

Critical Release Notice

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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

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Volume 8

Modified command BSY for CR QQ00854765-02.

297-1001-821

DMS-100 Family

Menu Commands

Historical Reference Manual

STATTRKS through XLIU, Volume 10 of 10

Through BCS36 Standard 04.01 June 1999

DMS-100 Family

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Historical Reference Manual

STATTRKS through XLIU, Volume 10 of 10

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DMS-100 Nonmenu Commands Historical Reference Manual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DMS-100 Menu Commands Historical Reference Manual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

What are menu and nonmenu commands

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

- Menu commands are associated with a MAP display containing a numbered list or menu of commands and parameters when the level or sublevel from which the commands are entered has been accessed. Commands that can be executed from an accessed menu, but are not displayed, are called hidden commands. The level from which 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	[link	<i>ps_link</i>	]	<i>noforce</i>	
b	[pm		]	force	[<i>wait</i>
	[unit	<i>unit_no</i>	]		[ nowait]

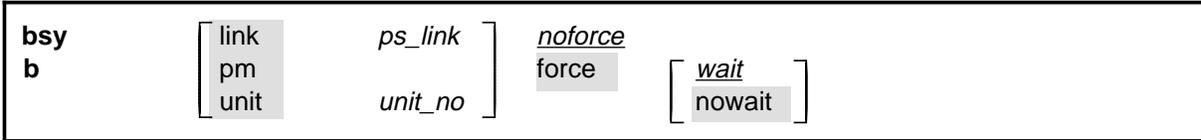
If a truncated or abbreviated form of a command is allowed, it will appear directly beneath the long form of the command.

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

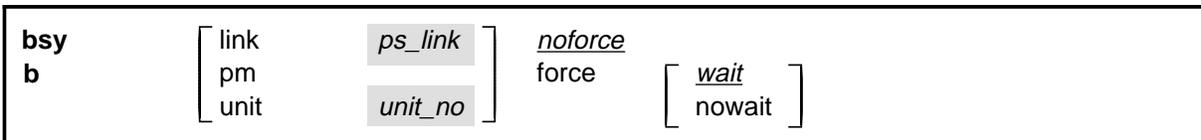
Parameters are lowercase, regular type (not boldface), except where uppercase is required by command case sensitivity.



How variables are presented

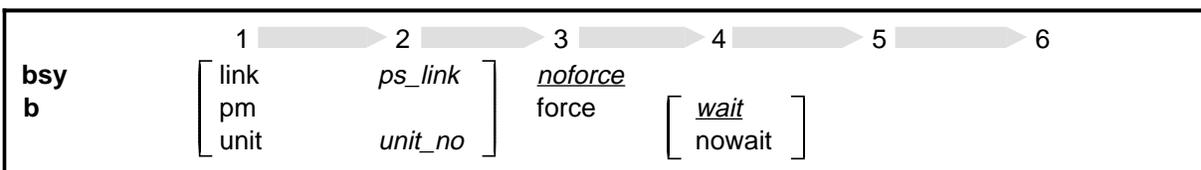
Variable names are in italics. Italics indicates that the variable is not entered as shown, but must be replaced with some other element, such as a value, range, number, or item from a list.

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

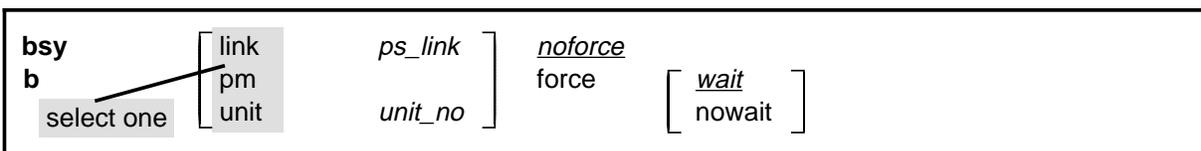


How hierarchy is presented

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



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



How long command expansions are presented

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

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

command	parameter	[<i>variable</i>	parameter	<i>variable</i>	parameter	<i>variable</i>	(1)
		parameter	<i>variable</i>	parameter	<i>variable</i>	parameter	(2)
command (continued)	(1)	parameter	<i>variable</i>	parameter	<i>variable</i>		(1)
	(2)	<i>variable</i>	parameter	<i>variable</i>	parameter		(2)
command (continued)	(2)	parameter	<i>variable</i>	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	[link	<i>ps_link</i>	<u><i>noforce</i></u>	
b	pm		force	[<u><i>wait</i></u>
	unit	<i>unit_no</i>		nowait]

How relationships between groups of elements are indicated

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

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

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

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

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

How parameters and variables are described

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

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

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

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

How the convention is used in command examples

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

The following may be entered as shown.

bsy link 2↵

The variable *ps_link* must be replaced by an actual value before it can be entered.

bsy link *ps_link*↵

How other command conventions relate to 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: <i>ps_link</i>	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_										
12 _Clear_										
13 PMS_										
14 _Counts_										
15 _Thresh										
16 _Logbuff										
17										
18 Timer_										

Hidden commands

FILTER
TRLNK
UPTH
RETH

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.

	<p>DANGER Risk of electrocution</p> <p>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.</p>
---	--



