MIS_MINOR   oau_minor
 TQMS_MIS_MAJOR   oau_major
 TQMS_MIS_CRITICA oau_critical
 METBCKP          oau_major
 VSN_NO_LINKS     oau_major
 TOPS_PARS_APPL   oau_major
```

> **Meaning:** The scan points that are in an alarm state are displayed.
>
> **Action:**   None

```
SD Function: CRPWRVIS         index: 22
 grp: 3   point: 0    audible: NO   lamp: YES  normal state: 0
 Condition: normal  operated: NO
```

> **Meaning:** The information associated with the SD function for the specified name or index is displayed.
>
> **Action:**   None

```
SD GROUP index: 1
 pm: MTM 1   ckt: 2     card: 3X82AB
 trunk state: TK_IDLE
 POINTS                CONDITION OPERATED
 0.MTMFAIL             normal
```

> **Meaning:** The requested SD group is displayed.
>
> **Action:**   None

-continued-

disp (end)

Responses for the disp command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
SD POINTS IN ALARM STATE:
 CRALMAUD        2
 MJALMAUD        5
 MNALMAUD        1
 CRALMVIS        2
 MJALMVIS        5
 MNALMVIS        2
 COMAUD1         8
 MNMISLOOP       2
 MJVISLOOP       5
 CRVISLOOP       2
```

Meaning: The SD points in an alarm state are displayed.

Action: None

-end-

equip

Function

Use the equip command to access the External Equipment (Equip) level.

equip command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
equip	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the equip command.

Example of the equip command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
equip ↵	
	Task: Access the Equip level.

	Response: The menu changes to the Equip menu and the Equip line is added to the Ext alarms display:
	
	`Ext Alarms    Crit    FSP    Major   Minor   NoAlm`
	`               1       0        4       1       6`
	`Equip          0                0       0       0`

	Explanation: The Equip menu level is displayed.

equip (end)

Response

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

Response for the equip command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
| The menu changes to the Equip menu and the Equip line is added to the Ext alarms display: <br><br> ```
Ext Alarms    Crit    FSP   Major  Minor  NoAlm
                1      0       4      1      6
Equip           0              0      0      0
``` | |
| | **Meaning:** The Equip level is displayed.

 Action: None |

list

Function

Use the list command to display a list of all detected alarm conditions of the specified alarm type.

list command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
list	crit fsp maj min noalm

Parameters and variables	Description
crit	This parameter dictates that critical alarms are to be listed.
fsp	This parameter dictates that frame supervisory panel alarms are to be listed.
maj	This parameter dictates that major alarms are to be listed.
min	This parameter dictates that minor alarms are to be listed.
noalm	This parameter dictates that no alarms are to be listed.

Qualifications

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

- Each alarm condition is identified by either the functional designation of the alarm scan point (in the off normal state) which generated the alarm, or by the alarm name of the detected software alarm.

- The functional designations of the the alarm scan points and their alarm class are assigned by the operating company and are defined in the alarm scan table record.

- The generated list of alarm conditions reflects the state of the alarm scan points at the time of the list request and is not updated in real time. If the state of any of the monitored scan points changes, as indicated in the external alarms status display, the list command must be repeated to determine the exact nature of the change.

- Whenever a list is requested for an alarm type which has no active alarm, only the alarm type is displayed.

list (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the list command.

Example of the list command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
list maj ↵	
	Task: List the major alarms.

	Response: `List MAJ`
	`TQMS_MIS_MAJOR`
	`METBCKP`
	`TOPS_PARS_APPL`

	Explanation: A list of the major alarms is displayed.

Responses

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

Responses for the list command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`list fsp`	
	Meaning: There are no active alarms of the specified alarm type. The parameter which designates the type of alarm is echoed in the display.
	Action: None
`list min` `TQMS_MTX_MINOR`	
	Meaning: The alarms of the specified type are listed. The display echoes the parameter which designates the type of alarm and the functional designation of the alarm scan point or the alarm name of the each detected software alarm is listed on a separate line.
	Action: None

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any MAP level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the Ext level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The Ext level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-		

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)
Example   **Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc   specifies the level higher than the Ext level to be exited

Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
 	
      Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:
 	
            `MAPCI:`
 	
      Explanation: The Ext level has returned to the MAPCI level.

-end-

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command
MAP output   **Meaning and action**
`CI:`
Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.   **Action:**   None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`
Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.   **Action:**   Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the Ext level menu with a menu that is two or more MAP levels higher.
Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.   **Action:**   None
-continued-

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the Ext level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

setsc

Function

Use the setsc command to put a specified scan (Sc) point in a specified state.

setsc command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
setsc	*scptname* $\begin{bmatrix} \text{op} \\ \text{rel} \end{bmatrix}$
Parameters and variables	Description
op	This parameter causes the specified Sc point function to change from its normal state.
rel	This parameter cause the specified Sc point function to return to its normal state.
scptname	This variable is the name of the Sc point. The Sc point is named in table ALMSC and ALMSCGRP.

Qualifications

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

- Alarms are activated by the operation or the release of a relay. Signal distribution (SD) points, in their normal state, may prevent a relay from operating or releasing depending on the alarm circuitry requirements.

- Use of the op parameter causes the normal state of the associated SD point to change, thereby operating a normally released relay, or releasing a normally operated relay, either of which activates an alarm.

- Use of the rel parameter causes the state of the associated SD point to restore to normal, thereby retiring the alarm.

- Whenever tests of DSA Sc points ABOAUFAIL [alarm system hardware failure at the office alarm unit (OAU)] or ABMTMFAIL [alarm system failure at the maintenance trunk module (MTM)] are initiated, the SDOC3CUTOFF SD point is automatically operated, opening the SDOC3 lead from the OAU and the MTM to the network management control center. This is done so that a DSA condition is not transmitted falsely. When the DSA SC point tests are completed, the SDOC3CUTOFF SD point is restored to its normal position.

setsc (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the setsc command.

Example of the setsc command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
setsc minsys op ↵ *where* *minsys* is the Sc point function	
	Task: Change the minsys Sc point function.
	Response: OK
	Explanation: The minsys Sc point function is changed.

Responses

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

Responses for the setsc command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
INVALID SC	
	Meaning: The Sc point defined in the setsc command string was not valid.
	Action: Check Tables ALMSC and ALMSCGRP for the correct Sc point mnemonic.
OK	
	Meaning: The setsc command was successful.
	Action: None

setsd

Function

Use the setsd command to put a specified SD point in a specified state.

setsd command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
setsd	*sdptname* ⌈ op ⌊ rel clear ⌉

Parameters and variables	**Description**
clear	This parameter causes the clearing of certain alarm counters.
op	This parameter causes the specified SD point function to change from its normal state.
rel	This parameter cause the specified SD point function to return to its normal state.
scptname	This variable is the name of the SD point. The SD point is named in table ALMSD and ALMSDGRP.

Qualifications

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

- The use of the clear parameter can obscure alarm situations by removing the usual audible or visual indications of system trouble. When the clear parameter is used with the rel parameter the counter for the SD point is returned to 0. Improper use of the clear parameter may hamper efforts to handle actual alarm situations by removing the usual audible or visual indications of system trouble. Use this parameter only under the direction of maintenance support personnel.

- Alarms are activated by the operation or the release of a relay. SD points, in their normal state, may prevent a relay from operating or releasing, depending on the alarm circuitry requirements.

- Use of the op parameter causes the normal state of the defined SD point to change, thereby operating a normally released relay; or releasing a normally operated relay, and activating the associated alarm.

- Use of the rel parameter causes the state of the defined SD point to restore to normal, thereby retiring the alarm.

setsd (continued)

- Since each SD point controlling an alarm may be activated by more than one source, a count of the activating sources is maintained for each SD point. With each use of the op parameter the SD point counter is incremented by one. Similarly, with each use of the rel parameter the counter is decremented by one.

Example

The following table provides an example of the setsd command.

Example of the setsd command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
setsd mjalmaud op ↵ *where* *mjalmaud* is the SD point function	
	Task: Change the mjalmaud SD point function from its normal state. **Response:** OK **Explanation:** The mjalmaud SD point function is changed from its normal state.

Responses

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

Responses for the setsd command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
INVALID SD	
	Meaning: The SD point defined in the setsd command string was not valid. **Action:** Check tables ALMSD and ALMSDGRP for the correct SD point mnemonic.
-continued-	

setsd (end)

Responses for the setsd command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
OK	
	Meaning: The setsd command was successful.
	Action: None
-end-	

tstdsalm

Function

Use the tstdsalm command to individually simulate the two alarm conditions leading to a Dead System Alarm (DSA).

tstdsalm command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
tstdsalm	⌈ mtmfail ⌉ *duration* ⌊ oaufail ⌋

Parameters and variables	**Description**
duration	This variable is a number from 1-255 representing the length of time, in units of 5 seconds each, that the alarm simulation will continue (actual duration, therefore, ranges from 5-1275 seconds).
mtmfail	This parameter causes a maintenance trunk module (MTM) communication failure simulation to be performed.
oaufail	This parameter causes an office alarm unit (OAU) communication failure simulation to be performed.

Qualifications

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

- This command simulates the desired alarm condition by interrupting the message sent from the central control (CC) to the peripheral processor (PP) which controls the corresponding SD point in either the OAU or the MTM.

- When an updated message is not received by the PP, timeout occurs and the SD point is released, in turn releasing the alarm relay. The SD point is not released if the duration of the test is insufficient for time out to occur.

- When the alarm relay is released, the OAU alarm lamp and the Major System lamp are lit on the alarm control and display (ACD) panel, the alarm battery bell sounds and a major alarm is indicated under the Ext header of the system status display at the MAP.

- At the Ext level of the MAP, the list maj command string results in either ABOAUFL or ABMTMFL messages, depending upon which parameter was specified with the tstdsalm command.

tstdsalm (continued)

- The alarm condition exists until the PP again receives messages from the CC after the test duration elapses. If, during this period the tstdsalm command is reentered specifying the remaining PM as the parameter, and the second PP timeout occurs, a second major alarm is raised.

- The simultaneous occurrence of the ABOAUFL and the ABMTMFL major alarms is interpreted by the system as a DSA condition. As a result, the critical lamp on the ACD is lit and the critical bell sounds.

- The DSA condition continues until either PP resumes receiving appropriate messages from the CC, after the corresponding test period has elapsed.

- A critical software alarm condition, NO-CALL-PROCESSING ALARM (NCPALARM), is also activated if the table OFCENG parameter ENHANCED_DEAD_SYSTEM_ALARM is set to yes.

  Note: The enhanced DSA does not function on international switch types where the SD points MTMFAIL and OAUFAIL are on MTM requiring the IMTMEX exec lineup.

- In either test case the SDOC3CUTOFF SD point is operated, opening the SDOC3 lead from the OAU and the MTM to the network management control centre. This is done so that a DSA condition is not transmitted falsely.

- When the DSA condition ends, the critical alarm is cancelled. Once both test periods have ended, the SDOC3CUTOFF SD point is restored to its original position, and the remaining major alarm is cancelled.

Example

The following table provides an example of the tstdsalm command.

Example of the tstdsalm command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
tstdsalm oaufail 2 ↵	
	Task: Simulate the failure of OAU communications.

	Response: `ABOAUFL alarm should sound`
	`Dead system alarm only if both tested at same`
	`time.`

	Explanation: A failure of OAU communications is simulated.

tstdsalm (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the tstdsalm command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ABMTMFL alarm should sound` `Dead system alarm only if both tested at same time.`	
	Meaning: The system carried out the desired alarm failure simulation. **Action:** None
`ABOAUFL alarm should sound` `Dead system alarm only if both tested at same time.`	
	Meaning: The system carried out the desired alarm failure simulation. **Action:** None

FBUS level commands

Use the FBUS level of the MAP to perform maintenance on a frame transport bus (FBUS).

Accessing the FBUS level

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

mapci;mtc;pm;post   lim   *lim_no*;fbus ↵

where

lim_no   is the number of the LIM to be posted

FBUS commands

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

FBUS commands	
Command	**Page**
bsy	F-5
offl	F-9
query	F-11
quit	F-13
rts	F-17
trnsl	F-21
tst	F-23

FBUS menu

The following figure shows the FBUS menu and status display.   The insert
with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.

```
          CM     MS     IOD    Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks   Ext   APPL
           .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .


FBUS                    SysB  ManB  Offl  Cbsy  ISTb  InSv
 0 Quit        PM         0     0     0     0     0    123
2              LIM        0     0     0     0     0      5
3
4              LIM 13 InSv
5                              Links_OOS Taps_OOS
6              Unit 0 InSv (NA)      .        .
7              Unit 1 InSv           .        .
8
9
10                                       1   1   2   2   2   3
11                     Tap: 0    4    8  2   6   0   4   8   2
12             Fbus 0 InSv (NA) -..-------------.----.----.----.----
13             Fbus 1 InSv (NA) -..-------------.----.----.----.----
14
15
16
17            ┌─────────────────────────────────────────
18            │
              │  **Hidden commands**
              │
              │  query
              │
              │
              └─────────────────────────────────────────
```

FBUS status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the FBUS status display.

Status codes FBUS menu status display		
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
<head>		
<code>	<meaning>	<description>
<code>	<meaning>	<description>
		▪ <item> -
BUS		
InSv	inservice	The bus is in service.
ISTb	Inservice troubel	The bus is in service trouble.
SysB	system busy	The bus has been made busy by the system.
ManB	manual busy	The bus has been mad busy manually.
UnEq	un-equipped	The bus is unequipped.
LIM		
(blank)	OK	Local service is accessible.
(RU)	resource unavailable	Local service is unavailable.
TAP		
.	inservice	The bus is in service.
T	Inservice troubel	The bus is in service trouble.
B	bus prob-lem	The tap is out of service due to a problem on the bus.
S	system busy	The bus has been made busy by the system.
M	manual busy	The bus has been mad busy manually.
_	un-equipped	The bus is unequipped.

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command to busy all or part of the posted LIM or FBus..

bsy command parameters and variables				
Command	**Parameters and variables**			
bsy	unit _unit_no_		$\left[\begin{array}{c}\underline{noforce}\\force\end{array}\right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{c}\underline{wait}\\nowait\end{array}\right]$
	link _unit_no_ _link_no_			
	fbus _unit_no_ _tap_no_			

Parameters and variables	Description
fbus	This parameter indicates that an FBUS element is to be busied.
force	This parameter causes any maintenance action currently in progress to be overridden.
link	This parameter indicates that a link element is to be busied.
_link_no_	This variable is the number of the link and has a range 0-1.
noforce	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that maintenance action currently in progress is not overridden because the force parameter is not entered.
nowait	This parameter allows addition commands to be entered at the MAP without waiting for the bsy command to finish executing.
_tap_no_	This variable is the number of the FBUS tap to be busied and has a range of 0-35.
unit	This parameter indicates that it is a LIM element that is to be busied.
_unit_no_	This is the number of the LIM unit to be busied and has a range of 0-1.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that commands cannot be entered at the MAP without waiting for the bsy command to finish executing, because the nowait parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

None

bsy (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Example of the bsy command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
bsy fbus 0 9 ↵ *where* 0 is the number of the fbus 9 is the number of the tap	
	Task: Busy tap number 9 of FBUS 0. **Response:** `Lim 0 FBus 0 9 Busy passed.` **Explanation:** The tap number 9 of FBUS 0 is busied.

Responses

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

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Lim x FBus y [<tap z>] is already ManB.` `Busy action not taken.`	
	Meaning: The LIM Fbus tap is already ManB. **Action:** None
`Lim x FBus y [<tap z>] Busy passed.`	
	Meaning: The busy for the LIM FBus tap passed and its state is now ManB. **Action:** None
-continued-	

bsy (end)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)

MAP output   **Meaning and action**

```
Lim x FBus y [<tap z>] local maintenance not accessible
Lim x FBus y [<tap z>] Busy passed.
```

Meaning: The local maintenance for the FBus is not accessible, but the bsy is allowed. This warns that future commands may fail.

Action: None

```
Lim x FBus y [<tap z>] maintenance in progress.
Busy action not taken.
```

Meaning: Other maintenance actions are currently under way so the bsy cannot be performed until they have completed.

Action: None

```
This action will take n LIU7s out of service.
Please confirm, "Yes" or "No".
```

Meaning: By busying the LIM FBus tap a number of LIU7s will be isolated. The system requires the user to confirm this result is desired.

Action: None

-end-

offl

Function

Use the offl command to put both fbusses of a posted LIM in the offline state.

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
offl	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the offl command.

Example of the offl command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
offl ↵		
	Task:	Put both fbusses of the posted LIM in the offline state.
	Response:	(Not currently available)
	Explanation:	Both fbusses of the posted LIM are in the offline state.

Responses

Not currently available

query

Function

Use the query command to display miscellaneous information about the posted FBusses.

query command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
query	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- Query is a hidden command available at the FBUS level.
- Actual display data depends on current activity and includes fault conditions, status, etc.

Example

The following table provides an example of the query command.

Example of the query command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
query ↵		
	Task:	Display miscellaneous information about the posted FBusses.
	Response:	(Not currently available)
	Explanation:	Current information, status, etc. is displayed.
		▪ <item> <Expln>

Responses

Not currently available

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the FBUS level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The FBUS level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-		

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the FBUS level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:`
	Explanation: The FBUS level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the FBUS level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)
MAP output   **Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the FBUS level with the display of the next higher MAP level.
Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
Action: None
-end-

rts

Function

Use the rts command to return to service the posted LIM, FBus, or one of their elements.

rts command parameters and variables				
Command	**Parameters and variables**			
rts	unit *unit_no* link *unit_no* *link_no* fbus *unit_no* *tap_no*		[*test* / notest]	[*wait* / nowait]

Parameters and variables	Description
fbus	This parameter indicates that an FBUS element is to be busied.
link	This parameter indicates that a link element is to be busied.
link_no	This variable is the number of the link and has a range 0-1.
notest	This parameter causes the RTS to be executed without testing the unit or element.
nowait	This parameter allows addition commands to be entered at the MAP without waiting for the bsy command to finish executing.
tap_no	This variable is the number of the FBUS tap to be busied and has a range of 0-35.
test	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the rts action will only occur after the unit or element has passed pre-RTS tests because the notest parameter was not entered.
unit	This parameter indicates that it is a LIM element that is to be busied.
unit_no	This is the number of the LIM unit to be busied and has a range of 0-1.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that commands cannot be entered at the MAP without waiting for the bsy command to finish executing, because the nowait parameter was not entered.
-end-	

Qualifications

The posted LIM, FBus or element must be in either the ManB or SysB state.

rts (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Example of the rts command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
rts fbus 1 8 ↵ *where* 1 is the FBus number 8 is the tap number	
	Task: Return to service tap 8 of FBus 1. **Response:** `LimX FBUS 1 [tap 8] RTS passed` **Explanation:** Tap 8 of FBus 1 is successfully returned to service.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`LimX FBUS y [tap z] Return to Service initiated.`	
	Meaning: The return to service has been initiated on the LIM Fbus tap. **Action:** None
`LimX FBUS y [tap z] already in service` `Return to Service action not taken.`	
	Meaning: The return to service did not take place because the element was not either ManB or SysB. **Action:** None
-continued-	

rts (end)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`LimX FBUS y [tap z] RTS passed`	
	Meaning: The LIM Fbus tap has been returned to service.
	Action: None
`LimX FBUS y [tap z] RTS test failed`	
	Meaning: The pre-RTS tests failed and results are displayed.
	Action: Go to the appropriate alarm clearing or card replacement procedure to fix the problem and attempt to return the circuit to service again.
`LimX FBUS y [tap z] RTS failed;  check for LOGs.`	
	Meaning: This message may occur when the notest parameter is entered and the RTS fails.
	Action: None
`LimX FBUS y [tap z] is <status>.` `Return to Service action not taken.`	
	Meaning: The LIM FBus tap is not manual busy or system busy, but in some other state though not in service.
	Action: Place element in the ManB state and enter the command again.
-end-	

trnsl

Function

Use the trnsl command to display tap information.

trnsl command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
trnsl	_both_ _unit_no_	_all_ _tap_no_

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that information for all taps will be displayed becasue not _tap_no_ is specified.
both	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that information for taps on both FBus units will be displayed becasue no unit_no is specified.
_tap_no_	This variable is the number of the tap and has a range of 0-35.
_unit_no_	This variable is the number of the FBus unit and has a range of 0-1.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the trnsl command.

Examples of the trnsl command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
trnsl 0 18 ↵ _where_		
0 18	is the number of the FBus unit is the number of the tap	
	Task:	Display information for tap 18 of FBus unit 0.
	Response:	`FBus 0 Tap 18 = LIU7 43 Tap 0.`
	Explanation:	The display indicates that tap 18 of FBus 0 is tap 0 of LIU7 number 43.
-end-		

trnsl (end)

Response

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

Response for the trnsl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`FBus 0 Tap 18 = LIU7 43 Tap 0.`	
	Meaning: Tap 18 of FBus 0 is tap 0 of LIU7 number 43. This information is displayed in response to trnsl command to display information for tap 18 of FBus unit 0.
	Action: None
-end-	

tst

Function

Use the tst command to test part or all of the posted LIM or FBus.

tst command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
tst	unit *unit_no*	
	link *unit_no* *link_no*	
	fbus *unit_no* *tap_no*	

Parameters and variables	Description
fbus	This parameter indicates that an FBUS element is to be busied.
link	This parameter indicates that a link element is to be busied.
link_no	This variable is the number of the link and has a range 0-1.
tap_no	This variable is the number of the FBUS tap to be busied and has a range of 0-35.
unit	This parameter indicates that it is a LIM element that is to be busied.
unit_no	This is the number of the LIM unit to be busied and has a range of 0-1.

Qualifications

The element ot be tested bust be ManB, InSv or ISTb state.

tst (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the tst command.

Example of the tst command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
tst FBUS 1 18 ↵ *where* 1 is the FBus unit number 18 is the tap number	
	Task: Test tap 18 of FBus 1 of LIM 0. **Response:** `LIM 0 FBus 1 18 Test passed.` **Explanation:** Tap 18 of FBus unit 1 (on the posted LIM 0) has been successfully tested.

Responses

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

Responses for the tst command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`<Response>`	
	Meaning: ▪ <item> <Expln> **Action:** None
`LIM x FBus y [tap] Test initiated.`	
	Meaning: Testing has been initiated on the LIM FBus tap. **Action:** None
`LIM x FBus y [tap] Test passed.`	
	Meaning: The test initiated on the LIM FBus tap has passed. **Action:** None
-continued-	

tst (end)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`LIM x FBus y [tap] Test fialed.`	
	Meaning: The test initiated on the LIM FBus tap has failed. Test results are given in a standard circuit display. **Action:** None
`LIM x FBus y [tap] is <status>` `Test action not taken.`	
	Meaning: The LIM FBus tap is not ManB, Insv, or ISTb, which are the only valid states for testing. **Action:** None
`LIM x FBus y [tap] maintenance in progress.` `Test action not taken`	
	Meaning: Other maintenance actions are currently active ahd therefore the test cannot be initiated. **Action:** None
`LIM x FBus y [tap] test resources in use.` `TEst action not taken.`	
	Meaning: The resource needed for testing are being used for other maintenance purposes. **Action:** None
-end-	

FMT level commands

Use the FMT level of the MAP to monitor and maintain the fiber multiplex terminals (FMT). Maintenance actions are performed on posted FMTs. When posting an FMT using the post command, the FMT sublevel is accessed from which maintenance actions are conducted.

Accessing the FMT level

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

mapci;mtc;pm;fmt ↵

FMT commands

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

FMT commands	
Command	**Page**
disable	F-31
enable	F-33
list	F-35
next	F-37
post	F-39
queryfmt	F-43
quit	F-45
trans	F-49

FMT menu

The following figure shows the FMT menu and status display.

```
         CM     MS     IOD    Net    PM    CCS   LNS    Trks   Ext   APPL
          .      .      .      .      .     .     .      .      .      .


FMT                            SysB  ManB   Offl  CBsy   ISTb   InSv
  0 Quit        PM              4      0     10     3      3     130
  2 Post_
  3                           Critical   Major  Disable  NoAlm
  4             FMT Alarms        2        1       0        0
  5             FMT   1 0         1        0       0        0 MTM .
  6             FMT   1 1         0        1       0        0 RMM .
  7
  8
  9
 10
 11 List_
 12
 13 _Crit
 14 _Maj
 15 _Disable
 16 _NoAlm
 17
 18
```

FMT status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the FMT status display.

Status codes	FMT menu status display (continued)	
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**

FMT alarms

The following is an example of the status display:

```
                   Critical   Major   Disable   NoAlm
      FMT Alarms     nnn        nnn      nnn       nnn
      FMT   d d       n          n        n         n MTM <stat>
      FMT   d d       n          n        n         n RMM <stat>
```

Critical	Critical alarm	The critical alarm is caused by out-of-service DS-1 circuits.
Major	Major alarm	The major alarm is caused by FMT equipment failure and loss of circuits
Disable	Disabled alarms	This indicates disabled FMT alarms.
NoAlm	No alarm	This indicates a change of alarm status to NoAlm or that alarms are enabled.
nnn	Number of alarms	This indicates the quantity of the respective type of alarm.
d d	Discrimination number	This is the discrimination number of the host or the remote FMT.
n	Quantity of alarms	This is the quantity of alarms for the FMT.
MTM	Maintenace trunk module	This is the host FMT.
RMM	Remote mainteance module	This is the remote FMT.
<stat>	Status	This indicates the status of the MTM or RMM with the following values:

- .(dot)   indicates FMT is in-service.

- P   indicates PM is out-of-service or scan points are inactive.

disable

Function

Use the disable command to disable all alarms on the posted FMT or FMTs.

disable command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
disable	There are no parameters or variables for this command.

Qualification

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

- The disable command is accessed from the FMT sublevel which is accessed after posting an FMT.
- The alarms remain disabled until the command enable is entered for the same posted FMTs.

Example

The following table provides an example of the disable command.

Example of the disable command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
disable ↵		
	Task:	Disable all alarms on the posted FMT
	Response:	`disable`
	Explanation:	Alarms for the FMTs in the posted set are disabled.

disable (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the disable command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ALREADY DISABLED	
	Meaning: The alarms for the posted FMTs are already disabled.
	Action: None
DISABLE	
	Meaning: All alarms for the FMTs in the posted set are disabled.
	Action: The change of alarms is recorded by log FMT102, but the changes are not updated until the command enable is entered for the same FMTs.
NO FMT POSTED	
	Meaning: Unless there are posted FMTs, the command disable has not effect on the system.
	Action: None

enable

Function

Use the enable command to enable all disabled alarms on the posted FMT or FMTs.

enable command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
enable	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

The enable command is accessed from the FMT sublevel which is accessed after posting an FMT.

Example

The following table provides an example of the enable command.

Example of the enable command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
enable ↵		
	Task:	Enable all disabled alarms on the posted FMTs.
	Response:	Enable
	Explanation:	All disabled alarms on the posted FMTs have been enabled.

Responses

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

Responses for the enable command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ALREADY ENABLED	
	Meaning: The alarms for the posted FMT(s) are already enabled.
	Action: None
-continued-	

enable (end)

Responses for the enable command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ENABLE	
	Meaning: All alarms for the FMTs in the posted set are enabled.
	Action: The change of alarms is recorded by log FMT103.
NO FMT POSTED	
	Meaning: Unless there are posted FMTs, the command enable has no effect on the system.
	Action: None
-end-	

list

Function

Use the list command to identify the FMTs with the specified alarm condition.

list command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
list	crit disable maj noalm

Parameters and variables	**Description**
crit	This parameter lists the FMTs with critical alarms.
disable	This parameter lists the disabled FMTs.
maj	This parameter lists the FMTs with major alarms.
noalm	This parameter lists the FMTs with active alarms that are untriggered.

Qualifications

If the alarm status of an FMT changes while the list command is used, the list command must be reentered to show the update.

Example

The following table provides an example of the list command.

Examples of the list command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
list crit ↵		
	Task:	List all FMTs with critcal alram conditions.
	Response:	FMT CRIT FMT 11 FMT 31
	Explanation:	The FMTs with discrimination numbers 11 and 33 have critical alarm conditions.

list (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the list command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

```LIST <alarm>```
```FMT <nn>```
```   :```
```FMT <nn>```	

	Meaning: The FMTs are identified according to the specified alarm status, where
	    ▪ <nn> is the FMTs discrimination number
	    ▪ <alarm> is NOALM, DISABLE, MAJ, or CRIT.
	
	Action: None

```NO FMT LISTED```	
	Meaning: The quantity of FMTs with the specified alarm status is zero (0). The FMT status display also shows a 0 under the respective header. **Action:** None

next

Function

Use the next command to place the next FMT into the control position of the posted set.

Note: The next command is accessed from the FMT sublevel which is accessed after posting an FMT.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
next	*pm_type*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
pm_type	This variable is one of the PM types listed in the PM state code table in the PM MAP level chapter. When the types of PMs in the posted set are known, specifying a type can bypass or delay maintenance on less crucial PM types or can manipulate a favored sequence of PMs on which to be acted.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Examples of the next command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
next ↵		
	Task:	Place the next FMT in the posted set in the control postiion.
	Response:	(Map display)
	Explanation:	The next FMT in the posted set is placed in the control postiion.

next (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the next command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`display`	
	Meaning: The status of the next FMT in the posted set is displayed. The next FMT in the posted set is placed in the control position and its status is displayed.
	Action: None
`END OF POST SET`	
	Meaning: No more FMTs remain in the posted set.
	Action: None

post

Function

Use the post command to access the FMT sublevel and identify a set of
FMTs that is to undergo action by other FMT maintenance commands.

post command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
post	*alarm_status* all *ff* *fmt_number* *alarm_status*	

Parameters and variables	**Description**
alarm_status	This variable posts the FMT(s) according to one of its alarms. The range is ▪ noalm ▪ disable ▪ maj ▪ crit More than one alarm status at a time can be specified.
all	This parameter posts all the FMTs.
ff	This variable is the location identifier of the host or remote peripheral to which the FMT(s) are connected. More than one FMT at at time can be specified.
fmt_number	This variable specifies the discrimination number of the FMT to be posted. The range is 0-31.

Qualifications

None

post (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the post command.

Example of the post command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
post all ↵	
	Task:　　　　Post all FMTs.
	Response:
| | ```
         Critical    Major      Disable     NoAlm
FMT Alarms    2          1          0           0
FMT   1 0     1          0          0           0 MTM .
FMT   1 1     0          1          0           0 RMM .
``` |
| | **Explanation:**　The system displays the FMTs that are to undergo maintenance actions. |

Responses

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

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
| ```
           Critical    Major    Disable    NoAlm
FMT Alarms   <nnn>       <nnn>    <nnn>      <nnn>
FMT    <d d>  <n>         <n>      <n>        <n>    MTM<status>
FMT    <d d>  <n>         <n>      <n>        <n>    RMM<status>
``` | |
	Meaning: The FMT sublevel menu is accessed and the status displays are shown, where
	▪ 　<d d>　　is the discrimination number of the host or the remote FMT.
	<n>　　is the quantity of alarms for the FMT.
	<status>　indicates the status of the MTM or the RMM, where
	. (dot)　is an in-service PM
	P　　is an out-of-service PM or inactive scan point
	Note: If no FMT is posted, the fields d, n, and status are blank.
	Action:　None
	-continued-

post (end)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`FMT <nn> UNEQUIPPED` `NO FMT POSTED`	
	Meaning: The identified FMT has not been datafilled in Table FMTINV.
	Action: None
`NO FMT POSTED`	
	Meaning: The FMT sublevel menu is accessed, but no FMT is posted.
	Action: None
-end-	

queryfmt

Function

Use the queryfmt command to display the following information about FMTs in the posted set:

- the type of FMT system
- the activation of protection switching
- the location of the host end and remote end FMT(s)
- the location of the scan points
- the quantity of critical and major alarms

Note: The queryfmt command is accessed from the FMT sublevel which is accessed after posting an FMT.

queryfmt command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
queryfmt	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the queryfmt command.

Example of the queryfmt command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
queryfmt ↵	
	Task:　　　　Query the posted FMT for information.

	Response:
	`TYPE <fmt_type>`
	`PROTECTION SWITCHING <ps_status>`
	
	`LOC HOST FR <n> SH <n> FL <n> ROW <x> FRPOS <n>`
	`　HOST SCAN POINTS MTM <s> <ss>, <nn> CR  <nn> MJ`
	
	`LOC REM1 FR <n> SH <n> FL <n> ROW <x> FRPOS <n>`
	`　HOST SCAN POINTS RMM <s> <ss>, <nn> CR <nn> MJ`

	Explanation:　　Inormation about the posted FMT is displayed.

queryfmt (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the queryfmt command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

```TYPE <fmt_type>```
```PROTECTION SWITCHING <ps_status>```
 	
```LOC HOST FR <n> SH <n> FL <n> ROW <x> FRPOS <n>```
``` HOST SCAN POINTS MTM <s> <ss>, <nn> CR <nn> MJ```
 	
```LOC REM1 FR <n> SH <n> FL <n> ROW <x> FRPOS <n>```
``` HOST SCAN POINTS RMM <s> <ss>, <nn> CR <nn> MJ```	

	Meaning: Information about a posted FMT is given as follows: • <fmt_type> is FMT-150A or FMT-150B according to the assignment in Table FMTINV. • <ps_status> is EQUIPPED or UNEQUIPPED to indicate if the FMT has protection switching. • <n>, <x> are the discrimination numbers of the frame (FR), shelf (SH), floor (FL), row, and frame position (FRPOS) for the position of the FMT card on the MTM or RMM shelf. • <s> <ss> is the position of its scan points. • <nn> is the quantity of critical (CR) or major (MJ) alarms for the FMT. **Action:** None
```NO FMT POSTED```	
	Meaning: Unless there are posted FMTs, the command queryfmt cannot display information. **Action:** None

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the FMT level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The FMT level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the FMT level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:`
	Explanation: The FMT level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the FMT level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)
MAP output   **Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the FMT level with the display of the next higher MAP level.
Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level. **Action:**   None
-end-

trans

Function

Use the trans command to display information about the mapping between the posted FMT and the P-side or C-side LTC, RCC, or RLCM to which it is connected, and about the status of the DS-1 links.

trans command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
trans	*abc*　　　*group*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
abc	This variable specifies a section of the posted FMT(s) and had the range, a, b, or c.
group	This variable specifies a group card in the section. The range is 0 to 7.

Qualifications

If information for the FMT(s) changes while the command trans is used, trans must be reentered to show the update.

trans (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the trans command.

Example of the trans command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
trans a 3 ↵	

	Task:	Display information about the mapping for the posted FMT, section a group card 3.
	Response:	SECT GRP CRT HOST LINK REMOTE LINK DS1 <sect><grp><crt><host><link><remote><link><ds1>
	Explanation:	The information is given for the posted FMT(s), where

- ·   <sect>   is A, B, or C for the section of the FMT.
- ·   <grp>   is 0-7 for the group card of the FMT.
- ·   <crt>   is number of the circuit on the group card.
- ·   <host>   is the type of host peripheral to which the FMT is connected.
- ·   <link>   is the discrimination number of the link connecting the FMT to the host peripheral and to the remote peripheral.
- ·   <remote>   is the type of remote peripheral to which the FMT is connected.
- ·   <ds1>   is OK for the status of the DS-1 link.

trans (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the trans command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NO DATAFILL	
	Meaning: Table MFTMAP has no datafill for the specified section and its group.
	Action: None
NO FMT POSTED	
	Meaning: Unless there are posted FMTs, the command trans cannot display information.
	Action: None
ONLY A SECTION IS ALLOWED ON FMT-150A	
	Meaning: FMTs of type 150A do not have groups.
	Action: None
`SECT  GRP CRT  HOST  LINK  REMOTE  LINK  DS1` `<sect><grp><crt><host><link><remote><link><ds1>`	
	Meaning: The information is given for the posted FMT(s), where · `<sect>` is A, B, or C for the section of the FMT. · `<grp>` is 0-7 for the group card of the FMT. · `<crt>` is number of the circuit on the group card. · `<host>` is the type of host peripheral to which the FMT is connected. · `<link>` is the discrimination number of the link connecting the FMT to the host peripheral and to the remote peripheral. · `<remote>` is the type of remote peripheral to which the FMT is connected. · `<ds1>` is OK for the status of the DS-1 link.
	Action: None
-continued-	

trans (end)

Responses for the trans command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`WANT TO DISPLAY ALL SECT AND GRP OF THE POSTED FMT` `PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):`	
	Meaning: Parameter A, B, or C is not entered, therefore, all of the translations for all of the posted FMTs is to be displayed.
	Action: The maximum quantity of lines to be displayed is 84 for a fully configured FMT. Entering YES displays all of the information for each posted FMT, one after the other. Entering NO aborts the display.
-end-	

FP level commands

Use the FP level of the MAP to maintain and administer a file processor (FP).

Accessing the FP level

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

mapci;mtc;pm;post fp *fp_no* ↵

Where,
fp_no   is the number of the file processor to be posted.

FP commands

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

FP commands	
Command	**Page**
abtk	F-57
bsy	F-59
devices	F-63
loadpm	F-65
offl	F-71
plane	F-75
pmreset	F-77
querypm	F-81
quit	F-83
rts	F-87
-continued-	

FP commands (continued)	
Command	**Page**
tst	F-91
wait	F-97
-end-	

FP menu

The following figure shows the FP menu and status display.   The insert with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.

```
           CM      MS     IOD     Net     PM    CCS     LNS    Trks    Ext    APPL
            .       .       .       .       .      .       .       .      .       .


 Post                              SysB    ManB   OffL   CBsy    ISTb    InSv
  0 Quit                 PM          0       0      0      0       1      46
  2 Post                             0       0      0      -       1      10
  3 Plane
  4 Devices      FP 0:    FPO_R256           Plane   Devices
  5             ISTb                           .       2SysB
  6 Tst
  7 Bsy
  8 RTS
  9 OffL
 10 LoadPM
 11 Disp_
 12 Next
 13
 14 QueryPM_
 15
 16
 17           Hidden commands
 18
                 wait
```

FP status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the FP status display.

Status codes FP menu status display		
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
FP n:	FP number	The number of the file processor the status report pertains to.
Plane	Plane	The status of the plane selected.
Devices	Devices	The status of the devices selected.

abtk

Function

Use the abtk command to abort the maintenance process that is currently executing.

abtk command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
abtk	<u>*wait*</u> <u>*reply*</u> nowait noreply

Parameters and variables	**Description**
noreply	This parameter suppresses all MAP responses resulting from the execution of the command.
nowait	This parameter returns the MAP prompt immediately after the command is entered so that other commands may be entered.
<u>*reply*</u>	This default parameter indicates map responses will result from execution of the command when noreply parameter is not entered.
<u>*wait*</u>	This default parameter indicates the system waits until the command has completed before a MAP prompt appears allowing other command to be entered when the nowait parameter is not entered.

Qualifications

The ABTK command will abort all maintenance processes that were initiated from the MAP terminal you are using.

abtk (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the abtk command.

Examples of the abtk command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
abtk ↵	
	Task: Abort the current executing task.
	Response: None
	Explanation: Any maintenance command that was executing has been aborted.
-end-	

Response

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

Response for the abtk command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Command failed. The PM is not responding.	
	Meaning: The FP maintenance system either did not receive the request or did not respond to it.
	Action: Contact the personnel responsible for he next level of support.
-end-	

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command to manually busy the posted file processor (FP).

bsy command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
bsy	_prompt_ ⎡ _wait_ ⎤⎡ _reply_ ⎤ noprompt ⎣ nowait ⎦⎣ noreply ⎦

Parameters and variables	Description
noprompt	This parameter suppresses the display of all prompts. The default response to all prompts is yes, which corresponds to the _wait_ and _reply_ default conditions.
noreply	This parameter suppresses all MAP responses resulting from the execution of the command.
nowait	This parameter returns the MAP prompt immediately after the command is entered so other commands may be entered.
prompt	This default parameter indicates the system will prompt the user if the noprompt parameter is not entered.
reply	This default parameter indicates MAP responses will result from execution of the command when the noreply parameter is not entered.
wait	This default parameter indicates the system waits until the command has completed before a MAP prompt appears allowing other command to be entered when the nowait parameter is not entered.

Qualifications

None

bsy (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Examples of the bsy command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
bsy ↵	
	Task: Manually busy the posted FP.
	Response: warning: The application on this node will no longer be available for processing. Do you wish to continue? Please confirm ("YES or "no"): >YES FP 2 Busy PM: Request has been submitted. FP 2 Busy PM: Command completed. The PM is manually busy.
	Explanation: The posted FP has been placed in the manually busy state.

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Warning: The application on this node will no longer be available for processing. Do you wish to continue? Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	
	Meaning: Any applications running on the posted node will be disrupted. Ensure that appropriate steps have been taken to prepare any application running on the node before issuing the BSY command.
	Action: Enter yes to proceed, or no to cancel the command.
-continued-	

bsy (continued)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
Busying this node may isolate other nodes connected
to it.
Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):
```

> **Meaning:** The posted FP node will be isolated from the rest of the system if the command is issued. If other nodes in the system are dependant on this node, their operation will also be disrupted.
>
> **Action:** Enter YES to proceed, or NO to cancel the command.

```
Command rejected.  The PM is manually busy already.
```

> **Meaning:** The FP is already in a manually busy (ManB) state.
>
> **Action:** No action necessary.

```
Command rejected.  The PM is changing state.
```

> **Meaning:** There is maintenance activity already in progress on the node.
>
> **Action:** Wait for the other maintenance action to complete.

```
Command aborted.  No communication path open to the node.
```

> **Meaning:** The node is not accessible because of errors on the links connecting the node to the maintenance host.
>
> **Action:** Determine whether problems exist with the link hardware.

```
Command failed.  The PM is not responding.
```

> **Meaning:** The node is accessible, but it is not responding due to a hardware, software or a load problem.
>
> **Action:** Determine where the hardware, software or load problem is.

```
Command aborted.  Maintenance in progress on the node.
```

> **Meaning:** Other maintenance actions are being executed on the node.
>
> **Action:** Wait until the current maintenance action is complete.