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 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 DTCL 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.
SBSSSEL	Use to perform S/DMS (or Formatter/Storage Agent [FSA]) (SBS) reporting and controlling 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
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almstat	LTP	L-889
alm	LTPISDN	L-1241
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
alt	LNS	L-681
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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
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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
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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
bsy	DEVICES (FP)	D-421
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bsy	DPNSS	D-673
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
bsy	EIU	E-3
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
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bsy	MANUAL	M-3
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
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bsy	MONITOR	M-279
bsy	MP	M-345
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
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bsy	RCCI	R-149
bsy	RCC	R-7
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
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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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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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ccbcapture	INTEG	I-207
ccis6	CCS	C-255
ccs7	CCS	C-257
cdr	IOD	I-287
cdsrch	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
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chklnk	NET	N-15
cic	C7TTP	C-1019
ckt	TTP	T-263
cktinfo	TTP	T-267
cktinfo	X75TTP	X-7
cktloc	LTP	L-915
cktloc	TTP	T-269
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cktmon	MONITOR	M-283
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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
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clrcnts	PMC	P-163
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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coldst	LTPISDN	L-1249
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config.	Memory	M-215
config	PLANE	P-35
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connect	PRADCH	P-361
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cont	IDT	I-137
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conv	TRKCONV	T-137
copy	DRM	D-741
correct	SAEdit	S-43
cpos	MONITOR	M-285
cpstat	PM	P-103
cpu	ENET	E-55
cpypath	NETPATH	N-183
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creatset	LNSTRBL	L-707
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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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
dcrmocho	NWM	N-345
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dcsig	LTPISDN	L-1255
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dddin	SASelect	S-147
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deact	LINKSET	L-625
deact	SBS	S-61
deactfsa	SBSSEL	S-89
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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
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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
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disalm	CCIS6	C-239
disalm	CCS7	C-279
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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disp	APUX	A-371
disp	CARD	C-31
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
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disp	LGCI	L-423
disp	LIM	L-541
disp	LIU7	L-645
disp	LNSTRBL	L-711
disp	LTC	L-751
disp	MATRIX	M-81
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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disp	MP	M-349
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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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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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dispcnts	PMC	P-171
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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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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
dpsync	MC	M-151
dpsync	Memory	M-221
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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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
exclct	AOSSsel	A-275
exclqst	SASelect	S-153
exclst	SASelect	S-157
exclto	AOSSsel	A-279
exclto	SASelect	S-161
e2alink	CM	C-537
fault	MTD	M-755
fbus	LIM	L-543
fcnt	DDU	D-307
filter	INTEG	I-219
filter	NET INTEG	N-77
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gwtrantst	SCCPRSS	S-327
groupcmd	C7TTP	C-1023
grpctrl	NWM	N-355
haltatt	ATT	A-303
hcpygrp	STAT TKGRP	S-1095
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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
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idmtce	DEVICES (CFI)	D-377
idmtce	DEVICES (LMX)	D-477
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iloss	LTPISDN	L-1267
image	CMMnt	C-623
imp	LTPISDN	L-1269
inclct	AOSSsel	A-283
inclqst	SASelect	S-167
inclst	SASelect	S-171
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info	NETPATH	N-195
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inject	DCTLTP	D-153
inject	DCTTTP	D-243
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insync	CM	C-541
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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
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jack	MANUAL	M-13
jack	TTP	T-287
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jctrs	NET JCTRS	N-121
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layer	CCIS6	C-243
lco	LTP	L-973
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ldpmall	PM	P-111
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linesel	SASelect	S-177
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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
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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
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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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
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litinfo	ALTLIT	A-197
lnsmp	LineSel	L-605
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loadcd	Card	C-119
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loadcd	Clock	C-463
loadcd	Shelf	S-459
loaden	SYSTEM	S-1173
loadenall	SYSTEM	S-1179
loadfw	TTP	T-293
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loadnotest	MSB7	M-655
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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
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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loadpm	MTM	M-787
loadpm	NIU	N-267
loadpm	OAU	O-11
loadpm	RCC	R-31
loadpm	RCCI	R-169
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loadpm	STC	S-1125
loadpm	TMS	T-21
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loc	NET	N-27
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locate	MC	M-155
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loopbk	IDT	I-143
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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
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lstband	LAYER	L-7
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lststop	ATT	A-313
lstwait	ATT	A-315
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ltp	LNS	L-685
ltpsrc	LTP	L-989
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matejam	PLANE	P-45
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matrix	ENET	E-79
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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
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monconn	SASelect	S-183
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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
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next	DEVICES (CFI)	D-381
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
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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
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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
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nextcall	SA	S-15
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nextdev	POSTDEV	P-333
nextgrp	STAT TKGRP	S-1103
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nextpage	NOP	N-313
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nse	LTPISDN	L-1297
nx25ci	IOD	I-307
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offl	Card	C-139
offl	CARD	C-39
offl	Chain	C-329
offl	CONS	C-697
offl	C7LKSET	C-865
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offl	DEVICES (CFI)	D-383
offl	DEVICES (FP)	D-429
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offl	DPNSS	D-679
offl	DRAM	D-713
offl	DTC	D-867
offl	DTCI	D-999
offl	EIU	E-21
offl	ESA	E-131
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offl	FBUS	F-9
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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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
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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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
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offlchn	Shelf	S-483
oosremen	SYSTEM	S-1191
op	MANUAL	M-25
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openckt	OPMPES	O-69
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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override	ALTCKTTST	A-109
override	ALTDIAG	A-153
override	ALTLIT	A-199
override	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
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parmset	BERP	B-43
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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
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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
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port	MC	M-161
post	ALT	A-39
post	ALTBAL	A-69
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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
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Command	Menu	Page
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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
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Command	Menu	Page
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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
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postisg	ISGACT	I-395
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post00	DTCI	D-1013
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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prevdm	IBNCON	I-27
prevpage	SBSSTAT	S-111
prevpage	SBSSTRM	S-131
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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
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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
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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
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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
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querydv	DEVICES (PSP)	D-541
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
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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
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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
queryyss	SCCPLOC	S-223
queryyss	SCCPRPC	S-307
queryyss	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
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
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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
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quit	DATA	D-39
quit	DCAP	D-59
quit	DCH	D-83
quit	DCTLTP	D-165
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Command	Menu	Page
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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
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Command	Menu	Page
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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
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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
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Command	Menu	Page
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quit	RCTRL	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
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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
rcli	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
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release	DCTLTP	D-169
release	DCTTTP	D-259
release	IBNCON	I-43
release	NOP	N-335
remove	ALTBAL	A-75
remove	ALTCKTTST	A-119
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
remove	ALTSDIAG	A-253
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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
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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
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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
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routecm	SBSSTAT	S-117
routeset	C7TTP	C-1047
rpb	LAYER	L-23
rsetvol	DIRP	D-615
rsti	NET INTEG	N-101
rtctrl	NWM	N-365
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
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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
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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
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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	SBSSSEL	S-95
sbs	SBSSTAT	S-119
sbs	SBSSTRM	S-137
sbsstat	SBSSSEL	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
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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
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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
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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
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
stclod	MSB6	M-607
stclod	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 (isdh)	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
talkita	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
trnsI	IOD	I-315
trnsI	IPML	I-343
trnsI	IRLINK	I-359
trnsI	LCM	L-87
trnsI	LCME	L-147
trnsI	LCMI	L-207
trnsI	LGC	L-373
trnsI	LGCI	L-505
trnsI	LIM	L-573
trnsI	LTC	L-845
trnsI	MATRIX	M-115
trnsI	MC	M-195
trnsI	Memory	M-269
trnsI	MP	M-371
trnsI	MSB6	M-615
trnsI	MSB7	M-727
trnsI	MTM	M-807
trnsI	NET	N-51
trnsI	NET INTEG	N-109
trnsI	NET JCTRS	N-133
trnsI	NET LINKS	N-153
trnsI	OAU	O-31
trnsI	PLANE	P-77
trnsI	PMC	P-219
trnsI	Port	P-257
trnsI	RCC	R-109
trnsI	RCCI	R-239
trnsI	Shelf	S-535
trnsI	SHELF	S-627
-continued-		

Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
trnsI	SLM	S-685
trnsI	SMS	S-807
trnsI	SMU	S-949
trnsI	STC	S-1147
trnsI	SYSTEM	S-1221
trnsI	TMS	T-83
trnsI	TPC	T-121
trnsIvf	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
tstrnsl	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-		

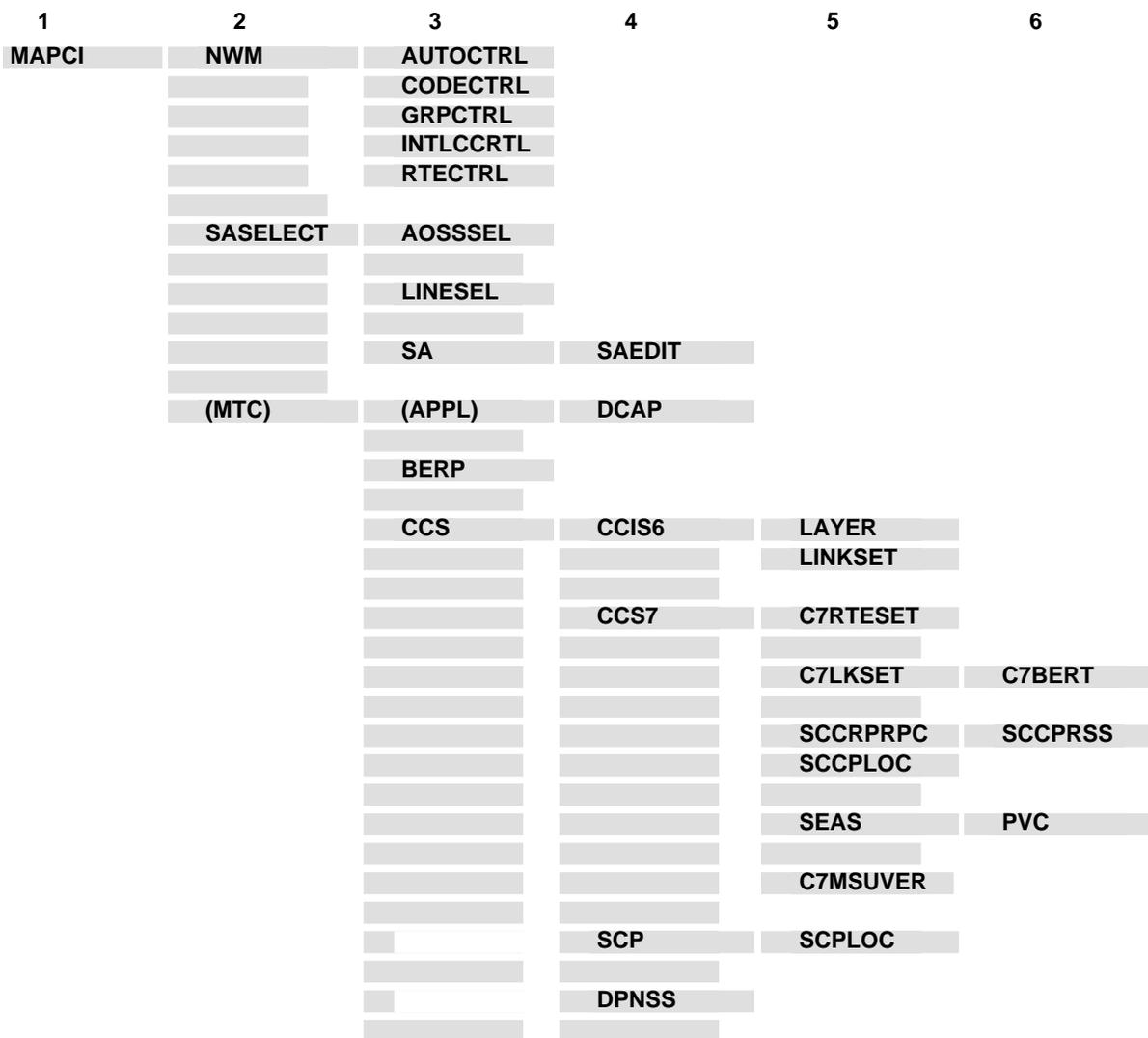
Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
xpmreload	LGCI	L-525
xpmreload	LTC	L-873
xpmreload	RCC	R-135
xpmreload	RCCI	R-259
xpmreload	SMS	S-833
xpmreload	SMU	S-975
xpmreset	DTC	D-957
xpmreset	LGC	L-403
xpmreset	LGCI	L-525
xpmreset	LTC	L-875
xpmreset	MSB6	M-635
xpmreset	MSB7	M-747
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.



-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-

1-82 Commands reference tables

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>MAPCI</i>	<i>MTC</i>	(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-

1-84 Commands reference tables

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-

STAT TRKS level commands

Use the STAT TRKS level of the MAP to monitor and maintain individual trunks.

Accessing the STAT TRKS level

To access the STAT TRKS level, enter the following from the CI level:

```
mapci;mtc;trks;stat ↵
```

At this point, the STAT TKGRP level is entered. At the STAT TKGRP level, enter the menu command item, followed by the variable that specifies the number of the trunk group to be displayed. The range is 0-11.