-continued-

bsy (end)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Command aborted. External abort received by maintenance.	
	Meaning: The Abtk command has been entered on the same MAP at which the maintenance action was initiated.
	Action: Determine why the command was entered.
Command failed. Software inconsistency, check for swerrs.	
	Meaning: The software received an unexpected return code and a swerr log was produced.
	Action: Collect SWERRs and contact next level of support.
-end-	

devices

Function

Use the devices command to enter the DEVICES level of the MAP for the posted file processor.

devices command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
devices	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the devices command.

Example of the devices command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
devices ↵	
	Task: Access the DEVICES level of the MAP

	Response:
	``` CTRL0 CTRL1 DEVICE```
	``` DABM . . 0 1 2 3 4 5```
	``` SCSI 0 . (EN) . (DIS) . . M . - -```
	``` SCSI 1 . (EN) . (DIS) . . . . - -```

	Explanation: The display for the DEVICES MAP level appears, as illustrated above. Additionally, the command menu for the level changes to reflect the commands available at the DEVICES level.
-end-	

devices (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the devices command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Command failed. MAP level initialization code failed.	
	Meaning: The system was unable to build the directory for the DEVICES level of the MAP. A SWERR log is produced.
	Action: Collect SWERRs and contact next level of support.
Unable to enter Device MAP level. Maintenance for posted node has not bound in MAP increment for any specialized hardware.	
	Meaning: The software for the posted node has not supplied a MAP increment for the specialized hardware.
	Action: Contact next level of support.
Command aborted. External abort received by maintenance.	
	Meaning: The abtk command has been entered on the same MAP where the maintenance action was initiated.
	Action: Determine why the command was entered.
Command failed. Software inconsistency, check for swerrs.	
	Meaning: The software received an unexpected return code and a SWERR log was produced.
	Action: Collect swerrs and contact next level of support.

loadpm

Function

Use the loadpm command to initiate a software load on the posted node.

loadpm command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
loadpm	*load_name* [*wait* / noait] [*reply* / noreply]

Parameters and variables	**Description**
load_name	This varaible specifies the file to be loaded. If no file name is given, the default load name is taken form datafill.
noreply	This parameter suppresses all MAP responses resulting from the execution of the command.
nowait	This parameter returns the MAP prompt immediately after the command is entered so other commands may be entered.
reply	This default parameter indicates MAP responses will result from execution of the command when the noreply parameter is not entered.
wait	This default parameter indicates the system waits until the command has completed before a MAP prompt appears allowing other command to be entered when the nowait parameter is not entered.
-end-	

Qualifications

The node must be manually busy (ManB) before it can be loaded. If no load file is specified, the default load file (specified in datafill) will be used.

loadpm (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the loadpm command.

Examples of the loadpm command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
loadpm ↵	
	Task: Load the posted PM with the default load file.
	Response: Command completed. The PM has been loaded.
	Explanation: Loading has been completed successfully on the posted node.
loadpm **inactive load fpx334bW** ↵ *where* is the name of the file to be loaded	
	Task: Load the posted PM with a specified load file.
	Response: Command completed. The PM contains the FPx334BW loads.
	Explanation: The inactive side of the posted node has been successfully loaded with the specified load.

loadpm (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the loadpm command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Command failed. The PM must be manually busy before it can be loaded.`	
	Meaning: The FP must be manually busied before it can be loaded.
	Action: Busy the FP.
`Command failed. Unable to find the load file.`	
	Meaning: The system could not find the specified load file.
	Action: Ensure that the load file specified is available to the system.
`Command failed.  Node firmware is not responding.`	
	Meaning: There are errors in the node firmware or hardware.
	Action: Attempt to reset the FP. If the problem persists, contact next level of support.
`Command failed.  ROM memory test failed.`	
	Meaning: A memory card has failed the test which is executed at the start of any load operation.
	Action: Replace the faulty card.
`Command failed.  Loading stopped after N kwords.`	
	Meaning: An error has occurred after N number of kilowords have been loaded.
	Action: Ensure that there is no problem with the load file.
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

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

`Command failed.`	`The boot file's file index is bad.`
	`or`
	`Failed to prepare message path.`
	`or`
	`Failed to reset node.`
	`or`
	`Could not fill in the status message.`
	`or`
	`The status message was not acknowledged.`
	`or`
	`Failed while sending boot records.`
	`or`
	`Base-system resources unavailable.`
	`or`
	`Could not start the boot loader.`
	`or`
	`Could not initiate firmware testing.`
	`or`
	`The PM failed firmware tests.`
	`or`
	`Could not send status message.`
	`or`
	`Failed to reopen some links to the PM.`
	`or`
	`Failed to restart communication audit.`
	`or`
	`No response from local node maintenance.`

	Meaning: Loading was not possible for the indicated reason. **Action:** Contact next level of support.
`Command aborted.`	`Maintenance in progress on the node.`
	Meaning: Other maintenance actions are being executed on the node. **Action:** Wait until the current maintenance action is complete.
-continued-	

loadpm (end)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Command aborted.  External abort received by maintenance.`	
	Meaning: The abtk command has been entered on the same MAP at which the maintenance action was initiated.
	Action: Determine why the command was entered.
`Command failed.  Software inconsistency, check for swerrs.`	
	Meaning: The software received an unexpected return code and a SWERR log was produced.
	Action: Collect SWERRs and contact next level of support.
-end-	

offl

Function

Use the offl command to put the posted node in the off-line (Offl) state.

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
offl	_wait_ _reply_ nowait noreply

Parameters and variables	Description
noreply	This parameter suppresses all MAP responses resulting from the execution of the command.
nowait	This parameter returns the MAP prompt immediately after the command is entered so other commands may be entered.
reply	This default parameter indicates MAP responses will result from execution of the command when the noreply parameter is not entered.
wait	This default parameter indicates the system waits until the command has completed before a MAP prompt appears allowing other command to be entered when the nowait parameter is not entered.
-end-	

Qualification

The node must be manually busy (ManB) before it can be put off-line.

offl (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example for the offl command.

Example of the offl command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
offl nowait ↵	
	Task: Place the posted node in the off-line state and enable the terminal to be used while the command is being executed.
	Response: command successful. The node has been taken offline.
	Explanation: The command executed successfully
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the offl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Command rejected. The PM must be manually busy first.	
	Meaning: The FP is not manually busy.
	Action: Busy the FP.
Command rejected. The PM is already off-line.	
	Meaning: The node is already in the offline state.
	Action: None.
Command aborted. Maintenance in progress on the node.	
	Meaning: Other maintenance actions are being executed on the node.
	Action: Wait until the current maintenance action is complete.
-continued-	

offl (end)

Responses for the offl command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Command aborted.  External abort received by maintenance.`	
	Meaning: The abtk command has been entered on the same MAP at which the maintenance action was initiated.
	Action: Determine why the command was entered.
`Command failed.  Software inconsistency, check for swerrs.`	
	Meaning: The software received an unexpected return code and a SWERR log was produced.
	Action: Collect SWERRs and contact next level of support.
-end-	

plane

Function

Use the plane command to access the PLANE level of the MAP for the posted FP.

plane command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
plane	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides an example of the plane command.

Examples of the plane command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
plane ↵	
	Task: Enter the PLANE level for the posted FP.
| | **Response:**<br>```
Sync              CPU    Jam  DRAM  Port  MsgCh  PLink
 No             state act       0123  Card  0  1   0  1
         Plane 0   .    A        -...   .    .  .   .  .
         Plane 1   .    I   No   -...   .    .  .   .  .
     Plane:
``` |
| | **Explanation:** The display for the PLANE MAP level appears, as illustrated above. Additionally, the command menu for the level changes to reflect the commands available at the PLANE level. |

plane (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the plane command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Command failed. MAP level initialization code failed.	
	Meaning: The system was unable to build the directory for the PLANE level and generated a SWERR log.
	Action: Collect logs and contact next level of support.
Command failed. Maintenance for the posted FP has not bound in MAP increment for any base hardware.	
	Meaning: The software in the posted node has not supplied a MAP increment for the base hardware.
	Action: Contact next level of support.

pmreset

Function

Use the pmreset command to initiate a restart on the posted node.

pmreset command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	

pmreset	reload ⎡ _wait_ ⎤ ⎡ _reply_ ⎤
	⎣ nowait ⎦ ⎣ noreply ⎦
	firmware

Parameters and variables	Description
firmware	This parameter initiates a rest for the firmware.
noreply	This parameter suppresses all MAP responses resulting from the execution of the command.
nowait	This parameter returns the MAP prompt immediately after the command is entered so other commands may be entered.
reload	This parameter initiates a reset to the firmware and then does a reload restart.
reply	This default parameter indicates MAP responses will result from execution of the command when the noreply parameter is not entered.
wait	This default parameter indicates the system waits until the command has completed before a MAP prompt appears allowing other command to be entered when the nowait parameter is not entered.

Qualifications

The PM or node must be posted before using the pmreset command.

pmreset (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the pmreset command.

Example of the pmreset command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
pmreset reload ↵	
	Task: Reset and reload the posted PM.
	Response: `command completed.  Reload restart completed successfully.`
	Explanation: The pmreset command has successfully reset the posed node and restarted the software.

Responses

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

Responses for the pmreset command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Command rejected.  The node must be manually busy before it can be reset or restarted.`	
	Meaning: The FP must be in the manually busy state before it can be reset.
	Action: Busy the node.
`Command failed. Maintenance is already in progress.`	
	Meaning: Another maintenance activity is currently in process.
	Action: Wait until the current maintenance activity completes.
-continued-	

pmreset (end)

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

```Command failed.```	```Node firmware is not responding.```
	 ```or```
	 ```The PM is inaccessible.```
	 ```or```
	 ```Could not reset the PM.```
	 ```or```
	 ```Could not send a status message to the PM.```
	 ```or```
	 ```Local maintenance failed to respond.```
	 ```or```
	 ```The reset was ignored.```

	Meaning: The reset could not be performed because of problems in the node firmware or hardware errors.
	Action: Contact the next level of support.
```Command aborted. External abort received by maintenance.```	
	Meaning: The ABTK command has been entered on the same MAP at which the maintenance action was initiated.
	Action: Determine why the command was entered.
```Command failed. Software inconsistency, check for swerrs.```	
	Meaning: The software received an unexpected return code and a SWERR log was produced.
	Action: Collect SWERRs and contact next level of support.
-end-	

querypm

Function

Use the querypm command to display a variety of information about the posted file processor (FP). Information displayed includes node fault conditions and standard cardlists, when applicable.

querypm command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
querypm	noncritical critical
Parameters and variables	**Description**
critical	This parameter indicates that critical fault information is to be displayed.
noncirtical	This parameter indicates that noncritical fault information is to be displayed.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the querypm command.

Example of the querypm command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
querypm critical ↵		
	Task:	Query the critical faults on the posted node.
	Response:	`FP 0 Query PM: Command completed. No errors`
	Explanation:	There were no critical errors.

querypm (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the querypm command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

`Request has been submitted.`
`The following is a default cardlist.`
`<Standard cardlist>`
`Command rejected.  The PM is inaccessible.`	

	Meaning: The PM is not accessible and the fault information cannot be obtained.
	Action: Restore connectivity to the PM.
`Command aborted.  No communication path open to the node.`	
	Meaning: The node is not accessible because of errors on the links connecting the node to the maintenance host.
	Action: Determine whether problems exist with the link hardware.
`Command failed.  The PM is not responding.`	
	Meaning: The node is accessible, but it is not responding due to a hardware, software, or a load problem.
	Action: Determine where the hardware, software or load problem is.
`Command aborted.  Maintenance in progress on the node.`	
	Meaning: Other maintenance actions are being executed on the node.
	Action: Wait until the current maintenance action is complete.
`Command aborted.  External abort received by maintenance.`	
	Meaning: The ABTK command has been entered on the same MAP at which the maintenance action was initiated.
	Action: Determine why the command was entered.

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the FP level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The FP level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the FP level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC). **Response:** The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: MAPCI: **Explanation:** The FP level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CI:	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level. **Action:** None
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels Last parameter evaluated was: 1	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit. **Action:** Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the FP level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher. **Action:** None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action
The system replaces the display of the FP level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

rts

Function

Use the rts command to return the posted node to service.

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
rts	*wait* *reply* nowait noreply

Parameters and variables	Description
noreply	This parameter suppresses all MAP responses resulting from the execution of the command.
nowait	This parameter returns the MAP prompt immediately after the command is entered so other commands may be entered.
reply	This default parameter indicates MAP responses will result from execution of the command when the noreply parameter is not entered.
wait	This default parameter indicates the system waits until the command has completed before a MAP prompt appears allowing other command to be entered when the nowait parameter is not entered.

Qualifications

The posted node must be either manually or system busy before an rts command can be executed.

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Example of the rts command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
rts ↵	
	Task: Return the posted node to service.
	Response: `command completed.  The PM is in service.`
	Explanation: The node has been successfully returned to service.

rts (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Command rejected. PM must be manually busy first.	
	Meaning: The PM must be manually or system busy before a return to service can be executed.
	Action: Busy the PM.
Command rejected. The PM is changing state.	
	Meaning: A state change is currently being performed.
	Action: Wait until the current maintenance operation is complete.
Command aborted. The PM is inaccessible.	
	Meaning: Requests from the MAP cannot be sent to the PM.
	Action: Contact next level of support.
Command failed. Failures occurred during node test.	
	Meaning: Diagnostics are performed on the node as part of the RTS operation. An error was discovered that is severe enough to prevent the node from being returned to service.
	Action: Check the MAP for alarms.
Command aborted. No communication path open to the node.	
	Meaning: The node is not accessible because of errors on the links connecting the node to the maintenance host.
	Action: Determine whether problems exist with the link hardware.
Command failed. The PM is not responding.	
	Meaning: The node is accessible, but it is not responding due to a hardware, software or a load problem.
	Action: Determine where the hardware, software or load problem is.
-continued-	

Responses for the rts command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

`Command aborted.   Maintenance in progress on the node.`

Meaning: Other maintenance actions are being executed on the node.

Action: Wait until the current maintenance action is complete.

`Command aborted.   External abort received by maintenance.`

Meaning: The abtk command has been entered on the same MAP at which the maintenance action was initiated.

Action: Determine why the command was entered.

`Command failed.   Software inconsistency, check for swerrs.`

Meaning: The software received an unexpected return code and a SWERR log was produced.

Action: Collect SWERRs and contact next level of support.

-end-

tst

Function

Use the tst command to run hardware and software tests on the posted node.

tst command parameters and variables					
Command	**Parameters and variables**				
tst	_no rex_ _long_ _continue_ _prompt_ _wait_ _reply_
	rex short stop noprompt nowait noreply

Parameters and variables	**Description**
continue	This parameter specifies the test command will continue when the test encounters errors.
long	This parameter specifies a long test duration.
noprompt	This parameter suppresses the display of all prompts. The default response to all prompts is yes, which corresponds to the _wait_ and _reply_ default conditions.
noreply	This parameter suppresses all MAP responses resulting from the execution of the command.
no rex	This default parameter indicates that no rex parameter has been specified and, therefore, no rex text will be run.
nowait	This parameter returns the MAP prompt immediately after the command is entered so other commands may be entered.
prompt	This default parameter indicates the system will prompt the user if the noprompt parameter is not entered.
short	This parameter specifies a short test duration.
stop	This parameter specifies that the test command will stop when the test encounters errors.
reply	This default parameter indicates MAP responses will result from execution of the command when the noreply parameter is not entered.
wait	This default parameter indicates the system waits until the command has completed before a MAP prompt appears allowing other command to be entered when the nowait parameter is not entered.

tst (continued)

Qualification

In order to perform a complete REX test, the node must be in sync. If the node is not in sync, a partial REX test may be performed, but the CPU and memory on the active plane will not be tested.

Example

The following table provides an example of the tst command.

Example of the tst command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
tst ↵	
	Task: Run hardware and software tests on the posted FP node.

	Response: `WARNING:  SYNC and CPU activity states may change during test.`
	`Do you wish to continue ("YES" OR "NO")`
	
	>yes↵
	
	`FP 2 TST: Command passed.`
	`Node has passed all tests issued.`

	Explanation: The system issues prompt for responses. The response of "yes" enables the test to continue and the node passes all software and hardware tests.

tst (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the tst command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

`WARNING: SYNC and CPU activity states may change`
`during test.`
`Do you wish to continue? ("YES" or "NO")`	

	Meaning: The tst command may initiate a switch of CPU activity, or a temporary loss of synchronization. If there are no errors encountered during the tests, synchronization will be restored when the command completes.
	Action: Determine whether applications running on the node will be disrupted by a SWACT or loss of synchronization before proceeding. Enter YES to continue, or NO to cancel the operation.

`WARNING: SYNC and CPU activity states will change`
`during REx test.`
`Please confirm ("YES" or "NO")`	

	Meaning: The tst command with the rex parameter will initiate a switch of CPU activity, and losses of synchronization. If there are no errors encountered during the tests, synchronization will be restored when the command completes.
	Action: Determine whether applications running on the node will be disrupted by a SWACT or loss of synchronization before proceeding. Enter YES to continue, or NO to cancel the operation.
`Command is aborted.  Inactive CPU is jammed.`	
	Meaning: The rex parameter could not run, because the inactive CPU is jammed.
	Action: If desired, release the jam, and resubmit the tst command with the rex parameter.
`Command aborted. x REx class resources in use.`	
	Meaning: The system could not claim sufficient resources to run a rex test on the posted node.
	Action: Rerun the rex test at a later time.
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Command failed.  Failed test: `*`test_name`*	
	Meaning: The node failed the rex test named.
	Action: Check for alarms and logs.
`Command failed. Node test failure has been recorded.`	
	Meaning: The above response, followed by a cardlist, indicates that at least one hardware element in the node has failed a test.
	Action: Check for alarms and replace the indicated cards.
`Command aborted.  Internal error.  Check for logs.`	
	Meaning: Test has been aborted for some internal error.
	Action: Check for logs and contact next level of support.
`Command aborted.  No communication path open to the node.`	
	Meaning: The node is not accessible because of errors on the links connecting the node to the maintenance host.
	Action: Determine whether problems exist with the link hardware.
`Command failed.  The PM is not responding.`	
	Meaning: The node is accessible, but it is not responding due to a hardware, software or a load problem.
	Action: Determine where the hardware, software or load problem is.
`Command aborted.  Maintenance in progress on the node.`	
	Meaning: Other maintenance actions are being executed on the node.
	Action: Wait until the current maintenance action is complete.
`Command aborted.  External abort received by maintenance.`	
	Meaning: The abtk command has been entered on the same MAP at which the maintenance action was initiated.
	Action: Determine why the command was entered.
-continued-	

tst (end)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Command failed.  Software inconsistency, check for swerrs.`	
	Meaning: The software received an unexpected return code and a SWERR log was produced.
	Action: Collect SWERRs and contact next level of support.
-end-	

wait

Function

Use the wait command to toggle wait mode for all file processors. When the wait mode is enabled, the MAP terminal waits for all command responses until command completion for any command issued at the FP level, or any of its sublevels. No other commands will be accepted until the currently executing command completes.

wait command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
wait	off on
Parameters and variables	**Description**
off	This parameter disables the wait mode.
on	This parameter enables the wait mode.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the wait command.

Example of the wait command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
wait on ↵	
	Task: Enable wait mode for all FPs.
	Response: command passed. Wait mode is enabled now.
	Explanation: The MAP is in wait mode for the FP level and all sublevels.

wait (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the wait command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Command failed. Wait mode is already enabled.`	
	Meaning: The MAP was already in the state specified.
	Action: None.
`Command failed. Wait mode is already disabled.`	
	Meaning: The MAP was already in the state specified.
	Action: None.

FRIU level commands

Use the FRIU level of the MAP to perform maintenance activities on the frame relay interface unit (FRIU).

Accessing the FRIU level

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

    mapci;mtc;pm;post friu *friu_num* ↵

where

friu_num   is the number of the FRIU to be posted.

FRIU commands

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

FRIU commands	
Command	**Page**
bsy	F-101
listset	F-103
loadpm	F-105
loop	F-107
next	F-111
offl	F-113
post	F-117
querypm	F-121
quit	F-123
-continued-	

FRIU commands (continued)	
Command	**Page**
rts	F-129
tst	F-127
-end-	

FRIU menu

The following figure shows the FRIU menu and status display.   The insert with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.

```
          CM      MS      IOD     Net     PM     CCS     LNS     Trks    Ext     APPL
           .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .


FRIU                        SysB   ManB   Offl   Cbsy   ISTb   InSv
 0 Quit          PM          0      0      7      0      0      20
 1               FRIU        0      0      3      0      0      0
 2 Post
 3 ListSet       FRIU  49 Offl
 4
 5
 6 Tst_
 7 Bsy_
 8 RTS_
 9 Offl
10 LoadPM_
11
12 next
13
14 QueryPM_
15                     Hidden commands
16
17                     loop
18
```

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command to place the posted or all FRIUs in the ManB state.

bsy command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
bsy	_posted_ [_wait_ all nowait]

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all posted FRIU's to be busied.
nowait	This parameter allows other commands to be entered at a MAP before the bsy command has completed executing.
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted FRIU in the control position will be busied because the all parameter was not entered.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that other commands cannot be entered at a MAP until the bsy command has completed executing because the nowait parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Example of the bsy command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
bsy ↵		
	Task:	Busy the posted FRIU currently in the control position.
	Response:	`FRIU 18 BSY Passed`
	Explanation:	The posted FRIU currently in the control position is liu18 and has been busied.

bsy (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request Invalid - FRIU friu# is <state>` `No Action Taken`	**Meaning:** The FRIU is in the incorrect state for the bsy command to be executed. It must be in one of the following states: ▪ Offl ▪ SysB ▪ Insv ▪ Istb **Action:** None
`Busty FRIU friu# will take a link out of service` `PLEASE CONFIRM (YES or NO).`	**Meaning:** The FRIU is currently reserved by linkset management, and confirmation is required. **Action:** Response by entering "yes" or "no."
`FRIU friu# BSY Passed`	**Meaning:** The command passed **Action:** None
`FRIU friu# BSY Rejected`	**Meaning:** The command was rejected by FRIU resident maintnance. This is an indication of a serious problem. **Action:** Escalate to the next higher level of maintenance.
-end-	

listset

Function

Use the listset command to list the contents of the posted set.

listset command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
listset	all *pm_type*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter causes all PMs in the posted set to be listed.
pm_type	This variable indicates a type of PM and only PMs of that type will be listed. Fot the FRIU this variable should be friu.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the listset command.

Example of the listset command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
listset friu ↵	
	Task:　　　List all the posted FRIUs
	Response:　　FRIU 0, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30
	Explanation:　All the posted FRIUs as listed.

listset (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the listset command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`FRIU 0, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30`	
	Meaning: All posted FRIUs are listed
	Action: None
`No PM posted` `Post set is empty`	
	Meaning: There are no posted FRIUs
	Action: None
-end-	

loadpm

Function

Use the loadpm command to load the posted FRIU with software load specified in the inventory table, or an optional file.

loadpm command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
loadpm	*inven*
	file

Parameters and variables	**Description**
inven	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the software will be loaded form that specified in the inventory table because not *file* variable was specified.
file	This variable specifies the file from which the software is to be loaded and is a string of up to eight characters.

Qualifications

Becasue it is a non-standard command the loadpm command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- It allows loading offlined (OffL) units.
- It does not perform a firmware reset on the FRIU LGP. The firmware reset must be perfomed manually from the reset terminal interface (RTIF).
- It does not display loading tags.

loadpm (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the loadpm command.

Example of the loadpm command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
loadpm frx27al ↵	
	Task: Load the posted FRIU in the control position with software form the source file FRX27AL.
	Response: FRIU 12 LOADPM Passed.
	Explanation: The loadpm command was successful.
-end-	

Responses

None

loop

Function

Use the loop command to set the posted FRIU carrier in the specified loopback mode..

loop command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**

loop	clear
	remote
	rmtend conn inb
	       line oob
	       payld oob

Parameters and variables	**Description**
clear	This parameter deactivates the loopback progress.
remote	This parameter activates the loopback toward the far end. The completer T1 is looped.
rmtend	This parameter activates a far end (remote end)loopback. A bit pattern is transmitted on T1.
conn	This parameter causes the pattern transmitted to be the DS1 connector loopback pattern.
line	This parameter causes the pattern transmitted to be the DS1 line loopback pattern.
payld	This parameter causes the pattern transmitted to be the DS1 payload loopback.
inb	This default parameter selects inband loopback for the conn and line parameters.
oob	This parameter selects out of band loopback, and is the default (and only) loopback for the payld parameter.

Qualifications

The rmtend parameter transmits the following:

	Inband	Out of band
DS1 connector	11000 11000	00010010 11111111
Line loopback	00001 00001	00001110 11111111
Payl loopback	N/A	00010100 11111111

loop (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the loop command.

Example of the loop command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
loop rmtend line oob ↵	
	Task: Set the posted FRIU in the remote end DS1 line out of band loopback mode.
	Response: `Loopback passed`
	Explanation: The selected loopback mode has been activated.

Responses

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

Responses for the loop command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Loopback Cleared.`	
	Meaning:
	Action: None
`Loopback failed to Clear.`	
	Meaning: This response to the loop clear command indicates loopback in progress has not been cleared.
	Action: Reissue the command.
`Loopback failed`	
	Meaning: Loop back mode failed to be actrivated.
	Action: None
-continued-	

loop (end)

Responses for the loop command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Loopback passed`	
	Meaning: The selected loopback mode has been activated. The system will update the carrier state to one of the following:
	▪ ManB-R for the remote mode
	▪ ManB-RE for the rmtend mode
	Action: None
`Invalid state for processing mtce request`	
	Meaning: The selected loopback mode cannot be activated because the carrier is not ManB
	Action: None
`System mtce currently in progressw`	
	Meaning: The selected loopback mode cannot be activated becasue system maintenance is already in progress.
	Action: None
-end-	

next

Function

Use the next command to place the next higher PM of the set of posted
FRIUs into the control position.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
next	*next* *pmtype*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
next	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the next post PM, regardless of PM type will be placed in the control position becasue no *pmtype* variable is specified.
pmtype	This variable enables the system to select one of the PM types. Use the disp command to display the list of PM types in the posted set. The system selects the PMs in the sequence displayed by this list.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Example of the next command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
next ↵	
	Task: Place the next higher PM of the posted set in the control position.
	Response: (Display of MAP screen for next PM)
	Explanation: The next higher PM of the posted set is in the control position.
-end-	

Response

The following table describes the meaning and significance of the response
to the next command.

next (end)

Response for the next command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
END OF POST SET	
	Meaning: The currently displayed PM is the last in the posted set of PMs, or if only one PM number has been posted. The display returns to the next higher menu level.
	Action: None
	-end-

offl

Function

Use the offl command to put FRIUs in the offline state.

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
offl	*posted* ⎡ *wait* ⎤ all ⎣ nowait ⎦

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all posted FRIU's to be offlined.
nowait	This parameter allows other commands to ben entered at a MAP before the offl command has completed executing.
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted FRIU in the control position will be offlined because the all parameter was not entered.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that other commands cannot be entered at a MAP until the offl command has completed executing because the nowait parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

The FRIU must be in the MBsy state before the offl command can be executed.

offl (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the offl command.

Examples of the offl command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
offl ↵	
	Task: Place the posted FRIU currently in the control position offline.
	Response: `FRIU 12 OFFL Passed`
	Explanation: FRIU is now offline.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the offl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request Invalid - FRIU friu# is <status>` `No Action Taken`	
	Meaning: The FRIU is in the incorrect state for the offl command to be executed. The FRIU must be in the ManB state.
	Action: None
`FRIU friu# OFFL Passed`	
	Meaning: The offl command was successful
	Action: None
-continued-	

offl (end)

Responses for the offl command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`FRIU friu# OFFL Rejected`	
	Meaning: The command was rejected by FRIU resident maintenance. This should never occur.
	Action: The cause of the command rejection must be determined. Escalate to the next higher level of maintenance.
-end-	

post

Function

Use the post command to select a specific FRIU upon which action is to be performed by other commands.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
post	*posted* ⎡ all *pm_type* ⎢ *nnn* all *pm_state*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter indcates that all types of PMs are to be posted if all is the only parameter, or that all PMs of the type indicated are to be posted.
nnn	This variable identifies the discrimination number of the FRIU to be posted. The range is 0 to 407. More than one FRIU may be specified by entering more than one discrimination number separated by spaces as in the follwoing example: ... **8 12 16**↵
pm_state	This variable indicates that pms with the spcified state is to be posted and is one of the following PM state codes: ▪ CBsy central-side-busy ▪ InSv in-service ▪ ISTb in-service trouble ▪ ManB manual busy ▪ Offl offline ▪ SysB system busy
pm_type	This variable identifies a PM type. For an FRIU the correct value is friu. If a level of the node-type is already accessed, the *pm_type* may be omitted from the command entry. A PM in the control postion of the posted set is the default.
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted FRIU indicates the default PM type as friu.

Qualifications

The post command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations.

- The post command must be used before using the commaands trnsl, tst, bsy, rts, offl, loadpm, swact, querypm, or abtk.

post

- When the command string help post is entered to query the parameters of post, not all of the displayed parameters apply to an office or office network. The applicability of the parameters depends on the types of PMs that are present in the office configuration. For parameters that do not apply, one of several responses indicates that it is ignored.

Examples

The following table provides an example of the post command.

Examples of the post command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
post friu 8 ↵ *where* 8 is the discrimination number of the FRIU to be posted.	
	Task: Post FRIU 8. **Response:** OK **Explanation:** FRIU 8 is posted.
-end-	

Responses

The following table describes the meaning and significance of responses to the post command.

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NO PM POSTED	
	Meaning: A PM level is accessed without posting a specific PM. **Action:** None
-continued-	

post (end)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
``` pm pm_number n_state LINKS OOS: CSIDE nn PSIDE nn UNIT 0: activity u_state MTCE /LOADING: nnnn UNIT 1: activity u_state MCTE /LOADING: nnnn```	
	Meaning: When a PM is posted, its status is displayed, where:
	pm — is one of the types of PM listed in Table A on page 18.
	pm_number — is the discrimination number of the PM type.
	n_state — is the state of the PM node. The displayed state depends on the state of one or both units. The n_states are the same as the u_states, which are listed in Table C on page 67.
	LINKS_OOS — indicates the quantity of equipped C-side and P-side links that are out-of-service because they are either system busy or manually busy.
	activity — indicates which unit is available for call processing and which unit is on standby. ACT means the unit is active and able to handle call processing, INACT means the unit is on standby (inactive).
	u_state — is the status of a unit. The status codes are listed and described and described in Table C on page 67.
	MTCE — indicates the unit is undergoing maintenance invoked manually or by the system (displayed with u_states ManB and SysB, respectively). MTCE is present only while maintenance is occurring.
	/LOADING: — indicates the unit is being updated with datafill, where nnnn is an increment of the load.
	Action: None
OK	
	Meaning: The specified PM is posted.
	Action: None
-end-	

querypm

Function

Use the querypm command to display miscellaneous engineering and status information for a posted FRIU including the following:

querypm command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
querypm	There are no parameters or variables for this command.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the querypm command.

Examples of the querypm command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
querypm ↵		
	Task:	Display information about the posted FRIU.
	Response:	LIU FTA: 4244 1000 LIM Shelf Slot: 2 1 22 Default load: FRX27AL LMS States: ManB ManB Msg Channels: NA NA TAPs: B(NA) B(NA)
	Explanation:	Typical response for querypm command for FRIU.

querypm (end)

Response

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

Response for the querypm command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

```
LIU FTA:    4244 1000
LIM Shelf Slot:   2  1  22
Default load:  FRX27AL
LMS States:    ManB    ManB
Msg Channels:  NA      NA
TAPs:          B(NA)  B(NA)
```

Meaning: Typical response to querypm command for FRIU with the following meanings:

- FTA   unit frame transport address
- LIM   location from table LIUINV
- load   loadname form table LIUINV
- LMS   states of parent LIM units
- Msg   state of FBUS messaging
- TAPs   P-bus to F-bus interface (PFI) availability

Action: None

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the FRIU level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The FRIU level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where*	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the FRIU level to be exited
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC). **Response:** The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:` **Explanation:** The FRIU level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level. **Action:** None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit. **Action:** Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the FRIU level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher. **Action:** None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)
MAP output   **Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the FRIU level with the display of the next higher MAP level.
Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level. **Action:**   None
-end-

tst

Function

Use the tst command to run diagnostics on the posted FRIUs.

tst command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
tst	_posted_ all
Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter causes all posted FRIU's to be tested.
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted FRIU in the control position will be tested because the all parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

The specific diagnostics run will be determined by the state of the FRIU, that is in- service tests, or out-of-service tests.

Example

The following table provides an example of the tst command.

Example of the tst command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
tst ↵		
	Task:	Test the posted FRIU currently in the control position.
	Response:	`FRIU 12 TST passed`
	Explanation:	The test of the posted FRIU currently in the control position passed
-end-		

tst (end)

Response

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

Response for the tst command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request Invalid - FRIU friu# is status` `No Action Taken`	
	Meaning: The FRIU is in the incorrect state for the tst command to be executed. The FRIU must be in one of the following states: ▪ ManB ▪ Insv ▪ Istb **Action:** None
`FRIU friu# fialed - failure reason - circuit location display`	
	Meaning: The FRIU failed the test and the details of the failure are displayed. A cardlist may be displayed. **Action:** Go to the appropriate alarm clearing or card replacement procedure to correct the indicated problem.
`FRIU friu# TST passed`	
	Meaning: The FRIU is tested and passes all tests. **Action:** None

Function

Use the rts command to run diagnostics and return to service and out-of-service FRIU.

rts command parameters and variables			
Command	**Parameters and variables**		
rts	_posted_ all	_noforce_ force	_wait_ nowait

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter causes all posted FRIU's to be returned to service.
force	This parameter causes FRIU inaccessibility to be ignored.
noforce	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that FRIUs that are not accessible will not be returned to service because the force parameter was not entered.
nowait	This parameter allows other commands to be entered at a MAP before the rts command has completed executing.
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted FRIU in the control position will be returned to service because the all parameter was not entered.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that other commands cannot be entered at a MAP until the rts command has completed executing because the nowait parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

The FRIU will not be returned to service if the out-of-service diagnostices do not pass.

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

rts (continued)

Examples of the rts command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
rts ⏎	
	Task: Return the posted FRIU now in the control position to service.
	Response: FRIU 12 RTS passed
	Explanation: The FRIU is returned to service.
	▪ <item> <Expln>
-end-	

Responses

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

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Request Invalid - FRIU friu# is status No Action Taken	
	Meaning: The FRIU is in the incorrect state for the RTS command to be executed. The FRIU must be in one of the following states:
	▪ Manb
	▪ SysB
	Action: None
FRIU friu# Failed <failure reason> <circuit location display>	
	Meaning: The command fialed. A cardlist may be produced.
	Action: Go to the apropriate alarm clearing or card replacement procedure to troubleshoot the failure.
-continued-	

rts (end)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
FRIU friu# RTS passed	
	Meaning: The FRIU is returned to service.
	Action: None
FRIU friu# RTS Rejected	
	Meaning: The RTS was rejected by FRIU resident maintenance. This should never occur.
	Action: The cause for the rejection must be determined. Escalate to the next higher level of maintenance.
-end-	

GrpCtrl level commands

Use the GrpCtrl level of the MAP to list, apply, or remove group controls on selected trunk groups.

Parameter NUM_ENGR_NWM_TRKGRP_CTRLS of table OFCENG defines the maximum quantity of trunk groups to be affected by NWM trunk group controls. The quantity can be changed using table editor commands, and put into effect by a cold or reload restart.

Accessing the GrpCtrl level

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

mapci;nwm;grpctrl ↵

GrpCtrl commands

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

GrpCtrl commands	
Command	**Page**
apply	G-5
list	G-13
page	G-17
quit	G-19
remove	G-23
select	G-25

GrpCtrl menu

The following figure shows the GrpCtrl menu and status display.