STAT TRKS commands

The commands available at the STAT TRKS 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
disalm	S-1063
disptrk	S-1065
hcpytrk	S-1069
nexttrk	S-1073
prtalm	S-1075
quit	S-1079
selgrp	S-1083

STAT TRKS menu

The following figure shows the STAT TRKS menu and status display.

```

          CM      MS      IOD      Net      PM      CCS      LNS      Trks      Ext      APPL
          CM Flt  Clock NO AMA      . 50 TPC 5 RSC      . 15 CC 1Crit ACBLNK
          M      M      *C*      *C*      *C*      *C*      *C*      *C*

STAT TRKS
0 Quit          TWOWY      ITG      OTG      MISC
2 DispTRK_      1GC      3GC      4GC      7GC
3 NextTRK
4 HCPYTRK_
5 SelGrp_  ITEM      TYPE  A      COMLANG TOT      SB  MB  EX      %OS
6 DisAlm_  1      MISC      .
7 PrtAlm_
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

```

disalm**Function**

Use the disalm command to display circuits by their alarm state.

disalm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
disalm	<i>alarm</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>alarm</i>	This variable specifies the alarm state by which the circuits are displayed.
<i>cfl</i>	The carrier fail (CFL) circuit state code represents a circuit that was removed from service because of failure of an associated outside facility.
<i>cpb</i>	The call process busy (CPB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is carrying traffic.
<i>cpd</i>	The call process deload (CPD) circuit state code represents a circuit that is carrying traffic and that another entity, such as maintenance (Mtce), has requested to be informed when cp releases the circuit.
<i>del</i>	The deload (DEL) circuit state code represents a circuit that was in the CPD state, has been released by CP, and is now available.
<i>idl</i>	The idle (IDL) circuit state code represents a circuit that is in service and available to any process.
<i>inb</i>	The installation busy (INB) circuit state code represents an installed circuit that has not been tested.
<i>ini</i>	The initialized (INI) circuit state code represents a circuit in an intermediate state to which all previously CPB circuits are set following a system restart.
<i>lo</i>	The lockout (LO) circuit state code represents a circuit under continuous seizure from a far office without digits being received. The system continues scanning and sets circuit idle when seizure ceases. For CCS7 trunks, this state may be due to a problem with the message switch and buffer (MSB) or the interperipheral message link (IPML).
<i>mb</i>	The manual busy (ManB) circuit state code represents a circuit that was removed from service by a maintenance person and can only be returned to service by a maintenance person.
-continued-	

disalm (end)

disalm command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
neq	The not equipped (NEQ) circuit state code represents circuit hardware that is not provided.
nmb	The network management busy (NMB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is removed from service through automatic or manual network management action.
pmb	The peripheral module busy (PMB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is not available to traffic because the associated PM is out of service.
res	The restricted idle (RES) circuit state code represents a two-way trunk that has restricted availability to traffic. For example, the outgoing side of the trunk is not available.
rmb	The remote make busy (RMB) circuit state code represents a trunk with its incoming side removed from service, either by the far end, or by the near end which informs the far end.
sb	The system busy (SB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is removed from service by system maintenance which runs periodic tests until the circuit is either restored to service or set to MB; for example, a test to detect intermittent conditions.
szd	The seized (SZD) circuit state code represents a circuit that has been seized for manual or system action.
-end-	

Qualification

The system can display the status of up to 15 circuits simultaneously.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

disptrk**Function**

Use the `disptrk` command to display data on individual circuits with a displayed group.

disptrk command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
disptrk	<i>all</i> <i>state</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	This word represents a system default. When you enter the <code>disptrk</code> command without variables, data on all of the displayed circuits appears on the MAP.
<i>cfl</i>	The carrier fail (CFL) circuit state code represents a circuit that was removed from service because of failure of an associated outside facility.
<i>cpb</i>	The call process busy (CPB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is carrying traffic.
<i>cpd</i>	The call process deload (CPD) circuit state code represents a circuit that is carrying traffic and that another entity, such as maintenance (Mtce), has requested to be informed when cp releases the circuit.
<i>del</i>	The deload (DEL) circuit state code represents a circuit that was in the CPD state, has been released by CP, and is now available.
<i>idl</i>	The idle (IDL) circuit state code represents a circuit that is in service and available to any process.
<i>inb</i>	The installation busy (INB) circuit state code represents an installed circuit that has not been tested.
<i>ini</i>	The initialized (INI) circuit state code represents a circuit in an intermediate state to which all previously CPB circuits are set following a system restart.
<i>lo</i>	The lockout (LO) circuit state code represents a circuit under continuous seizure from a far office without digits being received. The system continues scanning and sets circuit idle when seizure ceases. For CCS7 trunks, this state may be due to a problem with the message switch and buffer (MSB) or the interperipheral message link (IPML).
-continued-	

disptrk (continued)

disptrk command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
mb	The manual busy (ManB) circuit state code represents a circuit that was removed from service by a maintenance person and can only be returned to service by a maintenance person.
neq	The not equipped (NEQ) circuit state code represents circuit hardware that is not provided.
nmb	The network management busy (NMB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is removed from service through automatic or manual network management action.
pmb	The peripheral module busy (PMB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is not available to traffic because the associated PM is out of service.
res	The restricted idle (RES) circuit state code represents a two-way trunk that has restricted availability to traffic. For example, the outgoing side of the trunk is not available.
rmb	The remote make busy (RMB) circuit state code represents a trunk with its incoming side removed from service, either by the far end, or by the near end which informs the far end.
sb	The system busy (SB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is removed from service by system maintenance which runs periodic tests until the circuit is either restored to service or set to MB; for example, a test to detect intermittent conditions.
<i>state</i>	This variable specifies the state code for the particular circuit you want information on.
szd	The seized (SZD) circuit state code represents a circuit that has been seized for manual or system action.
-end-	

Qualification

The system can display the status of up to 15 circuits simultaneously.