```
   Ctrl   ITS   RADR      CPU   Init     IDOC CS DCR             Fs
   ....    0     0%         2%     .        .  .  FHR              0


    GrpCtrl            GrpCtrl      Selected Group:  RAL214  RALNCO30214 IC
      0 QUIT_            DRE   PRE  CanT  CanF   Skip   ITB   STR   TASI
      2                  32    25    11    17      9    7     41     70
      3
      4 LIST_
      5 APPLY_
      6 REMOVE_                                                  See note
      7 _DRE_
      8 _PRE_
      9 _CANT_
     10 _CANF_
     11 _SKIP_
     12 _ITB_
     13 _STR_
     14 _FRR_
     15 _BRC_
     16
     17 SELECT
     18 PAGE
```

Note: Time assignment speech interpolation (TASI) is activated only on a DMS-300 switch with feature package NTX308AA. Similarly, the heading TASI appears only on a DMS-300 switch; the value represents the number of active controls. For the DMS-300, TASI replaces of selective trunk reservation (STR), both as menu item 13 and in the display.

GrpCtrl status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the GrpCtrl status display.

Status codes GrpCtrl menu status display		
Field name	**Range**	**Description**
DRE	0-100	Number of directional reservation equipment controls.
PRE	0-100	Number of protective reservation equipment controls.
CanT	0-100	Number of cancel to controls.
CanF	0-100	Number of cancel from controls.
-continued-		

Status codes GrpCtrl menu status display (continued)		
Field name	**Range**	**Description**
Skip	0-100	Number of skip controls.
ITB	0-100	Number of incoming trunk busy controls.
STR	0-100	Number of selective trunk reservation controls.
FRR	0-100	Number of flexible reroute controls.
TASI	0-100	Number of time assignment speech interpolation controls.
BRC	0-100	Number of bidirectional trunk group reservation controls.
BSSKIP	0-100	Number of bearer skip services controls.
-end-		

apply

Function

Use the apply command to specify a control to be applied to a trunk group.

apply command parameters and variables						
Command	**Parameters and variables**					
apply	dre	*level*				(1)
	pre	*level*				(2)
	cant	*dr_pct*	*ar_pct*	*ann*		(3)
	canf	*dr_pct*	*ar_pct*	*ann*		(4)
	skip	*dr_pct*	*ar_pct*			(5)
	itb	*level*				(6)
	str	*lev1*	⌈ *no_lev* ⌉ ⌊ *lev2* ⌋	⌈ *no_level* ⌉ ⌊ *level* ⌋		(7) (8)
	frr	*dr_pct*	*ar_pct*	⌈ irr ⌉ ⌊ rrr ⌋	*olo* ⌈ *allcalls* ⌉ ⌊ htr ⌋	(9) (10) (11)
	ito					(12)
	brc	*pct_inc*	*pct_og*			(13
apply (continued)	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13)	⌈ <u>all</u> ⌉ ⌊ ea ⌋ ⌊ nea ⌋	⌈ *next_rte* ⌉ ⌊ cicr ⌋	via	*fsclli*	(end)

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This default parameter specifies that both equal access (EA) and non-equal access (NEA) calls are affected.
allcalls	This default parameter indicates that the htr parameter has not been entered and application is to all calls, regardless of hard-to-reach status. The *all calls* parameter is never entered.
-continued-	

apply (continued)

apply command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
ann	This variable specifies the announcement to which blocked calls are connected, and is one of the following:
	▪ ea1 emergency announcement 1
	▪ ea2 emergency announcement 2
	▪ nca no circuit announcement
ar_pct	This variable specifies the percentage of direct-routed traffic to be controlled and has a range of 0-100, in increments of one.
brc	This parameter specifies bidirectional trunk group reservation controls.
canf	This parameter selects the cancel from controls.
cant	This parameter selects the cancel to controls.
cicr	This parameter specifies the cancel in-chain return control. The cicr parameter specifies that calls rerouted by the FRR control should be sent to treatment once the out-of-chain route list for those calls is exhausted. Omission of the cicr parameter specifies that calls rerouted by FRR should not be sent to treatment once the out-of-chain route list is exhausted. Instead, these calls are returned to the next route in the in-chain route list.
dre	This parameter selects the directional reservation equipment controls.
dr_pct	This variable specifies the percentage of direct-routed traffic to be controlled and has a range of 0-100 in increments of one.
ea	The parameter specifies that equal access calls are affected.
fscllin	This variable specifies trunk group route lists to which calls affected by flexible reroute (FRR) are sent. These are valid trunk groups form table CLLIMTCE. At least one trunk group name must be entered and up to seven, separated by spaces, may be entered as follows:
	fasclli1 fasclli2 ...fasclli7
	If an fsclli entry matches both a short and a full common language location identifier (clli), the short clli name is selected.
frr	This parameter selects the FRR controls.
htr	This parameter specifies that only those calls identified as hard-to-reach are affected. Omission of the htr parameter specifies that all calls, regardless of hard-to-reach status, are affected.
-continued-	

apply (continued)

apply command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
irr	This parameter specifies the immediate reroute (IRR) control.
itb	This parameter selects the incoming trunk busy controls.
brc	This parameter specifies bidirectional trunk group reservation controls.
ito	This parameter specifies the international trunk override control.
level	This variable specifies the number of reserved trunks in a trunk group. The range is 1-63. For ITB and STR, the level field specifies the percentage of traffic to be affected by the control.
lev1, lev2	These variables specify trunks groups of reserved (idle) trunks. Only lev1 is required, but a second reserved trunk group (lev2) may be entered. The range for either is 0-63.
nea	This parameter specifies that non-equal access calls are affected.
no_lev	This default variable specifies that no second reserved trunk group (lev2) is specified. The *no lev* variable is never entered.
no_level	This default variable specifies that no *level* variable is being specified. The *no level* variable is never entered.
next_rte	This default parameter indicates that that the cicr parameter has not been specified and the system will automatically return out-of-chain calls to the next route in the in-chain list. The *next rte* parameter is never entered.
olo	This variable is other liscensed operators (OLO). Valid entires are all or OLO strings from table POECNM.
pct_inc	This variable is the percentage of trunks to be reserved for incoming calls on that trunk group. Valid entries are 0-100.
pct_og	This variable is the percentage of trunks to be reserved for outgoing calls on that trunk group. Valid entries are 0-100.
pre	This parameter selects the protective reservation equipment controls.
rrr	This parameter specifies the regular reroute control (RRR) control.
skip	This parameter selects the skip controls.
str	This parameter selects the selective trunk reservation controls.
-continued-	

apply (continued)

apply command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
tasi	This parameter selects the time assignment speech interpolation (TASI) controls.
via	This parameter specifies that a list of clli will be entered.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The select command must always be used before the apply command because controls cannot be applied until a trunk group has been selected.

- The following lists the precedence of group controls from highest precedence to lowest:
  - FRR-immediate reroute (IRR)
  - DRE
  - PRE
  - CANT
  - SKIP
  - STR
  - hunt for idle trunk
  - FRR-regular reroute (RRR)
  - CANF

  When more than one group control is activated on outgoing traffic, the group with the highest precedence is applied.

- TASI is not relevant to the apply command since TASI is automatically active. Manual deactivation of TASI is effective for as long as the time interval specified in field TASINVTL of table OFCVAR. The range for TASINTVL is 1-60 min.

- The percent sign (%) is not entered for any NWM commands.

apply (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the apply command.

Examples of the apply command
Example   **Task, response, and explanation**

apply cant 31 10 ↵
where

31	is the percentage of direct route traffic
10	is the percentage of alternate route traffic

Task:	Apply direct reservation controls to 31% of the direct route traffic and 10% of alternate route traffic.
Response:	`enter: (Ann)`
	To this prompt the following is entered:
	ea2↵
	which is followed by the response
	`OK`
Explanation:	The NWM system prompts for the ann value if it is not supplied. When supplied, the command is executed fully. A 1 is shown under the header CANT in the display. To display the effect of CANT on the selected trunk group, the following command should be entered:
	list cant all↵

Response:

```
CanT
SCLLI   CLLI            DR_Pct   AR_Pct   Ann   Source
RAL214  RALNC030214      10%      50%     EA2   MANUAL

RAL214 has been previously chosen by the SELECT command.
```

-continued-

G-10 GrpCtrl level commands

apply (continued)

Examples of the apply command (continued)		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
apply skip 25 12 ea1 ↵ *where* 25 is the percentage of direct route traffic 12 is the percentage of alternate route traffic ea1 is the announcement to which blocked calls will be connected		
	Task:	Apply skip to 25% of direct route calls and 12% of alternate route calls and use announcement ea1 for blocked calls.
	Response: `EITHER INCORRECT OPTIONAL PARAMETER(S) OR TOO MANY PARAMETERS`	
	Explanation:	The error message indicates that the ann value of ea1 is not a parameter of the skip.
apply frr 100 0 rrr via otmf1 ↵ or **apply frr 100 100 irr via otmf1** ↵ or **apply frr 50 100 rrr htr nea cicr via otmf1 otdp1** ↵		
	Task:	Enter apply command , using single line entry method.
	Response:	`Depends on which parameters are used.`
	Explanation:	With the single line entry method, the command and control parameters are entered on the same line at the GRPCTRL level.
-continued-		

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apply (continued)

Examples of the apply command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
apply FRR ↵	
	Task: Enter the apply command using the field prompt entry method.
	Response: Prompts for any or all the following: dp (*dr_pct*), ar (*ar_pct*), irr, rrr, htr, ea, nea, all, cicr, via, *fsclli1...fsclli7.*
	Explanation: With the field prompt entry method, the command and control parameters to be applied are entered on the same line, followed by a return. The following must be observed when using the prompt entry method.
	• When using the prompt method, enter parameters on the same line as the parameter IRR or RRR to have them included in the control.
	• The numerical values entered for the parameters dp (*dr_pct*) and ap (*ar_pct*) are preceded by an underscore. This underscore denotes a blank space that must be precede a number to avoid having the number interpreted as a GRPCTRL menu item.
	-end-

Responses

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

Responses for the apply command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
BOTH DR AND AR PERCENTS CANNOT BE 0	
	Meaning: Values of zero were specified for both dr_pct and ar_pct when applying a cant, canf, or skip control.
	Action: Enter a value other than zero in either the *dr_pct* or *ar_pct* field.
	-continued-

apply (end)

Responses for the apply command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CONTROL NOT POSSIBLE	
	Meaning: The control is not allowed for the trunk group or a different control is already active on that group.
	Action: Ensure the valid values are selected for the parameters. If the control is still not possible, another active control is preventing its activation. Use the command list to display the active controls to determine which control is to have priority.
NO TRUNK GROUP SELECTED	
	Meaning: The select command must be used before the apply command can be executed.
	Action: Use the select command to select a trunk group before using the apply command.
OK	
	Meaning: The selected control is applied.
	Action: None
STR LEVEL 2 MUST BE LESS THAN STR LEVEL 1	
	Meaning: For str, lev2 must be less than lev1 where the ranges are
	▪ lev1 0-63 ▪ lev2 0-63 ▪ level 0-100
	Action: None
-end-	

list

Function

Use the list command to display the trunk groups and their active types of control.

list command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
list	*ctrl* <u>all</u> *fsclli*

Parameters and variables	Description
<u>all</u>	This default parameter includes all fsclli specified by the *ctrl* variable.
ctrl	This variable specifies the control which is one of the following: ▪ dre directional reservation equipment ▪ pre protective reservation equipment ▪ cant cancel to ▪ canf cancel from ▪ skip skip ▪ itb incoming trunk busy ▪ str selective trunk reservation ▪ frr flexible reroute (FRR) ▪ brc bidirectional trunk group reservation ▪ ito international trunk override ▪ tasi time assignment speech interpolation (DMS-300) ▪ bsskip bearer services skip
fsclli	This variable specifies trunk group route lists to which calls affected by FRR are sent. These are valid trunk groups from table CLLIMTCE. All or at least one trunk group name must be entered and up to seven, separated by spaces, may be entered as follows: **fasclli1 fasclli2 ...fasclli9** If an fsclli entry matches both a short and a full common language location identifier (clli), the short clli name is selected.

Qualifications

None

---

list (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the list command.

Examples of the list command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
list skip all ↵	
	Task:　　　　　List the trunks groups and active types for all clli of the skip control.
	Response: ``` Skip Page 1 of 1 SCLLI CLLI DR_Pct AR_Pct Ann Source RAL214 RALNC030214 50% 50% MANUAL ```
	Explanation:　For trunk group RAL214, 50% of DR traffic and 50% of AR traffic is skipped. The control was set manually. Ann is not an optional parameter to SKIP, so the field stays blank.
list itb all ↵	
	Task:　　　　　List the trunks groups and active types for all clli of the itb control.
	Response: ``` ITB Page 1 of 1 SCLLI CLLI Level NTrks CalcBsy NBsy NWMBsy Source RAL214 RALNC030214 1% 1 0 1 0 MANUAL ```
	Explanation:　The system display header ITB also has a 1 under it.
list str all ↵	
	Task:　　　　　List the trunks groups and active types for all clli of the str control.
	Response: ``` STR Page 1 of 1 SCLLI CLLI Lev1 Lev2 Pct Source RAL214 RALNC030214 5 3 100% MANUAL ```
	Explanation:　For STR only, Lev1 and Lev2 are the two thresholds for applying this group control to the specified trunk groups. Pct indicates the percentage of total blockage. All is not a default for STR.

list (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the list command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CONTROL NOT ACTIVE`	
	Meaning: The specified control is not active.
	Action: None
`SCLLI CLLI DR_PCT AR_PCT LEVEL LEV1 LEV2 PCT ANN` `NTRKS CALCBSY NBSY NWMBSY OPTIONS SOURCE`	
	Meaning: Depending on the entry for the ctrl variable, a combination of the following headers are displayed.

<div>

- SCLLI is the up to six character entry in table CLLIMTCE that represents a specific trunk group clli
- CLLI is the full clli of the short clli
- DR_PCT indicates the percentage of direct-routed traffic to be rerouted, cancelled, or skipped
- AR_PCT indicates the percentage of alternate-routed traffic to be rerouted, cancelled or skipped.
- LEVEL indicates the percentage of traffic to be rerouted, canceled or skipped
- LEV1 indicates the first idle trunk threshold for selective trunk reservation (STR)
- LEV2 indicates the second idle trunk threshold for STR
- PCT is the percentage of hard-to-reach traffic to be controlled by STR when the idle trunk level of a trunk group falls between LEV1 and LEV2, and has a range of 0-100
- ANN indicates one of three treatments (announcements) to which traffic is deflected when a group control is applied, as follows:
  - EA1 emergency announcement1
  - EA2 emergency announcement 2
  - NCA no circuit announcement
- NTRKS is the number of trunks in a group excluding unequipped and offline trunks and has a range of 0-9999

</div>

-continued-

list (end)

Responses for the list command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
	• NTRKS is the number of trunks in a group excluding unequipped and offline trunks and has a range of 0-9999
	• CALCBSY is the number of calculated busy trunks that are NWM busy and has a range of 0-9999
	• NBSY is the number of actually busy trunks in a trunk group. The number indicates all types of busy (such as MB or NWB) and has a range of 0-9999
	• NWMBSY is the number of trunks in a group that have been made busy for NWM. It does not include trunks affected by the remote make busy by scan point control feature, and has a range of 0-9999
	• OPTIONS indicates the optional parameters specified with the FRR control
	• SOURCE gives the origin of the trunk group control as - auto automatically applied - manual by one of the control commands - ccis for the ccis6 trunks for the ddistnwm - eadas applied by EDAS/NM system
	Action: None
TRUNK GROUP INVALID	
	Meaning: The trunk group is not listed in table CLLIMTCE.
	Action: None
-end-	

page

Function

Use the page command to print or display the next page of data.

page command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
page	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the page command.

Example of the page command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
page ↵	
	Task: Display the next page of data
	Response: SCLLI CLLI LEV1 LEV2 PCT SOURCE
	Explanation: The response are the headers for the next screen of data resulting from the str command.

Responses

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

Responses for the page command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NO MORE CONTROLS	
	Meaning: The current display is the last page of controls.
	Action: None

page (end)

Responses for the page command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
SCLLI CLLI LEV1 LEV2 PCT SOURCE	
	Meaning: The next screen of data resulting from the str command shows values under these display headers.
	Action: None
SCLLI CLLI LEVEL NTRKS CALCBSY NWMBSY SOURCE	
	Meaning: The next screen of data resulting from the ITB command shows values under these display headers.
	Action: None
SCLLI CLLI LEV SOURCE	
	Meaning: The next screen of data resulting from the dre and pre commands shows values under these display headers.
	Action: None
SCLLI CLLI DR_PCT AR_PCT ANN SOURCE	
	Meaning: The next screen of data resulting from the CANT, CANF, and SKIP commands shows values under these display headers.
	Action: None

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the GrpCtrl level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The GrpCtrl level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mapci ↵ *where* mapci specifies the level higher than the GrpCtrl level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the CI level (one menu level higher than MAPCI).
	Response: The display changes to the CI menu display: `CI:`
	Explanation: The GrpCtrl level has returned to the CI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the GrpCtrl level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the GrpCtrl level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

remove

Function

Use the remove command to deactivate a specified control from a selected trunk group or all trunk groups.

remove command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
remove	*ctrl* all

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	The parameter includes all of the trunk groups regardless of the previously selected controls. All overrides the select groups command.
ctrl	This variable specifies the control which is one of the following:
	▪ canf — cancel from
	▪ cant — cancel to
	▪ dre — directional reservation equipment
	▪ frr — flexible reroute
	▪ itb — incoming trunk busy
	▪ pre — protective reservation equipment
	▪ skip — skip
	▪ str — selective trunk reservation
	▪ tasi — time assignment speech interpolation (DMS-300)
	▪ ito — international trunk override
	▪ brc — bidirectional trunk group reservation

Qualification

The select command must always be used before the remove command.

remove (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the remove command.

Example of the remove command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
remove itb all ↵	
	Task: Deactivate incoming trunk busy (ITB) control from all trunk groups.
	Response: OK
	Explanation: The specified control has been deactivated from all trunk groups.

Responses

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

Responses for the remove command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NO TRUNK GROUP SELECTED	
	Meaning: The select command must be used before the remove command.
	Action: None
OK	
	Meaning: The control for a selected trunk group is deactivated. If the control is not active when the remove command is entered, the response is the same since the result is the same. The display fields are updates as each control is removed (deactivated).
	Action: None

select

Function

Use the select command to to specify the trunk group for action by the apply or remove commands and displays the current control status of the full or short common language location identifier (FSCLLI).

select command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
select	*fsclli*

Parameters and variables	Description
fsclli	This variable is the FSCLLI representing the trunk group. The FSCLLI is defined in table CLLIMTCE. If the entry matches both a short CLLI (SCLLI) and a full CLLI (FCLLI), that system selects the trunk group with the matching SCLLI.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the select command.

Examples of the select command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
select ralnc030214 ↵	

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Task:</td><td>Use the select command to display the status of trunk group RALCN030214.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Response:</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2"><pre>SCLLI   CLLI   OFRD   Ovf   ACH CCH ICCH CCS Defl
RAL214 RALNC030214   10   10   **   40   0   4 60   0
                                Ctrls:</pre></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Explanation:</td><td>Since Ovf shows a high count and Defl a low count, the network manager should consider applying at least one control, such as in the next example.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">-continued-</td></tr>
</table>

select (continued)

Examples of the select command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
select ral214 ↵	
	Task: Apply SKIP to RAL214 then use the select command to display the status of trunk group.

	Response:
	`SCLLI   CLLI          OFRD   Ovf     ACH CCH ICCH CCS Defl`
	`RAL214  RALNC030214    10     1  14%   40  24   4  60    3`
	`                         Ctrls:`

	Explanation: With skip applied to the traffic, the number of overflowed calls (in field defl) increases. If more than six controls are active, the field ctrls shows the firs six plus a bullet. The percentage value in the Ovf field is derived by the formula (Ovf/OFRD)X100 % overflow.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the select command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CONTROL NOT POSSIBLE`	
	Meaning: The specified FSCLLI is not listed in table CLLIMTCE.
	Action: Use command display finals to display the FSCLLI. If the FSCLLI is not shown, enter table CLLIMTCE to set it.
-continued-	

select (end)

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

SCLLI CLLI OFRD OVF ACH CCH ICCH CCS DEFL CTRL

Meaning: The display headers for this response have the following meanings:

- SCLLI — This header identifies the final or selected SCLLI (for example, RAL214).
- CLLI — This header is for the FCLLI of the SCLLI.
- OFRD — This header is for the peg count of the cals offered access to the trunk group. The count includes the calls deflected by NWM. OFRD is collected from the active class of OM group TRK.
- OVF — This header if the overflow count for the specified trunk. The display includes a column for the percentage count of the total.
- ACH — This header gives the number of outgoing call attempts per circuit each hour (ACH) in the trunk group.
- CCH — This header is the number of outgoing connections per circuit per hour (CCH) in the trunk group.
- ICCH — This header is similar to CCH but displays the number of incoming connections for each circuit for each hour.
- CCS — This header displays the traffic usage in hundred call-seconds each hour on the trunk group and includes incoming and outgoing usage.
- DEFL — This header gives the number of calls deflected from the trunk group by any trunk group control.
- CTRLS — This header gives the identity of up to three controls which are active on the group (for example, DRE). If an asterisk follows the third control identifier, more than three controls are active. The data field remains blank if no control is active.

  Note: The values in Table NWMCLLI for overflow, ACH, and CCH initiate printouts. The values are also used by OM Table OMREPORT.

Action: None

Trunk group invalid

Meaning: You entered an FSCLLI.

Action: Check the FSCLLI and try the select command again.

-end-

IBNCON level commands

Use the IBNCON level of the MAP to maintain and monitor Integrated Business Network (IBN) attendant consoles.

Accessing the IBNCON level

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

mapci;mtc;lns;ltp;ibncon ↵

IBNCON commands

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

Command	Page
bsy	I-7
busy	I-11
clear	I-15
diagnose	I-17
frls	I-21
next	I-23
prevdm	I-27
qconline	I-29
qcustgrp	I-31
qseated	I-35
quit	I-39
release	I-43
-continued-	

Command	Page
rts	I-45
seize	I-49
select	I-53
sendmsg	I-59
waitfmsg	I-61
-end-	

IBNCON menu

The following figure shows the IBNCON menu and status display.   The insert with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.

```
         CM     MS     IOD    Net    PM     CCS    LNS    Trks   Ext    APPL
          ·      ·      ·      ·      ·      ·      ·      ·      ·      ·


 IBNCON
  0 Quit_     POST        DELQ        BUSYQ        PREFIX
  2
  3 Select_   LCC PTY RNG.....LEN..........DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT
  4 Next
  5 Bsy
  6 RTS
  7 Diagnose
  8
  9
 10 Seize
 11 Release   No. Group       Console                        State
 12 Clear
 13 PrevDM
 14
 15
 16 QConline
 17 QcustGrp
 18 QSeated
```

Hidden commands

```
BUSY
FRLS
SENDMSG
WAITFMSG
```

IBNCON status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the IBNCON status display.

Status codes IBNCON menu status display		
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
Posted set Headers		
This example shows a sample display for the posted set headers described below.		
POST 2 DELQ 3 BUSYQ 1 PREFIX 621		
BUSYQ	Busy queue	Indicates the number of lines in the busy queue that are in the call processing deload (CPD) state, that is, waiting for call completion.
DELQ	Deload queue	Indicates the number of lines in the deloaded queue that are ready to be placed in the control position.
POST	Posted set	Indicates the number of lines ready to be placed in the control position or the type of the posted set when the set is posted by state, alarm status or dial tone speed recorder (DTSR) circuits. When the set is posted by state, the state code of the posted set is displayed to the right of the header. When the set is posted by alarm status code, the alarm code of the posted set is displayed to the right of the header. When the set that is posted is the DTSR circuits, the code DTSR is displayed to the right of the header.
PREFIX	Prefix digits	Shows the prefix digits for the posted set.
Control position Headers		
This example shows a sample display for the control position headers described below.		
LCC PTY RNG....LEN........ DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT IBN DATA MERI 00 0 03 03 621 7892 MB JACKS 1		
DN	Directory number	Indicates the directory number (DN) of the line in the control position.
F	Failure code	Shows the code for a failed diagnostic test.
LCC	Line class code	Indicates the line class code of the line in the control position. The line class code identifies the class of service assigned to a line. In the above example, the line in the control position is an IBN line.
-continued-		

Status codes IBNCON menu status display (continued)		
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
LEN	Line equipment number	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the line in the control position. The LEN represents the location of the line in memory, called the logical location. The logical location is different than the actual physical location of the line.
LTA TE	Line test access and test equipment	Indicate the test equipment and facilities that are associated with the line in the control position. If the line test access (LTA) bus is connected to both the loop and the line circuit, IN appears under the header. If the LTA bus is connected to the loop only, OUT appears under the header. In the sample display, jacks 1 means that one pair of jacks is connected to the line.
PTY	Party line	If the line in the control position is a party line, this header shows the party identification. The party identification value ranges from T1-T5 or R1-R5. If the line in the control position is an individual line, the space under header PTY is blank. If the line is a data line, the word DATA appears under the PTY header.
RESULT	Test result	Shows the result of the line test if space permits. Otherwise, the test result appears in the lower part of the CI output area.
RNG	Ringing combination	If the line in the control position is a party line, the header RNG shows the ringing combination for the party. The ringing combination value ranges from 0-5.
S	Seizure code	Indicates whether the line in the control position is seized. If the line is seized, a dot (.) appears under the header. If the line is not seized the area under the header is blank.
STA	State code	Shows the code for the state of the line in the control position.

Attendant console headers

This example shows a sample display for the attendant console headers described below.

```
No.   Group             Console                        State
 0    IBNTST            0 IBNCON1    DMODEM   1  C       unjk
```

Console	Shows the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the selected console group. The console number appears to the left of the CLLI. In the open space between the headers console and state, the system displays the CLLI and identifier for the digital modem connected to the selected console.
Group	Displays the group name for the selected console group.
No.	Displays the group number for the selected console group.
State	Shows the state of the selected console.

-continued-

Status codes IBNCON menu status display (continued)		
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
Attendant console states		
CPB	Call processing busy	The attendant console is jacked in and is in service. Call processing can take place. The console cannot be seized for maintenance purposes.
DEL	Deloaded	The attendant console is in a transitional state, progressing from the CPB to the SZD state. The system places the console in the DEL state once call processing has finished.
MB	Manual busy	The attendant console is not in service. Call processing cannot take place. The term manual indicates that the tester removed the console from service (using the command).
NRDY	Not ready	The attendant console is unjacked and undergoing a 60 second timeout. No call processing or maintenance activity (except force release) can occur.
OFFL	Offline	The attendant console is hardware and software equipped, but is not in service. Call processing cannot take place.
SB	System busy	The attendant console is not in service. Call processing cannot take place. The term system indicates that the system removed the console from service.
SZD	Seized	The attendant console is ready for maintenance activity by operating company personnel. A digital modem is assigned and maintenance activity can take place. Call processing cannot occur.
UNEQ	Unequipped	The attendant console is not software equipped (datafilled).
UNJK	Unjacked	The attendant console is in service, but the headset or handset is unjacked, causing a 60 second timeout. Neither call processing nor maintenance activity can take place.
-end-		

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command to change the state of an attendant console from UNJK to MB , and optionally to OFFL .

bsy command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
bsy	$\left[\begin{array}{l}\underline{mbstate}\\ inb\end{array}\right]$

Parameters and variables	Description
inb	This parameter changes the attendant console state from MB to OFFL.
mbstate	When you enter only the bsy command, the system changes the attendant console state from UNJK to MB. Since the term *mbstate* represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.

Qualifications

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

- The bsy command performs the same functions as the busy command.
- A console must be selected before you can perform the bsy command.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the bsy command.

Examples of the bsy command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
bsy ↵	
	Task: Place the selected console in the MB state.
	Response:
| | ```
No.   Group           Console                      State
 0    IBNTST      0   IBNCON1    disc               mb
``` |
| | **Explanation:**   The code mb appears under the State header, indicating that the attendant console is now in the MB state. The disc code indicates that the dmodem is disconnected from the attendant console. |

bsy (continued)

Examples of the bsy command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
bsy inb ↵	
	Task: Change the attendant console state from MB to OFFL.
	Response:
| | ```
No.   Group          Console                        State
 0    IBNTST     0   IBNCON1    disc                offl

bsy inb
Request ok
``` |
| | **Explanation:** The code offl appears under the State header indicating that the attendant console is now in the OFFL state. A confirmation message appears under the input echo area on the MAP. |
| **-end-** | |

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the bsy command. All command and console actions refer to an attendant console in the control position.

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CHANGE NOT DONE	
	Meaning: A system fault prevented the system from changing the console state.
	Action: Contact the support group to perform maintenance.
CONSOLE NOT AVAILABLE TO THIS USER	
	Meaning: You cannot access the console because one or both of the following conditions exist:
	▪ another user already busied the console
	▪ the console is part of another user's set
	Action: None
-continued-	

bsy (continued)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CONSOLE NOT SELECTED	
	Meaning: You did not select a console.
	Action: Using the select command, specify the desired console. Then, reenter the bsy command.
CONSOLE STATE CANNOT BE CHANGED WHEN SEIZED	
	Meaning: The console state cannot be changed when the console is in the SZD state.
	Action: None
The following code replaces code unjk under the State header: mb	
	Meaning: The console state changed from UNJK to MB.
	Action: None
The following code appears under the State header: offl and the following message appears under the input echo line on the MAP: Request ok	
	Meaning: When you used the command string bsy inb, the console state changed from MB to OFFL.
	Action: None
REQUEST DELAYED	
	Meaning: What is the meaning of this MAP output message? (Add this to busy command also.)
	Action: What is the appropriate action?
-continued-	

bsy (end)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`REQUEST NOT DONE`	
	Meaning: A system fault prevented the system from changing the console state.
	Action: Contact the support group to perform maintenance.
-end-	

busy

Function

Use the busy command to change the state of an attendant console from UNJK (unjacked) to MB (manual busy), and optionally to OFFL (offline).

busy command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
busy	⎡ *mbstate* ⎣ inb ⎦
Parameters and variables	**Description**
inb	This parameter changes the attendant console state from MB to OFFL.
mbstate	When you enter only the busy command, the system changes the attendant console state from UNJK to MB. Since the term *mbstate* represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.

Qualifications

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

- The busy command performs the same functions as the bsy command.
- A console must be selected before you can perform the busy command.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the busy command.

Examples of the busy command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
busy ↵	
	Task: Place the selected console in the MB state.
	Response:
| | ```
No.   Group          Console                      State
 0    IBNTST    0    IBNCON1    disc                mb
``` |
| | **Explanation:**   The code mb appears under the State header, indicating that the attendant console is now in the MB state. The disc code indicates that the dmodem is disconnected from the attendant console. |

busy (continued)

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

busy inb ↵
where
inb   changes the attendant console state from MB to OFFL

> **Task:**   Change the attendant console state from MB to OFFL.
>
> **Response:**
> ```
> No.   Group          Console                      State
>  0    IBNTST     0   IBNCON1     disc             offl
>
> bsy inb
> Request ok
> ```
>
> **Explanation:** The code offl appears under the State header indicating that the attendant console is now in the OFFL state. A confirmation message appears under the input echo area on the MAP.

-end-

Responses

> The following table provides explanations of the responses to the busy command. All command and console actions refer to an attendant console in the control position.

Responses for the busy command
MAP output   Meaning and action

CHANGE NOT DONE
Meaning: A system fault prevented the system from changing the console state.
Action: Contact the support group to perform maintenance.
-continued-

busy (continued)

Responses for the busy command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CONSOLE NOT AVAILABLE TO THIS USER	
	Meaning: You cannot access the console because one or both of the following conditions exist:
	· another user already busied the console
	· the console is part of another user's set
	Action: None
CONSOLE NOT SELECTED	
	Meaning: You did not select a console.
	Action: Using the select command, specify the desired console. Then reenter the busy command.
CONSOLE STATE CANNOT BE CHANGED WHEN SEIZED	
	Meaning: The console state cannot be changed when the console is in the SZD state.
	Action: None
The following code replaces code unjk under the State header: mb	
	Meaning: The console state changed from UNJK to MB.
	Action: None
The following code appears under the State header: offl and the following message appears under the input echo line on the MAP: Request ok	
	Meaning: When you used the command string busy inb, the console state changed from MB to OFFL.
	Action: None
-continued-	

busy (end)

Responses for the busy command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
REQUEST DELAYED	**Meaning: What is the meaning of this MAP output message? (Add this to bsy command also.)** **Action: What is the appropriate action?**
REQUEST NOT DONE	**Meaning:** A system fault prevented the system from changing the console state. **Action:** Contact the support group to perform maintenance.
-end-	

clear

Function

Use the clear command to erase the MAP display of data, and remove the selected set, if any, from maintenance control.

clear command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
clear	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

The clear command does not clear lines information posted at the LTP; it clears only console information.

Example

The following table provides an example of the clear command.

Example of the clear command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
clear ↵		
	Task:	Clear the MAP display of attendant console information.
	Response:	The system erases the information under the attendant console headers and any other information appearing in the input echo area.
	Explanation:	The MAP display is cleared and the selected set, if any, is cleared from the line test position (LTP).

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**
Console not selected	
	Meaning: You did not select a console. The system cannot perform the clear command unless a console has been selected.
	Action: None

diagnose

Function

Use the diagnose command to initiate a test of both the attendant console and its voice and data loops, or only its loops.

diagnose command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
diagnose	<u>cons</u> loop
Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>cons</u>	This default parameter performs a diagnostic test on a console, and on the voice and the data loops. When you enter only the diagnose command, the system automatically performs the actions of the cons parameter.
loop	This parameter performs a diagnostic test only on the voice and data loops.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the diagnose command.

Examples of the diagnose command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
diagnose loop ↵		
	Task:	Run a diagnostic test on the console voice and data loops.
	Response:	`Console loop around test ok.`
	Explanation:	The console is connected to a loop that is within test limits.
	-continued-	

diagnose (continued)

Examples of the diagnose command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
diagnose ↵	
	Task: Run a diagnostic test on a console, and on the voice and the data loops.
	Response: `Console test ok.`
	Explanation: The console and its associated voice and data loops are functioning properly.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the diagnose command. All command and console actions refer to an attendant console in the control position.

Responses for the diagnose command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CONSOLE FAILURE:REPLACE`	
	Meaning: The console is connected to a faulty loop.
	Action: Replace the faulty console with a good one.
`CONSOLE LOOP AROUND TEST FAIL`	
	Meaning: The console is connected to a loop that is not within test limits.
	Action: Locate and clear the loop fault, or change the loop and repeat the test.
`CONSOLE LOOP AROUND TEST OK`	
	Meaning: The console is connected to a loop that is within test limits.
	Action: None
-continued-	

diagnose (end)

Responses for the diagnose command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CONSOLE NOT SEIZED	
	Meaning: The console is not in the state SZD.
	Action: Seize the desired console, then reenter the diagnose command.
CONSOLE NOT SELECTED	
	Meaning: The console is not selected.
	Action: Select the desired console, then reenter the diagnose command.
CONSOLE TEST OK	
	Meaning: The console has no faults.
	Action: None
TEST NOT IMPLEMENTED YET	
	Meaning: The system is conducting a higher priority task.
	Action: Reenter the command later.
TRANSMISSION FAILURE CHECK DM AND LINES	
	Meaning: The console is connected to a faulty digital modem, a faulty data line, or both.
	Action: Check the digital modem and lines for faults.
-end-	

frls

Function

Use the frls command to forcibly change (release) the attendant console state from CPB to MB.

frls command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
frls	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

CAUTION
Use of this command could cause service interruption.
This command is used if the busy command fails to change the console state to MB. The command forces the console into the MB state even if the console is already in use. Use this command only as last resort because results are not consistent.

Use of this command could cause service interruption. This command is used if the busy command fails to change the console state to MB. The command forces the console into the MB state even if the console is already in use. Use this command only as a last resort because results are not consistent.

Examples

The following table provides an example of the frls command.

Examples of the frls command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
frls		
	Task:	Forcibly change the console state to MB.
	Response:	mb
	Explanation:	The console state is now changed to MB and the State header reflects the state change.

frls (end)

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the frls command. All command and console actions refer to a console in the control position.

Responses for the frls command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
mb	
	Meaning: The console is now in the MB state. The code mb appears under the State header.
	Action: None
console not selected	
	Meaning: You did not select a console.
	Action: Select the desired console, then repeat the frls command.
force release failed	
	Meaning: A system fault prevented the state of the console from changing to the MB state.
	Action: Take one or more of the following steps.
	1 Verify that the console is datafilled.
	2 Verify that all line connections are made.
	3 Verify that all fuses are intact.
	4 Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action required.

next

Function

Use the next command to select the next attendant console from the specified set of consoles.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
next	*console* lines

Parameters and variables	**Description**
console	When only the next command is entered, the system automatically selects the next console in the specified set. Since the term *console* represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
group	This variable is the CLLI of the customer group within which the console is located.
lines	This parameter specifies that the voice and data lines associated with the next selected attendant console are posted at the LTP. You can enter the character l (lower case L), an abbreviation of lines, in place of lines.
state	This variable is the code for the state of consoles that you are selecting . For a list of the console states, see the Attendant Console States section of the Status Code Table in the IBNCON level.
subgroup	This variable is an integer that identifies the subgroup of the specified customer group. The subgroup number range is from 0-7.

Qualifications

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

- When you use the next command on a console in the SZD state, the system changes the console state to MB. Otherwise, the console state remains the same.
- When there are no more consoles in a selected group, state, or subgroup, the system displays an error message. The current console is dropped from the control position and the selected set.

next (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Example of the next command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
next ↵	
	Task: Select the next attendant console in the specified set.
	Response:
| | ```
No.   Group          Console                        State
 0    IBNTST    0    IBNCON2    disc                offl

next console is now selected
``` |
| | **Explanation:**   The next console in the specified set is now in the control position. The MAP display changes to show the identifying data for the new console. |

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the next command. All command and console actions refer to an attendant console in the control position.

Responses for the next command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`console not selected`	
	Meaning: You did not select a console.
	Action: Select the desired console, then repeat the next command.
`no more consoles in that group`	
	Meaning: The console is the last in the set that was selected by group. The current console is dropped from the control position and the selected set.
	Action: None
	-continued-

next (end)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`no more consoles in that state`	
	Meaning: The console is the last in the set that was selected by state. The current console is dropped from the control position and the selected set.
	Action: None
`no more consoles in that subgroup`	
	Meaning: The console is the last in the set that was selected by subgroup. The current console is dropped from the control position and the selected set.
	Action: None
`next console is now selected`	
	Meaning: You selected the next console from the selected set. The MAP display changes to show the identifying data for the new console.
	Action: None
`only single console is currently selected`	
	Meaning: You selected only the specified console, not a set. The console remains in the control position.
	Action: None
-end-	

prevdm

Function

Use the prevdm command to display the CLLI of the digital modem that was previously connected to the selected console before its state was changed to MB.

prevdm command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
prevdm	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the prevdm command.

Example of the prevdm command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
prevdm	
	Task: Display the CLLI of the digital modem that previously connected to the selected console.
	Response:

	<pre>No. Group Console State
	 0 IBNTST 0 IBNCON1 disc offl
	
	PrevDM
	DMODEM 1 C</pre>

	Explanation: The CLLI of the digital modem and the number of the modem that was previously connected to the console is displayed beneath the MAP input echo area.

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the prevdm command. All command and console actions refer to an attendant console in the control position.

prevdm (end)

Responses for the prevdm command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`console not selected`	
	Meaning: You did not select a console.
	Action: Select the desired console, then repeat the prevdm command.
`<dmodem clli> <dmodem number>`	
	Meaning: The MAP display shows the CLLI and number of the previous digital modem beneath the input echo area.
	Action: None
`disc`	
	Meaning: The previous digital modem associated with the selected console is disconnected.
	Action: None
-end-	

qconline

Function

Use the qconline command to display the LENs of the voice and data lines that are connected to the selected console.

qconline command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
qconline	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the qconline command.

Example of the qconline command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
qconline		
	Task:	Display details concerning the voice and data lines connected to the selected console.
	Response:	```qconline Voice HOST 00 0 10 02 Outlen HOST 00 0 10 01 Inlen HOST 00 0 10 00```
	Explanation:	The system displays the LEN of the voice and data lines connected to the console beneath the MAP input echo area.

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the qconline command. All command and console actions refer to an attendant console in the control position.

qconline (end)

Responses for the qconline command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CONSOLE NOT SELECTED.`	
	Meaning: You did not select a console.
	Action: Select the desired console, then repeat the qconline command.

`Voice      <len>`
`Outlen     <len>`
`Inlen      <len>`	

	Meaning: The MAP display shows the LEN of the voice and data lines connected to the console.
	Action: None
-end-	

qcustgrp

Function

Use the qcustgrp command to display customer group and subgroup identification data corresponding to a specified console line.

qcustgrp command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
qcustgrp	$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{host} \\ site \end{bmatrix}$ *len*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>host</u>	This default parameter displays the short CLLI of the host site. When the command qcustgrp is entered without the site value, the system automatically uses host as the site value.
len	This variable represents the LEN. Enter the LEN in the format: frame, unit, drawer, circuit. The ranges for the format values are: ▪ frame 0-511 ▪ unit 0-9 for DMS-RCT lines and SLC-96 lines 0-1 for LM lines and LCM lines ▪ drawer 0-31 ▪ circuit 0-99
site	This variable is the short CLLI of the host or remote site. Values: ▪ host ▪ <remote_site name> - such as SLCM, or RLCM

Qualification

In offices with the remote line module (RLM) or remote line concentrating module (RLCM), the parameter host is the default site value. In offices without an RLM or RLCM, the site parameter is not required.

Example

The following table provides an example of the qcustgrp command.

qcustgrp (continued)

Example of the qcustgrp command

Example	Task, response, and explanation

---

qcustgrp   rlcm 02 0 00 10 ↵
where

rlcm	is the short CLLI of the remote site
02 0 00 10	is the LEN identifying the particular console line where
	02 = frame number
	0 = unit number
	00 = drawer number
	10 = circuit number

	Task:	Display the customer group and subgroup identification data corresponding to a specified console line.
	Response:	IBNTST 0 IBNCON1
		THIS IS AN ATTENDANT CONSOLE LEN.
	Explanation:	The MAP display shows the requested customer group and subgroup identifiers.

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the qcustgrp command. All command and console actions refer to an attendant console in the control position.

Responses for the qcustgrp command

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
<customer group> <subgroup>
THIS IS AN ATTENDANT CONSOLE LEN.
```

Meaning: The display shows the requested customer group and subgroup data.

Action: None

-continued-

---

qcustgrp (end)

Responses for the qcustgrp command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NOT A VALID LEN.	
	Meaning: The system does not recognize the LEN you entered because the specified console line is not datafilled.
	Action: Verify the LEN and retry the command. If the message reappears, choose another LEN.
THIS IS NOT AN IBN LINE.	
	Meaning: The specified console line is not an IBN line.
	Action: Check the LEN and repeat the command.
THIS LEN IS RESERVED FOR IBN USE BUT IS NOT YET DATAFILLED.	
	Meaning: The specified console line is invalid.
	Action: None
-end-	

qseated

Function

Use the qseated command to check if the headset or handset is plugged into the jack of the console in the control position.

qseated command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
qseated	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

To perform the qseated command, the console must be in the SZD state.

Example

The following table provides an example of the qseated command.

Example of the qseated command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
qseated		
	Task:	Check if the headset or handset is plugged into the console jack.
	Response:	Attendant is seated.
	Explanation:	The headset or handset is plugged into the console.

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the qseated command. All command and console actions refer to an attendant console in the control position.

Responses for the qseated command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Attendant is not seated.	
	Meaning: The attendant headset or handset is not plugged in properly.
	Action: Plug in the headset or handset.
-continued-	

qseated (continued)

Responses for the qseated command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Attendant is seated.	
	Meaning: The headset or handset is plugged into the console.
	Action: None
Console not seized.	
	Meaning: The console is not in the SZD state.
	Action: Seize the desired console, then repeat the qseated command.
Console not selected.	
	Meaning: No console is selected.
	Action: Select the desired console, then repeat the qseated command.
No response from console.	
	Meaning: No response was received from the console for one or more of the following reasons.
	▪ The console is not properly plugged into its line jack at the customer premises.
	▪ The cable facility between the console and the switch is faulty.
	▪ A system fault prevented the console response message from being received at the LTP.
	Action: The following actions are required as a result of the response message. The order of the action corresponds to the order in the above meaning section.
	▪ Verify that the console is properly plugged into the line jack.
	▪ Repair or replace the faulty cable facility.
	▪ Contact the support group to determine the appropriate maintenance action.
	-continued-

qseated (end)

Responses for the qseated command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
Wrong msg from console fail <n>.
or
Wrong response from console fail <n>.
```

Meaning:	A system fault prevented the check from being made. The character <n> represents the console number.
Action:	Contact the support group to determine the appropriate maintenance action.

-end-

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualification

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the IBNCON level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The IBNCON level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-		

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the IBNCON level to be exited	

	Task:	Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response:	The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:`
	Explanation:	The IBNCON level has returned to the MAPCI level.

-end-

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	

	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None

`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	

	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.

The system replaces the IBNCON level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.

	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None

-continued-

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the IBNCON level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

release

Function

Use the release command to remove the currently seized console from access and change its state from SZD to MB or OFFL, whichever state the console was in before being seized.

release command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
release	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the release command.

Example of the release command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
release	
	Task: Change the console state from SZD to MB.
	Response:
	<pre>No. Group Console State
 0   IBNTST   0   IBNCON1   disc   mb

release
Console released.</pre> |
| | **Explanation:** The console state changed from SZD to MB. The code mb appears under the State header. The dmodem associated with console is disconnected and the code disc appears next to the console identifier. |

release (end)

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the release command. All command and console actions refer to a console in the control position.

Responses for the release command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Console not seized.`	
	Meaning: To be released, the console must be in the SZD state.
	Action: Seize the desired console, then retry the release command.
`Console not selected.`	
	Meaning: No console is selected.
	Action: Select the desired console, then retry the release command.
`Console released.`	
	Meaning: The console state changed from SZD to MB or OFFL. The appropriate state code appears under the State header.
	Action: None

rts

Function

Use the rts command to change the attendant console state to UNJK , CPB, or SB, thus returning the console to service.

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
rts	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Example of the rts command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
rts	
	Task: Change the console state to UNJK.
	Response:
	``` No. Group Console State 0 IBNTST 0 IBNCON1 disc unjk rts Request ok. ```
	Explanation: The console state changed from MB to UNJK. The State header shows that the console is now in the UNJK state.

rts (continued)

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the rts command.   All command and console actions refer to a console in the control position.

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Console already in service	
	Meaning: The console is in the UNJK or CPB state.
	Action: None
Console must be man busy prior to rts	
	Meaning: The console must be in the MB state before the system can perform the rts command.
	Action: Change the console state to MB. Then retry the rts command.
Console state cannot be changed when seized	
	Meaning: The console is in the state SZD.
	Action: Enter the release command to change the console state from SZD to MB. Then retry the rts command.
NO RESPONSE FROM CONSOLE F/W	
	Meaning: Not currently available
	Action: Not currently available
OUTPUT BUFFER FULL	
	Meaning: Not currently available
	Action: Not currently available
Request delayed	
	Meaning: The system delays changing the console state to UNJK because it is performing a higher priority task.
	Action: Reenter the command after the the higher priority task is completed.
-continued-	

rts (end)

Responses for the rts command (continued)		
MAP output	**Meaning and action**	
Request failed		
	Meaning:	The digital modem or three port conference circuit was not available for the rts action.
	Action:	None
Request not done		
	Meaning:	The rts command was invoked on a console after the response "request failed" was displayed.
	Action:	Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Request ok		
	Meaning:	The console state changed from MB to UNJK.
	Action:	None
-end-		

seize

Function

Use the seize command to change the state of the console in the control position from MB or OFFL to SZD.

seize command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
seize	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- The console must be in the SZD state before performing any maintenance action.
- To use the seize command, the console cannot be in the UNJK, NRDY, or CPB state.

Example

The following table provides an example of the seize command.

Example of the seize command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
seize	
	Task: Seize the console in the control position.
	Response:
	``` No. Group Console State 0 IBNTST 0 IBNCON1 DMODEM 5 C szd seize CONSOLE NOW SEIZED. ```
	Explanation: The console state changed from MB or OFFL to SZD. The szd code appears under the header State.

seize (continued)

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the seize command. All command and console actions refer to a console in the control position.

Responses for the seize command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CONSOLE ALREADY SEIZED.	
	Meaning: The console is already in the SZD state.
	Action: None
CONSOLE CANNOT BE SEIZED WHEN CPB.	
	Meaning: The console is in use by the subscriber.
	Action: None
CONSOLE CANNOT BE SEIZED WHEN NRDY.	
	Meaning: The console cannot be seized when in the NRDY state. This is the state during the 60 second timeout period after the headset or handset is unjacked.
	Action: None
CONSOLE CANNOT BE SEIZED WHEN UNJK.	
	Meaning: The console cannot be seized when it is in the UNJK state.
	Action: Change the state of the console from UNJK to MB by entering the busy command. Then repeat the seize command.
CONSOLE NOW SEIZED.	
	Meaning: The console state changed from OFFL or MB to SZD.
	Action: None
-continued-	

seize (end)

Responses for the seize command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
DATA SET ERROR <#n>.	
	Meaning: An error occurred in the set of data used to connect a digital modem to the console. The characters <#n> represent the identification number and type of error that occurred.
	Action: None
DATA SET NOT READY:FAILURE.	
	Meaning: A system fault prevented a change in the console state to SZD.
	Action: None
INTEGRITY NOT FOUND:FAILURE.	
	Meaning: A system fault prevented the console state from changing to SZD.
	Action: Contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.
NO_DM_AVAILABLE.	
	Meaning: No idle digital modem is available.
	Action: Access the TTP (trunk test position) level to determine the quantity of digital modems that are faulty and replace or repair them. Contact the support group to verify that an adequate number of digital modems is installed.
SEIZE FAILED.	
	Meaning: A system fault prevented the console state from being changed to SZD.
	Action: Verify that there is both an idle digital modem and three-port conference circuit. If they are idle, contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.
-end-	

select

Function

Use the select command to select an Integrated Business Network (IBN) attendant console or a set of consoles.

select command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**

select	g	*grpclli*	⌐ *nosgrpnum* ⌐ ⌐ *nolines* ⌐
			sgrpnum ⌐ lines ⌐
	c	⌐ *conclli* ⌐	
		⌐ *connum* ⌐	
	s	*state*	
	dm	*dmclli*	*dmnum*
	l	⌐ host ⌐	*len*
		⌐ *site* ⌐	

Parameters and variables	**Description**
c	This parameter specifies that the attendant console is selected by a console identifier, which is to follow.
conclli	This variable is the CLLI of the console that you select.
connum	This variable is an integer that identifies a selected console. The console number range is 0-254.
dm	This parameter specifies that the selected console is associated with a digital modem whose identity is to follow.
dmclli	This variable is the identifying CLLI of the digital modem that is currently connected to the selected console.
dmnum	This variable is an integer that identifies the digital modem associated with the selected console. The digital modem number range is 0-10 000.
g	This parameter specifies that the attendant console is selected by customer group.
grpclli	This variable is the CLLI of the customer group within which the console is located.
host	This default parameter is the CLLI of the local site where a line card is installed. when you do not enter a site value, the system automatically uses the parameter host as the site value.
-continued-	

select (continued)

select command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
l	This parameter specifies that the attendant console is selected by a connected line, which is to follow.
len	This variable is the line equipment number of the voice line or either of the two data lines. Enter the LEN in the format: frame, unit, drawer, circuit. The ranges for the format values are: ▪ frame 0-511 ▪ unit 0-9 for DMS-RCT lines and SLC-96 lines 0-1for LM lines and LCM lines ▪ drawer 00-31 ▪ circuit 00-99
lines	This parameter specifies that the voice and data lines associated with the console are posted for display in the LTP. You can enter the letter l in place of the fully spelled parameter lines.
nolines	Lines are posted for display only when you enter the parameter lines in the command string. Since the term *nolines* represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
nosgrpnum	A subgroup number is displayed only when you enter a value for the variable *sgrpnum*. Since the term *nosgrpnum* represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, do not enter it at the MAP.
s	This parameter specifies that the attendant console is selected by state, which is to follow.
sgrpnum	This variable is an integer that identifies the subgroup of the specified customer group. The subgroup number range is 0-7.
site	This variable is the identifying short CLLI for the site name of the central office or the remote location where a line card is installed.
state	This variable is the code for the state of consoles that you select. For a list of the console states, see the Attendant Console States section of the Status Code Table in the IBNCON level.
-end-	

select (continued)

Qualifications

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

- A set of consoles can be selected by group, by subgroup, or by state.
- When a console is in the CPB or SZD state, a digital modem selected from the modem pool is connected to the console until one or more of the following conditions occurs:
  - the modem becomes faulty
  - the system experiences a restart
  - the console state is changed to OFFL, MB, or SB.
- The site parameter is not required in offices without the RLM option. In offices with the option, the system uses the host parameter as the default site.

Example

The following table provides an example of the select command.

Example of the select command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
select g ibncon1 ↵ *where* ibncon1	specifies the customer group CLLI for the desired console	
	Task: Select an attendant console by customer group.	

	Response:
	 ``` No. Group Console State```
	``` 0 IBNTST 0 IBNCON1 disc offl```
	
	``` select g ibncon1```
	``` Console now selected```	

	Explanation: The console information appears under the console headers. A confirmation message appears under the MAP input echo area.	

select (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the select command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CONSOLE NOW SELECTED	
	Meaning: The specified console is selected. The console information appears under the console headers.
	Action: None
CONSOLE NUMBER MUST BE PROVIDED	
	Meaning: After entering the command string select c, the system requires values for the variables *connum* or *conclli.*
	Action: Reenter the command string with the appropriate variables.
NO CONSOLE IN SUBGROUP <n>	
	Meaning: You specified a valid customer subgroup that is not equipped with a console. The character <n> represents a subgroup number.
	Action: None
NO CONSOLE IN THAT STATE	
	Meaning: You specified a state that does not apply to any console connected to the switch.
	Action: None
NO SUCH CLLI	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid or misspelled CLLI.
	Action: Check the correct CLLI and repeat the command.
NO SUCH CUSTOMER GROUP	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid or misspelled customer group CLLI.
	Action: Check the correct CLLI and repeat the command.
-continued-	

select (end)

Responses for the select command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NOT A VALID CONSOLE CLLI	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid or misspelled console CLLI.
	Action: Check the correct CLLI and repeat the command.
NOT A VALID SUBGROUP	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid subgroup number.
	Action: Check the correct subgroup number and repeat the command.
SELECT FAILED: DATA NOT FOUND	
	Meaning: Table CUSTCONS is not datafilled.
	Action: None
THAT DM IS NOT CONNECTED TO A CONSOLE	
	Meaning: The specified digital modem is not connected to a console.
	Action: None
THAT LINE IS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH A CONSOLE	
	Meaning: The specified line is not connected to a console.
	Action: None

THIS CONSOLE IS IN USE BY ANOTHER USER AND YOU WILL BE LIMITED TO:
    SELECT
    CLEAR
    PREVDM
    QCUSTGRP
    QCONLINE	

	Meaning: Another person is currently using the console that you selected. If you enter an unauthorized command, this response is repeated.
	Action: None
-end-	

sendmsg

Function

This command has no system operating function and is used only in maintenance procedures by the NT support group to send a message to the attendant console.

waitfmsg

Function

This command has no system operating functions and is used only in maintenance procedures by the NT support group to receive a message from the digital modem/attendant console (DM/AC).

ICRM level commands

Use the ICRM level of the MAP to perform maintenance functions on an integrated cellular remote module (ICRM).

Accessing the ICRM level

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

mapci;mtc;pm;post icrm ↵

ICRM commands

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

ICRM commands	
Command	**Page**
abtk	I-65
bsy	I-67
disp	I-73
icrmlogs	I-77
listset	I-79
loadpm	I-81
next	I-85
offl	I-87
post	I-91
querypm	I-95
quit	I-103
rts	I-107
-continued-	

ICRM commands (continued)	
Command	**Page**
swact	I-111
trnsl	I-115
tst	I-121
warmswact	I-129
-end-	

ICRM menu

The following figure shows the ICRM menu and status display. The insert with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.

```
          CM     MS     IOD     Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks    Ext    APPL
           .      .      .       .      .     .      .      .       .       .


ICRM                              SysB   ManB   OffL   CBsy   ISTb   InSv
  0 Quit            PM              0      0      0      0      2      3
  2 Post_           ICRM            0      0      0      0      1      2
  3 Listset
  4               ICRM   23 InSv   Links_ooS:   CSide   0
  5 Trnsl_        Unit 0:    Act     InSv
  6 Tst_          Unit 0:  InAct     InSv
  7 Bsy_
  8 RTS_
  9 OffL_
 10 LOadPM_
 11 Disp_
 12 Next_
 13 SwAct
 14 QueryPM       ┌──────────────────────────────────────
 15               │
 16               │   Hidden commands
 17               │
 18               │   abtk
                  │   icrmlogs
                  │   warmswact
```

abtk

Function

Use the abtk command to abort maintenance tasks that are currently running.

abtk command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
abtk	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- When an abtk command is executing, a second abtk command is disallowed
- The following are the maintenance commands that can be aborted:
  - bsy
  - loadpm
  - rts
  - swact
  - tst
- When the loadpm command is in progress on a MAP, the abtk from any other MAP is disallowed.

Example

The following table provides an example of the abtk command.

Examples of the abtk command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
abtk ↵	
	Task: Abort the current maintenance task.
	Response: `ABTK passed`
	Explanation: The task is aborted.

abtk (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the abtk command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
EITHER incorrect parameter(s) or too many (few) parameters	
	Meaning: Invalid, too few, or too many parameters were entered.
	Action:　None
ICRM m　Request aborted reason:　ABTK from Map n.	
	Meaning: The current task for ICRM number m is already being aborted by a command from MAP n.
	Action:　None
No response indicates OK	
	Meaning: No task is aborted because there is no task running.
	Action:　None
Task cannot be aborted	
	Meaning: ABTK command is not valid on the currently executing task.
	Action:　None
ABTK passed.	
	Meaning: The current task is aborted.
	Action:　None
ABTK failed	
	Meaning: The command failed to abort the currently running task for unknown reasons.
	Action:　None
-end-	

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command to change the state of an ICRM or a unit of and ICRM to the manually busy.

bsy command parameters and variables					
Command	**Parameters and variables**				
bsy **<com>**	active inactive pm unit	*unit_no*	*noforce* force	*wait* nowait	

Parameters and variables	Description
active	This parameter causes the active unit of the ICRM to be busied. The ICRM must be in InSv, ISTB, or SysB state.
force	The parameter causes the ICRM to be busied regardless of any process currently active.
inactive	This parameter causes the inactive unit of the ICRM to be busied. The ICRM must be in InSv, ISTB, or SysB state.
noforce	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the bsy will not be forced because the force parameter is not entered.
nowait	This parameter allows additional commands to be entered at the MAP before the bsy command has finished executing.
pm	This parameter causes both units of the ICRM to be busied.
unit	This parameter indicates that only a specified unit of the ICRM is to be busied.
unit_no	This variable indicates which unit of an ICRM will be busied and has a range of 0-1.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that additional commands cannot be entered at a MAP until the bsy command is completed executing.

Qualifications

None

bsy (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the bsy command.

Examples of the bsy command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
bsy pm ↵	
	Task: Busy both units of the posted ICRM.
	Response: `ICRM 45 Unit 0: ManBusy passed.` `ICRM 45 Unit 1: ManBusy passed.`
	Explanation: Both units of the ICRM are ManB.
bsy inactive ↵	
	Task: Busy the inactive unit of the posted ICRM.
	Response: `ICRM 9 Unit 1: ManBusy passed`
	Explanation: The inactive unit of the posted ICRM is ManB
bsy pm nowait ↵	
	Task: Busy both units of the posted ICRM using the nowait option.
	Response: `Request submitted.`
	Explanation: The bsy command is executing. Additional commands may be entered at the MAP while the ICRM is being busied.

bsy (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`No PM posted`	
	Meaning: Post An ICRM before using the BSY command.
	Action: Post the ICRM before using the bsy command.
`Either incorrect parameter(s) or to many (few) parameters`	
	Meaning: Invalid, too few, or too many parameters have been entered.
	Action: None
`ICRM 45 Unit 0: ManBusy passed.`	
	Meaning: The ICRM unit is busied as the result of a bsy active or bsy inactive command or bsy command with a specified unit.
	Action: None
`ICRM 45: ManBusy passed`	
	Meaning: The ICRM is busied as the result of a bsy pm command.
	Action: None
`MTC already in progress on ICRM 15`	
	Meaning: The PM or unit cannot be busied because maintenance action is in progress.
	Action: Wait for MTCE to finish, then resubmit the bsy command.
`ICRM 45 UNIT 0 is already MANB`	
	Meaning: The bsy command cannot busy a unit already in the ManB state.
	Action: None
-continued-	

bsy (continued)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ICRM 45 UNIT 1 is not equipped`	
	Meaning: The bsy cannot be performed on unit 1 because the posted ICRM is simplex. **Action:** Stop the ICRM.
`This action may cause ICRM 45 to swact.`	
	Meaning: Executing the submitted command will likely cause the ICRM to execute a warm or cold SWACT, with its attendant loss of service. A prompt will be issued to insure the command action is to be taken. **Action:** Confirm by entering yes if the bsy is to be completed, or no, if the bsy is to be aborted.
`This action will take ICRM 45 and all its P-side devices out of service.`	
	Meaning: Executing the submitted bsy command will remove the ICRM and all its terminals from service. A prompt will be issued to ensure the command action is to be taken. **Action:** Confirm by entering yes if the bsy is to be completed, or no, if the bsy is to be aborted.
`No action taken`	
	Meaning: No is entered in response to a confirmation prompt message, and the command is cancelled. **Action:** None
`ICRM 45 is not INSV, ISTB, or SYSB.` `ACTIVE unit commands not valid`	
	Meaning: A bsy active command was submitted on the ICRM which is in the OffL, ManB, or CBsy state. There is no active/inactive unit for ICRMs in these states. **Action:** Submit the command using the unit parameter.
-continued-	

bsy (end)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action
ICRM m is not INSV, ISTB, or SBSY Inactive unit command not valid.	
	Meaning: A bsy inactive command was submitted on the ICRM which is in the OffL, ManB, or CBsy state. There is no active/inactive unit for ICRMs in these states.
	Action: Submit the command using the unit parameter.
Request Submitted	
	Meaning: The bsy command has been submitted with the nowait parameter. Additional commands may be entered at the MAP while the bsy command is executing.
	Action: None
-end-	

disp

Function

Use the disp command to identify and display a list of the ICRMs in a specific state.

disp command parameters and variables			
Command	**Parameters and variables**		
disp	state	*pm_state*	icrm

Parameters and variables	Description
icrm	This parameter indicates the type of PM as ICRM.
pm_state	This variable indicates the state of the ICRMs which are to be identified and dispalyed. The possible values are the following: ▪ insv ▪ sysb ▪ manb ▪ istb ▪ cbsy ▪ offl
state	This parameter is required before the PM state code.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the disp command.

Examples of the disp command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
disp state sysb icrm ↵	
	Task: Display the ICRMs which are in the SysB state.
	Response: SysB ICRM: 3, 6, 8
	Explanation: The system busy ICRMs are ICRMs 3, 6, and 8.
-continued-	

disp (continued)

Examples of the disp command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
dispdisp icrm ↵	
	Task: Dipslay all ICRMs.
	Response: PM ICRM: 3, 6, 8, 9, 123
	Explanation: All the ICRMs are 3, 6, 8, 9, 12, and 123.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the disp command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`<pm_state> ICRM: NONE`	
	Meaning: There are no ICRMs in the *<pm_state>* spcified where *<pm_state>* one of the following:
	▪ insv
	▪ sysb
	▪ manb
	▪ istb
	▪ cbsy
	▪ offl
	Action: None
-continued-	

disp (end)

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

```
<pm_state> ICRM: n, n, n...
```

Meaning: There are no ICRMs in the *<pm_state>* spcified where n is *<pm_state>* is one of the following:

- ▪ insv
- ▪ sysb
- ▪ manb
- ▪ istb
- ▪ cbsy
- ▪ offl

Action: None

-end-

icrmlogs

Function

Use the icrmlogs command to enable, disable or query the status of logs originating from the posted ICRM.

icrmlogs command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
icrmlogs <com>	on off query
Parameters and variables	**Description**
off	This parameter turns log reporting off.
on	This parameter turns log reporting on.
query	This parameter causes the on or off status of log reporting to be displayed.

Qualifications

The default state for logs reporting for an ICRM is on. When first datafilled, all ICRMs will have ICRMLOGS activated.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the icrmlogs command.

Examples of the icrmlogs command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
icrmlogs on ↵		
	Task:	Turn on the logs from the posted ICRM
	Response:	ICRM 111: Passed.
	Explanation:	Logs reporting for the posted ICRM is on.
-continued-		

icrmlogs (end)

Examples of the icrmlogs command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
icrmlogs query ↵	
	Task: Determine the status of log reporting for the posted ICRM
	Response: `ICRMlogs are currently on.`
	Explanation: The status of log reporting for the posted ICRM is indicated as on.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the icrmlogs command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ICRM 22: ON?OFF passed.`	
	Meaning: Log reporting from ICRM 22 is turned on or off as requested.
	Action: None
`ICRMlogs are currently on`	
	Meaning: The status of log reporting for the posted ICRM is indicated as on.
	Action: None
`ICRMlogs are currently off.`	
	Meaning: The status of log reporting for the posted ICRM is indicated as off.
	Action: None
-end-	

listset

Function

Use the listset command to display all the ICRMs in the current posted set.

listset command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
listset	_posted_ icrm all

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter indicates that all PMs are to be listed from the posted set.
icrm	This parameter indicates the type of PM to be listed from the posted set are ICRMs.
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the type of PM to be listed from the posted set is the type currently posted, because no particular type is specified and the all parameter is not entered.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides examples of the listset command.

Example of the listset command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
listset ↵		
	Task:	List the post set for the ICRMs which is the currently posted type.
	Response:	ICRM 3, 6, 8, 24, 123.
	Explanation:	All ICRMs in the posted set are listed.
	-continued-	

listset (end)

Example of the listset command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
listset all ↵	
	Task: List all PMs of all types in the posted set.

	Response: `ICRM 3,6,8,24,123`
	`ICP 23, 56`
	`DTC 0`
	
	`Total number of PMs in the set: 8`
	`Total number of PM types      : 3`

	Explanation: All types of PMs in the posted set are listed.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the listset command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ICRM 3, 6, 22`	
	Meaning: ICRMs 3, 6, and 22 are the PMs in the posted set.
	Action: None

`ICRM 3,6,8,24,123`
`ICP 23, 56`
`DTC 0`
 	
`Total number of PMs in the set: 8`
`Total number of PM types      : 3`	

	Meaning: ICRMs, ICPs of the numbers listed and a DTC are in the posted set.
	Action: None

loadpm

Function

Use the loadpm command to load the ICRMs with the software load specified in the inventory table, or an optional file.

loadpm command parameters and variables				
Command	**Parameters and variables**			
loadpm	_posted_ all	_inven_ file	_wait_ nowait	

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all posted ICRMs to be loaded.
file	This variable specifies the file from which the software is to be loaded and is a string.
inven	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the software will be loaded from that specified in the inventory table because no _file_ variable was specified.
nowait	This parameter allows other commands to been entered at a MAP before the loadpm command has executed.
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted ICRM in the control position will be loaded because the all parameter was not entered.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that other commands cannot be entered at a MAP until the loadpm command has completed executing because the nowait parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

All the ICRMs must have the same loadfile datafilled and must have the same processor or type.

loadpm (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the loadpm command.

Example of the loadpm command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
loadpm ↵		
	Task:	Load the posted ICRM in the control position with software from the source specified in the inventory table.
	Response:	ICRM 12 LOADPM Passed.
	Explanation:	The loadpm command was successful.
-end-		

Responses

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

Responses for the loadpm command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Request Invalid - ICRM ICRM# is status No Action Taken	
	Meaning: The ICRM is in the incorrect state for the loadpm command to be executed. The ICRM must be in the ManB state.
	Action: Use the bsy command to busy the ICRM and enter the command again.
ICRM ICRM# LOADPM Failed	
	Meaning: The loadpm command was not successful.
	Action: The cause of the unsuccessful load must be determined.
ICRM ICRM12 LOADPM Passed.	
	Meaning: The loadpm command was successful.
	Action: None
-continued-	

loadpm (end)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Loading   nnnnnK`	
	Meaning: This display indicates the ICRM is loading, where:
	nnnnnK indicates how many Kbytes have been loaded.
	Action: None
-end-	

next

Function

Use the next command to select the next PM from the post set and display it on the MAP.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
next	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Example of the next command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
next ↵		
	Task:	Post the next icrm of the post set.
	Response:	None
	Explanation:	Indicates next ICRM in the post set is placed on the MAP. Current MAP display is for the next ICRM.
-end-		

Responses

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

Responses for the next command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
End of post set	
	Meaning: The currently displayed PM is the last in the post set.
	Action: None

next (end)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
None	
	Meaning: Indicates next ICRM in the post set is placed on the MAP. Current MAP display is for the next ICRM.
	Action: None
-end-	

offl

Function

Use the offl command to change the state of both or either one of the units of an ICRM from manual busy to offline.

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
offl	inactive pm unit *unit_no*

Parameters and variables	Description
inactive	This parameter causes the inactive unit of the ICRM to be placed offline.
pm	This parameter causes either or both units of an ICRM that are ManB to be placed offline.
unit	This parameter indicates that a specified unit of the ICRM is to be placed offline.
unit_no	This parameter specifies the unit of the ICRM and has a range of 0-1.

Qualifications

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

- Unlike most other peripherals, the ICRM allows one unit to be offline while the other is in any other state.
- If one unit of an ICRM is ManB and the other is not, submitting an offl command will cause the ManB unit to change to the OffL state. The other unit does not change state and no error message is sent.

offl (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the offl command.

Examples of the offl command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
offl PM ↵	
	Task: Place both units of the posted ICRM offline.
	Response: `ICRM 438 Unit 0: Offline passed.` `ICRM 438 Unit 1: Offline passed.`
	Explanation: Both units of the posted ICRM are placed offline.
offl UNIT 0 ↵ *where* 0 Is the number of the unit	
	Task: Place unit 0 of the posted ICRM offline.
	Response: `ICRM 66 Unit 0: Offline passed.`
	Explanation: Unit 0 of the posted ICRM is offlined.

Responses

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

Responses for the offl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Either incorrect parameter(s) OR` `        too many (few) parameters`	
	Meaning: Invalid, too few, or too many parameters were entered.
	Action: None
-continued-	

offl (continued)

Responses for the offl command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`No PM posted`	
	Meaning: A PM level command has been requested without posting a specific PM.
	Action: None
`ICRM 33 Unit 1: Offline passed.`	
	Meaning: The indicated unit has been offllined.
	Action: None
`ICRM 33: Offline passed.`	
	Meaning: Both units of the ICRM have been offlined
	Action: None
`ICRM 33 Unit 1 is already OFFL.`	
	Meaning: The ICRM is already offline.
	Action: None
`ICRM 33 Unit 1 is not equipped.`	
	Meaning: The offl command cannot be performed on unit 1 because the posted ICRM is simplex.
	Action: None
`ICRM 33 Unit 1 status is not manual busy.`	
	Meaning: The unit cannot be placed offline because it must be in the ManB state first.
	Action: Manually busy the unit, then renter the command or offline it.
`ICRM 33 is not duplex.  INACTIVE unit commands not valid.`	
	Meaning: An offl inactive command has been submitted on a simplex ICRM.
	Action: None
-continued-	

offl (end)

Responses for the offl command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ICRM 33 is not INSV, ISTB, or SYSB` `INACTIVE unit commands not valid.`	
	Meaning: An offl inactive command was submitted on an ICRM which is currently OffL, ManB or CBsy. In these states, it does not have active/inactive units. Hence the command cannot be performed.
	Action: Resubmit the request using the unit device identifier.
-end-	

post

Function

Use the post command to create a post set. A post set consists of one or more PMs of various types. When a post set is created, the first PM in the set is displayed on the MAP.

post command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
post	*pm_state* icrm [all / *icrm_no*]	
Parameters and variables	**Description**	
all	This parameter causes all ICRMs to be posted	
icrm	This parameter indicates the type of PM as ICRM.	
lcrm_no	The variable specifies the number of the ICRM to be posted.	
pm_state	This variable indicates the state of the ICRMs which are to be identified and displayed. The possible values are the following: ▪ insv ▪ sysb ▪ manb ▪ istb ▪ cbsy ▪ offl	

Qualifications

ICRM level commands may only be accessed after successfully posting an ICRM with the POST command.

post (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the post command.

Examples of the post command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
post icrm all ↵		
	Task:	Post all ICRMs.
	Response:	MAP display of the first ICRM in the posted set.
	Explanation:	All ICRMs in the system are posted. Use the listset command to see what ICRMs are posted.
post icrm 23 ↵ *where* 23　　　　is the number of the icrm to be posted.		
	Task:	Post ICRM number 23.
	Response:	MAP display of ICRM number 23.
	Explanation:	ICRM number 23 is posted.

post (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Either incorrect parameter(s) or too many (few) parameters	
	Meaning: Incorrect parameters were entered.
	Action: None
No PM posted	
	Meaning: A PM level command has been accessed without posting a specific PM.
	Action: None
None	
	Meaning: Indicates OK, the PM is posted.
	Action: None
Failed to create Post set	
	Meaning: Either incorrect parameters or no parameter was given.
	Action: None
ICRM 33 is unequipped	
	Meaning: ICRM 33 is not datafilled.
	Action: None
-end-	

querypm

Function

Use the querypm command to display information, including equipment location, load, TCM card information, and messaging link information.

querypm command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
querypm	*noflt* flt

Parameters and variables	Description
flt	This parameter causes fault reasons to be displayed for any nodes that have faults.
noflt	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that fault information will not be displayed because the flt parameter is not entered.

Qualifications

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

- If data cannot be retrieved from the ICRM on a querypm command, the query info will still be displayed, but certain fields will indicate no information is available.

- Fields which are only applicable to duplex ICRMs are omitted when a querypm is executed on a simplex ICRM. These fields include the unit1 PECs, the SWACT hour and minute, and unit 1 D-channels.

querypm (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the querypm command.

Examples of the querypm command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
querypm ↵	
	Task: Display information about posted ICRM 25.

	Response: `PM TYPE:  ICRM      PM NO:  25    NODE_NO:  118`
	 `PM SITE:  DALLAS`
	 `DUPLEX :  Y         LOADNAME: ICRM31BK`
	 `CSIDE PM TYPE:  ICP  CSIDE PM NO: 12`
	 `SHELFPEC: AX86AA`
	 `RMCPPEC(s):  AX89AA AX89AA`
	 `RMTSPEC(s):  AX88AA AX88AA`
	 `SWACT HR: 23     SWACT MIN: 00`
	 `UNIT 0 PRIMARY <0,1>  UNIT 0 BKUP <2,2>`
	 `UNIT 1 PRIMARY <2,1>  UNIT 1 BKUP <0,1>`
	 `LINK NOs: 0 1 2 3 4 5`
	 `CARD NOs: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6`
	 `ICRMLOGs: on WARMSWACT: on REX: on`
	 `UNIT 0 LOAD: ICRM31BJ`
	 `UNIT 1 LOAD: ICRM31BJ`
	 `ROM EDITION Unit 0: AABB Unit 1: AABB`

	Explanation: Display for ICRM 25 is a duplex ICRM.
-continued-	

querypm (continued)

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

	Task:	display information about posted ICRM 123
|  | **Response:** | ```
PM TYPE:  ICRM       PM NO:  123    NODE_NO:  118
PM SITE:  DALLAS
DUPLEX :  N         LOADNAME: ICRM31BK
CSIDE PM TYPE:  ICP  CSIDE PM NO: 12
SHELFPEC: AX86AA
RMCPPEC(s):  AX89AA
RMTSPEC(s):  AX88AA
UNIT 0 PRIMARY <0,1>  UNIT 0 BKUP <2,2>
LINK NOs: 0 1 2 3 4 5
CARD NOs: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
ICRMLOGs: on WARMSWACT: on REX: off
UNIT 0 LOAD: ICRM31BJ
ROM EDITION Unit 0: AABB
``` |
| | **Explanation:** | Display for ICRM 123 is a simplex ICRM. |

querypm flt ↵		
	Task:	Display PM fault information for the posted ICRM.
|  | **Response:** | ```
Unit 0 sysbusy reason:
  ROM diag fail

Unit 1 sysbusy reason:
  RAM diag fail
``` |
| | **Explanation:** | The failure reasons for both units of the posted ICRM are displayed. |

querypm (continued)

Examples of the querypm command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
querypm flt ↵	
	Task: Display PM fault information for the posted ICRM 317 ISTb.

	Response: ```Unit 0 Inact Insv```
	 ```Unit 1 Act Insv```
	 ```QueryPM flt```
	 ```ISTB reasons:```
	 ```Node faults:```
	 ```IMC Link Failure```
	 ```RMXP Card Failure```
	 ```ICRM Location Description Slot EqPEC```
	 ```317 RICH3 RMRP Card 14 AX87AA```
	 ```Unit 0 Faults:```
	 ```Unit 1 Faults:```

	Explanation: QueryPM Flt response for MRIP ICRM with TCM and RMRP cards.
-end-	

querypm (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the querypm command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Either incorrect parameter(s) OR` `        two many (few) parameters`	
	Meaning: Parameters entered incorrectly. **Action:** None

`ISTB reasons:`
`  `*`node_text`*
 	
`Unit 0 faults:`
`  `*`unit_text`*
 	
`Unit 1 faults:`
`  `*`unit_text`*	

	Meaning: Fault reasons are displayed where: ▪ *node_text* is the fault reason text for the posed ICRM ▪ *unit_text* is the fault reason text for a unit of the ICRM **Action:** None

`Unit 0 sysbusy reasons:`
`  `*`unit_text`*
 	
`Unit 1 sysbusy reasons:`
`  `*`unit_text`*	

	Meaning: Fault reasons are displayed where: *unit_text* is the fault reason text for a unit of the ICRM **Action:** None
-continued-	

querypm (continued)

Responses for the querypm command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
PM TYPE:  ICRM      PM NO: ppp     NODE_NO: nnnn
PM SITE:  s_name
DUPLEX :  y_n        LOADNAME: dl_name
CSIDE PM TYPE:  ICP  CSIDE PM NO: icp_no
SHELFPEC: s_pec
RMCPPEC(s):  cp_pec cp_pec
RMTSPEC(s):  ts_pec ts_pec
SWACT HR: hh      SWACT MIN: mm
UNIT 0 PRIMARY sp,ch  UNIT 0 BKUP sp,ch
UNIT 1 PRIMARY sp,ch  UNIT 1 BKUP sp,ch
LINK NOs: c c c c c c c c
CARD NOs: p p p p p p p p p p
ICRMLOGs: on_off WARMSWACT: on_off REX: on_off
UNIT 0 LOAD: l_name
UNIT 1 LOAD: l_name
ROM EDITION Unit 0: rom_ed Unit 1: rom_ed
```

Meaning: PM information is displayed, where

▪	*ppp*	is the ICRM number and has a range of 0-511
▪	*nnnn*	is the ICRM node number and has a range of 0-2047
▪	*s_name*	is the site name and is alphanumeric
▪	*y_n*	is either Y or N
▪	*dl_name*	is the name of the load file
▪	*icp_no*	is the ICP number and has a range of 0-255
▪	*s_pec*	is the shelf pec code
▪	*cp_pec*	is the control processor pec code or codes
▪	*ts_pec*	is the time switch pec code or codes
▪	*hh*	is the REX test hour of the day
▪	*mm*	is the REX test minute of the hour
▪	*c*	is a list of equipped C-side link numbers
▪	*p*	is a list of the equipped P-side cards

-continued-

---

querypm (end)

Responses for the querypm command (continued)		
MAP output	**Meaning and action**	
	▪ *span* is the span number of the data link and has a range of 0-19	
	▪ *channel* is the channel number of the data link and has a range of 1-24	
	▪ *on_off* is either on or off	
	▪ *l_name* is the name of the software load currently executing	
	▪ *rom_ed* is the ID of the ROM version in the indicated ICRM unit	
	Action: None	
`No PM posted`		
	Meaning: A PM level command is accessed without posting a specific PM.	
	Action: None	
`No QUERYPM info available - see logs.`		
	Meaning: The fault reasons could not be retrieved from the ICRM.	
	Action: None	
-end-		

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the ICRM level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The ICRM level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the ICRM level to be exited	

	Task:	Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response:	The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:
		`MAPCI:`
	Explanation:	The ICRM level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-		

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the ICRM level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)
MAP output   Meaning and action
The system replaces the display of the ICRM level with the display of the next higher MAP level.

> **Meaning:** The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
>
> **Action:**   None

-end-

rts

Function

Use the rts command to return an ICRM or one of its units to service.

rts command parameters and variables			
Command	**Parameters and variables**		
rts	inactive pm unit *unit_no*	*noforce* force	*wait* nowait

Parameters and variables	**Description**
force	The parameter causes the ICRM to be returned to service without performing diagnostics.
inactive	This parameter causes the inactive unit of the ICRM to be returned to service.
noforce	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that diagnostic tests will be performed because the force parameter is not entered.
nowait	This parameter allows additional commands to be entered at the MAP before the rts command has executed.
pm	This parameter causes both units of the ICRM to be returned to service.
unit	This parameter indicates that only a specified unit of the ICRM is to be returned to service.
unit_no	This variable indicates which unit of an ICRM will be returned to service and has a range of 0-1.
wait	This default parameter which is never entered, indicates that additional commands cannot be entered at a MAP until the rts command has executed.

Qualifications

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

- The units to be returned to service must be in the ManB state.
- If the intelligent cellular peripheral (ICP) hosting the ICRM, or the links to the ICRM are out of service, the final state of the ICRM is CBsy.
- Normally, ICRM self diagnostics are executed and the RTS proceeds if the test passes. If the test fails, a card list is generated.

rts (continued)

- If an rts pm command is submitted on an ICRM with one unit ManB and the other not, the rts command will be executed on the ManB unit only. The other unit will not change state. No error messages will be generated.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the rts command.

Examples of the rts command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
rts PM ↵		
	Task:	Return both units of the posted ICRM to service.
	Response:	`ICRM 45: ManRTS passed.`
	Explanation:	The ICRM is returned to service.
rts INACTIVE ↵		
	Task:	Return the inactive unit of the ICRM to service.
	Response:	`ICRM 9 Unit 0: ManRTS passed.`
	Explanation:	The inactive unit of posted ICRM is returned to service.
rts UNIT 0 ↵ *where*		
0	is the number of the unit to be returned to service.	
	Task:	Return unit 0 of the posted ICRM to service.
	Response:	`ICRM 11 Unit 0: ManRTS failed.`
	Explanation:	Unit 0 or ICRM is not in ManB state.
-end-		

Responses

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
EITHER incorrect parameter(s) OR too man (few) parameters	
	Meaning: Parameters are incorrectly entered.
	Action: None
No PM posted	
	Meaning: A PM level command has been accessed without posting a specific PM.
	Action: Post the ICRM and enter the command again.
ICRM 22 Unit 0: ManRTS passed	
	Meaning: The unit has been returned to service.
	Action: None
ICRM 22 Unit 0: ManRTS failed	
	Meaning: The indicated unit failed to return to service. There are probably additional failure messages.
	Action: Observe the failure messages and check for any possible logs. Take the appropriate maintenance action.
ICRM 22: ManRTS passed	
	Meaning: Both units of the indicated ICRM has been returned to service.
	Action: None
-continued-	

rts (end)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ICRM 22: ManRTS failed	**Meaning:** The indicated ICRM failed to return to service. There are probably additional failure messages **Action:** Observe the failure messages and check for any possible logs. Take the appropriate maintenance action.
MTC already in progress on ICRM 45.	**Meaning:** The ICRM or unit cannot be returned to service because maintenance is in progress. **Action:** Wait for the maintenance action to be completed and enter the command again.
ICRM 22 Unit 0: is already in service.	**Meaning:** A unit in service cannot be returned to service. **Action:** None
ICRM 22 is not INSV, ISTB, or SYSB INACTIVE unit commands not valid.	**Meaning:** An rts inactive command was submitted on an ICRM which is OffL, ManB, or SBsy. In these states the ICRM does not maintain active/inactive units. **Action:** Reenter the command using the unit parameter and unit number.
ICRM 22 Unit 0 inactive unit must be MANB	**Meaning:** An rts inactive command was submitted on an ICRM on which the inactive unit is not ManB. **Action:** Use the bsy command to busy the inactive unit and submit the command again.
-end-	

swact

Function

Use the swact command to switch activity from the active unit of the ICRM to the inactive unit..

swact command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
swact	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- The ICRM must be in the duplex configuration and both units must be in service.

- The system determines the type of SwAct, is cold or warm, that will be applied to the ICRM. Whenever possible, the swact will be performed in a manner that will not interrupt service or impact call processing.

- When the system indicates that a cold SsAct will be performed, answering yes to the confirmation message will remove the ICRM from service until the SwAct is completed.

> **WARNING**
> **Possible service interruption**
> When the system indicates that a cold SwAct will be performed, answering yes to the confirmation message will remove the ICRM from service until the SwAct is completed.

swact (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the swact command.

Example of the swact command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
swact ↵	
	Task: Switch activity of the posted ICRM.
	Response: A COLD SWACT will be performed PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO")
	Explanation: The posted inservice duplex ICRM activity is switched if the yes is answered.

Responses

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

Responses for the swact command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Either incorrect parameter(s) OR too man (few) parameters	
	Meaning: Parameters are entered incorrectly.
	Action: None
No PM posted	
	Meaning: Post an ICRM before ICRM level commands can be accessed.
	Action: None
ICRM 20 SWACT not valid on simplex PM.	
	Meaning: The Swact command cannot be used on a simplex ICRM.
	Action: None
-continued-	

swact (continued)

Responses for the swact command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

`ICRM 22 SWACT not valid on OOS PM.`

> **Meaning:** The ICRM node status is not an in service state and SwAct cannot be executed.
>
> **Action:**   None

`ICRM 22 Unit 0 cannot accept activity`

> **Meaning:** Though the ICRM node status is in service, the inactive unit is not inservice and the SwAct cannot be executed.
>
> **Action:**   None

`ICRM 15: Swact passed.`

> **Meaning:** The SwAct was successful
>
> **Action:**   None

`ICRM 45: SwAct failed`

> **Meaning:** The SwAct was unsuccessful.
>
> **Action:**   None

`A cold SwAct is required on ICRM 20.`
`PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO")`

> **Meaning:** A cold SwAct will be performed on the posted ICRM. The whole ICRM will be taken out of service during the SwAct. The system waits for a response before continuing.
>
> **Action:**   Confirm with yes or no.

`MTC already in progress in ICRM 22.`

> **Meaning:** The SwAct request cannot be accommodated because MTCE actions are already in progress.
>
> **Action:**   Wait for maintenance action to complete and enter the command again.

-continued-

swact (end)

Responses for the swact command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`No action taken`	
	Meaning: "No" is entered in response to a confirmation prompt so the swact command is cancelled.
	Action: None
-end-	

trnsl

Function

Use the trnsl command to display the status of the C-side or P-side links on the posted ICRM.

trnsl command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	

trnsl **<com>**	c	$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{all} \\ link\_no \end{bmatrix}$
	p	$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{all} \\ card\_no \begin{bmatrix} \underline{all} \\ port\_no \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that all of the links will be displayed from the category as described below
	・ c all equipped C-side links, because no *link_no* variable is specified.
	・ p all P-side cards, because no *card_no* variable is specified.
	・ *card_no* all terminal devices for the specified card, because not *port_no* variable is specified.
c	This parameter causes C-side links to be displayed.
link_no	This variable indicates the specific link number to be displayed and has a range of 0-7.
p	This parameter causes P-side cards to be displayed.
card_no	The variable indicates the specific card number to be displayed and has a range of 0-9.
port_no	The variable indicates the specific port number for which terminal device data is to be displayed and has a range of 0-15.
-end-	

Qualifications

None

trnsl (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the trnsl command.