Examples

Not currently available

disptrk (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the disptrk command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO TRUNK WITH THIS STATE FOUND.	Meaning: No state was specified when the disptrk command was entered. Action: None

hcpytrk**Function**

Use the hcpytrk command to print or display data on individual circuits with a displayed group.

hcpytrk command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
hcpytrk	<i>all</i> <i>state</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	This word represents a system default. When you enter the disptrk command without variables, data on all of the displayed circuits appears on the MAP.
cfl	The carrier fail (CFL) circuit state code represents a circuit that was removed from service because of failure of an associated outside facility.
cpb	The call process busy (CPB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is carrying traffic.
cpd	The call process deload (CPD) circuit state code represents a circuit that is carrying traffic and that another entity, such as maintenance (Mtce), has requested to be informed when cp releases the circuit.
del	The deload (DEL) circuit state code represents a circuit that was in the CPD state, has been released by CP, and is now available.
idl	The idle (IDL) circuit state code represents a circuit that is in service and available to any process.
inb	The installation busy (INB) circuit state code represents an installed circuit that has not been tested.
ini	The initialized (INI) circuit state code represents a circuit in an intermediate state to which all previously CPB circuits are set following a system restart.
lo	The lockout (LO) circuit state code represents a circuit under continuous seizure from a far office without digits being received. The system continues scanning and sets circuit idle when seizure ceases. For CCS7 trunks, this state may be due to a problem with the message switch and buffer (MSB) or the interperipheral message link (IPML).
-continued-	

hcpytrk (continued)

hcpytrk command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
mb	The manual busy (ManB) circuit state code represents a circuit that was removed from service by a maintenance person and can only be returned to service by a maintenance person.
neq	The not equipped (NEQ) circuit state code represents circuit hardware that is not provided.
nmb	The network management busy (NMB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is removed from service through automatic or manual network management action.
pmb	The peripheral module busy (PMB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is not available to traffic because the associated PM is out of service.
res	The restricted idle (RES) circuit state code represents a two-way trunk that has restricted availability to traffic. For example, the outgoing side of the trunk is not available.
rmb	The remote make busy (RMB) circuit state code represents a trunk with its incoming side removed from service, either by the far end, or by the near end which informs the far end.
sb	The system busy (SB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is removed from service by system maintenance which runs periodic tests until the circuit is either restored to service or set to MB; for example, a test to detect intermittent conditions.
<i>state</i>	This variable specifies the state code for the particular circuit you want to information on.
szd	The seized (SZD) circuit state code represents a circuit that has been seized for manual or system action.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The hcpytrk command displays trunk groups in a continuous format. Otherwise, it is the same as the disptrk command display.
- Because of the continuous format, you should use the hcpytrk command at a printer.

Examples

Not currently available

hcpytrk (end)

Responses

Not currently available

nexttrk**Function**

Use the nexttrk command to display data on the next 15 circuits of the state specified by the disptrk command.

nexttrk command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
nexttrk	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualifications

Use the nexttrk command only after the disptrk command.

Example

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the nexttrk command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO TRUNK WITH THIS STATE FOUND.	<p>Meaning: No state was specified when the disptrk command was entered.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

prtalm**Function**

Use the prtalm command to print out circuit data by alarm state.

prtalm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
prtalm	<i>alarm</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>alarm</i>	This variable specifies the trunk group alarm state for the circuit you want information on.
<i>cfl</i>	The carrier fail (CFL) circuit state code represents a circuit that was removed from service because of failure of an associated outside facility.
<i>cpb</i>	The call process busy (CPB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is carrying traffic.
<i>cpd</i>	The call process deload (CPD) circuit state code represents a circuit that is carrying traffic and that another entity, such as maintenance (Mtce), has requested to be informed when cp releases the circuit.
<i>del</i>	The deload (DEL) circuit state code represents a circuit that was in the CPD state, has been released by CP, and is now available.
<i>idl</i>	The idle (IDL) circuit state code represents a circuit that is in service and available to any process.
<i>inb</i>	The installation busy (INB) circuit state code represents an installed circuit that has not been tested.
<i>ini</i>	The initialized (INI) circuit state code represents a circuit in an intermediate state to which all previously CPB circuits are set following a system restart.
<i>lo</i>	The lockout (LO) circuit state code represents a circuit under continuous seizure from a far office without digits being received. The system continues scanning and sets circuit idle when seizure ceases. For CCS7 trunks, this state may be due to a problem with the message switch and buffer (MSB) or the interperipheral message link (IPML).
-continued-	

prtalm (continued)

prtalm command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
mb	The manual busy (ManB) circuit state code represents a circuit that was removed from service by a maintenance person and can only be returned to service by a maintenance person.
neq	The not equipped (NEQ) circuit state code represents circuit hardware that is not provided.
nmb	The network management busy (NMB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is removed from service through automatic or manual network management action.
pmb	The peripheral module busy (PMB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is not available to traffic because the associated PM is out of service.
res	The restricted idle (RES) circuit state code represents a two-way trunk that has restricted availability to traffic. For example, the outgoing side of the trunk is not available.
rmb	The remote make busy (RMB) circuit state code represents a trunk with its incoming side removed from service, either by the far end, or by the near end which informs the far end.
sb	The system busy (SB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is removed from service by system maintenance which runs periodic tests until the circuit is either restored to service or set to MB; for example, a test to detect intermittent conditions.
szd	The seized (SZD) circuit state code represents a circuit that has been seized for manual or system action.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- Use the prtalm command with a printer.
- The display or printout is continuous.

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	<i>1</i> all <i>incrname</i> <i>n</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1</i>	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.
<i>incrname</i>	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 <i>incrname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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

The quit command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) call.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p>Task: Exit from the STAT TRKS level to the previous menu level.</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.</p> <p>Explanation: The STAT TRKS level has changed to the previous menu level.</p>

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ where	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the STAT TRKS level to be exited
	<p>Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MAPCI :</p> <p>Explanation: The STAT TRKS level has returned to the MAPCI level.</p>
-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 :	<p>Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels Last parameter evaluated was: 1	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.</p>
The system replaces the STAT TRKS level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	<p>Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

quit (end)

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

The system replaces the display of the STAT TRKS level with the display of the next higher MAP level.

Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.

Action: None

-end-

selgrp**Function**

Use the selgrp command to display data on circuits in a specific trunk group.

selgrp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
selgrp	<i>cli</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>cli</i>	This variable specifies the common language location identifier (CLLI) of a trunk group.

Qualification

The selgrp command can also be used to obtain circuit data for groups other than the one currently displayed.

Example

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

STAT TKGRP level commands

Use the STAT TKGRP level of the MAP to monitor and maintain trunk groups.

Accessing the STAT TKGRP level

To access the STAT TKGRP level, enter the following from the CI level:

```
mapci;mtc;trks;stat ↵
```

STAT TKGRP commands

The commands available at the STAT TKGRP 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
disalm	S-1087
dispgrp	S-1089
disptrk	S-1091
hcpygrp	S-1095
hcpytrk	S-1097
item	S-1101
nextgrp	S-1103
nexttrk	S-1105
prtalm	S-1107
quit	S-1111
-continued-	

Command	Page
selgrp	S-1115
trkstrbl	S-1117
-end-	

STAT TKGRP menu

The following figure shows the STAT TKGRP 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
      CM Flt Clock NO AMA      . 50 TPC 5 RSC . 15 CC 1Crit ACBLNK
      M        M      *C*      *C*      *C*      *C*      *C*
STAT TKGRP
0 Quit          TWOWY      ITG      OTG      MISC
2 DispGRP      1GC      3GC      4GC      7GC
3 NextGRP
4 hcpygrp_
5 Item_      ITEM      TYPE A      COMLANG TOT      SB      MB      EX      %OS
6 TRKSTRBL STAT:
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

```

Hidden commands

```

disptrk
nexttrk
hcpytrk
selgrp
disalm
prtalm

```

disalm**Function**

Use the disalm command to display circuits by their alarm state.

disalm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
disalm	<i>alarm</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>alarm</i>	This variable specifies the alarm state by which the circuits are displayed.
<i>cfl</i>	The carrier fail (CFL) circuit state code represents a circuit that was removed from service because of failure of an associated outside facility.
<i>cpb</i>	The call process busy (CPB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is carrying traffic.
<i>cpd</i>	The call process deload (CPD) circuit state code represents a circuit that is carrying traffic and that another entity, such as maintenance (Mtce), has requested to be informed when cp releases the circuit.
<i>del</i>	The deload (DEL) circuit state code represents a circuit that was in the CPD state, has been released by CP, and is now available.
<i>idl</i>	The idle (IDL) circuit state code represents a circuit that is in service and available to any process.
<i>inb</i>	The installation busy (INB) circuit state code represents an installed circuit that has not been tested.
<i>ini</i>	The initialized (INI) circuit state code represents a circuit in an intermediate state to which all previously CPB circuits are set following a system restart.
<i>lo</i>	The lockout (LO) circuit state code represents a circuit under continuous seizure from a far office without digits being received. The system continues scanning and sets circuit idle when seizure ceases. For CCS7 trunks, this state may be due to a problem with the message switch and buffer (MSB) or the interperipheral message link (IPML).
<i>mb</i>	The manual busy (ManB) circuit state code represents a circuit that was removed from service by a maintenance person and can only be returned to service by a maintenance person.
-continued-	

disalm (end)

disalm command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
neq	The not equipped (NEQ) circuit state code represents circuit hardware that is not provided.
nmb	The network management busy (NMB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is removed from service through automatic or manual network management action.
pmb	The peripheral module busy (PMB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is not available to traffic because the associated PM is out of service.
res	The restricted idle (RES) circuit state code represents a two-way trunk that has restricted availability to traffic. For example, the outgoing side of the trunk is not available.
rmb	The remote make busy (RMB) circuit state code represents a trunk with its incoming side removed from service, either by the far end, or by the near end which informs the far end.
sb	The system busy (SB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is removed from service by system maintenance which runs periodic tests until the circuit is either restored to service or set to MB; for example, a test to detect intermittent conditions.
szd	The seized (SZD) circuit state code represents a circuit that has been seized for manual or system action.
-end-	

Qualification

The system can display the status of up to 15 circuits simultaneously.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

dispgrp**Function**

Use the dispgrp command to display information on specified trunk groups.

dispgrp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
dispgrp	<i>grp_type</i> [all alarm]
Parameters and variables	Description
AIS	The alarm indication status (AIS) code indicates that the MAP level alarm is not caused by the near or remote end of the carrier.
<i>alarm</i>	This variable specifies one of the alarm status codes.
<u>all</u>	This parameter displays all trunk groups of the specified type.
DATA	The DATA alarm status code indicates that data in the data in table CARRIDIX or CARRMTC for the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) to which the carrier is connected has been changed while the loop is being used and there is a mismatch.
EX	The external busy (EX) alarm status code indicates that the most serious out-of-service condition of circuits in the group is external busy.
G	The group minor alarm (G) status code indicates that the quantity of circuits in EX, manual busy (MB), and system busy (SB) states exceeds the set level, but not the major alarm level.
GC	The group critical alarm status code indicates that the quantity of circuits in EX, MB, and SB states exceeds the set level.
GM	The group major alarm (GM) status code indicates that the quantity of circuits in EX, MB, and SB states exceeds the set level, but not the critical alarm level.
<i>grp_type</i>	This variable specifies the type of trunk group as follows: itg-indicates 2-way trunk groups (intertoll and others) og-indicates outgoing trunk groups (intertoll and others)
-continued-	

dispgrp (end)

dispgrp command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
	misc-indicates miscellaneous information
	twoway-indicates 2-way trunk groups (intertoll and others).
MB	The MB alarm status code indicates that the most serious out-of-service condition of circuits in the group is SB.
SB	The SB alarm status code indicates that the most out-of-service condition of circuits in the group is SB.
SCAN	The scan (SCAN) alarm status code indicates that the maintenance status is not enabled. When a carrier is returned to service (RTS), the connected peripheral module (PM) enables a scan for the central control (CC) to detect any alarms. When the scan is not enabled, the SCAN alarm is activated. A system audit clears the alarm momentarily, or the alarm remains to indicate a problem in the XPM.
-end-	

Qualification

If the parameter alarm is not specified, trunk groups of the specified type, with or without an alarm state, are displayed. A maximum of 12 trunk groups are displayed at any one time, one on each line.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

disptrk**Function**

Use the disptrk command to display data on individual circuits with a displayed group.

disptrk command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
disptrk	<i>all</i> <i>state</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	This word represents a system default. When you enter the disptrk command without variables, data on all of the displayed circuits appears on the MAP.
cfl	The carrier fail (CFL) circuit state code represents a circuit that was removed from service because of failure of an associated outside facility.
cpb	The call process busy (CPB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is carrying traffic.
cpd	The call process deload (CPD) circuit state code represents a circuit that is carrying traffic and that another entity, such as maintenance (Mtce), has requested to be informed when cp releases the circuit.
del	The deload (DEL) circuit state code represents a circuit that was in the CPD state, has been released by CP, and is now available.
idl	The idle (IDL) circuit state code represents a circuit that is in service and available to any process.
inb	The installation busy (INB) circuit state code represents an installed circuit that has not been tested.
ini	The initialized (INI) circuit state code represents a circuit in an intermediate state to which all previously CPB circuits are set following a system restart.