Examples of the trnsl command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
trnsl c ↵	
	Task: Display all C-side link information for the posted ICRM

	Response:
	
	``
	Link no Cside PM PM no PM state Span Channel
	_____
	
	   0 ICP 123 INSV 17 3
	   1 ICP 123 INSV 17 4
	   2 ICP 123 INSV 17 8
	   3 REMOTE
	   4 ICP 123 INSV 17 18
	   5 ICP 54 SYSB 3 7
	``

	Explanation: All C-side link information is displayed.
trnsl p ↵	
	Task: Display all P-side card information for the posted ICRM.

	Response:
	
	``
	Card no status # of term. dev.
	_____
	
	   0 EQ 16
	   1 EQ 8
	   2 EQ 0
	   3 EQ 3
	   4 EQ 10
	   5 EQ 15
	   6 UNEQ
	   7 UNEQ
	   8 UNEQ
	   9 UNEQ
	``

	Explanation: All P-side information is displayed.
-continued-	

trnsl (continued)

Examples of the trnsl command (continued)

Example	Task, response, and explanation

trnsl   p 4 ↵
where

4   is the number of the card for which terminal device information is required.

Task:	Display all terminal device information for card 4 of the posted ICRM.	
Response:	`card no   status  port no   term. device`	

```
card no    status  port no    term. device
_____

4            EQ        0         CCH    2
                       1         CCH    3
                       2         VCH    3
                       3         VCH    3
                       6         ACU    3
                       7         VCH    3
                       8         LCR    3
                      10         VCH    3
                      11         VCH    3
```

Explanation:	All terminal device information for card 4 of the posted ICRM is displayed.

trnsl p 9 ↵
where

9   is the number of the card for which terminal device information is required.

Task:	Display all terminal device information for card 9 of the posted ICRM.
Response:	`card no   status  port no   term. device`

```
card no    status  port no    term. device
_____

4            UNEQ
```

Explanation:	The specified card is not datafilled.

-continued-

trnsl (continued)

Examples of the trnsl command (continued)

Example	Task, response, and explanation

---

trnsl p 4 1 ↵
where

4   is the number of the card for which terminal device information is required.
1   is the number of the port

Task:	Display terminal device data on card 4 port 1 of the posted ICRM.
| **Response:** | ```
card no    status  port no   term. device
_____
4            EQ        1         CCH    3
``` |
| **Explanation:** | |

---

trnsl p 4 4 ↵
where

4   is the number of the card for which terminal device information is required.
14   is the number of the port

Task:	Display terminal device data on card 4 port 14 of the posted ICRM.
| **Response:** | ```
card no    status  port no   term. device
_____
4            EQ        14
``` |
| **Explanation:** | Port 14 is not in use. |

-end-

---

trnsl (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the trnsl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
```Either incorrect parameter(s) OR``` ```too man (few) parameters```	
	Meaning: Parameters are entered incorrectly.
	Action: None
```No PM posted```	
	Meaning: An ICRM must be posted before ICRM level commands can be accessed.
	Action: None

```Link no Cside PM PM no PM state Span Channel```
```_____```
```   0   pm_type   nn   status yy   zz```
```   .   ..   .```
``` 7 pm_type nn status yy zz```	

	Meaning: Link information is shown for all equipped C-side links. The fields have the following meanings: ▪ pm_type is the ICRM C-side PM type ▪ nn is the PM number ▪ status is the stat of the PM ▪ yy is the span number ▪ zz is the channel number **Action:** None
-continued-	

trnsl (end)

Responses for the trnsl command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
card no    status    # term. device
_____

  0      <EQ or UNEQ>      nn
  1      <EQ or UNEQ>      nn
  .          ..            ..
  .          ..            ..
  9      <EQ or UNEQ>      nn
```

Meaning:

- ▪ EQ   means the card is equipped (datafilled)
- ▪ UNEQ   means the card is unequipped (not datafilled)
- ▪ nn   is the total number of terminal devices on this card.

Action: None

```
card no    status    port no   term. device
_____
<card_no><EQ or UNEQ>   0    <type>  <no>
                        1    <type>  <no>
                        .     ..      ..
                        15    <type>   <no>
```

Meaning:

- ▪ card_no   is the TCM card number
- ▪ EQ   means the card is equipped (datafilled)
- ▪ UNEQ   means the card is unequipped (not datafilled)
- ▪ type   is the type of terminal device
- ▪ no   is the number of the terminal device

Action: None

-end-

---

tst

Function

Use the tst command to request a self-diagnostic to be performed on an ICRM or a single unit of it.

tst command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	

tst **<com>**	active inactive pm unit unit_no	device rom ram link card_no port_no
	rex on off now	

Parameters and variables	Description
active	This parameter causes the active unit of the ICRM to be tested.
inactive	This parameter causes the inactive unit of the ICRM to be tested.
pm	This parameter causes both units of the ICRM to be tested.
unit	This parameter indicates that only a specified unit of the ICRM is to be tested.
unit_no	This variable indicates which unit of an ICRM will be tested and has a range of 0-1.
device	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that all units that are in the correct state will be tested, but ROM, RAM or link tests are not performed because these parameters are not entered.
rom	This parameter causes ROM tests to be performed. The units must be in the ManB state.
ram	This parameter causes the RAM tests to be performed.
link	This parameter indicates that links are to be specified for testing. The link is identified by its card and port numbers. The card must be datafilled in table ICRMINV and a terminal must be datafilled on the port. The terminal must also be InSv or IsTb.
card_no	This variable is the number of the card and has a range of 0-9.
	-continued-

tst (continued)

tst command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
port_no	This variable is the number of the port and has a range of 0-15.
rex	This parameter indicates that routine exercise (rex) testing is to be stopped or started.
on	This parameter causes automatic rex testing to be enabled.
off	This parameter causes automatic rex testing to be disabled.
now	This parameter causes a rex test to be performed immediately.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- Testing can only be performed on ICRMs that in the InSv, IsTb, or ManB state.
- The kind of testing that will be performed is determined by the state of the ICRM as follows:
  - Non-destructive tests are performed if the ICRM is InSv or IsTb.
  - More extensive and possibly destructive tests are performed if the ICRM is in the ManB state.
- If one unit of the ICRM is in a state that cannot be tested, only one unit is tested, however, no error message will be generated. Only when no unit is tested will there be an error message.
- A card list is displayed if the diagnostic fails. A PM log message is generated on diagnostic failures to provide further information.
- When the tst pm command is entered, both units are tested independently. Either test may pass or fail.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the tst command.

Examples of the tst command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
tst pm ↵		
	Task:	Test the entire posted simplex ICRM.
	Response:	`ICRM 2 Unit 0: ManTest passed.`
	Explanation:	The entire posted simplex ICRM has been tested and no problems found.
tst pm ↵		
	Task:	Test the entire posted duplex ICRM.
	Response:	`ICRM 2 Unit 0: ManTest passed` `ICRM 2 Unit 1: ManTest failed`
	Explanation:	The entire posted simplex ICRM has been tested and and one unit was found to be faulty.
tst inactive ↵		
	Task:	Test the inactive unit of a simplex ICRM.
	Response:	`Command on the inactive unit of ICRM 22 is not valid.`
	Explanation:	Inactive simplex ICRM cannot be tested.
tst unit 0 ↵ *where* 0 is the number of the unit to be tested.		
	Task:	Test unit 0 of the posted duplex ICRM.
	Response:	`ICRM 24 Unit 0: ManTest passed.`
	Explanation:	Unit 0 of the posted duplex ICRM has been tested and no problem found.
-end-		

tst (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the tst command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`No PM posted`	
	Meaning: An ICRM must be posted before using the BSY command.
	Action: Post the ICRM before using the bsy command.
`Either incorrect parameter(s) or to many (few) parameters`	
	Meaning: Invalid, too few, or too many parameters have been entered.
	Action: None
`No reply from PM`	
	Meaning: The ICRM did not reply to the test request.
	Action: Check for possible logs.
`Cannot test LINK, CTE must be INSV or ISTB.`	
	Meaning: The DRU datafilled on the link to be tested must be InSv or IsTb.
	Action: None
`Test may interrupt call in progress.`	
	Meaning: The tst link command will cause an audible interruption to any call in progress on that DRU. The call is not dropped however.
	Action: Respond to the prompt which will follow this message which asks whether or not to proceed with this test.
`ICRM 22 Unit 0: ManTest passed.`	
	Meaning: The self-diagnostic test performed on unit 0 of ICRM 22 passed.
	Action: None
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
ICRM 22 Unit 0: ManTest failed.
```

> **Meaning:** The self-diagnostic test performed on unit 0 of ICRM 22 failed.
> Additional failure information, possibly about a ROM or RAM test, will be
> displayed.   A card list will also be generated.
>
> **Action:**   Examine the failure information and check for any possible logs. Failing
> cards may also be replaced using the appropriate card replacement
> procedures.

```
ICRM 24 UNIT 1 if OFFL: Cannot test.
```

> **Meaning:** Offline unit cannot be tested.
>
> **Action:**   None

```
ICRM is OFFL: Cannot test.
```

> **Meaning:** Offline ICRM cannot be tested.
>
> **Action:**   None

```
ICRM 15 UNIT 1 is not equipped
```

> **Meaning:** The test cannot be performed on unit 1 because the posted ICRM is
> simplex.
>
> **Action:**   None

```
ICRM 22 is not INSV, ISTB, or SYSB.
AcTIVE unit commands not valid
```

> **Meaning:** A test active command was submitted on an ICRM which is OFFL,
> MANB, or CBSY. In these states it does not maintain active/inactive
> units. The command cannot be performed.
>
> **Action:**   None

-continued-

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ICRM 20 is not INSV, ISTB, or SYSB. INACTIVE unit commands not valid	
	Meaning: a test inactive command was submitted on an ICRM which is OFFL, MANB, or CBSY. In these states it does not maintain active/inactive units. The command cannot be performed.
	Action: None
REX commnands not valid on simplex ICRMs	
	Meaning: A tst rex on was submitted on a simplex ICRM. Because REX testing does not apply to simplex, this is not allowed.
	Action: None
ICRM 33 must be MANB to run ROM tests.	
	Meaning: A tst pm rom command was submitted on an ICRM which does not have either unit ManB.
	Action: None
ICRM 33 unit 0 must be MANB to run ROM diagnostics	
	Meaning: A test rom command was submitted on a unit which is not ManB.
	Action: None
Requested card is not datafilled	
	Meaning: A tst link command was requested. The card identified by the tst command is not datafilled on the ICRM in table ICRMINV.
	Action: None
-continued-	

tst (end)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
No terminal datafilled on requested port.	
	Meaning: A tst link command was requested. The port identified does not have any type of terminal datafilled on it. Only ports which have terminals may be tested.
	Action: None
-end-	

warmswact

Function

Use the warmswact command to enable, disable or query the status of the WarmSwAct option.

warmswact command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
warmswact	off on query

Parameters and variables	**Description**
off	This parameter causes the WarmSwAct option to be turned off.
on	This parameter causes the WarmSwAct option to be turned on.
query	This parameter causes the current state of the WarmSwAct option to be displayed.

Qualifications

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

- The default value for the WarmSwAct option on a duplex ICRM is on.

- WarmSwAct is always off on a simplex ICRM

- When WarmSwAct is turned off, in the event of a manual or system SwAct, a cold SwAct will be performed. This will cause the ICRM to be removed from service until the SwAct is complete.

> **WARNING**
> **Possible service interruption**
> When WarmSwAct is turned off, in the event of a manual or system SwAct, a cold SwAct will be performed. This will cause the ICRM to be removed from service until the SwAct is complete.

warmswact (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the warmswact command.

Examples of the warmswact command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
warmswact on ↵	
	Task: Turn on WarmSwAct for the posted ICRM.
	Response: `ICRM 111: passed`
	Explanation: WarmSwAct option is now on for the posted ICRM.
warmswact off ↵	
	Task: Turn off WarmSwAct for the posted ICRM.
	Response: `ICRM 111: passed`
	Explanation: Warmswact option is now off for the posted ICRM.
warmswact query ↵	
	Task: Query the WarmSwAct option for the posted ICRM.
	Response: `Warmswact is currently on.`
	Explanation: WarmSwAct state is displayed.

warmswact (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the warmswact command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
```Either incorrect parameter(s) OR too man (few) parameters```	
	Meaning: Parameters are entered incorrectly.
	Action: None
```Warmswact is currently <state>```	
	Meaning: The current state of WarmSwAct is displayed where:
	▪ <state> is "on" or "off"
	Action: None
```ICRM 22: ON/OFF passed.```	
	Meaning: WarmSwAct is successfully turned on or off.
	Action: None
```Command only valid on a duplex ICRM.```	
	Meaning: Attempt was made to turn WarmSwAct on for a simplex ICRM.
	Action: None
-end-	

IDT level commands

Use the IDT level of the MAP to perfrom maintenance functions on an intelligent digital transmission (IDT) device.

Accessing the IDT level

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

mapci;mtc;pm post idt ↵

IDT commands

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

IDT commands	
Command	**Page**
bsy	I-135
cont	I-137
disp	I-141
loopbk	I-143
next	I-147
offl	I-149
post	I-151
pps	I-155
progress	I-161
querypm	I-163
quit	I-165
-continued-	

IDT commands (continued)	
Command	**Page**
rts	I-169
trnsl	I-173
-end-	

IDT menu

The following figure shows the IDT menu and status display.   The insert with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.

```
          CM     MS     IOD    Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks   Ext    APPL
           ·      ·      ·      ·      ·     ·      ·      ·      ·      ·


IDT                     SysB    ManB    Offl    CBsy    ISTB    InSv
 0 Quit           PM     0       3       8       0       0       25
 2 Post_          IDT    0       1       1       0       1        5
 3
 4            IDT  55    ISTb          Links OOS:  0
 5 Trnsl
 6
 7 Bsy_
 8 RTS_
 9 OffL_
10
11 Disp_              Hidden commands
12 Next
13                    progress
14 QueryPM
15
16 PPS_
17 CONT_
18 LOOPBK
```

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command for an integrated digital terminal (IDT) system to place message paths in the manual busy state.

bsy command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
bsy	*path*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
path	This variable specifies the message path to be busied and is one of the following:

▪	eoc1	embedded operations channel 1
▪	eoc2	embedded operations channel 2
▪	csc1	common signaling channel 1
▪	csc2	common signaling channel 2
▪	tmc1	timeslot management channel 1
▪	tmc2	timeslot management channel 2

Qualifications

There is a warning when busying the last inservice EOC path as shown below:

```
WARNING: Maintenance messaging to the RDT will be
         interrupted - last EOC path will bo out of
         servcie.  Please confirm (Y/N):
```

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Examples of the bsy command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
bsy csc 2 ↵	

	Task:	Busy the CSC2 path
	Response:	`IDT 55 Bsy path passed`
	Explanation:	The indicated path is busy.

bsy (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Request invalid: IDT is OffL	
	Meaning: No maintenance may be performed on an IDT path within the IDT is OffL.
	Action: None
IDT 55 Bsy path passed	
	Meaning: Indicated path is manual busy.
	Action: None
Request invalid: would cause IDT to go SysB	
	Meaning: A bsy path command was attempted on the las inservice CSC path while the IDT was inservice. This is not allowed.
	Action: The IDT must be removed from service first by using the bsy command before attempting to bsy the path.
Request invalid: nonexistent path.	
	Meaning: The command was attempted on a path which is not datafilled on this IDT.
	Action: None
WARNING: Maintenance messaging to the RDT will be interrupted - last EOC path will bo out of service. Please confirm (Y/N):	
	Meaning: A bsy command was attempted on the last inservice EOC path. The EOC path is the path used to communicate maintenance requests to the RDT.
	Action: Reply with Y or N.

cont

Function

Use the cont command to run a continuity test on an IDT path.

cont command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
cont	*path*	int
		ext

Parameters and variables	**Description**
ext	This parameter causes the continuity test to check the path from the enhanced ISDN signalling pre-processor (EISP) to the loopback point.
int	This parameter causes the continuity test to check the functionality of the EISP.
path	This variable specifies the message path to be busied and is one of the following:

▪	eoc1	embedded operations channel 1
▪	eoc2	embedded operations channel 2
▪	csc1	common signaling channel 1
▪	csc2	common signaling channel 2
▪	tmc1	timeslot management channel 1
▪	tmc2	timeslot management channel 2

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the cont command.

Example of the cont command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
cont csc2 int ↵	
	Task: Perform an internal continuity test of the path csc2 path.
	Response: `idt 55 cont passed`
	Explanation: The continuity check was made and passed.

cont (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the cont command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request invalid: IDT is OffL`	
	Meaning: No maintenance can e performed on an IDT path when the IDT is OffL.
	Action: Use the bsy command to manually busy the IDT

`IDT 55 CONT INT passed`
 	
`or`
 	
`IDT 55 CONT EXT passed`	

	Meaning: The continuity check was successful.
	Action: None

`IDT 55 CONT INT failed – static data mismatch`
 	
`or`
 	
`IDT 55 CONT EXT failed – static data mismatch`	

	Meaning: The peripheral static data does not include the specified path. The system will cause the SMA to go ISTb with th reason of static data mismatch.
	Action: Follow maintenance procedures for static data mismatch.
`IDT 55 CONT INT failed – channel failure`	
	Meaning: An internal continuity was run and failed.
	Action: Follow maintenance procedures for faulty EISP pack.
-continued-	

cont (continued)

Responses for the cont command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action
`IDT 55 CONT EXT failed – far end`	**Meaning:** An external continuity diagnosis failed. **Action:** Run an internal continuity check. If it passes, insure the external loopback is set. Also check the span between the SMA and the external loopback point.
`Request invalid: nonexistent path`	**Meaning:** The command was attempted on a path which is not datafilled on this IDT. **Action:** None
`Request invalid: SMA <x> must be InSv`	**Meaning:** The SMA is not inservice. **Action:** None
`Request invalid: path is not ManB`	**Meaning:** The check can only be made on a path that is manually busy. **Action:** None
`Request invalid: path is loopbacked toward the far end.`	**Meaning:** This command is not allowed on a loopbacked path. **Action:** Use the loopbk rls command to remove the loopback and reissue the command.
`Request invalid: IDT is not equipped.`	**Meaning:** While the IDT was posted, it was deleted form the RDTINV table. **Action:** None

-continued-

cont (end)

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

`IDT 55 CONT INT failed - no response form XPM`
 	
`or`
 	
`IDT 55 CONT EXT failed - no response form XPM`	

	Meaning: There was a communication failure to the XPM. **Action:** Retry the command. If if fails again, proceed with SMA maintenance procedures.
-end-	

disp

Function

Use the disp command to display a list of all IDTs in a specified PM state.

disp command parameters and variables			
Command	**Parameters and variables**		
disp	state	*pm_state*	idt

Parameters and variables	Description
idt	This parameter identifies the node-type for this group of PMs.
pm_state	This variable is one of the PM state codes listed in the IDT status codes table at the beginning of this chapter.
state	This parameter is required before the PM state code.

Qualifications

None

Example

Not currently available

Response

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

Response for the disp command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

`<pm_state> IDT: NONE`
`or`
`<pm_state> IDT <n>, <n>`	

	Meaning: There are no PM in the specified state, or all in the state are listed, where <pm_state> is one of the state codes listed in the IDT status codes table at the beginning of this chapter.
	Action: None

loopbk

Function

Use the loopbk command to change or query a loopback on a bath towards the remote digital terminal (RDT).

loopbk command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
loopbk	⌈ setup ⌉ *path* rls ⌊ query ⌋

Parameters and variables	**Description**
path	This variable specifies the message path to be busied and is one of the following: ▪ eoc1 embedded operations channel 1 ▪ eoc2 embedded operations channel 2 ▪ csc1 common signaling channel 1 ▪ csc2 common signaling channel 2 ▪ tmc1 timeslot management channel 1 ▪ tmc2 timeslot management channel 2 ▪ all can be used only with the query parameter to query all paths.
query	The parameter causes the current loopback state to be displayed.
rls	This parameter causes the current loopback to be removed.
setup	This parameter causes a loopback to be set up.

Qualifications

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

- The path must be in the ManB state.
- The SMA must be in the InSv or IsTb state.

loopbk (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the loopbk command.

Example of the loopbk command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
loopbk setup eoc2 ↵	
	Task: Set up a loopback path for path eoc2.
	Response: IDT 55 LOOPBACK SETUP PASSED
	Explanation: The loopback is set up.

Responses

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

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

Responses for the loopbk command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Request invalid: IDT is OFFL	
	Meaning: No maintenance may be performed on an OffL IDT path.
	Action: None
IDT 55 LOOPBK SETUP passed or IDT 55 LOOPBK RLS passed	
	Meaning: The selected loopbk action is successful.
	Action: None
	-continued-

loopbk (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
IDT 55 LOOPBK SETUP failed - no response form XPM or IDT 55 LOOPBK RLS failed - no response form XPM	
	Meaning: Communication with SMA failed.
	Action: None
Request invalid: nonexistent path.	
	Meaning: The command was attempted on a path which is not datafilled on this IDT.
	Action: None
Request invalid: SMA <x> must be InSv	
	Meaning: The SMA must be InSv to execute this command.
	Action: None
A loopback exists on <pathid> or A loopback does not exist on <pathid>	
	Meaning: This is the response to a query.
	Action: None
Request invalid: path is not ManB	
	Meaning: The path must be in the ManB state to execute this command.
	Action: None
Request invalid; All may only be used with Query	
	Meaning: The parameter all can only be used with the query parameter.
	Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (end)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request invalid: IDT is not equipped.`	
	Meaning: While the IDT was posted, it was deleted from table RDTINV.
	Action: None
-end-	

next

Function

Use the next command to post the next higher discrimination number of the set of posted IDTs.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
next	*pm_type*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
pm_type	This variable enables the system to select one of the PM types listed in the PM status codes table in the PM MAP level chapter. Use the disp command to display the list of PM types in the posted. The system selects the PMs in the sequence displayed by this list.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Example of the next command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
next ↵		
	Task:	Post the next IDT in the posted set of IDTs
	Response:	(Display for status of next IDT)
	Explanation:	The next IDT in the posted set is in the control position.

next (end)

Response

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

Response for the next command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
END OF POST SET	
	Meaning: The currently displayed PM is the last in the posted set of PM, or if only one PM number has been posted, the display returns to the next higher menu level. The next IDT in the posted set is displayed.
	Action: None

offl

Function

Use the offl command to put IDTs in the offline state.

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
offl	_posted_ ⎡ _wait_ ⎤ all ⎣ nowait ⎦

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all posted IDT's to be offlined.
nowait	This parameter allows other commands to ben entered at a MAP before the offl command has completed executing.
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted IDT in the control position will be offlined because the all parameter was not entered.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that other commands cannot be entered at a MAP until the offl command has completed executing because the nowait parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

The IDT must be in the MBsy state before the offl command can be executed.

offl (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the offl command.

Examples of the offl command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
offl ↵	
	Task: Place the posted IDT currently in the control position offline.
	Response: `IDT 12 OFFL Passed`
	Explanation: IDT is now offline.

Responses

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

Responses for the offl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request Invalid - IDT liu# is <status>` `No Action Taken`	
	Meaning: The IDT is in the incorrect state for the offl command to be executed. The IDT must be in the ManB state.
	Action: None
`IDT liu# OFFL Passed`	
	Meaning: The offl command was successful
	Action: None

post

Function

Use the post command to select a specific IDT upon which action is to be performed by other commands.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
post	*posted* [*nnn*] *pm_type*

Parameters and variables	Description
nnn	This variable identifies the discrimination number of the IDT to be posted. The range is 0 to 24. More than one IDT may be specified by entering more than one discrimination number separated by spaces as in the following example: ... **8 12 16**↵
pm_type	This variable identifies a PM type. For an IDT the correct value is IDT. If a level of the node-type is already accessed, the *pm_type* may be omitted from the command entry. A PM in the control position of the posted set is the default.

Qualifications

The post command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations.

- The post command must be used before using the commaands trnsl, tst, bsy, rts, offl, loadpm, swact, querypm, or abtk.

- When the command string help post is entered to query the parameters of post, not all of the displayed parameters apply to an office or office network. The applicability of the parameters depends on the types of PMs that are present in the office configuration. For parameters that do not apply, one of several responses indicates that it is ignored.

Examples

The following table provides an example of the post command.

post

Examples of the post command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
post idt 8 ↵ *where*	
8	is the discrimination number of the IDT to be posted.
	Task: Post IDT 8.
	Response: OK
	Explanation: IDT 8 is posted.
-end-	

Responses

The following table describes the meaning and significance of responses to the post command.

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NO PM POSTED	
	Meaning: A PM level is accessed without posting a specific PM.
	Action: None
-continued-	

post

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

```
 pm  pm_number  n_state  LINKS OOS:  CSIDE  nn  PSIDE  nn
UNIT 0: activity  u_state  MTCE              /LOADING:  nnnn
UNIT 1: activity  u_state  MCTE              /LOADING:  nnnn
```

Meaning: When a PM is posted, its status is displayed, where:

pm	is one of the types of PM listed in Table A on page 18.
pm_number	is the discrimination number of the PM type.
n_state	is the state of the PM node. The displayed state depends on the state of one or both units. The n_states are the same as the u_states, which are listed in Table C on page 67.
LINKS_OOS	indicates the quantity of equipped C-side and P-side links that are out-of-service because they are either system busy or manually busy.
activity	indicates which unit is available for call processing and which unit is on standby. ACT means the unit is active and able to handle call processing, INACT means the unit is on standby (inactive).
u_state	is the status of a unit. The status codes are listed and described and described in Table C on page 67.
MTCE	indicates the unit is undergoing maintenance invoked manually or by the system (displayed with u_states ManB and SysB, respectively). MTCE is present only while maintenance is occurring.
/LOADING:	indicates the unit is being updated with datafill, where nnnn is an increment of the load.

Action: None

OK

Meaning: The specified PM is posted.

Action: None

-end-

pps

Function

Use the pps command to:

- initiate a protection switch
- inhibit a path from becoming the active path
- enable a path to participate in protection switch
- query the current status of paths.

pps command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
pps **<com>**	act *path* [<u>*noforce*</u> / force] ena [*path*] inh query

Parameters and variables	Description
act	This parameter activates a path, that is is performs a protection switch.
ena	This parameter enables protection switching on path.
inh	This parameter inhibits protection switching on path.
query	This parameter queries the current state of paths.
force	This parameter forces the protection switch action.
<u>*noforce*</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates the protection switch action will not be forced because the force parameter is not entered.
path	This variable specifies the message path to be busied and is one of the following: ▪ eoc1 embedded operations channel 1 ▪ eoc2 embedded operations channel 2 ▪ csc1 common signaling channel 1 ▪ csc2 common signaling channel 2 ▪ tmc1 timeslot management channel 1 ▪ tmc2 timeslot management channel 2

pps (continued)

Qualifications

The force parameter causes a warning to be issued and requires verification before the command will be executed.

Example

The following table provides an example of the pps command.

Example of the pps command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
pps act csc1 force ↵	
	Task: Force activate the csc1 path.
	Response: WARNING: Use of the FORCE option may cause loss of messaging and may cause the IDT to go ISTb sor SYSB. Please confirm (Y?N):
	Explanation: The command has been issued and will execute if "yes" is entered.

Responses

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

Responses for the pps command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
IDT 32 Inhibit Passed	
	Meaning: A pps inh command executed successfully.
	Action: None
IDT 32 Enable Passed	
	Meaning: A pps ena command executed successfully.
	Action: None
	-continued-

Responses for the pps command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`IDT 32 Activate Passed`	
	Meaning: A act inh command executed successfully.
	Action: None
`Wait Failed` `Reference LOGs`	
	Meaning: No reply was received from the SMA.
	Action: The SMA may be posted and diagnosed at the PM level.
`IDT 32 Activate failed - path inhibited by near end`	
	Meaning: A pps act command was attempted on a path that was inhibited from protection switching by the DMS.
	Action: None
`IDT 32 Activate failed - far end refusal`	
	Meaning: An pps act command was attempted on a path and the far end refused to protection switch.
	Action: None
`IDT 32 Activate failed - standby path not available`	
	Meaning: A pps act command was attempted on a path and the standby path was not in service.
	Action: None
`Invalid request - nonexistent standby path`	
	Meaning: A pps act, inh or ena command was attempted on a path and there is no standby path datafilled for the RDT.
	Action: None
-continued-	

pps (continued)

Responses for the pps command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Invalid request - nonexistent path`	
	Meaning: An act, inh or ena command was attempted on a path which was not datafilled for this RDT.
	Action: None
`Invalid request - IDT is OffL`	
	Meaning: A command was attempted while the IDT was offline
	Action: None
`Invalid request - Cside XPM is not InSv`	
	Meaning: A command was attempted while the SMA was not InSv
	Action: None
`WARNING: Use of the FORCE option may cause loss of messaging and may` `cause the IDT to go ISTb or SYSB.  Please confirm (Y?N):`	
	Meaning: A pps act command was entered with the force option, when the standby path had faults or was out of service.
	Action: None

`CSC 1: SMA 4   3  24;InSv;Active;Enable`
`COC 1: SMA 4   3  12;InSv;Standby;Enable`
`CSC 2: SMA 4  13  12;OOS;Standby;Inhibit`
`COC 2: SMA 4  13  12;InSv;Active;Enable`	

	Meaning: The following information is displayed for each datalink when the pps query command is issued: ▪ path type and number ▪ SMA name, pside link number and channel ▪ path LAPD inservice state (InSv, OOS) ▪ path protection state (Active, Standby) ▪ inhibit attribute (Enable, Inhibit) **Action:** None
-continued-	

pps (end)

Responses for the pps command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Sending PPS ACT message`	
	Meaning: The following information is displayed when progress is on while a pps command is issued: ▪ MTC open message link message (if link needs to be MTC opened). ▪ PPS command message ▪ close message link message (if the link was MTC opened). This message is continuously updated by the system. **Action:** None
-end-	

progress (end)

Function

Not currently available

Qualifications

Not currently available.

Examples

Not currently available.

Responses

Not currently available.

querypm (end)

Function

Use the querypm command to display miscellaneous information about a posted IDT.

querypm command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
querypm	$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{disp} \\ flt \end{bmatrix}$

Parameters and variables	**Description**
disp	This default parameter, which is never entered indicates that general information about the posted IDT, and not specific fault informatin will be displayed, because the flt parameter is not entered.
flt	This parameter displays information about IDT faults.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	1 all *incrname* *n*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
1	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the IDT level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The IDT level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-		

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc	specifies the level higher than the IDT level to be exited

	Task:	Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response:	The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:`
	Explanation:	The IDT level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-		

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	

	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None

`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	

	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.

The system replaces the IDT level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	

	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the IDT level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

rts

Function

Use the rts command to manually return to service a message path..

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
rts	*path* [*wait* / nowait]

Parameters and variables	Description
nowait	This parameter allows additional commands to be entered at the MAP before the rts command is completed execution.
path	This variable specifies the message path to be busied and is one of the following: ▪ eoc1 embedded operations channel 1 ▪ eoc2 embedded operations channel 2 ▪ csc1 common signaling channel 1 ▪ csc2 common signaling channel 2 ▪ tmc1 timeslot management channel 1 ▪ tmc2 timeslot management channel 2
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that additional commands cannot be entered at the MAP before the rts command is completed execution because the nowait parameter is not entered.

Qualifications

None

rts (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Example of the rts command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
rts csc2 ↵	
	Task: Return the CSC2 message path to service.
	Response: `IDT 55 RTS path passed`
	Explanation: The selected path is returned to service.

Responses

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request invalid: IDT is OffL.`	
	Meaning: No maintenance may be performed on an IDT path when the IDT is OffL.
	Action: None
`IDT 55 RTS path passed`	
	Meaning: Request succeeded
	Action: None
`IDT 55 RTS path failed - channel failure`	
	Meaning: Request failed due to layer 1 failure.
	Action: None
-continued-	

Responses for the rts command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
IDT 55 RTS path failed - logical link failure
```

> **Meaning:** Request failed due to layer 2 failure.
>
> **Action:** Check for possible problems with EISP or with the RDT.

```
Request invalid: nonexistent path.
```

> **Meaning:** The command was attempted on a path which is not datafilled on this IDT.
>
> **Action:** None

```
Request invalid: path is loopbacked toward the far end.
```

> **Meaning:** A loopback setup command has already been done on this path.
>
> **Action:** Use loopback rls command to remove loopback and retry the rts command.

```
CSC/TMC path cannot go InSv until IDT goes InSv.
```

> **Meaning:** An RTS path was attempted on a CSC path while the IDT was not in service. The CSC path changes from ManB to OOS.
>
> **Action:** None

```
Request invalid: All CSC path are ManB.
```

> **Meaning:** An RTS IDT was attempted when all CSC paths were ManB.
>
> **Action:** None

```
IDT <x> RTS failed: no active CSC
```

> **Meaning:** An RTS IDT was attempted and failed because no active CSC could be brought into service.
>
> **Action:** The user must RTS at least one of the CSC paths before attempting to return and IDT to service.

-end-

trnsl

Function

Use the trnsl command to display link and channel connectivity information for the IDT.

trnsl command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
trnsl	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the trnsl command.

Example of the trnsl command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
trnsl ↵	
	Task: Display link information for the posted IDT.

Response:

```
Link  0;RDT0 00 0  1;Cap MS;Status:OK  ;MsgCond:OPN
Link  1;RDT0 00 0  2;Cap MS;Status:OK  ;MsgCond:OPN
Link  2;RDT0 00 0 16;Cap  S;Status:OK

CSC1: SMA 0 5 24; CSPORT: 13; CSCHAN: 10
EOC1: SMA 0 5 12; CSPORT: 13; CSCHAN: 11
CSC1: SMA 0 8 24; CSPORT: 13; CSCHAN: 12
EOC1: SMA 0 8 12; CSPORT: 13; CSCHAN: 13
```

Explanation: The following information is displayed for the trnsl command:

- IDT p-side link number
- RDT name and c-side link number
- capabilities (Cap) of the link (that is messaging or speech)
- the status of the IDT p-side link as OK, ManB, SysB, OK,P, or OK,C,P.
- condition of the message link as OPM, CLS, or MTC.
- CSC/EOC control channel information for message links of the IDT
- SMA name, external number, SMA p-side port, and channel on the port the control channel is associated with.

trnsl (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the trnsl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
```Link 0;RDT0 00 0 1;Cap MS;Status:OK ;MsgCond:OPN Link 1;RDT0 00 0 2;Cap MS;Status:OK ;MsgCond:OPN Link 2;RDT0 00 0 16;Cap S;Status:OK CSC1: SMA 0 5 24; CSPORT: 13; CSCHAN: 10 EOC1: SMA 0 5 12; CSPORT: 13; CSCHAN: 11 CSC1: SMA 0 8 24; CSPORT: 13; CSCHAN: 12 EOC1: SMA 0 8 12; CSPORT: 13; CSCHAN: 13```	
	Meaning: Typical response to transl command. Display is static and not updated. **Action:** None

IntCCtrl level commands

Use the IntCCtrl level of the MAP to list, apply, and remove code controls for the DMS-200/300 and DMS-300 switches.

Accessing the IntCCtrl level

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

mapci;nwm;codectrl ↵

IntCCtrl commands

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

IntCCtrl commands	
Command	**Page**
apply	I-177
list	I-181
page	I-185
quit	I-187
remove	I-191

IntCCtrl menu

The following figure shows the IntCCtrl menu and status display.

```
Ctrl   ITS   RADR      CPU   Init    IDOC  Cs  DCR              Fs
....    0    0%         2%     .       .    .  FHR               0


     IntCCtrl    IntCCtrl
  0 Quit_          CBkC   CBkN                    PRPC    PRPN
  2                  0      0                       0       0
  3
  4 List_                                       HTRPC   HTRPN
  5 Apply_                                        0       0
  6 Remove_
  7 _CBK_
  8 _PRP_        INTCCTRL:
  9 _HTRP_
 10
 11 _CCODE_
 12 _NATL_
 13
 14 PAGE
 15
 16
 17
 18
```

IntCCtrl status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the IntCCtrl status display.

Status codes	IntCCtrl menu status display	
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
Headers		
CBk	-	Code blocking
PRP	-	Preroute peg count
HTRP	-	Hard-to-reach peg count
Suffixes		
C	CCODE	Country code
N	NAC	Non-area code

apply

Function

Use the apply command to activate controls for the international code control.

apply command parameters and variables				
Command	**Parameters and variables**			
apply	*ctrl* *type* *code* *level* *ann*			

Parameters and variables	Description
ann	This variable is one of the treatments, EA1, EA2 or NCA but applies only to CBK.
code	This variable is a 1-18 digit number, or 1-4 digit number for CCODE. It must be entered with single quotation marks, for example '727', except when it is a 7-digit number.
ctrl	This variable is one of the following code controls: ▪ cbk code blocking ▪ PRP preroute peg ▪ HTRP hard-to-reach peg count
level	This variable is the percent of blockage for CBK only and has a range of 1-100.
type	This variable is one of the two code types: ▪ CCODE country code ▪ NATL national code

Qualifications

NATL applies to DMS-300, and the DMS-300 portion of DMS-200/300 offices.

To determine valid CCODE codes enter the following:

> **table cctrnsl** ↵
>
> **list** ↵

The following table will be produced:

apply (continued)

```
             CCNAMES DISD UPDISD      TCC        TMTORRTE
     LONGHAUL
_____

     CC00          44    0      0      44          N Y
     CC00          39    0      0      39          N Y
     CC01         044    0      0     044          N Y
```

The values under field TCC (True CC) are valid for parameter code, as with the 44 in the following example.

Example

The following table provides an example of the apply command.

Example of the apply command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
apply cbk ccode '44' 50 ea1 ↵ *where* cbk — is the control to be applied ccode — is the type of code to be entered '44' — is the valid ccode 50 — is the percentage of CBK blockage ea1 — is the treatment to apply to CBK	
	Task: Apply **Response:** OK **Explanation:** Fifty percent code blocking to country code 44 and using emergency announcement 1 has been applied.

apply (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the apply command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
INSUFFICIENT DIGITS or INVALID DIGITS	
	Meaning: The code digits are incorrect or the single quotation marks are omitted.
	Action: Check tables CCNAMES and CCTRNSL for a valid CCODE.
OK	
	Meaning: The control is active.
	Action: The display fields are updated as each control is applied.

list

Function

Use the list command to display the peg count and the controls in effect for a specified control and code type.

list command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
list	*ctrl* *type*	<u>all</u> *code*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>all</u>	The default parameter indicates that all of the separate codes are to be affected.
code	This variable is a 1-18 digit number, or 1-4 digit number for CCODE. It must be entered with single quotation marks, for example '727', except when it is a seven-digit number.
ctrl	This variable is one of the following code controls: ▪ cbk code blocking ▪ PRP preroute peg ▪ HTRP hard-to-reach peg count
type	This variable is one of the two code types: ▪ CCODE country code ▪ NATL national code

Qualifications

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

- Although the display headers include a letter to denote the ctrl type (C or N) the ctrl and type are entered separately.
- The CCODE code applies to DMS-300 and the DMS-300 portion of DMS-200/300 offices only.
- The CCODE and NATL codes are used by DMS-200/300 and DMS-300 switches.

list (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the list command.

Example of the list command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
list cbk ccode all ↵ *where* cbk is the code control ccode is the type of code all is for all the codes to be used	

	Task: List the active CBK CCODE controls for all codes.
	
	Response: `CBk CCODE                                Page 1 of 1`
	`Digits                                            Peg`
	`44                                       50%  EA1      0`
	
	Explanation: Output indicates the CCODE controls.

Responses

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

Responses for the list command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CONTROL NOT ACTIVE`	
	Meaning: The specified control must be active before it can be displayed **Action:** None
-continued-	

list (end)

Responses for the list command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
DIGITS LEVEL ANN PEG ATTEMPT OUTPULSE ANSWER	
	Meaning: These are the display headers for the controls with respective data fields under them, where:
	• DIGITS is 1-18 for the number of digits for the code by which calls are blocked or counted
	• LEVEL is 0-100 for the percentage of blocking that is set on the blocked code.
	• ANN Is NCA, EA1, or EA2 for the treatement to which calls are routed.
	• PEG is 0-9999 for the number of times a code is blocked for PRP
	• ATTEMPT is the total number of attempted HTR calls
	• OUTPULSE Is the number of outpulsed HTR calls
	• ANSWER is the number of outpulsed HTR calls that completed.
	Action: None
-end-	

page

Function

Use the page command to print or display the next page of data.

page command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
page	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the page command.

Example of the page command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
page ↵		
	Task:	Display next page of data.
	Response:	The system displays the next page of data.
	Explanation:	The system displays the next page of data.

Response

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

Response for the page command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system displays the next page of data.	
	Meaning: The system displays the next page of data.
	Action: None

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	Description
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the IntCCtrl level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The IntCCtrl level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mapci ↵ *where* mapci specifies the level higher than the IntCCtrl level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the CI level (one menu level higher than MAPCI).
	Response: The display changes to the CI display: CI:
	Explanation: The IntCCtrl level has returned to the CI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CI:	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels Last parameter evaluated was: 1	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the IntCCtrl level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)
MAP output   **Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the IntCCtrl level with the display of the next higher MAP level.
Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level. **Action:**   None
-end-

remove

Function

Use the remove command to manually deactivate one or all controls.

remove command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
remove	*ctrl* *type* <u>all</u>	
		code

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>all</u>	The default parameter indicates that all of the separate codes are to be affected.
code	This variable is a 1-18 digit number, or 1-4 digit number for CCODE. It must be entered with single quotation marks, for example '727', except when it is a seven-digit number.
ctrl	This variable is one of the following code controls: ▪ cbk code blocking ▪ PRP preroute peg ▪ HTRP hard-to-reach peg count
type	This variable is one of the two code types: ▪ CCODE country code ▪ NATL national code

Qualifications

None

remove (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the remove command.

Example of the remove command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
remove cbk ccode '44' ea1 ↵ *where* cbk is the control to be applied ccode is the type of code to be entered '44' is the valid ccode ea1 is the treatment to apply to CBK	
	Task: Remove fifty percent code blocking to country code 44 and use emergency announcement 1. **Response:** OK **Explanation:** Fifty percent code blocking to country code 44 and using emergency announcement 1 has been removed.

Responses

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

Responses for the remove command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CONTROL NOT ACTIVE	
	Meaning: Remove does not deactivate a control unless it is active. **Action:** None
OK	
	Meaning: Previously applied code controls are deactivated. The display fields are updated as each control is removed. **Action:** None

INTEG level commands

Use the integrity (INTEG) level of the MAP to analyze errors which occur along the speech links between peripheral modules (PM) and the enhanced network (ENET).

Accessing the INTEG level

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

mapci;mtc;net;integ ↵

or

paci;mtc;mtcna;enet;integ ↵

INTEG commands

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

INTEG commands	
Command	**Page**
analyze	I-197
audit	I-203
ccbcapture	I-207
clear	I-211
display	I-213
filter	I-219
logs	I-223
pms	I-225
quit	I-229
-continued-	

INTEG commands (continued)	
Command	**Page**
setintg	I-233
thresh	I-235
-end-	

INTEG menu

The following figure shows the INTEG menu and status display.   The insert with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.