lo	The lockout (LO) circuit state code represents a circuit under continuous seizure from a far office without digits being received. The system continues scanning and sets circuit idle when seizure ceases. For CCS7 trunks, this state may be due to a problem with the message switch and buffer (MSB) or the interperipheral message link (IPML).
-continued-	

disptrk (continued)

disptrk command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
mb	The manual busy (ManB) circuit state code represents a circuit that was removed from service by a maintenance person and can only be returned to service by a maintenance person.
neq	The not equipped (NEQ) circuit state code represents circuit hardware that is not provided.
nmb	The network management busy (NMB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is removed from service through automatic or manual network management action.
pmb	The peripheral module busy (PMB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is not available to traffic because the associated PM is out of service.
res	The restricted idle (RES) circuit state code represents a two-way trunk that has restricted availability to traffic. For example, the outgoing side of the trunk is not available.
rmb	The remote make busy (RMB) circuit state code represents a trunk with its incoming side removed from service, either by the far end, or by the near end which informs the far end.
sb	The system busy (SB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is removed from service by system maintenance which runs periodic tests until the circuit is either restored to service or set to MB; for example, a test to detect intermittent conditions.
<i>state</i>	This variable specifies the state code for the particular circuit you want information on.
szd	The seized (SZD) circuit state code represents a circuit that has been seized for manual or system action.
-end-	

Qualification

The system can display the status of up to 15 circuits simultaneously.

Examples

Not currently available

disptrk (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the disptrk command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO TRUNK WITH THIS STATE FOUND.	Meaning: No state was specified when the disptrk command was entered. Action: None

hcpygrp**Function**

Use the hcpygrp command to display or print information on trunk groups in continuous format.

hcpygrp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
hcpygrp	<i>grp_type</i> [all alarm]
Parameters and variables	Description
AIS	The alarm indication status (AIS) code indicates that the MAP level alarm is not caused by the near or remote end of the carrier.
<i>alarmstat</i>	This variable specifies one of the alarm status codes.
<u>all</u>	This parameter displays all trunk groups of the specified type.
DATA	The DATA alarm status code indicates that data in the data in table CARRIDIX or CARRMTC for the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) to which the carrier is connected has been changed while the loop is being used and there is a mismatch.
EX	The external busy (EX) alarm status code indicates that the most serious out-of-service condition of circuits in the group is external busy.
G	The group minor alarm (G) status code indicates that the quantity of circuits in EX, manual busy (MB), and system busy (SB) states exceeds the set level, but not the major alarm level.
GC	The group critical alarm status code indicates that the quantity of circuits in EX, MB, and SB states exceeds the set level.
GM	The group major alarm (GM) status code indicates that the quantity of circuits in EX, MB, and SB states exceeds the set level, but not the critical alarm level.
<i>grp_type</i>	This variable specifies the type of trunk group as follows: itg-indicates 2-way trunk groups (intertoll and others) og-indicates outgoing trunk groups (intertoll and others)
-continued-	

hcpygrp (end)

hcpygrp command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
	misc-indicates miscellaneous information
	twoway-indicates 2-way trunk groups (intertoll and others).
MB	The MB alarm status code indicates that the most serious out-of-service condition of circuits in the group is SB.
SB	The SB alarm status code indicates that the most out-of-service condition of circuits in the group is SB.
SCAN	The scan (SCAN) alarm status code indicates that the maintenance status is not enabled. When a carrier is returned to service (RTS), the connected peripheral module (PM) enables a scan for the central control (CC) to detect any alarms. When the scan is not enabled, the SCAN alarm is activated. A system audit clears the alarm momentarily, or the alarm remains to indicate a problem in the XPM.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The hcpygrp command displays trunk groups in a continuous format. Otherwise, it is the same as the dispgrp command display.
- Because of the continuous format, you should use the hcpygrp command at a printer.

Example

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

hcpytrk**Function**

Use the hcpytrk command to print or display data on individual circuits with a displayed group.

hcpytrk command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
hcpytrk	<i>all</i> <i>state</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	This word represents a system default. When you enter the disptrk command without variables, data on all of the displayed circuits appears on the MAP.
cfl	The carrier fail (CFL) circuit state code represents a circuit that was removed from service because of failure of an associated outside facility.
cpb	The call process busy (CPB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is carrying traffic.
cpd	The call process deload (CPD) circuit state code represents a circuit that is carrying traffic and that another entity, such as maintenance (Mtce), has requested to be informed when cp releases the circuit.
del	The deload (DEL) circuit state code represents a circuit that was in the CPD state, has been released by CP, and is now available.
idl	The idle (IDL) circuit state code represents a circuit that is in service and available to any process.
inb	The installation busy (INB) circuit state code represents an installed circuit that has not been tested.
ini	The initialized (INI) circuit state code represents a circuit in an intermediate state to which all previously CPB circuits are set following a system restart.
lo	The lockout (LO) circuit state code represents a circuit under continuous seizure from a far office without digits being received. The system continues scanning and sets circuit idle when seizure ceases. For CCS7 trunks, this state may be due to a problem with the message switch and buffer (MSB) or the interperipheral message link (IPML).
-continued-	

hcpytrk (continued)

hcpytrk command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
mb	The manual busy (ManB) circuit state code represents a circuit that was removed from service by a maintenance person and can only be returned to service by a maintenance person.
neq	The not equipped (NEQ) circuit state code represents circuit hardware that is not provided.
nmb	The network management busy (NMB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is removed from service through automatic or manual network management action.
pmb	The peripheral module busy (PMB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is not available to traffic because the associated PM is out of service.
res	The restricted idle (RES) circuit state code represents a two-way trunk that has restricted availability to traffic. For example, the outgoing side of the trunk is not available.
rmb	The remote make busy (RMB) circuit state code represents a trunk with its incoming side removed from service, either by the far end, or by the near end which informs the far end.
sb	The system busy (SB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is removed from service by system maintenance which runs periodic tests until the circuit is either restored to service or set to MB; for example, a test to detect intermittent conditions.
<i>state</i>	This variable specifies the state code for the particular circuit you want to information on.
szd	The seized (SZD) circuit state code represents a circuit that has been seized for manual or system action.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The hcpytrk command displays trunk groups in a continuous format. Otherwise, it is the same as the disptrk command display.
- Because of the continuous format, you should use the hcpytrk command at a printer.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