```
          CM     MS     IOD     Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks    Ext    APPL
           .      .      .       .     .      .      .      .       .      .

INTEG
 0 Quit      ENET          System  Matrix   Shelf  0 1 2 3
 2           Plane 0         .       .              . . . .
 3           Plane 1         .       .              . . . .
 4
 5 Display_   Audit: ON   Audit Time: 12:30    INTEGRITY Logs: ON
 6 Analyze_
 7 PMS_
 8 Filter_
 9
10
11 Clear_
12
13
14
15
16 Logs_            Hidden commands
17 Audit_
18                  ccbcapture           setinteg
                    threshold
```

INTEG status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the INTEG status display.

Status codes INTEG menu status display		
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
Shelf and Plane 0, Plane 1		
.	OK	The slot has no integrity faults reported against it.
+	threshold	The slot has between 0 and the threshold value of integrity faults.
*	faults	The slot has more than the threshold value integrity faults.
-	unequipped	The slot is unequipped.

analyze

Function

Use the analyze command to display integrity statistics for all cards on the specified ENET plane.

analyze command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
analyze	*plane_no* ⎡ *both* ⎤ ⎢ integrity ⎥ ⎣ parity ⎦

Parameters and variables	**Description**
both	This default parameter directs the system to display integrity and parity counts. Do not enter this parameter.
integrity	This parameter directs the system to display integrity counts.
parity	This parameter directs the system to display parity counts.
plane_no	This variable is the plane number. Valid entries are 0-1.

Qualifications

None

analyze (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the analyze command.

Examples of the analyze command
Example   **Task, response, and explanation**
analyze 1 ↵ *where* 1   is the ENET plane number

Task: Analyze ENET plane 1.
 	
       Response:
 	
`Counters last cleared: 1992/09/12  12:02:34.456 FRI.`
`        PARITY + INTEGRITY`
`SLOT    1111111  11122222  22222333`
`        90123456  78901234  56789012`
`SHELF`
`   0    .......+  --------  ..--..+.`
`   1    .+.+..++  --------  +.--....`
`   2    ..+....+  -------   ..--....`
`   3    .......+  --------  ..--....`
 	
       Explanation: The system displays the parity and integrity counts for ENET plane
                     1.

-continued-

analyze (continued)

Examples of the analyze command (continued)

Example   **Task, response, and explanation**

analyze 0 integrity ↵
where

0   is the ENET plane number

Task: Analyze ENET plane 0, showing only the integrity counts.

Response:

```
Counters last cleared: 1992/09/12 12:02:34.456 FRI.
                INTEGRITY
SLOT    1111111  11122222  22222333
        90123456  78901234  56789012
SHELF
    0   .......+  --------  ..--..+.
    1   .+.+..++  --------  +.--....
    2   ..+....+  --------  ..--....
    3   .......+  --------  ..--....
```

Explanation: The system displays the integrity counts for ENET plane 0.

-end-

analyze (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the analyze command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

<pre>Counters last cleared: 1992/09/12 12:02:34.456 FRI.
               INTEGRITY
SLOT   1111111 11122222 22222333
        90123456 78901234 56789012
SHELF
    0   ....+ -------- ..--..+.
    1   .+.+..++ -------- +.--....
    2   ..+....+ -------- ..--....
    3 ....+ -------- ..--....</pre>	

	Meaning: The system displays the integrity counts for ENET plane 0. The following is a list of the integrity fault indicators:
	▪ . no integrity faults reported
	▪ + between 0 and the threshold number of faults
	▪ * more than the threshold number of faults
	▪ - unequipped
	Action: None
-continued-	

analyze (end)

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

```
Counters last cleared: 1992/09/12  12:02:34.456 FRI.
        PARITY + INTEGRITY
SLOT    1111111  11122222  22222333
        90123456  78901234  56789012
SHELF
   0    .......+  --------  ..--..+.
   1    .+.+..++  --------  +.--....
   2    ..+....+  --------  ..--....
   3    .......+  --------  ..--....
```

Meaning: The system displays the parity and integrity counts for ENET plane 1. The following is a list of the integrity fault indicators:

- . no integrity faults reported
- + between 0 and the threshold number of faults
- * more than the threshold number of faults
- - unequipped

Action: None

```
Counters last cleared: 1992/09/12 12:02:34.456 FRI.
            PARITY
SLOT    1111111  11122222  22222333
        90123456  78901234  56789012
SHELF
   0    .......+  --------  ..--..+.
   1    .+.+..++  --------  +.--....
   2    ..+....+  --------  ..--....
   3    .......+  --------  ..--....
```

Meaning: The system displays the parity counts for ENET plane 0. The following is a list of the integrity fault indicators:

- . no integrity faults reported
- + between 0 and the threshold number of faults
- * more than the threshold number of faults
- - unequipped

Action: None

-end-

audit

Function

Use the audit command to turn the daily integrity audit clearing of counters on or off, or to change the time that the daily audit runs.

audit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
audit	on off time *hour* *min*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
hour	This variable specifies an hour. Valid entries are 0-23.
min	This variable specifies a minute. Valid entries are 0-59.
off	This parameter directs the system to disable the automatic clearing of counters.
on	This parameter directs the system to enable the automatic clearing of counters.
time	This parameter directs the system to change the time that the daily audit runs.

Qualification

The daily audit generates a log report detailing the integrity counts then clears all integrity fault counters.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the audit command.

Examples of the audit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
audit on ↵		
	Task:	Turn on the automatic clearing of integrity counters.
	Response:	None
	Explanation:	The system enabled the automatic clearing of integrity counters.
	-continued-	

audit (continued)

Examples of the audit command (continued)

Example   **Task, response, and explanation**

---

audit time 5 23 ↵
where

5   is the hour to begin the audit
23   is the minute to start the audit

     Task: Change the time of the audit to 5:23.

     Response: The display changes to show the new time.

     Explanation: The system changes the time of the audit to the requested time.

-end-

Responses

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

Responses for the audit command

MAP output   **Meaning and action**

```
ENET Integrity Audit already DISABLED.
```

     Meaning: You requested that the audit be turned off when it was already disabled.

     Action: None

```
ENET Integrity Audit already ENABLED.
```

     Meaning: You requested that the audit be turned on when it was already enabled.

     Action: None

The display changes to show that the audit is off.

     Meaning: The system turned off the integrity counters: the counters are not automatically cleared daily and the summary of counters is no longer automatically displayed every hour.

     Action: None

-continued-

---

audit (end)

Responses for the audit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The display changes to show that the audit is on.	
	Meaning: The system enabled the automatic clearing of integrity counters.
	Action: None
The display changes to show the new time.	
	Meaning: The system changes the time of the audit to the requested time.
	Action: None
-end-	

ccbcapture

Function

Use the ccbcapture command to print the call condense block (CCB) information for the specified call.

ccbcapture command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
ccbcapture	*buff_num*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
buff_num	This variable specifies a buffer. Valid entries are 0-99.

Qualifications

None

ccbcapture (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the ccbcapture command.

Example of the ccbcapture command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
ccbcapture1 ↵ *where*	
1	is the number of the buffer to be captured

> **Task:** Capture CCB information for a call in path buffer number 1.
>
> **Response:**
> ```
> CPTL8:
>  LINK/CPMBPTR = FFFF0000 MYINDEX  = 1C 01 PROCQD       = N
>    STATE       = LINKED AUDIT   = 0000 LINKCOUNT = 0001
>  LETTERCOUNT =    0003 LETTERC = C101 WAKEID    =  FFFF
>  LETTERQ=****** CCBTIMEQ SUCC=****** CCBTIMEQ.PREV=FFFF000
>  UP_OVER_WARM = N   ECCBINDEX = 00 00
> EXTPTR        = FFFF0000 SEQNO = 0000 CS = TERMTO XBITS = 0000
> FORCEUNAVAIL = N  IBN = N    SA = N      FASTSEQNO = 0160
> CMI            = 0009 CCBFC = 0000
> RECEIVER    = <NIL>
> CCBFA:
>  0008 0000
> PORT1PERM:
>    AGENT = CKT    INTRKLP  9
> PATHEND:
> EN_SHELF = 02 SLOT = 11 LINK =04 CHANNEL =030
> NETWORK_DS0 =0108 009E  LOGICAL = N GAIN = 0 LOSS = 0
> INTEG_VAL = 141 PREFERRED_PL = 1
> PMCHNL = 21E PORT = 01 CFWBIT  = N AGENT_SUSPECT = N
> THREAD = 0011 FMTCODE =01 UTR_AVAILABLE +N SME_AGENT = N
> TID : NODE_NO = 000 TRMNL_NO_MSN=0 TRMNL_NO_LSB=00 TSI=0
> ```
>
> **Explanation:** The system displays CCP information for buffer 1.

ccbcapture (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the ccbcapture command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CCB buffer not allocated. CCB not available`	
	Meaning: CCB capture is disabled or there is a resource shortage.
	Action: Retry the ccbcapture command.
`CCB information not captured.`	
	Meaning: CCB information for the call is not available.
	Action: Retry the ccbcapture command.
-continued-	

ccbcapture (end)

Responses for the ccbcapture command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
CPTL8:
 LINK/CPMBPTR = FFFF0000 MYINDEX  = 1C 01 PROCQD      = N
  STATE      = LINKED AUDIT   = 0000 LINKCOUNT = 0001
 LETTERCOUNT =   0003 LETTERC = C101 WAKEID    =   FFFF
 LETTERQ=****** CCBTIMEQ SUCC=****** CCBTIMEQ.PREV=FFFF000
 UP_OVER_WARM = N   ECCBINDEX = 00 00
EXTPTR        = FFFF0000 SEQNO = 0000 CS = TERMTO XBITS = 0000
FORCEUNAVAIL = N   IBN = N    SA = N     FASTSEQNO = 0160
CMI           = 0009 CCBFC = 0000
RECEIVER    = <NIL>
CCBFA:
 0008 0000
PORT1PERM:
   AGENT = CKT    INTRKLP  9
PATHEND:
EN_SHELF = 02 SLOT = 11 LINK =04 CHANNEL =030
NETWORK_DS0 =0108 009E  LOGICAL = N GAIN = 0 LOSS = 0
INTEG_VAL = 141 PREFERRED_PL = 1
PMCHNL = 21E PORT = 01 CFWBIT  = N AGENT_SUSPECT = N
THREAD = 0011 FMTCODE =01 UTR_AVAILABLE +N SME_AGENT = N
TID : NODE_NO = 000 TRMNL_NO_MSN=0 TRMNL_NO_LSB=00 TSI=0
```

Meaning: The system displays information from the requested buffer.

Action: None

-end-

clear

Function

Use the clear command to reset the integrity counters to zero, and empty the integrity path buffer.

clear command parameters and variables				
Command	**Parameters and variables**			
clear	all ⌈ counts ⌊ cards enet *plane_no* *shelf_no* ⌈ counts ⌊ cards pathbuff			

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter directs the system to clear all the cards or counts.
card	This parameter directs the system to clear the fault counters for the crosspoint (XPT) cards, and not clear the totals.
counts	This parameter directs the system to clear both the total counters and the card counts of the integrity fault counters.
enet	This parameter directs the system to clear the counts or cards for the specified node.
pathbuff	This parameter directs the system to clear the path buffer.
plane_no	This variable specifies a plane of the ENET. Valid entries are 0-1.
shelf_no	This variable specifies a shelf of the ENET. Valid entries are 0-3.

Qualifications

None

clear (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the clear command.

Example of the clear command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
clear all counts ↵	
	Task: Clear the total integrity fault counters for both total counters and card counters.
	Response: OK. Counts CLEARed.
	Explanation: The system cleared the counters.

Responses

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

Responses for the clear command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
OK. Counts CLEARed.	
	Meaning: The system cleared the counters.
	Action: None
OK. Path Buffer CLEARed.	
	Meaning: The system cleared the path buffer.
	Action: None

display

Function

Use the display command to view the ENET integrity fault counters for the system, a plane, or a slot, or to display the contents of the path buffer.

display command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
display	total plane _plane_no_ slot _plane_no_ _shelf_no_ _slot_no_ [integrity / parity] pathbuff _path_no_

Parameters and variables	Description
integrity	This parameter directs the system to display only integrity counters.
parity	This parameter directs the system to display only parity counters.
pathbuff	This parameter directs the system to display the contents of the path buffer.
_path_no_	This variable is the number of integrity paths to display. Valid entries are 1-100.
plane	This parameter directs the system to display the fault counters for the plane of the ENET.
_plane_no_	This variable specifies a plane of the ENET. Valid entries are 0-1.
_shelf_no_	This variable specifies a shelf of the ENET. Valid entries are 0-3.
slot	This parameter directs the system to display the fault counters for all cards or a specified card in an ENET node.
_slot_no_	This variable specifies a crosspoint on the ENET. Valid entries are 9-32.
total	This parameter directs the system to display the totals for both planes and the total for the switch.

Qualifications

None

display (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the display command.

Examples of the display command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
display total ↵	
	Task: Display the total fault counters for both ENET planes.
	Response:
| | ```
Counters last cleared: 1992/08/09  23:12:32.876 FRI.
                   Totals      Plane 0      Plane 1
Parity:              15           7            8
Integrity:          109          59           50
Soft Faults:          1           1            0
Single Ended:        45           5           40
Verify Failed:        3           3            0
Remake Failed:        2           2            0
HBus Collisions:      1           0            1
Mtce Enabled:         2           1            1
Path Test Failed:     0           0            1
Card Access Trap:     1           0            1
Number of Integrity Lost Reports:    14
``` |
| | **Explanation:** The system shows the total fault counters for each ENET plane, and the totals for both planes. |
| **-continued-** | |

display (continued)

Examples of the display command (continued)

Example   **Task, response, and explanation**

---

display slot 0 0 11 ↵
where

0   is the plane number
0   is the shelf number
11   is the slot number

Task: Display the fault counters for a specified plane and shelf for a specific crosspoint card.

Response:

```
                    PARITY + INTEGRITY
SLOT  SWITCH  INPUT  OUTPUT  VBUS  HBUS  SOFTFLT  HARD  TRAPPED  TOTAL
  0     0       0      0       0     0       0      1       0       1
```

Explanation: The system displays the fault counters for each type, as well as the total number of faults on plane 0, shelf 0, card 11.

-end-

Responses

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

Responses for the display command

MAP output   **Meaning and action**

CARD COUNT table not allocated. Request invalid.

Meaning: The system has not allocated store for the card table.

Action: Contact maintenance support personnel.

-continued-

---

display (continued)

Responses for the display command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
Counters last cleared: 1992/08/09  23:12:32.876 FRI.
                Totals      Plane 0      Plane 1
Parity:           15           7           8
Integrity:       109          59          50
Soft Faults:       1           1           0
Single Ended:     45           5          40
Verify Failed:     3           3           0
Remake Failed:     2           2           0
HBus Collisions:   1           0           1
Mtce Enabled:      2           1           1
Path Test Failed:  0           0           1
Card Access Trap:  1           0           1
Number of Integrity Lost Reports:   14
```

Meaning: The system shows the fault counters for each requested ENET plane and the requested totals.

Action: None

```
Fault Recorded at 1989/10/10 10:10:10.100 Tue
Fail Type: INTEGRITY   pl: 0 Call State:CALLSETUP
Originating End:  ENET:01      CARD:10 LINK:10 CHNL:10
Terminating End:  ENET:00      CARD:30 LINK:01 CHNL:345
Input Card: 01:10  Output Card: 00:30 Switching Card: 00:10
V-Bus Cards: 00:10 --:--  --:--
Path Verified: YES   Remade: --          Card at fault: --:--
Card Access Trapped: NO      Card at fault: --:--
Mtce Enabled: YES    Card at fault: 01:10
Orig PM: MTM 0       Active Unit: 0 Number of Units: 0
Term PM: LTC 0       Active Unit: 1 Number of Units: 2
Diagnostics: NO         Diagnostics Passed: ---
valid CCB Captured: YES Index: 00
```

Meaning: The system displays the contents of the path buffer.

Action: None

-continued-

---

display (end)

Responses for the display command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
``   PARITY + INTEGRITY
SLOT SWITCH INPUT OUTPUT VBUS HBUS SOFTFLT HARD TRAPPED TOTAL
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1```	
	Meaning: The system displays the fault counters for each type, as well as the total number of faults for the specified card.
	Action: None
```PATH BUFFER EMPTY.```	
	Meaning: The path buffer is empty.
	Action: None
```PATH BUFFER not allocated. Request invalid.```	
	Meaning: The system has not allocated store for the path buffer.
	Action: Contact maintenance support personnel.
-end-	

filter

Function

Use the filter command to query the value of the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) integrity and parity thresholds, or to set the value of XPM parity threshold.

filter command parameters and variables				
Command	**Parameters and variables**			
filter	*xpm_type* *xpm_num*	query	⌈integrity⌉ parity ⌊both⌋	
		setpar	*thresh*	

Parameters and variables	Description
query	This parameter directs the system to display the threshold value of the quantity of XPM faults allowed to increment before XPM maintenance action is triggered.
setpar	This parameter directs the system to alter the threshold for parity action.
integrity	This parameter directs the system to display the threshold value of integrity action.
parity	This parameter directs the system to display the threshold value of parity action.
both	This parameter directs the system to display the threshold value of both parity and integrity action.
xpm_type	This variable is the XPM type. Valid entries are adtc, adtc, algc, altc, dtc, dtci, iac, icp, idtc, ilgc, iltc, lgc, ltc, pdtc, plgc, pltc, smr, sms, smu, tdtc, tlgc, tltc, and tms.
xpm_num	This variable is the XPM discrimination number. Valid entries are 0-127.
thresh	This variable is the number of faults that are required in a 10 second interval to cause a fault to be acted upon by the XPM. Valid entries are 1-99.

Qualification

XPMs have variable parity thresholds that other PMs do not have. The target threshold for XPMs is one parity error in 10 seconds. In other words, as soon as one error is detected, the PM reports a fault.

filter (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the filter command.

Examples of the filter command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
filter ltc 3 query both ↵ *where* ltc is the XPM type 3 is the XPM number	

Task:	Query the integrity and parity action thresholds for LTC 3.	
| **Response:** | ```
        RTS VALUES              ACTUAL VALUES
      Integrity Parity   Unit State Integrity Parity
LTC 3   20      12         0  Insv     10        12
                           1  Insv     10        12
``` | |
| **Explanation:** | The system displays the integrity and parity action thresholds for LTC 3. | |

Examples of the filter command (continued)	
filter ltc 3 setpar 15 ↵ *where* ltc is the XPM type 3 is the XPM number	

Task:	Change the parity threshold on LTC 3 to 15.
| **Response:** | ```
      RTS VALUES                      ACTUAL VALUES
        PARITY       Unit State         Parity
LTC 3    15            0  Insv            15
                       1  Insv            15
``` |
| **Explanation:** | The system changes the threshold to the requested value. |

Responses

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

Responses for the filter command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Invalid PM selected.`	
	Meaning: You specified an invalid peripheral module type.
	Action: Reenter the command specifying the correct PM type.
`REQUEST ABORTED – no mailbox available`	
	Meaning: The command did not execute because of an abnormal software resource problem.
	Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs and report the problem to your Nortel Networks technical support representative for investigation.
``` RTS VALUES ACTUAL VALUES Integrity Parity Unit State Integrity Parity LTC 3 20 12 0 Insv 10 12 1 Insv 10 12 ```	
	Meaning: The system displays either or both the integrity and parity action thresholds as requested.
	Action: None
``` RTS VALUES ACTUAL VALUES PARITY Unit State Parity LTC 3 15 0 Insv 15 1 Insv 15 ```	
	Meaning: The system changes the threshold to the requested value.
	Action: None

logs

Function

Use the logs command to turn the integrity log reports on or off.

logs command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
logs	⎡ on ⎣ off ⎤
Parameters and variables	**Description**
off	This parameter directs the system to disable the generation of integrity logs.
on	This parameter directs the system to enable the generation of integrity logs.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the logs command.

Example of the logs command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
logs on ↵	
	Task: Enable the system to generate integrity logs.
	Response: The integrity logs portion of the display changes to read:
	`INTEGRITY Logs: ON`
	Explanation: Ingtegrity log reporting is turned on.

logs (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the logs command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ENET Integrity Logs already DISABLED.`	
	Meaning: You tried to disable integrity log reporting when it was already disabled.
	Action: None
`ENET Integrity Logs already ENABLED.`	
	Meaning: You tried to enable integrity log reporting when it was already enabled.
	Action: None
The integrity logs portion of the display changes to read: `INTEGRITY Logs: OFF`	
	Meaning: Integrity log reporting is disabled.
	Action: None
The integrity logs portion of the display changes to read: `INTEGRITY Logs: ON`	
	Meaning: Integrity log reporting is enabled.
	Action: None

pms

Function

Use the peripheral module summary (pms) command to display the integrity fault counts for the PM ports connected to the ENET ports.

pms command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
pms	$\begin{bmatrix} \text{summary} \\ \text{full} \end{bmatrix}$ *pm_no* $\begin{bmatrix} \underline{both} \\ \text{integrity} \\ \text{parity} \end{bmatrix}$
Parameters and variables	**Description**
both	This default parameter directs the system to display both integrity and parity information. Do not enter this parameter.
full	This parameter directs the system to display integrity information.
integrity	This parameter directs the system to expand the summary display to include information on the individual ports of the PMs and the counters for the ports.
parity	This parameter directs the system to display parity information.
pm_no	This variable is the number of PMs. Valid entries are 1-20.
summary	This parameter diesplays a list of PMs and their fault totals.

Qualifications

None

pms (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the pms command.

Example of the pms command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
pms summary 5 integrity ↵ *where*	
5	is the number of PMs to be displayed
	Task: Display the summary of the number of integrity hits on five PMs.

	Response:
	<pre>PM HIGHEST TOTAL # PORTS HITS ON
	          HITS/PORT HITS WITH HITS BOTH PLANES
	LTC 0 4 13 4 Y
	MTM 0 4 4 1 N
	DCM 1 3 4 1 Y</pre>

	Explanation: The systm display the integrity hits for five PMs.

Responses

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

Responses for the pms command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`All counts zero.`	
	Meaning: All the counts are zero.
	Action: None
-continued-	

pms (end)

Responses for the pms command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
PM      HIGHEST    TOTAL   # PORTS    HITS ON
        HITS/PORT  HITS    WITH HITS BOTH PLANES
LTC 0      4        13        4          Y
MTM 0      4         4        1          N
DCM 1      3         4        1          Y
```

Meaning: The system displays the requested information.

Action: None

-end-

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	Description
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any MAP level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the INTEG level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The INTEG level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the INTEG level to be exited	

	Task:	Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response:	The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:
		`MAPCI:`
	Explanation:	The INTEG level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-		

Responses

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

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	

	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None

`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.

The system replaces the INTEG level menu with a menu that is two or more MAP levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

---

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the INTEG level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

setintg

Function

Use the setintg command to set the value of XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) integrity thresholds.

setintg command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
setintg	*xpm_type* *xpm_num* *thresh*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
thresh	This variable is the threshold for the selected XPM. Valid entries are 1-99.
xpm_num	This variable is the XPM discrimination number. Valid entries are 0-999.
xpm_type	This variable is the XPM type. Valid entries are lgc, dtc, ltc, ilgc, plgc, algc, tlgc, idtc, dtci, pdtc, adtc, tdtc, iltc, pltc,tltc, smr, sms, smu, tms, and icp.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the setintg command.

Example of the setintg command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
setintgltc 3 15 ↵ *where* ltc is the XPM type 3 is the XPM number 15 is the threshold	

Task:	Change the integrity threshold value for LTC 3 to15.	
| **Response:** | ```
        RTS VALUES                        ACTUAL VALUES
        Integrity            Unit State Integrity
LTC 3      15                  0   CBsy    N/A
                               1   Insv    15*
``` | |
| **Explanation:** | The system set the threshold for integrity to 15 for LTC 3. | |

setintg (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the setintg command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

<pre>   RTS VALUES   ACTUAL VALUES
     Integrity   Unit State Integrity
LTC 3   15   0 CBsy   N/A
                        1 Insv 15*</pre>	

	Meaning: The system sets the integrity for the specified XPM.
	Action: None
`Inavlid PM selected.`	
	Meaning: The XPM you selected is invalid.
	Action: Reenter the command with valid parameters.
`Request aborted-no mailbox available.`	
	Meaning: The command did not execute due to an abnormal software problem.
	Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs, and contact maintenance support personnel.

thresh

Function

Use the thresh command to update, reset, or query the integrity count thresholds.

thresh command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
thresh	update *new_thresh* reset query	

Parameters and variables	Description
new_thresh	This variable specifies a new value for the integrity thresholds. Valid entries are 1-32000.
query	This parameter directs the system to display the current thresholds.
reset	This parameter directs the system to change the threshold values back to the default values.
update	This parameter directs the system to change the value of the thresholds to a new value.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the thresh command.

Examples of the thresh command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
thresh query ↵		
	Task:	Display the current thresholds.
	Response:	`Current thresholds: Cards:1 fault in 10000 calls.`
	Explanation:	The system displays the current thresholds.

thresh (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the thresh command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Card threshold changed to 1 fault in 20000 calls.	
	Meaning: The system changed the value of the threshold to 20000.
	Action: None
Card threshold reset to 1 fault in 10000 calls.	
	Meaning: The system resets the threshold to 1 fault in every 10000 calls.
	Action: None
Current thresholds: Cards: 1 fault in 10000 calls.	
	Meaning: The system displays the current threshold.
	Action: None

IOC level commands

Use the input/output controller (IOC) level of the MAP to access commands that change or monitor the status of disk controller (DC) cards and the devices attached to them.

Accessing the IOC level

To access the IOC level, enter the following from the CI (command interpreter) level:

mapci;mtc;iod;ioc 0 ↵

In this example, 0 is the number of the specific IOC to be accessed.

IOC commands

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

IOC commands	
Command	Page
bsy	I-241
card	I-245
devtype	I-247
mdn	I-257
offl	I-259
query	I-263
queryproc	I-265
quit	I-267
reset	I-271
rts	I-273
-continued-	

IOC commands	
Command	**Page**
status	I-275
trnsl	I-279
tst	I-281
-end-	

IOC menu

The following figure shows the IOC menu and status display.   The insert
with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.

```
          CM     MS     IOD     Net     PM     CCS    LNS    Trks    Ext    APPL
           .      .       .       .      .       .      .       .      .       .


IOC          IOD     IOC     0       1       2       3       4
 0 Quit              Stat    .       .       .       .       .
 2
 3           DIRP      .     XFER      .
 4 ListDev_
 5           IOC CARD   0     1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8
 6 Tst_       1  PORT 0123  0123  0123  0123  0123  0123  0123  0123  0123
 7 Bsy_          STAT .---  ....  .---  ....  .---  ....  ....  ....  ....
 8 RTS_          Type MTD   CONS  DDU   CONS  DDU   CONS  CONS  CONS  CONS
 9 Offl_
10 _IOC
11 _Port_
12
13
14 Trnsl
15
16           Hidden commands
17
18 Card_     devtype            query
           queryproc          reset
           status
```

IOC status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the IOC status display.

Status codes		IOC menu status display	
	Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
Stat			
	.	in-service	The port is in-service.
	C	central-side busy	The port is central-side (C-side) busy.
	P	peripheral-side busy	The port is peripheral-side (P-side) busy.
	M	manually busy	The port is in the manually-busy state.
	S	system busy	The port is in the system-busy state.
	O	offline	The port is offline.
	-	unequipped	The port is not equipped.
Type			
	CONS	console	The card is attached to a console.
	DDU	disk drive unit	The card is attached to a disk drive unit.
	DLC	data link controller	The card is attached to a data link controller.
	DPAC	data packet controller	The card is attached to a DATAPAC controller.
	MPC	multi-protocol controller	The card is attached to a multi-protcol controller.
	MTD	magnetic tape drive	The card is attached to a magnetic tape drive.

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command to change the status of an IOC or disk controller (DC) card to manual busy.

bsy command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
bsy	ioc	
	port	*card* *port*
Parameters and variables	**Description**	
card	This variable specifies the DC card to be busied. Valid entries are 0-8.	
ioc	This parameter busies the IOC cards.	
port	This parameter busies a port on a DC card.	
port	This variable specifies the port on the card to be busied. Valid entries are 0-3.	

Qualification

The bsy command is qualified by the following restriction: the IOC or port can be manually busied only when the specified circuit is in the in-service state and all the devices that are attached to that circuit have been made manually busy.

bsy (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Example of the bsy command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
bsy port 0 1 ↵ *where* 0 specifies the card on which a port is to be made busy 1 specifies the port to be made busy	
	Task: Change the status of port 1 on card 0 to manually busy.
	Response: OK
	Explanation: The specified port is manually busy.

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CARD 0 PORT 1 IS UNEQUIPPED or IOC 1 is UNEQUIPPED	
	Meaning: The specified circuit cannot be busied. **Action:** None
-continued-	

bsy (end)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
FAILED or INVALID WOULD CAUSE THE FOLLOWING DEVICE(S) OUT OF SERVICE CONS 1	
	Meaning: One or more devices that would be taken out of service by the bsy command are still in service and must be manually busied before the port is made busy.
	Action: Busy the devices before busying the IOC controller.
OK	
	Meaning: The status of the specified circuit is changed to manually busy. The status display value changes to M.
	Action: None
-end-	

card

Function

Use the card command to change to a menu level for the device that is connected to a specified card.

card command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
card	*card_no*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
card_no	This variable identifies the card by number. Valid entries are 0-8 or, for the DMS-300, 0-11.

Qualification

The card command is qualified by the following restriction: the display depends on the type of card selected.

Example

The following table provides an example of the card command.

Example of the card command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
card 3 ↵ *where*		
3	specifies the card to be displayed	
	Task:	Display the menu for the device connected to card 3.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of the menu for the device type.
	Explanation:	The IOC level changes to the menu level that corresponds to the device attached to the specified card.

card (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the card command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The display changes to the display of the requested menu.	
	Meaning: The IOC level changes to the menu level that corresponds to the device attached to the specified card.
	Action: None
UNKNOWN CARD 1	
	Meaning: There is no device attached to the card.
	Action: None

devtype

Function

Use the devtype command to find the device node type, device class, and device number for a specified card and port.

devtype command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
devtype	*card*	*port*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
card	This variable identifies the card to which the device is connected. Valid entries are 0-8.
port	This variable identifies the port on the card where the device is connected. Valid entries are 0-3.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the devtype command.

Example of the devtype command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
devtype 0 1 ↵ *where* 0 is the card to which the device is connected 1 is the port to which the device is connected	

	Task:	Display the type of device attached to card 0, port1.
	Response:	`Node Type:DDU_NODE Device Class:DDU Device #: 1`
	Explanation:	The device on the specified port is disk drive unit 1, which is on a disk drive unit node.

devtype (end)

Response

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

Response for the devtype command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Node Type:DDU_NODE Device Class:DDU Device #: 1`	
	Meaning: The system lists the node-type according to the type of device, the class of the device according to the function of the device type, and the descrimination number of the device. The possible values for the node and device are: mtd, cons, dpac, ddu, dlc, and mpc.
	Action: None

listdev

Function

Use the listdev command to display the status of a specified device that is connected to a specified IOC.

listdev command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
listdev	*ioc*	⎡ mtd ⎢ cons ⎢ dpac ⎢ ddu ⎢ dlc ⎢ hdlc ⎢ nx25 ⎣ mpc ⎤

Parameters and variables	**Description**
cons	This parameter identifies the device to be listed as console.
ddu	This parameter identifies the device to be listed as disk drive unit (DDU).
dlc	This parameter identifies the device to be listed as data link controller (DLC).
dpac	This parameter identifies the device to be listed as DATAPAC controller (DPC).
hldc	This parameter identifies the device to be listed as high-level data link controller for DMS-250 MTX switches.
ioc	This variable identifies the number of a specific input/output controller (IOC) card. Valid entries are 0-11.
mpc	This parameter identifies the device to be listed as multi-protocol controller (MPC)
mtd	This parameter identifies the device to be listed as magnetic tape drive (MTD).
nx25	This parameter identifies the device to be listed as NX25 controller for a DMS-250 MTX switch.

Qualifications

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

- The display is limited to only those devices of the specified type attached to the specified IOC.

listdev (continued)

- A list of valid device types for an office is obtained by entering the command q listdev.

- When more than one device is connected to the same card, the command listdev displays only the information for the device on port zero.

- Up to twelve IOC may be displayed, numbered 0 to 11, but since one IOC shelf can contain up to nine IOC cards, numbered 0 to 8, the IOC status display shows up to nine cards. Since the DMS-300 may use more than nine IOC, the display may include up to eleven IOC status displays.

- Displays are shown only up to the highest equipped MTD number.

- A card can have up to four consoles connected to it.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the listdev command.

Examples of the listdev command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
listdev1 mtd ↵ *where* 1 is the number of the IOC card connected to the devices mtd identifies devices to be listed as magnetic tape drives	

	Task:	List the magnetic tape drives.
| | **Response:** | ```
MTD   TapeName   Status   IOC.CD
 0                Idle      0.4
 1    A376458C    MT 1672   1.0
 2    T2          MT 4829   2.3
 3                Man Bsy   3.7
 4    SCRATCH1    Sys Bsy   5.1
``` |
| | **Explanation:** | The response lists all the magnetic tape drives and provides identification and status information about each one. |

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-continued-

</div>

listdev (continued)

Examples of the listdev command (continued)

Example	Task, response, and explanation

---

listdev 1 dpac ↵
where

1	is the number of the IOC card connected to the devices
dpac	specifies the devices to be listed as DPCs

Task:	List the DPCs.	
Response:	DPAC USER STATUS IOC CARD PORT	
	0 SYSTEM MBsy 0 6 0	
	1 SYSTEM Ready 4 2 0	
Explanation:	The response lists all the DPCs and provides identification and status information about each one.	

-end-

Responses

The following table provides examples of full responses to the listdev command and describes the meaning and significance of each portion of the possible responses.

Responses for the listdev command

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
CONS     CONSTYPE   STATUS   IOC.CARD
MAP      VT100      Babbling   0.5
PRT2     KSR          .        0.5
A        VUC4         .        0.5
D        VUC4         .        0.5
B        VT100      Offl       1.3
PRT1     KSR        Man Bsy    2.1
PRT3     KSR          .        4.6
TATSNPE  KSR        Offl       1.3
```

Meaning:	This is an example of a display in response to the listdev command with cons specified as the device.
Action:	None

-continued-

---

listdev (continued)

Responses for the listdev command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
DDU    USER    STATUS IOC CARD PORT  Drive_State
  0    SYSTEM  Ready   1   3    0    on_line
  1    SYSTEM  SBsy    3   0    0    spinning_up
  2    SYSTEM  Offl    5   7    0    -----------
```

Meaning: This is an example of a display in response to the listdev command with ddu specified as the device.

Action: None

```
DLC    USER    STATUS IOC CARD PORT
  0    NONE    SBsy    0   1    0
  1    CSC0    Offl    0   7    0
  2    CSC4    Offl    1   6    0
```

Meaning: This is an example of a display in response to the listdev command with dlc specified as the device.

Action: None

```
DPAC   USER    STATUS IOC CARD PORT
  0    SYSTEM  MBsy    0   6    0
  1    SYSTEM  Ready   4   2    0
```

Meaning: This is an example of a display in response to the listdev command with dpac specified as the device.

Action: None

```
HDLC   USER    STATUS IOC CARD PORT
  0    NONE    SBsy    0   1    0
  1    CSC0    Offl    0   7    0
  2    CSC4    Offl    1   6    0
```

Meaning: This is an example of a display in response to the listdev command with hdlc specified as the device.

Action: None

-continued-

listdev (continued)

Responses for the listdev command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
MPC   USER   STATUS IOC   CARD   PORT
 0    SYSTEM MBsy   0     5      0
 1    SYSTEM Ready  1     4      0
```

Meaning: This is an example of a display in response to the listdev command with mpc specified as the device.

Action: None

```
MTD   TapeName   Status   IOC.CD
 0               Idle     0.4
 1    A376458C   MT 1672  1.0
 2    T2         MT 4829  2.3
 3               Man Bsy  3.7
 4    SCRATCH1   Sys Bsy  5.1
```

Meaning: This is an example of a display in response to the listdev command with mtd specified as the device.

Action: None

```
NX25   USER   STATUS IOC CARD PORT
 0     NONE   SBsy   0   1    0
 1     CSC0   Offl   0   7    0
 2     CSC4   Offl   1   6    0
```

Meaning: This is an example of a display in response to the listdev command with nx25 specified as the device.

Action: None

```
CARD
 4
```

Meaning: Identifies the card position within the IOC occupied by the DPC.

Action: None

-continued-

listdev (continued)

Responses for the listdev command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CONS ID PRT 1	
	Meaning: Displays the name, of up to eight characters, by which the console device is known within the DMS system, for example MAP, or PRT1.
	Action: None
CONSTYPE VT100	
	Meaning: Displays a code of up to eight characters representing the type of terminal, for example, VT100 or KSR.
	Action: None
DDU 1	
	Meaning: This column echoes the device specified, and provides the number of each device.
	Action: None
DRIVE STATE spinning_up	
	Meaning: Identifies the state of the disk drive unit (DDU).
	Action: None
INVALID card is unknown	
	Meaning: A listdev display cannot occur because the card is unknown, the card is of an unknown type, or no device exists for the device specified.
	Action: None
IOC 1	
	Meaning: Identifies the IOC number to which the DPC is connected.
	Action: None
-continued-	

listdev (continued)

Responses for the listdev command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
IOC.CARD 0.5	
	Meaning: Consists of two fields, where ioc is the number of the IOC connected to the console, and card is the number of the DC card within the IOC which serves that console. **Action:** None
IOC.CD 2.3	
	Meaning: Consists of two fields, where ioc is the number of the IOC connected to the console, and cd is the number of the DC card within the IOC which serves that console. **Action:** None
PORT 3	
	Meaning: Identifies the port on the card to which the DPC connection is configured. **Action:** None
STATUS MBsy	
	Meaning: Provides the status of the device. **Action:** None
TAPENAME T1	
	Meaning: Provides the user-or system-assigned name of up to eight characters. Tn is the default system tape name where n as the MTD number. The tape name is blank if no tape is mounted or the MTD is in the idle or unequipped state. **Action:** None
-continued-	

listdev (end)

Responses for the listdev command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
USE N6LKM LEVEL	
	Meaning: There is not a listdev equivalent for N6ST. The user is directed to another subsystem and level.
	Action: Access the proper subsystem and level.
USER SYSTEM	
	Meaning: Displays the field value specific to the relevant device. Dpac and ddu display SYSTEM as the user; dlc displays NONE; and hdlc displays either NONE or CSC n, where n is the number of the cellular site controller (CSC).
	Action: None
-end-	

mdn

Function

Use the mdn command to find the maximum device number equipped for a specific IOC or port.

mdn command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
mdn	ioc	
	port	*card*	*port*

Parameters and variables	Description
card	This variable identifies the card to be listed. Valid entries are 0-8.
ioc	This parameter lists an IOC card.
port	This parameter lists a port on a card.
port	This variable identifies the port number on the card to be listed. Valid entries are 0-3.

Qualifications

None

mdn (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the mdn command.

Example of the mdn command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
mdn 0 ↵ *where*	
0	specifies the card
	Task: List the maximum devices on port 1 of card 0.
	Response: OK MDN: 1
	Explanation: The system lists the maximum number of devices for the specified port on the specified card.

Responses

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

Responses for the mdn command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
INVALID REQUEST	
	Meaning: The specified port is unequipped.
	Action: None
OK MDN: 1	
	Meaning: The system supplies the maximum number of devices that can be equipped for the card or port.
	Action: None

offl

Function

Use the offl command to change the status of the specified IOC or DC port to offline.

offl command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
offl	ioc	
	port	*card* *port*

Parameters and variables	Description
card	This variable identifies the card to be made offline. Valid entries are 0-8.
ioc	This parameter makes an IOC card offline.
port	This parameter makes a port on a DC card offline.
port	This variable identifies the port number on the card to be made offline. Valid entries are 0-3.

Qualifications

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

- The IOC or port must be manually busied before entering the command.
- When one port on an IOC is made offline, all ports on that IOC become offline.

offl (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the offl command.

Example of the offl command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
offl port 0 1 ↵ *where* 0 specifies the card to be made offline 1 specifies the port to be made offline	
	Task: To change the status of port 1 on card 0 to offline. **Response:** OK **Explanation:**The specified card is offline.

Responses

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

Responses for the offl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CARD 0 PORT 1 IS unequipped or IOC 1 IS unequipped	
	Meaning: The state of the specified circuit is incorrect for making it offline. **Action:** None
INVALID DEVICE MTD 1 IS IN SERVICE	
	Meaning: A device must be taken out-of-service (busied) before it can be made offline. **Action:** Use the bsy command to take the device out of service.
-continued-	

offl (end)

Responses for the offl command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
OK	
	Meaning: The specified card is offline. The status display value changes to 0.
	Action: None
-end-	

query

Function

Use the query command to query the IOC or device node number.

query command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
query	ioc	
	port	*card* *port*
Parameters and variables	**Description**	
card	Identifies the card to be queried. Valid entries are 0-8.	
ioc	Queries an IOC card.	
port	Queries a port on a DC card.	
port	Identifies the port number on the card to be queried. Valid entries are 0-3.	

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the query command.

Example of the query command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
query port 0 1 ↵ *where* 0 specifies the card to be queried 1 specifies the port to be queried	
	Task: To query port 1 on card 0.
	Response: PORT 1 PS BUSY
	Explanation: The port is peripheral-side (P-side) busy.

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**
``` IOC IS in service NODE NO: 6 or PORT 1 in service ```	
	Meaning: The system displays the status of the IOC or port. Possible status responses are: in service, cs busy, ps busy, invalid cslink, invalid node type, undefined node, node already defined, no store, and operation failed.
	Action: None

queryproc

Function

Use the queryproc command to test if the IOC maintenance process is operating.

queryproc command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
queryproc	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the queryproc command.

Example of the queryproc command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
queryproc ↵		
	Task:	Query the IOC maintenance process.
	Response:	PROCESS ALIVE
	Explanation:	The process is operating.

Responses

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

Responses for the queryproc command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
PROCESS ALIVE	
	Meaning: The process is operating.
	Action: None
-continued-	

queryproc (end)

Responses for the queryproc command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
PROCESS DEAD	
	Meaning: The process is not operating.
	Action: None
-end-	

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	Description
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any MAP level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the IOC level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The IOC level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the IOC level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: MAPCI:
	Explanation: The IOC level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the IOC level menu with a menu that is two or more MAP levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the IOC level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

reset

Function

Use the reset command to reinitialize one or all IOC cards.

reset command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
reset	ioc	
	card	*card*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
card	This paramter resets one card of the IOC.
card	This variable indicates the number of the card to be reset. Valid entries are 0-8.
ioc	This parameter resets all cards of the IOC.

Qualifications

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

- Reset should not be used except under the direction of the maintenance support group since it makes certain devices become temporarily unavailable for further use. If an IOC cannot be busied because of a DC error, the reset command busies and returns the IOC card to service. If a card or port passes a test but cannot be returned to service, consult the maintenance support group to see if the card or port can be safely forced into service using reset.

- If reset is used on a port located on the same card as the terminal from which the command is issued, the terminal is locked out and no more input activity is possible and all ports on the card are made idle with no change in status shown. To intiate recovery, use the rts command on the card from a terminal served by a different card, and at each previously active terminal which has been idled, depress the BREAK key and enter hx.

- If reset is used on a port from a terminal served by a different card, all ports on the specified card are made idle. To recover the previously active terminals on the specified card, depress the BREAK key and enter hx.

reset (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the reset command.

Example of the reset command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
reset ioc ↵	
	Task: Reinitialize all IOC cards.
	Response: OK
	Explanation: All IOC cards have been reinitialized.

Response

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

Response for the reset command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
OK	
	Meaning: The hardware status of one or all the cards of the IOC are reinitialized. At the time of the reset, processes that are currently running may be momentarily interrupted.
	Action: None

rts

Function

Use the rts command to return a card or port to service.

rts command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
rts	ioc	
	port	*card* *port*

Parameters and variables	Description
card	This variable identifies the card to be returned to service. Valid entries are 0-8.
ioc	This parameter returns an IOC card to service.
port	This parameter returns a port on a DC card to service.
port	This variable identifies the port number on the card to be returned to service. Valid entries are 0-3.

Qualification

The rts command is qualified by the following restriction: the IOC or port must be manually busied before the rts command can be implemented.

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Example of the rts command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
rts port 0 1 ↵ *where*	
0 1	specifies the card to be returned to service specifies the port to be returned to service
	Task: Return port 1 on card 0 to service.
	Response: OK
	Explanation: The specified card is in service.

rts (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CARD 1 PORT 1 IS unequipped or IOC 1 IS unequipped	
	Meaning: The state of the specified circuit is incorrect for return to service. **Action:** None
OK	
	Meaning: The specified card is returned to service. **Action:** None
PROCESS MAY TAKE UP TO 3 MINUTES	
	Meaning: There is a delay because of call processing traffic. When the command is completed, the system will display a response of ok or request failed. **Action:** None
REQUEST FAILED	
	Meaning: This fault message is reported for the port. Even if the card passes testing through the tst command, the card may be faulty. **Action:** Check that the circuit status is M. If so, replace the card.
SITE FLR RPOS BAY-ID SHF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC	
	Meaning: The system displays a list of probable faulty cards under these headers. **Action:** None

status

Function

Use the status command to query the IOC or the device.

status command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
status	ioc	
	port	*card* *port*
Parameters and variables	**Description**	
card	This variable identifies the card to be queried. Valid entries are 0-8.	
ioc	This parameter queries an IOC card.	
port	This parameter queries a port on a DC card.	
port	This variable identifies the port number on the card to be queried. Valid entries are 0-3.	

Qualification

The status command is qualified by the following restriction: status is intended for use by the maintenance support group.

Example

The following table provides an example of the status command.

Examples of the status command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
status port *01* ↵ *where* 0 specifies the card to be queried 1 specifies the port to be queried	
	Task: Query port 1 on card 0.

	Response: `OK`
	`MS RTE 1`
	`  RB SET`
	`READY TO RECEIVE`

	Explanation: The port is open and the device on the port is online and available.

status (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the status command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`DEVICE NOT EXIST OR BUSY`	
	Meaning: No device is connected to the specified port.
	Action: Choose an IOC with a valid input/output device (IOD) connected to it.

`OK`
`MS RTE 1`
`  RB SET`
 	
`or`
 	
`  INV PP SET`
`READY TO RECEIVE`	

	Meaning: The port is open and the device on the port is online and available.
	Action: None

`SANITY or WAI SET`
`  RDY TO RCV`
 	
`or`
 	
`  RDY TO XMIT`	

	Meaning: The device is not online nor available, but the port is open.
	Action: Use the command rts to put the device back in service.
-continued-	

status (end)

Responses for the status command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
| ```
SCANNED MS 1
  PP SET

or

  PP NOT SET
P1 open
R1 open
MS RTE 1
``` | |
| | **Meaning:** The system provides the status of the IOC, where: PP is peripheral-side (P-side) ports, P is port, R is message route between the IOC and the message switch (MS), the number is the MS number (0 or 1), and the status is open or closed. The status is used to determine which link between the IOC and the MS is to be used for data communication. |
| | **Action:**   None |
| ```
SCANNED MS 0
PP SET
P0 OPEN
P1 OPEN
R0 OPEN
R1 CLOSED
MS RTE 0
``` | |
	Meaning: In this example, the two P-side ports of MS 0 are open, and message route 0 is open; R1 CLOSED signifies that MS RTE 1 is not to be used for message communication.
	Action: Use MS 0 for message communication.
-end-	

trnsl

Function

Use the trnsl command to identify the port where the IOC currently displayed is connected.

trnsl command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
trnsl	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table gives an example of the trnsl command.

Example of the trnsl command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
trnsl ↵		
	Task:	Identify the port where the currently displayed IOC is connected.
	Response:	`IOC 1 is on MS card: 22 port: 0`
	Explanation:	The system displays the port information.

Response

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

Response for the trnsl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`IOC 1 is on MS card: 22 port: 0`	
	Meaning: The system displays the port information.
	Action: None

tst

Function

Use the tst command to test the IOC and DC cards.

tst command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
tst	ioc	
	port	*card*	*port*

Parameters and variables	Description
card	This variable identifies the card to be tested. Valid entries are 0-8.
ioc	This parameter tests an IOC card.
port	This parameter tests a port on a DC card.
port	This variable identifies the port number on the card to be tested. Valid entries are 0-3.

Qualification

The tst command is qualified by the following restriction: the IOC or the port must be manual or system busy before entering the command. To busy the port, access the Card level, use the bsy command to busy the card, then quit that level and busy the port with the bsy command.

Example

The following table provides an example of the tst command.

Examples of the tst command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
tst port 0 1 ↵ *where* 0 specifies the card to be tested 1 specifies the port to be tested	
	Task: To test port 1 on card 0.
	Response: OK
	Explanation: The port passes the test.

tst (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the tst command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
```fault report``` ```SITE FLR RPOS BAY-ID SHF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC```	
	Meaning: The test fails and the report indicates the location of the faulty card under these headings.
	Action: None

```INVALID```
 ``` IOC 1 IS unequipped```
 	
 or
 	
 ``` CARD 1 PORT 1 IS unequipped```	

	Meaning: The state of the specified circuit is incorrect for testing. The status is one of the following: unequipped, offline, in service, cs busy, ps busy.
	Action: None
```OK```	
	Meaning: The card or port passes the test.
	Action: None

IOD level commands

Use the input/output device (IOD) level of the MAP to access commands to change or monitor the status of the IODs.

Accessing the IOD level

To access the IOD level, enter the following command from the CI (command interpreter) level:

  mapci;mtc;iod ↵

IOD commands

The commands available at the IOD 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.

IOD commands	
Command	**Page**
cdr	I-287
cdrsrch	I-289
dirp	I-291
dpp	I-293
ioc	I-295
listdev	I-297
nop	I-305
nx25ci	I-307
quit	I-309
slm	I-313
-continued-	

IOD commands	
Command	**Page**
trnsl	I-315
xfer	I-317
-end-	

IOD menu

The following figure shows the IOD menu and status display.

```
          CM     MS     IOD    Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks    Ext    APPL
           .      .      .      .      .      .      .       .       .      .


IOD              IOD     IOC     0      1      2      3      4
  0 Quit                 Stat    .      .      .      .      .
  2
  3              DIRP     .     XFER    .
  4 ListDev_
  5 CDR
  6
  7 CDRSRCH
  8
  9
 10 NX25CI
 11 DPP_
 12 SLM
 13 DIRP
 14 Trnsl_
 15 Xfer
 16 NOP
 17 IOC_
 18
```

IOD status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the IOD status display.

Status codes	IOD menu status display	
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
Stat		
.	in-service	The input/output controller (IOC) is in-service.
C	central-side busy	The IOC is central-side (C-side) busy.
P	peripheral-side busy	The other end of the IOC datalink is peripheral-side (P-side) busy.
L	link out of service	One or more of the IOD links connected to this IOC are out of service.
M	manually busy	The IOC is in the manually-busy state.
S	system busy	The IOC is in the system-busy state.
-	unequipped	The IOC is not equipped.

cdr

Function

Use the cdr command to access the call detail recording (CDR) level.

cdr command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
cdr	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the cdr command.

Example of the cdr command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
cdr		
	Task:	To access the CDR level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of the requested level.
	Explanation:	The IOD level changes to the CDR level.

Response

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

Response for the cdr command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The display changes to the display of the requested level.	
	Meaning: The IOD level changes to the CDR level.
	Action: None

cdrsrch

Function

Use the cdrsrch command to access the call detail recording (CDR) search level.

cdrsrch command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
cdrsrch	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the cdrsrch command.

Example of the cdrsrch command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
cdrsrch		
	Task:	To access the CDRSRCH level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of the requested level.
	Explanation:	The IOD level changes to the CDRSRCH level.

Response

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

Response for the cdrsrch command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The display changes to the display of the requested level.	
	Meaning: The IOD level changes to the CDRSRCH level.
	Action: None

dirp

Function

Use the dirp command to access the device independent recording package (DIRP) level.

dirp command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
dirp	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the dirp command.

Example of the dirp command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
dirp	
	Task: To access the DIRP level.
	Response: The display changes to the display of the requested level.
	Explanation: The IOD level changes to the DIRP level.

Response

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

Response for the dirp command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The display changes to the display of the requested level.	
	Meaning: The IOD level changes to the DIRP level.
	Action: None

dpp

Function

Use the dpp command to access the distributed processing peripheral (DPP) level.

dpp command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
dpp	*subsystem*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
subsystem	This variable specifies the DPP subsystem to be accessed. Currently, the only supported subsystem is AMATPS.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the dpp command.

Examples of the dpp command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
dpp *amatps* ↵ *where*		
amatps	is the subsystem to be accessed	
	Task:	To access the AMATPS subsystem of the DPP level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of the requested level.
	Explanation:	The IOD level changes to the DPP level.

dpp (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the dpp command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`DPP AMA IN USE = <user_name>`	
	Meaning: The DPP subsystem is already in use. Only a singe user can access the DPP level for a specific subsystem at any given time.
	Action: None
The display changes to the display of the requested level.	
	Meaning: The IOD level changes to the DPP level.
	Action: None

ioc

Function

Use the ioc command to access a specified input/output controller (IOC) level.

ioc command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
ioc	*n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
n	This variable identifies the IOC level to be accessed. Valid IOC levels are 0-11.

Qualification

The ioc command is qualified by the following restriction: the valid IOC device types are obtained by entering the q listdev command string at the IOD level.

Example

The following table provides an example of the ioc command.

Example of the ioc command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
ioc 1 ↵ *where* 1	 is the specific IOC level to be accessed

Task:	Access a specified IOC level.	
Response:	The menu changes to the IOC menu, and the following fields are added to the display.	

```
IOC CARD   0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8
 1  PORT 0123 0123 0123 0123 0123 0123 0123 0123 0123
    STAT .--- ..SS .--- .... P--- SSSS .... .... ....
    Type MTD  CONS DDU  CONS DDU  CONS CONS CONS CONS
```

Explanation:	The IOD level changes to the IOC 1 level.

ioc (end)

Response

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

Response for the ioc command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

The menu changes to the IOC menu, and the following fields are added to the display.

```
IOC CARD   0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8
 1  PORT 0123 0123 0123 0123 0123 0123 0123 0123 0123
    STAT .--- ..SS .--- .... P--- SSSS .... .... ....
    Type MTD  CONS DDU  CONS DDU  CONS CONS CONS CONS
```

Meaning: The IOD level changes to the IOC level.

Action:　　None

listdev

Function

Use the listdev command to display the status of a specified device that is connected to a specified IOC.

listdev command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
listdev	*ioc*	⎡ mtd ⎤ ⎢ cons ⎥ ⎢ dpac ⎥ ⎢ ddu ⎥ ⎢ dlc ⎥ ⎢ hdlc ⎥ ⎢ nx25 ⎥ ⎣ mpc ⎦
Parameters and variables	**Description**	
cons	This parameter identifies the device to be listed as console.	
ddu	This parameter identifies the device to be listed as disk drive unit (DDU).	
dlc	This parameter identifies the device to be listed as data link controller (DLC).	
dpac	This parameter identifies the device to be listed as DATAPAC controller (DPC).	
hldc	This parameter identifies the device to be listed as high-level data link controller for DMS-250 MTX switches.	
ioc	This variable identifies the number of a specific input/output controller (IOC) card. Valid entries are 0-11.	
mpc	This parameter identifies the device to be listed as multi-protocol controller (MPC)	
mtd	This parameter identifies the device to be listed as magnetic tape drive (MTD).	
nx25	This parameter identifies the device to be listed as NX25 controller for a DMS-250 MTX switch.	

Qualifications

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

- The display is limited to only those devices of the specified type attached to the specified IOC.

listdev (continued)

- A list of valid device types for an office is obtained by entering the command q listdev.

- When more than one device is connected to the same card, the command listdev displays only the information for the device on port zero.

- Up to twelve IOC may be displayed, numbered 0 to 11, but since one IOC shelf can contain up to nine IOC cards, numbered 0 to 8, the IOC status display shows up to nine cards. Since the DMS-300 may use more than nine IOC, the display may include up to eleven IOC status displays.

- Displays are shown only up to the highest equipped MTD number.

- A card can have up to four consoles connected to it.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the listdev command.

Examples of the listdev command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
listdev1 mtd ↵ *where*	
1	is the number of the IOC card connected to the devices

	Task: List the magnetic tape drives.
	
	Response: MTD TapeName Status IOC.CD
	  0 Idle 0.4
	  1 A376458C MT 1672 1.0
	  2 T2 MT 4829 2.3
	  3 Man Bsy 3.7
	  4 SCRATCH1 Sys Bsy 5.1
	
	Explanation: The response lists all the magnetic tape drives and provides identification and status information about each one.

-continued-	

listdev (continued)

Examples of the listdev command (continued)

Example	Task, response, and explanation

listdev 1 dpac ↵
where

1   is the number of the IOC card connected to the devices

Task:	List the DPCs.	

Response:	DPAC USER STATUS IOC CARD PORT
	  0 SYSTEM MBsy 0 6 0
	  1 SYSTEM Ready 4 2 0	

Explanation:	The response lists all the DPCs and provides identification and status information about each one.	

-end-

Responses

The following table provides examples of full responses to the listdev command and describes the meaning and significance of each portion of the possible responses.

Responses for the listdev command

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
CONS      CONSTYPE   STATUS   IOC.CARD
MAP       VT100      Babbling   0.5
PRT2      KSR          .        0.5
A         VUC4         .        0.5
D         VUC4         .        0.5
B         VT100      Offl       1.3
PRT1      KSR        Man Bsy    2.1
PRT3      KSR          .        4.6
TATSNPE   KSR        Offl       1.3
```

Meaning:	This is an example of a display in response to the listdev command with cons specified as the device.
Action:	None

-continued-

listdev (continued)

Responses for the listdev command (continued)

MAP output   **Meaning and action**

```
DDU    USER    STATUS IOC CARD PORT  Drive_State
  0    SYSTEM  Ready   1   3    0    on_line
  1    SYSTEM  SBsy    3   0    0    spinning_up
  2    SYSTEM  Offl    5   7    0    -----------
```

> **Meaning:** This is an example of a display in response to the listdev command with ddu specified as the device.
>
> **Action:**   None

```
DLC    USER    STATUS IOC CARD PORT
  0    NONE    SBsy    0   1    0
  1    CSC0    Offl    0   7    0
  2    CSC4    Offl    1   6    0
```

> **Meaning:** This is an example of a display in response to the listdev command with dlc specified as the device.
>
> **Action:**   None

```
DPAC   USER    STATUS IOC CARD PORT
  0    SYSTEM  MBsy    0   6    0
  1    SYSTEM  Ready   4   2    0
```

> **Meaning:** This is an example of a display in response to the listdev command with dpac specified as the device.
>
> **Action:**   None

```
HDLC   USER    STATUS IOC CARD PORT
  0    NONE    SBsy    0   1    0
  1    CSC0    Offl    0   7    0
  2    CSC4    Offl    1   6    0
```

> **Meaning:** This is an example of a display in response to the listdev command with hdlc specified as the device.
>
> **Action:**   None

-continued-

listdev (continued)

Responses for the listdev command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
MPC   USER   STATUS IOC   CARD   PORT
 0    SYSTEM MBsy   0     5      0
 1    SYSTEM Ready  1     4      0
```

Meaning: This is an example of a display in response to the listdev command with mpc specified as the device.

Action: None

```
MTD   TapeName   Status   IOC.CD
 0               Idle     0.4
 1    A376458C   MT 1672  1.0
 2    T2         MT 4829  2.3
 3               Man Bsy  3.7
 4    SCRATCH1   Sys Bsy  5.1
```

Meaning: This is an example of a display in response to the listdev command with mtd specified as the device.

Action: None

```
NX25   USER   STATUS IOC CARD PORT
 0     NONE   SBsy   0   1    0
 1     CSC0   Offl   0   7    0
 2     CSC4   Offl   1   6    0
```

Meaning: This is an example of a display in response to the listdev command with nx25 specified as the device.

Action: None

```
CARD
 4
```

Meaning: Identifies the card position within the IOC occupied by the DPC.

Action: None

-continued-

listdev (continued)

Responses for the listdev command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CONS ID PRT 1	
	Meaning: Displays the name, of up to eight characters, by which the consolde device is known within the DMS system, for example MAP or PRT1. **Action:** None
CONSTYPE VT100	
	Meaning: Displays a code of up to eight characters representing the type of terminal, for example, VT100 or KSR. **Action:** None
DDU 1	
	Meaning: This column echoes the device specified, and provides the number of each device. **Action:** None
DRIVE STATE spinning_up	
	Meaning: Identifes the state of the disk drive unit (DDU). **Action:** None
INVALID card is unknown	
	Meaning: A listdev display cannot occur because the card is unknown, the card is of an unknown type, or no device exists for the device specified. **Action:** None
IOC 1	
	Meaning: Identifies the IOC number to which the DPC is connected. **Action:** None
-continued-	

listdev (continued)

Responses for the listdev command (continued)		
MAP output	**Meaning and action**	
IOC.CARD 0.5		
	Meaning: Consists of two fields, where ioc is the number of the IOC connected to the console, and card is the number of the DC card within the IOC which serves that console.	
	Action:	None
IOC.CD 2.3		
	Meaning: Consists of two fields, where ioc is the number of the IOC connected to the console, and cd is the number of the DC card within the IOC which serves that console.	
	Action:	None
PORT 3		
	Meaning: Identifies the port on the card to which the DPC connection is configured.	
	Action:	None
STATUS MBsy		
	Meaning: Provides the status of the device.	
	Action:	None
TAPENAME T1		
	Meaning: Provides the user-or system-assigned name of up to eight characters. Tn is the default system tape name where n as the MTD number. The tape name is blank if no tape is mounted or the MTD is in the idle or unequipped state.	
	Action:	None
-continued-		

listdev (end)

Responses for the listdev command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
USE N6LKM LEVEL	
	Meaning: There is not a listdev equivalent for N6ST. The user is directed to another subsystem and level.
	Action: Access the proper subsystem and level.
USER SYSTEM	
	Meaning: Displays the field value specific to the relevant device. Dpac and ddu display SYSTEM as the user; dlc displays NONE; and hdlc displays either NONE or CSC n, where n is the number of the cellular site controller (CSC).
	Action: None
-end-	

nop

Function

Use the nop command to access the network operations protocol (NOP) level.

nop command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
nop	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table contains an example of the nop command.

Example of the nop command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
nop ↵	
	Task: Access the NOP level.
	Response: The display changes to the display of the requested level.
	Explanation: The IOD level changes to the NOP level.

Response

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

Response for the nop command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The display changes to the display of the requested level.	
	Meaning: The IOD level changes the NOP level.
	Action: None

nx25ci

Function

Use the nx25ci command to access the NX25CI level.

nx25ci command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
nx25ci	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the nx25ci command.

Example of the nx25ci command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
nx25ci ↵	
	Task: To access the NX25CI level.
	Response: `TYPE: L2, L3, MLP, CAC or DCP`
	Explanation: The IOD level changes to the NX25CI level.

Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the nx25ci command.

Response for the nx25ci command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`TYPE: L2, L3, MLP, CAC or DCP`	
	Meaning: The IOD level changes to the NX25CI level.
	Action: Type l2 to access the level 2 commands, l3 to access the level 3 commands, mlp to access the multi-link procedure, cac to access the calling card application commands, or dcp to access the DMS to DCP application level comands.

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any MAP level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the IOD level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The IOD level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the IOD level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC). **Response:** The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:` **Explanation:** The IOD level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level. **Action:** None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit. **Action:** Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the IOD level menu with a menu that is two or more MAP levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher. **Action:** None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the IOD level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

slm

Function

Use the slm command to access the system load module (SLM) level for the specified SLM.

slm command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
slm	*n*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
n	This variable identifies the specific SLM to be accessed. Valid entries are 0-1.

Qualifications

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

- If no SLM number is specified, the level for the primary SLM is accessed. If neither SLM is primary, the level for SLM 0 is accessed.
- The SLM feature is available in offices equipped with DMS-Supernode.

Example

The following table gives an example of the slm command.

Example of the slm command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
slm 0 ↵ *where*	
0	specifies the SLM level to be accessed
	Task: To access the SLM level for SLM 0.
	Response: The display changes to the display of the requested level.
	Explanation: The IOD level changes to the SLM 0 level.

slm (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the slm command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NO SLMS ARE CONFIGURED ON THE SWITCH	
	Meaning: The command slm has been entered in and attempt to access the SLM level, but no SLM is configured on the switch.
	Action: No action is required.
SELECTED SLM IS NOT CONFIGURED ON THE SWITCH	
	Meaning: The SLM specified with the command slm is not equipped. This response is output only in cases where the SLM number specified is withing the permissible rage for SLMs, but that device is not configured on the switch. If the SLM number specified is outside the range of permissible SLMs, the standard CI error handling is executed.
	Action: No action is required.
SLM INITIALIZATION CODE FAILED	
	Meaning: A directory cannot be allocated for this MAP level.
	Action: Enter the command quit all to return to the CI level. Then reaccess the SLM level.
The display changes to the display of the requested level.	
	Meaning: The IOD level changes to the SLM level.
	Action: No action is required.

trnsl

Function

Use the trnsl command to translate the console name into IOC, console DC card, and circuit numbers.

trnsl command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
trnsl	*consname*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
consname	This variable provides a data-modifiable name, of up to eight characters, that is assigned to an input/output (I/O) terminal.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the trnsl command.

Example of the trnsl command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
trnsl map ↵ *where* map is the console name	
	Task: Translate a console name. **Response:** CONSOLE MAP ON IOC 1, CARD 0, CIRCUIT 1 **Explanation:**The system translates the console name.

trnsl (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the trnsl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CONSOLE MAP DOES NOT EXIST	
	Meaning: The specified console does not exist. **Action:** None
CONSOLE MAP ON IOC 1, CARD 0, CIRCUIT 1	
	Meaning: The system identifies the console translation. **Action:** None

xfer

Function

Use the xfer command to access the remote data polling (XFER) level.

xfer command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
xfer	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the xfer command.

Example of the xfer command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
xfer ↵		
	Task:	To access the XFER level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of the requested level.
	Explanation:	The IOD level changes to the XFER level.

Response

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

Response for the xfer command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The display changes to the display of the requested level.	
	Meaning: The IOD level changes to the XFER level.
	Action: None

IPML level commands

Use the IPML level of the MAP to access the IPML maintenance menu.

Accessing the IPML level

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

mapci;mtc;pm;ipml ↵

IPML commands

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

IPML commands	
Command	**Page**
bsy	I-323
next	I-327
offl	I-329
post	I-331
qipml	I-333
quit	I-335
rts	I-339
trnsl	I-343
tst	I-345

IPML menu

The following figure shows the IPML menu and status display.

```
          CM    MS    IOD    Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks    Ext    APPL
           •     •      •      •      •      •      •      •      •      •


   IPML     PM:          SysB    ManB    Offl    CBsy    ISTb
    0 Quit  InSv
    2 Post_               4       0      10       3       3
    3        130
    4
    5 Trnsl_       PBsy   SysB    ManB    Offl    CBsy    ISTb
    6 Tst_   InSv
    7 Bsy_   IPML    0     0       0       0       0       1
    8 RTS_   3
    9 Offl_
   10        IPML  0  ISTb  P0  P1  MSB6 0 Port Ch DTC 0 Port Ch
   11        IPC0     ISTb  M   .            12 20          3 16
   12 Next_  IPC1     ManB  M   M             8  1          4 16
   13
   14 QIPML
   15
   16
   17
   18
```

IPML status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the IPML status display.

Status codes	IPML menu status display	
Code	Meaning	Description
IPML no		
n	IPML number	
channel		Not currently available
from		Not currently available
P0		Not currently available
P1		Not currently available
port		Not currently available
Status		Not currently available
-continued-		

Status codes IPML menu status display (continued)		
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
to		Not currently available
x		Not currently available
y		Not currently available
-end-		

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command to change the state of a specified inter-peripheral connection (IPC) or plane of the posted IPML, or all IPCs and planes, to ManB.

bsy command parameters and variables			
Command	**Parameters and variables**		
bsy	*ipc_number* *plane_number* all	*plane_number*	force

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter busies both IPCs in both planes.
force	This parameter overrides the warning message and busies the specified IPC.
ipc_number	This variable is used to busy one of the IPC of the posted IPML. The range is 0 or 1.
plane_number	This variable is used to busy one plane of the posted IPML. The range is P0 or P1. Both IPCs paths through the specified plane are busied.

Qualification

If the IPCs are offline (Offl), post the XPM to return to service (RTS) its circuits. If they do not RTS, reload the XPM using the loadpm command loadpm. When the load is completed, bsy the IPC circuits.

Examples

Not currently available

bsy (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

`IPML <n> IPC <n> BSY FAILED`
`or`
`IPML <n> IPC <n> BSY PASSED`	

	Meaning: Busying the IPML and IPC is confirmed or not, where <n> echoes the specified discrimination numbers. **Action:** None
`OK`	
	Meaning: The IPC or plane is in the ManB state. **Action:** None

`<nnn> TERMINALS ARE IN CP BUSY STATE.`
`DO YOU WISH TO CARRY ON?`
`PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):`	

	Meaning: The bsy command has been applied to a PM (other than LM) which is performed call processing. Further action may affect calls in process of connection. **Action:** None
`<pm_type> <pm_number> IS MANUAL BUSY.` `NO ACTION TAKEN`	
	Meaning: The command bsy is applied to a PM that is already in the ManB state. **Action:** None
-continued-	

Responses for the bsy command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
THIS WILL BUSY IPML <n>
PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):
```

          Meaning: Calls in progress may be cancelled if the IPML is active and in the InSv state.

          Action: If YES is entered, the response is:

```
IPML <n> IPC <n> BSY PASSED
or
IPML <n> IPC <n> BSY FAILED
```

          If NO is entered, there is no response and the command is aborted.

-end-

next

Function

Use the next command to select the next IPML number or state in a posted state.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
next	*pm_type*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
pm_type	This variable enables the system to select one of the PM types listed in the PM state code table in the PM MAP level chapter. Use the command disp to display the list of PM types in the posted set. The system selects the PMs in the sequence displayed by this list.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Example of the next command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
next ↵		
	Task:	Put the next posted IPML in the control position.
	Response:	`(Display for next ipml)`
	Explanation:	The next posted IPML is in the control position.

Response

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

next (end)

Response for the next command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
END OF POST SET	
	Meaning: The currently displayed PM is the last in the posted set of PMs, or if only one PM number has been posted, the display returns to the next higher menu level. The display changes to show the states of the IPCs of the next IPML number, or the IPML in the next state.
	Action: None

offl

Function

Use the offl command to set a specified IPC or all IPCs of the posted IPML to the offline state. The IPC must be ManB before offl can be executed.

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
offl	all *ipc_number*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter applies OffL to all IPC s of the posted IPML.
ipc_number	This variable selects one IPC of the posted IPML to be made offline. The range is 0 or 1.

Qualifications

None

Example

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the offl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
OK	
	Meaning: The PM state is offline.
	Action: None
-continued-	

offl (end)

Responses for the offl command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
<pm_type> <pm_number> IS <status>.
NO ACTION TAKEN
```

Meaning: The PM is already offline or is in the incorrect state for being made offline, where <pm_type> is one of the PM types listed in the PM state code table in the PM MAP level chapter, <pm_number> is the discrimination number of the PM, and <status> is one of

CBSY
INSV
OFFLINE
SYSTEM BUSY

Note: For some PM types, REQUEST INVALID appears before NO ACTION TAKEN.

Action: None

-end-

post

Function

Use the post command to select the IMPL for maintenance action. An IPML can be specified on the basis of IPML number or maintenance state, or all IPMLs may be selected.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
post	all *ipml_number* *state*

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter displays all IPML and their associated the FROM and TO end PM assignments.
ipml_number	This variable specifies the IPML to be posted. The range is 0-127. The IPML number is stored in data Table IPMLINV.
state	This parameter is one of the maintenance states listed in *Table E on page 95.* It displays the set of IPMLs that is in the specified state.

Qualifications

The post command is qualified by the following exception, restrictions and limitations:

- After posting, the other commands on the IPML menu can be applied to posted individual IMPLs or selected sets.

- The status codes under the headers P0 and P1 are shortened to one character, as follows:

InSv	•
ISTb	I
SysB	S
ManB	M
Offl	O
PBsy	P

- When entering the command string help post to query the parameters of the post command, not all of the displayed parameters apply to an office or office network. The applicability of the parameters depends on the types of PMs that are present in the office configuration. For parameters that do not apply, one of several responses indicates that it is ignored.

post (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the post command.

Example of the post command

Example   **Task, response, and explanation**

---

post   ipml 0 ↵
where

ipml 0   is the IPML posted.

| | **Task:** | Post IPML 0 which is ISTb. |

Response:

```
IPML  0  ISTb  P0   P1  MSB6  0  Port  Ch  DTC  0  Port Ch
IPC0       ISTb  M    .             12   20           3 16
IPC1       Manb  M    M              8    1           4 16
```

Explanation: The system responds with the above status display which informs
the user of the following:
IPC-0 is active but ISTb, plane-0 (P0) is ManB.
The FROM end (IPC-0) is MSB6-0, Port 12, Ch 20.
The TO end (IPC-0) is DTC-0, Port 3, Ch 16.
IPC-1 is inactive, with planes 0 and 1 ManB.
The FROM end (IPC-1) MSB6-0, Port 8, Ch 1
The TO end (IPC-1) DTC-0, Port 4, Ch 16.

Response

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

Response for the post command

MAP output   **Meaning and action**

```
display
```

Meaning: Information on the specified IPML. See the "Example of the post
command" table for a representative display.

Action: None

---

qipml

Function

Use the qipml command to display miscellaneous information about a posted IMPL.

qipml command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
qipml	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the qipml command.

Example of the qipml command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
qipml ↵	
	Task: Display information on the posted IPML (IPML 0).
	Response:
| | ```
IPML  0  ISTb  P0  P1  MSB6 0 Port Ch DTC 0 Port Ch
IPC0     ISTb   M    .           12 20          3 16
IPC1     ManB   M    M            8  1          4 16
``` |
| | **Explanation:** The system responds with information on IPML 0 and its status and connection data. |

Responses

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

qipml (end)

Responses for the qipml command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`display`	
	Meaning: Information is displayed showing IPML/IPC status and connection data for the posted IPML. Refer to the "Example of the qipml command" table on the previous page for a representative display.
	Action: None
`NO IPML POSTED`	
	Meaning: An IPML must be posted before the command qipml can be executed.
	Action: None

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the IPML level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The IPML level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-		

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the IPML level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC). **Response:** The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:` **Explanation:** The IPML level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level. **Action:** None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit. **Action:** Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the IPML level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher. **Action:** None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)
MAP output   Meaning and action
The system replaces the display of the IPML level with the display of the next higher MAP level.
Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.   **Action:**   None
-end-

rts

Function

Use the rts command to return to service a specified IPC, plane, or all IPCs and planes of the posted IPML. Test routines are performed and the rts command is executed if the tests succeed. Each must be ManB or SysB.

rts command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
rts	all *ipc_number plane_number* *plane_number* sysb all	*noforce* force
Parameters and variables	**Description**	
all	This parameter returns to service both IPCs in both planes.	
force	This parameter overrides the warning message and returns to service the specified IPC.	
ipc_number	This variable returns to service one IPC of the posted IPML. The range is 0 or 1.	
noforce	This default parameter indicates the condition when force parameter is not entered. The rts command will not be forced.	
plane_number	The variable returns to service one plane of the posted IPML. The range is P0 or P1. It returns to service both IPCs paths through the specified plane.	
sysb	This parameter returns to service posted IPCs that are system busy.	

Qualifications

None

rts (continued)

Examples

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Examples of the rts command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
rts ↵ *where*	
	Task:
	Response:
	Explanation:

Responses

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
OK	
	Meaning: The IPC or plane is returned to service.
	Action: None
PM IS OFFLINE	
	Meaning: The PM to which the IPML is connected is offline, and testing cannot occur on the IPML until the PM is returned to service.
	Action: None
-continued-	

Responses for the rts command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
<pm_type> <pm_number> IS <status>.
NO ACTION TAKEN
```

Meaning: The PM is in the incorrect state for returning to service, where <pm_type> is one of the PM types listed in the PM state code table in the PM MAP level chapter, <pm_number> is the discrimination number of the PM, and <status> is one of
CBSY
INSV
OFFLINE

The PM must be ManB.

Action: None

```
<nnn> TERMINALS ARE IN CP BUSY STATE
DO YOU WISH TO CARRY ON?
PLEASE CONFIRM "TES" OR "NO":
```

Meaning: The command bsy has been applied to a PM (other than LM) which is performing call processing. Further action may affect calls in process of connection.

Action: None

```
TEST FAILED
SITE  FLR  RPOS  BAY_ID  SHF DESCRIPTIONS  SLOT EQPEC
<site><flr><rpos><bay_id><shf><description><slot><eqpec>
```

Meaning: Results of tests are displayed using the standard circuit display. A standard format, based on the DMS-100 Family equipment identification scheme, identifies the physical location of possible faulty circuit cards. When the circuit location display is part of the response to a failed test, the circuit cards are listed in order of the most likely cause of the fault, and therefore their recommended sequence of replacement. The characters listed under the header EQPEC are the hardware PEC of the suspected circuit card. shown without the prefix NT.

Action: None

-end-

trnsl

Function

Use the trnsl command to display the Network connection data associated with the posted IPML.

trnsl command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
trnsl	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the trnsl command.

Examples of the trnsl command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
trnsl ↵	
	Task: Display Network connection information on the posted IPML.
	Response:
	``
	TRNSL
	IPC: IPC0
	Link 2: NET 0 0 20;Cap S;StatusOK ;P
	Link 3: NET 1 0 20;Cap S;StatusOK ;P
	Link 4: NET 0 0 17;Cap S;StatusOK ;P
	Link 5: NET 1 0 17;Cap S;StatusOK ;P
	IPC: IPC1
	Link 6: NET 0 0 27;Cap S;StatusOK ;P
	Link 7: NET 1 0 27;Cap S;StatusOK ;P
	Link 8: NET 0 0 24;Cap S;StatusOK ;P
	Link 9: NET 1 0 24;Cap S;StatusOK ;P
	``
	Explanation: The system responds with the Network information on the posted IPML.

trnsl (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the trnsl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
| ```
IPC:  IPCn
Link x: NET y  z nn;Cap <cap>;<resource status>  ;<status>
``` | |
| | **Meaning:** The command trnsl display appears to show associated Network port and channel assignments for the IPCs of the specified IPML and their status, where |
| | $<n>$ is the pair number of the IPC
                   $<x>$ is the speech link number
                   $<y>$ is the network plane number
                   $<z>$ is the network module number
                   $<nn>$ is the network port number
                   $<cap>$ is the capability of the link as
                          S   speech
                          M   message
                          SM speech and message
                  $<resource$
                   $status>$ is the status of the resource
                   $<status>$ is the link status, where
                          P   identifies the P-side
                          C   identifies the C-side

Note: The first two links in the set of four which are displayed are connected to the PM or the node while the last two which are displayed are from the PM or node.

Refer to the "Example of the disalm command" table on the previous page for a representative display.

Action: None |

tst

Function

Use the tst command to apply test routines to a specified IPC or plane, or to all IPC and planes of the posted IPML. The state must be ManB before applying the tst command.

tst command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
tst	all *ipc_number plane_number* *plane_number*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter tests both IPCs in both planes.
ipc_number	This variable tests one IPC of the posted IPML. The range is 0 or 1.
plane_number	This variable tests a plane of the posted IPML. The range is 0 or 1. The test applies to both IPCs paths through the specified plane.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the tst command.

Examples of the tst command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
tst ↵ *where*	
	Task:
	Response:
	Explanation:

tst (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the tst command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`IPML <nnn> IPC <nn> OUT-OF-SERVICE TEST INITIATED.`	
	Meaning: The command string tst *ipc_number* has been entered, and testing is in progress, where <nnn> and <nn> echo the specified discrimination numbers.
	Action: None

`TST FAILED`
`SITE  FLR  RPOS  BAY_ID  SHF  DESCRIPTION  SLOT EQPEC`
`<site><flr><rpos><bay_id><shf><description><slot><eqpec>`	

	Meaning: The test on the specified IPC is unsuccessful. A card list is given in the standard circuit display. A standard format, based on the DMS-100 Family equipment identification scheme, identifies the physical location of possible faulty circuit cards. When the circuit location display is part of the response to a failed test, the circuit cards are listed in order of the most likely cause of the fault, and therefore their recommended sequence of replacement. The characters listed under the header EQPEC are the hardware PEC of the suspected circuit card. shown without the prefix NT.
	Action: None
`TST PASSED`	
	Meaning: The test on the specified IPC succeeds.
	Action: None

IRLINK level commands

Use the IRLINK level of the MAP to perform maintenance on the dual
remote cluster controller (DRCC). The IRLINK level is accessed from the
RCC level using the irlink command. Although the menu always shows the
irlink command, it only affects a posted RCC that is part of a DRCC.

Accessing the IRLINK level

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

mapci;mtc;pm;post rcc;irlink ↵

IRLINK commands

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

IRLINK commands	
Command	**Page**
bsy	I-349
queryir	I-351
quit	I-353
rts	I-357
trnsl	I-359
tst	I-361

IRLINK menu

The following figure shows the IRLINK menu and status display.

```
           CM      MS     IOD    Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks   Ext    APPL
            .       .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .       .


    IRLINK                         SysB    ManB    Offl   CBsy   ISTb    InSv
      0 Quit          PM             4       0      10      3      3      130
      2                RCC           0       0       2      0      0        5
      3
      4                RCC 1 INSV LINKS OOS: CSIDE 0 PSIDE 0
      5 Trnsl               Unit0   Acts   InSv
      6 Tst_                Unit1   Inact InSv
      7 Bsy_
      8 RTS_
      9
     10
     11
     12
     13
     14 QueryIR_
     15
     16
     17
     18
```

IRLINK status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the IRLINK status display.

Status codes IRLINK menu status display (continued)		
Code	Meaning	Description
<head>		
<code>	<meaning>	<description>
		▪ <item> -
-end-		

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command to busy the specified interlink and changes its status to ManB. The physical interlink range is 0-47 for RCC2 type, and 0-15 for all other RCC types.

bsy command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
bsy	*irlink_number*	nowait force

Parameters and variables	**Description**
force	This parameter forces the busying to occur even though maintenance actions are already in progress.
irlink_number	This variable specifies the interlink to be busied. The range is 0-13.
nowait	This parameter allows other maintenance actions to occur before the busying is completed.

Qualifications

The status of the links is displayed by using the trnsl command.

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Example of the bsy command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
bsy 2 ↵ *where*		
2	specifies the interlink to be busied	
	Task:	Busy Interlink 2.
	Response:	NO FROM TO CAP STATE MSGCOND 0 RCC 1, 1 RCC 2. 1 MS OK OPN 1 RCC 1, 3 RCC 2, 3 MS OK OPN 2 RCC 1, 7 RCC 2, 7 S ManB
	Explanation:	This display was produced by entering the trnsl command after having busied Interlink 2, which is displayed as ManB.

bsy (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`RCC <pm_number> IRLINK <irlink_number> BSY PASSED`	
	Meaning: The specified interlink of the posted RCC is busied.
	Action: The interlink is removed from service and is unavailable for call processing. The link state changes to ManB in the status display.
`RCC <pm_number> IRLINK <irlink_number>`	
	Meaning: The specified interlink is not manually busied.
	Action: Try busying the link again later.
`WARNING: POTENTIAL LOSS OF INTERSWITCHING.  CONFIRM WITH` `(YES OR NO)?`	
	Meaning: The last in-service messaging interlink is to be busied. If the last link is busied, all interswitching capability is prevented.
	Action: Entering YES manually busies the link and prevents all interswitching capability. With YES, the status of the link changes to ManB.
	Entering No aborts the request.

queryir

Function

Use the queryir command to display the carrier information of the interlinks of the posted RCC. The physical interlink range is 0-47 for the RCC2 type, and 0-15 for all other RCC types.

queryir command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
queryir	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

When the status of an interlink is SysB, it means a DS-1 card is faulty. Use the queryir command to display information about each RCC of the posted pair. Check the alarm (ALRM header) fields to determine which end of the interlink has a fault. The end with a fault displays LCGA, OS, or CARD and the end with no fault displays RCGA.

Example

The following table provides an example of the queryir command.

Example of the queryir command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
queryir ↵		
	Task:	Display the carrier information of the interlinks of the posted RCC.
	Response:	(Not currently available)
	Explanation:	(Not currently available)

queryir (end)

Response

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

Response for the queryir command

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
 NO    FROM       TO      <c>   ALRM   SLIP   FRME    BER    STATE
<nn>  RCC<n>, <nn> RCC <n>, <n>  <alrm>  <x>    <x>   < >x >  <state>
```

Meaning: Information about the interlinks is given, where the headers are described as follows:

NO	is <nn> for the link number (also for parameter irlink_number).
FROM	is RCC <n> for the discrimination number of the posted RCC.
TO	is RCC <n> for the discrimination number of the other end of the interlink.
<c>	is . (present) or - (missing) to indicate the presence of the interlink card.
ALRM	is RCGA, LCGA, or CARD for the interlink alarm.
SLIP	is OS or ML for the slip count.
FRME	is OS or ML for the frame loss count.
BER	is a value for the Bit Error Ratio.
STATE	is OK, ManB, or SBsy for the state of the interlink.

Action: Perform typical alarm maintenance procedures if any alarms occur.

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the IRLINK level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The IRLINK level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the IRLINK level to be exited	

	Task:	Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response:	The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:`
	Explanation:	The IRLINK level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-		

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level. **Action:** None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit. **Action:** Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the IRLINK level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher. **Action:** None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the IRLINK level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

rts

Function

Use the rts command to test and return to service the specified interlink and changes its state to OK. The physical interlink range is 0-47 for RCC2 type, and 0-15 for all other RCC types.

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
rts	*irlink_number* ⌈ nowait ⌉ ⌊ force ⌋ sysb all

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter returns to service all posted PMs, regardless of status.
force	This parameter bypasses the tests and forces the link into service even though maintenance actions are already in progress.
irlink_number	This variable specifies the number of the interlink to be returned to service. The range is 0-13.
nowait	This parameter allows other maintenance actions to occur before the testing and return to service is completed.
sysb	This parameter returns all posted system busy PMs to service.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Example of the rts command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
rts sysb ↵	
	Task: Returns all posted system busy PMs to service.
	Response: `RCC 8 IRLINK 11 RTS PASSED`
	Explanation: The posted system busy RCC is returned to service.

rts (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
RCC <pm_number> IRLINK <irlink_number> RTS FAILED	
	Meaning: The link has failed a test and is not returned to service.
	Action: The status of the link remains the same. Perform DS-1 maintenance procedures.
RCC <pm_number> IRLINK <irlink_number> RTS PASSED	
	Meaning: Tests are run before the interlink is returned to service. The NT6X50 tests are run on all links. The NT6X69 tests are run on the message links only. The tests pass and the link is returned to service.
	Action: The link is available for call processing and the link state changes to OK in the status display executed by the trnsl command.

trnsl

Function

Use the trnsl command to identify the interlinks of a posted RCC and

- shows their status
- indicates which RCC is the interconnected RCC
- indicates which ports on each RCC are being used
- indicates whether the interlink handles speech or speech and messaging signals

The physical interlink range is 0-47 for RCC2 type, and 0-15 for all other RCC types.

trnsl command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
trnsl	There are no parameter or variables.

Qualifications

The trnsl command is qualified by the following:

- The status display is not updated if a link changes state; the command trnsl must be reentered for the most current status.
- In the status display, link and port numbers are not the same, but are matched to each other (for example, 1 to 1, 3 to 3).

Examples

The following table provides an example of the trnsl command.

Examples of the trnsl command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
trnsl ↵		
	Task:	Identify the interlinks of the posted RCC.
	Response:	NO FROM TO CAP STATE MSGCOND 0 RCC 1, 1 RCC 2. 1 MS OK OPN 1 RCC 1, 3 RCC 2, 3 MS OK OPN 2 RCC 1, 7 RCC 2, 7 S ManB
	Explanation:	Interlinks 0, 1, and 2 which connect from RCC 1 to RCC 2 are displayed along with their state.

trnsl (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the trnsl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
<pre> NO FROM TO CAP STATE CONDITION <nn> RCC <n>, <nn> RCC <n>, <n> MS <state> <condition></pre>	

	Meaning: The interlinks are displayed with the following information:
	NO is <nn> for the link number (also for parameter irlink_number), where <nn> are the discrimination numbers of both ends of the interlink.
	FROM is RCC <n> for the discrimination number of the posted RCC.
	TO is RCC n for the discrimination number of the other end of the interlink.
	CAP is MS or S for the capability of the link, where
	    MS is for messaging and speech
	    S is for speech
	<state> is ManB, OK, or SysB for the state of the interlink, where
	    ManB is manually busy
	    Offl is off-line
	    OK is in service
	    SysB is system busy
	    Uneq is unequipped
	
	<condition> is CLS, MTC, OPN, SPH, or SPH CLS for the message condition, where
	    CLS is closed
	    MTC is open and being used for maintenance
	    OPN is open
	    SPH is open and being used for speech messages
	    SPH CLS is closed and being used for speech messages
	
	Action: Do the procedures for typical alarm maintenance if any occur.

tst

Function

Use the tst command to test an interlink of the posted RCC. If the state of the interlink is OK, only the speech test and message tests are done. If the state of the interlink is ManB, the NT6X50 card tests are done before the message and speech tests. The physical interlink range is 0-47 for RCC2 type, and 0-15 for all other RCC types.

tst command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
tst	*irlink_number*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
irlink_number	This variable specifies the number of the interlink to be tested. The range is 0-13.

Qualifications

The tst command is qualified by the following exception, restrictions and limitations:

- If any interlinks are out-of-service, the status of both RCCs change to in-service trouble (displayed as ISTb).

- When the state of an interlink is displayed as SysB, use the command queryir to locate a faulty DS-1 card. Under the display header ALRM, the alarm value indicates which end of the interlink has a fault. The values LCGA, OS, or CARD indicate the faulty end, while RCGA indicates the faultless end. See the example that follows.

Example

The following table provides an example of the tst command.

tst (end)

Example of the tst command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
tst ↵	
	Task: Interlink 2 between RCC 1 and RCC 2 has been displayed as SysB. Test interlink 2 between RCC 1 and RCC 2.
	Response: FOR RCC 1 FOR RCC 2 RCC AT FAULT LCGA RCGA RCC 1 OS RCGA RCC 1 RCGA LCGA RCC 2 CARD LCGA RCC 1 LCGA CARD RCC 2 RCGA OS RCC 2
	Explanation: The possible alarm pairs are listed in the display. Compare the values under both ALRM headers to determine which RCCs interlink card has the fault.

Responses

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

Responses for the tst command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`RCC <pm_number> IRLINK <irlink_number> TST PASSED`	
	Meaning: The tests on the specified interlink of the posted RCC passes.
	Action: None
`RCC <pm_number> IRLINK <irlink_number> TST FAILED`	
	Meaning: The tests on the specified interlink of the posted RCC fails.
	Action: None

ISG level commands

Use the ISG level of the MAP to maintain Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) service groups (ISG) which are defined for a specific LGC or LTC. In addition, hardware independent access is to the associated channels is available.

Accessing the ISG level

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

mapci;mtc;pm;post *pm_type pm_number*;**isg** ↵
where
pm_type   is one of the PM types which have ISG identified as a menu level command, such as LTC or LGCI.
pm_numnber   is the discrimination number of the pm to be posted.

ISG commands

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

ISG commands	
Command	**Page**
bsy	I-365
cont	I-369
loopbk	I-373
next	I-377
offl	I-379
post	I-381
querych	I-383
quit	I-387
rts	I-391

ISG menu

The following figure shows the ISG menu and status display.

```
          CM      MS      IOD     Net     PM     CCS     LNS     Trks    Ext     APPL
          •       •       •       •       •       •       •       •       •       •


ISG                                 SysB    ManB    Offl    CBsy    ISTB    InSv
 0 Quit            PM                 0       0      17       0       0      133
 2 Post_           LGC                0       0       0       0       1        4
 3
 4                 LGC   121   InSv  LINKS_OOS:  Cside  0 ; Pside 0
 5                 Unit 0:    Act    InSv
 6                 Unit 1:    Inact  InSv
 7 Bsy_
 8 RTS_            ISG                       1111111111   2222222222   33
 9 Offl                       0123456789  0123456789    0123456789   01
10
11                 ISG 213   DCH 32   InSv   LTC   10   Port 9
12 Next_
13
14 QueryCH
15 Cont_
16 Loopbk
17
18
```

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command to remove the posted channels from service.

bsy command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
bsy	all	_wait_
	channel	nowait

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter removes all the channels in the posted set from service.
channel	This variable identifies the channel that is to be busied. **CAUTION** **This command removes a channel from service, and places it in the ManB state.** In the case of basic rate interface (BRI) channels, the associated loops are placed in the D-channel maintenance busy (DMB) state. Call processing may be affected.
nowait	This parameter allows for the entry of other commands at the MAP while the system is executing the command bsy.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that additional commands cannot be entered at the MAP until the bsy command is completed because the no-wait parameter is not entered.

Qualification

If the bsy command is used without the parameter nowait, other commands cannot be entered at the MAP until the system confirms that the command has been executed.

Example

Not currently available

Responses

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

bsy (continued)

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
MTCE IN PROGRESS	
	Meaning: The specified channel cannot be busied because maintenance actions are already in progress.
	Action: None
NO ISG POSTED	
	Meaning: An ISG must be posted.
	Action: Post an ISG using the command post.
REQUEST INVALID – CHANNEL <n> IS MANB	
	Meaning: The channel is already in the ManB state.
	Action: None
THIS ACTION WILL TAKE THIS CHANNEL OUT OF SERVICE PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):	
	Meaning: The system is requesting confirmation of the command entered in order to ensure that an in-service channel in error was not specified. This prompt appears only when the all parameter is used.
	Action: Enter YES to busy the channel, or NO to abort the command.
ISG 0 CHNL 16 BRA IS NOT CONNECTED – CANNOT BE MADE BUSY	
	Meaning: There is no connection data for the channel in Table SPECCONN. The channel cannot be made ManB.
	Action: None
REQUEST INVALID – CHANNEL UNAVAILABLE	
	Meaning: The specified channel is not datafilled, or there are no channels in the specified state, or of the specified service type.
	Action: Select a valid channel, state, or service type.
-continued-	

bsy (end)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
REQUEST INVALID - <pm_type> <pm_number> IS <state>	
	Meaning: The specified PM must be in the InSv state for maintenance to be performed on the channels.
	Action: Return the PM to service using the command rts.
CHANNEL <n> BSY PASSED	
	Meaning: The specified channel is manual busy.
	Action: None
DCH <n> <type> BSY FAILED	
	Meaning: The bsy command requesting the specified channel has failed.
	Action: None
-end-	

cont

Function

Use the cont command to execute an internal or external continuity test on the posted channel. The tests are available for Bd channels only. To restore normal Bd traffic after running an external continuity test, remove the loopback in the DPN.

cont command parameters and variables					
Command	**Parameters and variables**				
cont	*channel*	int ext	[time	[long short]]	

Parameters and variables	Description
channel	This variable identifies the channel to be acted on. The range is 1-31.
ext	This parameter makes the loopback point external to the DMS. In this case the loopback point must be manually set up and taken down. This applies to Bd channels only.
int	This parameter makes the loopback point internal to the DMS, and has the software set up and take down the loopback point.
long	This parameter specifies the full continuity test.
short	This parameter specifies the abbreviated continuity test.
time	This parameter sets the type of continuity test to be executed.

Qualifications

The cont command enables Bd channels connected to the DMS PH to be tested. Since there is no external Bd channel connectivity in the DMS PH, the external continuity test is blocked for the DMS PH Bd channels. For a DMS PH Bd channel, a loopback is set in the XLIU, and the continuity test is run from the DCH to the XLIU.

cont (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the cont command.

Example of the cont command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
cont 30 int short ↵ *where*	
30 is the channel number	
	Task: Run a continuity test on ISG channel 30.

	Response: `XSG loop point set passed`
	`Internal continuity test passed`
	`Loop point removed`

	Explanation: An XSG loopback pint is set, the continuity test runs successfully, and the loopback is removed.

Responses

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

Responses for the cont command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Could not remove XSG loop point`	
	Meaning: A failure occurred while trying to remove an XSG loop point during the continuity test.
	Action: Contact the next level of maintenance support.
`EXTERNAL CONT TEST NOT SUPPORTED BY THE DMS PH`	
	Meaning: When the CONT command is attempted with the EXT option, and if the ISG channel to be tested is connected to the DMS PH, this message is displayed.
	Action: Try the continuity test again with the INT option.
-continued-	

cont (continued)

Responses for the cont command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
XSG loop point set failed	
	Meaning: The XSG loop point cannot be run and the continuity test does not proceed.
	Action: Contact the next level of maintenance support.
CONT PASSED	
	Meaning: The continuity test has passed.
	Action: None
CONT FAILED	
	Meaning: The continuity test has failed.
	Action: The channel is made SysB. Examine logs for further test results.
NO ISG POSTED	
	Meaning: An ISG must be posted. Post an ISG using the command post.
	Action: None
CHANNEL UNAVAILABLE - reason	
	Meaning: The specified channel is not datafilled, or no connection data is associated with the channel. Select a valid channel.
	Action: None
REQUEST INVALID - CHANNEL <n> IS <state>	
	Meaning: The specific channel must be in the ManB state to be tested.
	Action: Make the channel ManB using the command bsy.
REQUEST INVALID - <pm_type> <pm_number> IS <state>	
	Meaning: The specified PM must be in the InSv state to be tested.
	Action: Return the PM to service.
-continued-	

cont (end)

Responses for the cont command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`REQUEST INVALID - DCH <n> IS <state>`	
	Meaning: The DCH must be in the InSv state to be tested.
	Action: Return the PM to service.
-end-	

loopbk

Function

Use the loopbk command to set up a loopback on a Bd channel for continuity testing from the digital packet network (DPN). A loopback point can be set up or removed at the DS-1 that connects to the DPN. The command operates on the posted channel.

loopbk command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
loopbk	*channel*	query rls setup
Parameters and variables	**Description**	
channel	This variable identifies the channel to be acted on. The range is 1-31.	
query	This default parameter queries whether a loopback is set up on the Bd channel	
rls	This parameter releases a loopback on the Bd channel.	
setup	This parameter sets up a loopback on the Bd channel.	

Qualification

If the loopback is not taken down after the continuity test from the digital packet network (DPN), connection with the DPN is not re-established.

Example

Not currently available

loopbk (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the loopbk command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`NO ISG POSTED`	
	Meaning: An ISG must be posted.
	Action: Post an ISG using the post command.
`CHANNEL UNAVAILABLE - <reason>`	
	Meaning: The specified channel is not datafilled, or no connection data is associated with the channel.
	Action: Select a valid channel.

`A LOOPBACK EXISTS ON THIS CHANNEL`
or
`A LOOPBACK DOES NOT EXIST ON THIS CHANNEL`	

	Meaning: The system displays one of the above message on response to the command string loopbk query.
	Action: None
`REQUEST INVALID - CHANNEL <n> IS <state>`	
	Meaning: The channel must be in the ManB state.
	Action: Make the channel ManB using the command bsy.
`REQUEST INVALID - <pm_type> <pm_number> IS <state>`	
	Meaning: The DCH must be in service.
	Action: Return the DCH to service.
`REQUEST INVALID - DCH <n> IS <state>`	
	Meaning: The PM must be in service.
	Action: Return the PM to service.
-continued-	

loopbk (end)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
LOOPBACK PASSED	
	Meaning: The loopback point has been set.
	Action: None
LOOPBACK FAILED	
	Meaning: The loopback point was not set. The channel is made SysB.
	Action: None
-end-	

next

Function

Use the next command to post the next ISG in the posted set.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
next	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Example of the next command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
next ↵	
	Task: Pos t the next ISG in the post set.
	Response: `<display of next ISG>`
	Explanation: The next ISG in posted set is in control position.

Responses

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

Responses for the next command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ISG <nnn> DCH <nnn> INSV LTC <nnn> PORT <n>`	
	Meaning: The next ISG in the posted set is displayed.
	Action: None
-continued-	

next (end)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
END OF POST SET	
	Meaning: There are no more ISGs in the posted set.
	Action: None
-end-	

offl (end)

Function

Use the offl command to remove the posted channel from service by changing the state to offline (Offl).

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
offl	all *channel*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter changes the states of all the channels in the posted set to offline.
channel	This variable identifies the channel that is to be acted on. The range is 1-31.

Qualifications

None

Example

Not currently available

Response

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

Response for the offl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CHANNEL <n> :OFFL PASSED/FAILED`	
	Meaning: This message states the success or failure of the command offl.
	Action: None

post

Function

Use the post command to select the set of ISGs to undergo maintenance action. Subsequent maintenance requests are performed on the posted ISGs.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
post	all *number*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter creates a post set that contains all the ISGs on a PM.
number	This variable identifies the number of the ISG to be posted. The range is 0-255. The ISG number is assigned when the ISG is initially datafilled.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the post command.

Example of the post command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
post ↵	
	Task: Post ISG 231.
	Response: ISG 231 DCH 172 INSV LTC 23 PORT 7
	Explanation: The posted ISG is assigned to DCH 172 which is in service on LTC 23. The DCH is located in port 7.

post (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NO ISG POSTED	
	Meaning: A post set cannot be created because either no ISGs are datafilled for the posted PM, or the specified ISG is not datafilled, or resides on another PM.
	Action: Select a valid ISG.
ISG <nnn> DCH <nnn> INSV LTC <nn> PORT <n>	
	Meaning: The specified post set has been created and the first ISG in the set is displayed. The DCH number is not fixed; it will change if a takeover occurs.
	Action: None

querych

Function

Use the querych command to display the ISG number, the channel number, the channel type, and the four line equipment numbers (LEN) if the posted number is BRA. If the posted channel is a Bd channel, the PM with the DS-1 going to the packet handler is displayed. Additionally, if the Bd channel is in an ISTb state, the reason is displayed. A traffic level is also printed for the given channel, and the current state is displayed.

querych command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
querych	all *channel*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter displays all the channels, and the associated BRA or Bd channel information, for the posted ISG.
channel	This variable selects the channel to be acted on. The range is 1-31.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides an examples of the querych command.

Examples of the querych command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
querych ↵ *where*		
3	identifies the channel to be acted on.	
	Task:	Display information on channel 3.
	Response:	ISG 4 CHNL 3 BRA ; HOST 11 0 0 00 HOST 12 0 1 10
	Explanation:	Channel 3 is posted on ISG 4 and has two LENs attached.
-continued-		

querych (continued)

Examples of the querych command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
querych 31 ↵ *where* 31	identifies the channel to be acted on.

	Task:	Display information on channel 31.
	Response:	`ISG 0 CHNL 31; LTC 11 5 4 OM INDEX ; 35` `ISTB REASON: LOGICAL LOOPBACK ON LTID ISDN 100`
	Explanation:	Channel 31 is posted and Bd service is provided by a DS-1 card that is located on LTC 11, channel 5, timeslot 4. The OM index is 35. An ISTb reason is also given for the channel.
-end-		

Responses

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

Responses for the querych command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`NO ISG POSTED`	

	Meaning: No ISGs are posted.
	Action: Post an ISG using the command post.

`CHANNEL UNAVAILABLE`	

	Meaning: The specified channel is not datafilled.
	Action: Select a valid channel.
-continued-	

Responses for the querych command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action
ISG XX CHNL YY BD; LTC ZZAABB OM INDEX; CC ISTB REASON: LOGICAL LOOPBACK ON LTID XXX XXX	
	Meaning: The command querych is entered with a channel defined as a Bd channel. The response is shown when the channel is in an ISTb state.
	Action: None
-end-	

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the ISG level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The ISG level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc	 specifies the level higher than the ISG level to be exited

	Task:	Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response:	The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:`
	Explanation:	The ISG level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-		

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the ISG level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the ISG level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

rts

Function

Use the rts command to return the posted channel to service.

rts command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
rts	all *channel*	nowait
Parameters and variables	**Description**	
all	This parameter returns to service all channels that are in the posted set in the ManB state.	
channel	This variable selects the channels to be acted on. The range is 1-31.	
nowait	This parameter allows other commands to be entered at the MAP without waiting for a response to the current command.	

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Example of the rts command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
rts 20 ↵ *where*	
20	is the number of the channel to be returned to service.
	Task: Return to service ISG channel 20.
	Response: OK
	Explanation: ISG channel 20 is returned to service.

rts (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NO ISG POSTED	
	Meaning: An ISG must be posted.
	Action: Post an ISG using the command post.
REQUEST INVALID – CHANNEL <n> IS MANB	
	Meaning: The channel is already in the ManB state.
	Action: None
CHANNEL UNAVAILABLE	
	Meaning: The specified channel is not datafilled, or there are no channels in the specified state, or of the specified service type.
	Action: Select a valid channel, state, or service type.
REQUEST INVALID – <pm_type> <pm_number> IS <state>	
	Meaning: The PM must be in servi ce.
	Action: Return the PM to service.
NO ACTION TAKEN – MTCE IN PROGRESS	
	Meaning: Maintenance in progress on the specified channel. No action has been taken.
	Action: None

ISGACT level commands

Use the ISGACT level of the MAP to access the PMACT tool which is used to analyze the real time use of the signaling processor (SP), the master processor (MP), and the ISDN signaling processor (ISP) in these categories:

- call processing integrity
- high priority background occupancy
- low priority background

The combination of the call processing and the high priority background occupancies provide the service of the PM. Low priority background processes are used for audits and for testing. The displayed data is updated once each minute with an average for the last 15 minutes.

The PMACT level is primarily used to monitor ISG and D-channel handler (DCH) performance and display the following data including:

- CPU real time occupancy for the ISP and the DCH
- number and type of SAPI frames transmitted and received successfully by the DCH, and the total number of SAPI frame errors transmitted and received by the DCH

Accessing the ISGACT level

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

mapci;mtc;pm;post lgci *lgci_num*;perform;isgact ↵

where

lgci_num   is the number of the LGCI to be posted.

ISGACT commands

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

ISGACT commands	
Command	**Page**
postisg	I-395
queryisg	I-399
quit	I-401
stop	I-405
stoplog	I-407
strt	I-409
strtlog	I-411

ISGACT menu

The following figure shows the ISGACT menu and status display.

```
          CM     MS     IOD    Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks   Ext    APPL
           .      .      .      .      .     .      .      .      .      .


ISGACT                     SysB   ManB    Offl   CBsy   ISTb    InSv
 0 Quit      PM              4      0      10      3      3      130
 2 Strt_     LGC             0      0       0      1      1        9
 3 Strtlog
 4 Stoplog   LGC    1 ISTb  Links OOS:  CSide  0   Pside  0
 5 Stop      Unit-0:  Act    InSv
 6 QueryISG  Unit-1:  InAct InSv
 7 PortISG   LOAD NAME:  LT131AQ
 8           STATUS: status  REASON: reason LOGS: o/o TIME: hh.mm.ss
 9
10           DCH LOAD NAME : DCH31AA   ISG NO: 2    DCH NO: 5
11                                     DCH       DCHAVG
12           CPU OCCUPANCY
13                   SAPIO    SAPI16     SAPI17/63   FRAME ERROR
14           TX. FRAME
15           RX. FRAME
16
17           ISGACT:
18
```

postisg

Function

Use the postisg command to post a particular ISG assigned to, or associated with, the posted LGC or LTC.

postisg command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
postisg	*isg_no*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
isg_no	This variable selects the particular ISG number associated with the posted PM. The range is 0-255. Every DCH is assigned a service on one of the available ISGs.

Qualifications

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

- For all the listed responses, the system does not display the ISG status line and the ISG data area.

- If the ISG is not posted successfully, the postisg command may be repeated. If the ISG is posted successfully, both the ISG status line and the ISG data line areas are displayed.

Example

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the postisg command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
COULD NOT SEND ISG QUERY MESSAGE TO XPM	
	Meaning: The CC failed to send the QUERY DCH load message to the XPM.
	Action: None
-continued-	

postisg (continued)

Responses for the postisg command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
DCH IS NOT INSV OR ISTB	
	Meaning: An attempt was made to post an ISG number and the associated DCH was not InSv or ISTb.
	Action: Return to service the DCH associated with the posted ISG number.
DCH TAKEOVER IS IN PROGRESS	
	Meaning: The DCH sparing process was started on the DCH associated with posted ISG number, preventing the ISG number from being posted.
	Action: Post a different ISG number.
***ERROR NODE NUMBER MISMATCH	
	Meaning: The node number entered does not match the node number currently stored in the data structure of the tool. The system will not display the ISG status line nor the data area.
	Action: Report the problem to maintenance support personnel
ISG <nn> IS ALREADY POSTED	
	Meaning: An attempt was made to post an ISG number that is already posted.
	Action: Perform the following steps: 1 STOP the tool if it has been started. 2 QUIT from the tool MAP display. 3 Enter isgact to access the ISGACT level. 4 Enter the queryisg command and verify that the ISG is not posted. 5 Reenter the command string postisg *isg_no*.
ISG <nn> IS NOT DATAFILLED	
	Meaning: An attempt was made to post an ISG number which is not datafilled.
	Action: Enter the command queryisg to query all ISGs that have datafill.
-continued-	

postisg (end)

Responses for the postisg command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ISG RANGE ERRROR	
	Meaning: An attempt was made to post an ISG number but the associated LGC/LTC was not posted previously.
	Action: Enter command queryisg to list all InSv or ISTb DCHs associated with the posted LGC/LTC, and post a particular ISG from the list provided.
XPM DOES NOT SUPPORT ISGACT TOOL	
	Meaning: The XPM failed to acknowledge the QUERY DCH message sent to the XPM.
	Action: Verify that the DCH and the LGC/LTC loads in your office support the ISGACT tool.
-end-	

queryisg

Function

Use the queryisg command to query the ISGs assigned to, or associated with, the posted LGC/LTC.

queryisg command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
queryisg	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- The command queryisg may be repeated as often as required.
- With any of the responses listed, the line containing the DCH LOAD NAME, ISG NO, and DCH NO, and the ISGDATA area are not displayed.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the queryisg command		
MAP output	**Meaning and action**	
NO ISGS EQUIPPED ON THIS PM		
	Meaning:	An attempt was made to query the ISGs but Table ISGDEF is not datafilled.
	Action:	Verify that Table ISGDEF is datafilled. If required, add or correct data in Table ISGDEF.
NODE_NO TO PMID FAILED		
	Meaning:	The node number of the posted LGC/LTC has not been converted successfully to the corresponding PMID number by the CC.
	Action:	Reenter the command.

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	*1* all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
1	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the ISGACT level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The ISGACT level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-		

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the ISGACT level to be exited	

	Task:	Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response:	The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: MAPCI:
	Explanation:	The ISGACT level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-		

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CI:	

	Meaning:	The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action:	None

QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels Last parameter evaluated was: 1		
	Meaning:	You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action:	Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.

The system replaces the ISGACT level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.		
	Meaning:	You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action:	None
-continued-		

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the ISGACT level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

stop

Function

Use the stop command to stop the process (and timer) that was begun by the command strt and displays the latest data (if any).

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

Qualification

If the value of LOGS is ON, the command stop also generates the logs.

Example

The following table provides an example of the stop command.

Example of the stop command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
stop ↵	
	Task: stop the process (and timer) that was begun by the command strt and displays the latest data (if any).
	Response: STATUS: <status> REASON: <reason> LOGS: <o/o> TIME: <hh.mm.ss>
	Explanation: The value of <status> changes to STOP_PEND, then STOPPED; the value of <reason> remains the same as that of COMMAND. If the tool cannot be stopped, the value for <status> is STOP_FAIL and the value for <reason> is UNKNOWN.

stop (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the stop command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
FAILED TO STOP THE ISGACT TOOL	
	Meaning: The system cannot stop the Perform tool.
	Action: Try again later when the number of other activities has been reduced.
ISG MUST BE POSTED FIRST	
	Meaning: An attempt was made to stop the ISGACT tool but an ISG was not posted previously.
	Action: Enter the queryisg command to identify the InSv DCH. Then enter the command string postisg *isg_no* to post the particular ISG before starting the tool.
STATUS: <status> REASON: <reason> LOGS: <o/o> TIME: <hh.mm.ss>	
	Meaning: The value of <status> changes to STOP_PEND, then STOPPED; the value of <reason> remains the same as that of COMMAND. If the tool cannot be stopped, the value for <status> is STOP_FAIL and the value for <reason> is UNKNOWN.
	Action: Log PRFM204 is generated. Check for PM180 logs and report the information to maintenance support personnel.
PERFORM LEVEL NOT IN PROCESS	
	Meaning: The performance process is inactive.
	Action: None
-end-	

stoplog

Function

Use the stoplog command to stop the process that was begun by the command strtlog. That is, it disables the generation of logs.

stoplog command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
stoplog	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides an example of the stoplog command.

Example of the stoplog command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
stoplog ↵		
	Task:	Disable the generation of logs.
	Response:	OFF
	Explanation:	If the tool has been running and the LOGS field indicated ON, log PRFM204 is generated and then no further logs are output to the printer.

stoplog (end)

Response

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

Response for the stoplog command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`display`	
	Meaning: The value of LOGS changes to OFF. However, the logs for a warm or cold SwAct are not cancelled.
	Action: If the tool has been running and the LOGS field indicated ON, log PRFM204 is generated and then no further logs are output to the printer.

strt

Function

Use the strt command to start the timer and the performance process.

strt command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
strt	_15_ _duration_
Parameters and variables	**Description**
_15_	This parameter is a default duration of 15 minutes.
duration	This variable is the number of minutes during which the performance process is to monitor the activities or delays of the PM. The range is 1-1440.

Qualification

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

- If the process is already running, the timer continues without being reset.
- Other system tools should not be active when attempting to use the Perform tool.

Example

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the strt command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
EITHER THE TOOL IS ALREADY RUNNING OR COULD NOT GET IT STARTED	
	Meaning: The ISGACT tool is already running.
	Action: None
-continued-	

strt (end)

Responses for the strt command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
ISG MUST BE POSTED FIRST
```

> **Meaning:** An attempt was made to start the ISGACT tool but the ISG was not posted first.
>
> **Action:** Enter the command queryisg to identify which DCH is InSv. Then enter the command string postisg *isg_no* to post a particular ISG before starting the tool.

```
STATUS: START_PEND  REASON: COMMAND   LOGS: ??  TIME: 00.14.45
DCH LOAD NAME: DCH31AA  ISG NO: 2  DCH NO: 5
               DCH      DCHAVG
CPU OCCUPANCY
          SAPI0      SAPI16       SAPI17/63     FRAME ERROR
TX. FRAME
RX. FRAME
```

> **Meaning:** The values in the ISGACT display change when the command strt is entered, as listed below:

> STATUS   changes to START_PEND, then to STARTED when the performance process is in progress. If other tools are running, STATUS changes to START_FAIL.
>
> REASON   changes to COMMAND, except when the status is START_FAIL, in which case it changes to
> > NO_STORE because of insufficient temporary store
> > UNKNOWN because the system cannot identify the cause(s)
>
> LOGS   remains the same
>
> TIME   shows the time in hours, minutes, and seconds for a count down of
>
> the specified duration, or shows 00.14.59 (as the default)

> ***Note 1:*** All fields begin with no counts. For the description of the counts, refer to the ISGACT status codes table at the beginning of this chapter.
> ***Note 2:*** Other system tools should not be active when attempting PERFORM.

> **Action:** None

-end-

---

strtlog

Function

Use the strtlog command to enable the PM logs to be generated for the performance process.

strtlog command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
strtlog	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- The PRFM204 log is also generated when:
  - a stop command is issued
  - the tool timer expires
  - the active unit of a PM becomes inactive
  - DCH sparing occurs

  The PM activity change includes one caused by a warm or cold XPM SwAct.

- If the strtlog command is entered before the tool is started, the logs status field is set to ON but no logs are printed to the terminal.

Examples

Not currently available

Response

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

Response for the strtlog command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
display	
	Meaning: A screen display in which the value of LOGS changes to ON. The logs are not actually generated until the command strt is entered.
	Action: The PRFM204 log is generated every 15 minutes with the relevant PM activity data.

ISP level commands

Use the ISP level of the MAP to make measurements and report information on ISP channels of the ISDN signalling processor (ISP).

Accessing the ISP level

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

mapci:mtc;pm;post dtci _dtci_num_;perform;isp ↵

or

mapci:mtc;pm;post dtci _dtci_num_;perform;isp ↵

where

_dtci_num_   is the number of the PM and has a range of 0-127.

ISP commands

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

ISP commands	
Command	Page
postisp	I-415
quit	I-417
stop	I-421
stoplog	I-423
strt	I-425
strtlog	I-427
-end-	

ISP menu

The following figure shows the ISP menu and status display. The insert
with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.

```
            CM    MS    IOD   Net   PM   CCS   LNS   Trks   Ext   APPL
            .     .     .     .     .     .     .     .     .     .


ISP                     SysB   ManB   OffL   CBsy   ISTb    InSv
 0 Quit     PM            0      0      0      0      0      10
 2 Strt_    DTCI          0      0      0      0      0       1
 3 Strtlog
 4  Stoplog DTCI   1 InSv Links_OOS: CSide  0, PSide  0
 5 Stop     Unit0:   Act    InSv
 6 PostISP_ Unit1:   Inact InSv
 7          LOAD NAME : DTI35AA
 8          Status:           Reason:          Logs:      Time:
 9
10          PORT: xx xx CLLI: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xx      TX_ERROR xxx
11                                                     RX_ERROR xxx
12            U_TX xxxxx    U_RX xxxxx HOST_INIT xxx     RX_CRC xxx
13            I_TX xxxxx    I_RX xxxxx PEER_INIT xxx   RX_ABORT xxx
14           RR_TX xxxxx   RR_RX xxxxx        RLS xxx  RX_OVERRUN xxx
15          RNR_TX xxxxx  RNR_RX xxxxx        MDL xxx    HDR_DATA xxx
16          REJ_TX xxxxx  REJ_RX xxxxx  CTRL_ERR xxx  HDR_FORMAT xxx
17
18
```

postisp

Function

Use the postisp command to select an ISP channel to collect measurements on.

postisp command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
postisp	*isp_ch_no*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
isp_ch_no	This variable is the ISP channel number and has a range of 0-31.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the postisp command.

Example of the postisp command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
postisp 29 ↵ *where*	
29	is the ISP channel number
	Task: Post ISP channel number 29.
	Response: (ISP channel MAP display)
	Explanation: ISP channel 29 is posted.

postisp (end)

Response

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

Response for the postisp command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
(ISP channel display is a channel number filed showing posted channel number with layer 1 and 2 peg titles.)	
	Meaning: The ISP channel number was successfully posted
	Action: None
-end-	

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	Description
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

Quitting from the ISP level does not start or stop the ISP tool or logs.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the ISP level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The ISP level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the ISP level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:`
	Explanation: The ISP level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the ISP level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the ISP level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

stop

Function

Use the stop command to stop any measurements that are being taken..

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

Qualifications

Not currently available

Example

The following table provides an example of the stop command.

Example of the stop command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
stop ↵		
	Task:	Stop taking measurements on the posted ISP channel.
	Response:	(Not currently available)
	Explanation:	The ISP tool has been stopped.

Responses

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

Responses for the stop command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Failed to STOP the ISP tool.	
	Meaning: The system could not stop the ISP measurements.
	Action: Retry the command.
-continued-	

stop (end)

Responses for the stop command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ISP channel must be posted.`	
	Meaning: The ISP channel must be posted before the ISP tool can be stopped.
	Action: None
`ISP MAP level "STATUS" Field: STOP_PEND` `ISP MAP level "STATUS" Field: COMMAND`	
	Meaning: ISP measurements will stop at the start of the next CC minute. A PRFM207 log is generated if tool was running and at least one minutes worth of data was collected.
	Action: None
-end-	

stoplog

Function

Use the stoplog command to stop logs from being output.

stoplog command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
stoplog	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- A PRFM207 log will be generated if at least one minute of ISP data has been captured.

- The stoplog command can be entered before or after the ISP tool has been started. If the stoplog command has been entered before the tool is started, the LOGS status field will be set to "OFF". If the tool has been running and the log was on, then a stoplog command will dump the log to the printer and the LOGS status field will be set "OFF".

Example

The following table provides an example of the stoplog command.

Example of the stoplog command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
stoplog ↵		
	Task:	Stop logs from being generated.
	Response:	ISP MAP level LOGS field is; `OFF`
	Explanation:	Logs have been stopped. If at least one minute of ISP data has been captured a log will be generated.

stoplog (end)

Response

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

Response for the stoplog command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
OFF	
	Meaning: In the LOGS field of the ISP MAP level indicates log reporting has been turned off.,
	Action: None

strt

Function

Use the strt command to start taking ISP measurements.

strt command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
strt	*15* *duration*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
duration	This variable specifies how long the ISP measurements are to be collected, in minutes, and has a range of 0-1440. The TIME filed of any perform level specifies amount of time a tool has left to run. This field is updated with the value entered. The default value is 15.
15	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that that the duration will be 15 minutes because no duration value is specified.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the strt command.

Example of the strt command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
strt ↵	
	Task: Start taking ISP measurements.
	Response: The TIME field changes to 15.
	Explanation: The ISP has been turned on and will collect measurements on the posted ISP channel for 15 minutes.

strt (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the strt command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
| ```
ISPMAP level "STATUS" Field: START_PEND
ISPMAP level "REASON" Field: COMMAND
ISPMAP level "TIME" Field: hh:mm:ss
``` | |
| | **Meaning:** ISP measurement will begin at the start of the next CC minute. Note that the time filed will reflect the amount of time that the PM activity measurements are to be taken. |
| | **Action:**   None |
| ```
Either the tool is already running or could not get it started.
``` | |
| | **Meaning:** The ISP tool is already running |
| | **Action:**   None |
| ```
ISP channel must be posted.
``` | |
| | **Meaning:** A particular ISP channel must be posted before starting the ISP tool. |
| | **Action:**   None |

strtlog

Function

Use the strtlog command to start log reporting of ISP screen results.

strtlog command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
strtlog	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- The PRFM207 log will be generated every 15 minutes with the latest ISP data. One the startlog command has been invoked , the PRFM207 log will also be printed under the following conditions:
  - A stop command is issued.
  - The time expires.
- The PRFM207 log will be printed whenever the active unit drops activity. This includes an activity drop due to warm or cold XPM swacts.
- The stoplog command can be entered before or after the ISP tool has been started. If the stoplog command has been entered before the tool is started, the LOGS status field will be set to "OFF". If the tool has been running and the log was on, then a stoplog command will dump the log to the printer and the LOGS status field will be set to "OFF".

Example

The following table provides an example of the strtlog command.

Example of the strtlog command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
strtlog ↵	
	Task: Start generating ISP logs.
	Response: The LOGS field changes to `ON`
	Explanation: Log reporting has been started.

strtlog (end)

Response

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

Response for the strtlog command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`on`	
	Meaning: In the LOGS field indicates that logs reporting has been turned on.
	Action: None

DMS-100 Family

Menu Commands

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