item

Function

Use the item command to display data on circuits within a group and access the STAT TRKS level.

item command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
item	item_no
Parameters and variables	Description
item_no	This variable specifies the number of the trunk group that you want to display. The range is 0-11.

Qualification

Use the item command after the dispgrp or nextgrp command.

Example

The following table provides an example of the item command.

Example of the item command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre> item 1 ↵ where 1 </pre>	<p>is the number of the trunk group to be displayed.</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display trunk group 1.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> ITEM TYPE A COMLANG TOT SB MB EX %OS 2 MISC DMODEMC 16 0 0 0 </pre> <p>Explanation: Trunk group 1 is displayed. The total quantity of circuits in the group is 16, the quantity of circuits that are system busy (SB) is 0, the quantity of circuits that are manual busy (MB) is 0, and the quantity of circuits that are external busy (EX) is 0.</p>

item (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the item command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>ITEM TYPE A COMLANG TOT SB MB EX %OS 1 MISC 16 0 0 0 ITEM:</pre>	<p>Meaning: Trunk group 1 is displayed. The total quantity of circuits in the group is 16, the quantity of circuits that are SB is 0, the quantity of circuits that are MB is 0, and the quantity of circuits that are EX is 0.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>ITEM TYPE A COMLANG TOT SB MB EX %OS ITEM: Next par is: <ITEM NR> {0 to 11} Enter: <ITEM NR></pre>	<p>Meaning: The command has been entered without the item number <ITEM NR> variable that specifies the number of the trunk group to be displayed. The range of the variable is 0-11.</p> <p>Action: Enter the command with the variable that specifies the number of the trunk group to be displayed.</p>

nextgrp

Function

Use the nextgrp command to display data on the next 12 trunk groups of a group type and alarm.

nextgrp command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
nextgrp	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualifications

Use the nextgrp command only after the dispgrp command.

Example

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

nexttrk**Function**

Use the nexttrk command to display data on the next 15 circuits of the state specified by the disptrk command.

nexttrk command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
nexttrk	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualifications

Use the nexttrk command only after the disptrk command.

Example

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the nexttrk command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO TRUNK WITH THIS STATE FOUND.	<p>Meaning: No state was specified when the disptrk command was entered.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

prtalm**Function**

Use the prtalm command to print out circuit data by alarm state.

prtalm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
prtalm	<i>alarm</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>alarm</i>	This variable specifies the trunk group alarm state for the circuit you want information on.
<i>cfl</i>	The carrier fail (CFL) circuit state code represents a circuit that was removed from service because of failure of an associated outside facility.
<i>cpb</i>	The call process busy (CPB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is carrying traffic.
<i>cpd</i>	The call process deload (CPD) circuit state code represents a circuit that is carrying traffic and that another entity, such as maintenance (Mtce), has requested to be informed when cp releases the circuit.
<i>del</i>	The deload (DEL) circuit state code represents a circuit that was in the CPD state, has been released by CP, and is now available.
<i>idl</i>	The idle (IDL) circuit state code represents a circuit that is in service and available to any process.
<i>inb</i>	The installation busy (INB) circuit state code represents an installed circuit that has not been tested.
<i>ini</i>	The initialized (INI) circuit state code represents a circuit in an intermediate state to which all previously CPB circuits are set following a system restart.
<i>lo</i>	The lockout (LO) circuit state code represents a circuit under continuous seizure from a far office without digits being received. The system continues scanning and sets circuit idle when seizure ceases. For CCS7 trunks, this state may be due to a problem with the message switch and buffer (MSB) or the interperipheral message link (IPML).
-continued-	

prtalm (continued)

prtalm command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
mb	The manual busy (ManB) circuit state code represents a circuit that was removed from service by a maintenance person and can only be returned to service by a maintenance person.
neq	The not equipped (NEQ) circuit state code represents circuit hardware that is not provided.
nmb	The network management busy (NMB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is removed from service through automatic or manual network management action.
pmb	The peripheral module busy (PMB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is not available to traffic because the associated PM is out of service.
res	The restricted idle (RES) circuit state code represents a two-way trunk that has restricted availability to traffic. For example, the outgoing side of the trunk is not available.
rmb	The remote make busy (RMB) circuit state code represents a trunk with its incoming side removed from service, either by the far end, or by the near end which informs the far end.
sb	The system busy (SB) circuit state code represents a circuit that is removed from service by system maintenance which runs periodic tests until the circuit is either restored to service or set to MB; for example, a test to detect intermittent conditions.
szd	The seized (SZD) circuit state code represents a circuit that has been seized for manual or system action.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The display or printout is continuous.
- Use the prtalm command with a printer.

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	<i>1</i> all <i>incrname</i> <i>n</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1</i>	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.
<i>incrname</i>	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 <i>incrname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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

The quit command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT ISUP call.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p>Task: Exit from the STAT TKGRP level to the previous menu level.</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.</p> <p>Explanation: The STAT TKGRP level has changed to the previous menu level.</p>

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ where	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the STAT TKGRP 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 STAT TKGRP 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 STAT TKGRP level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> 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 STAT TKGRP level with the display of the next higher MAP level.

Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.

Action: None

-end-

selgrp**Function**

Use the selgrp command to display data on circuits in a specific trunk group.

selgrp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
selgrp	<i>cli</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>cli</i>	This variable specifies the common language location identifier (CLLI) of a trunk group.

Qualification

You can also use the selgrp command to obtain circuit data for groups other than the one currently displayed.

Example

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

trkstrbl**Function**

Use the trkstrbl command to access the TRKSTRBL level.

trkstrbl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
trkstrbl	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualifications

You can also invoke the trkstrbl command from the STAT TKGRP level.

Example

The following table provides an example of the trkstrbl command.

Example of the trkstrbl command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
trkstrbl ↵	<p>Task: Enter the TRKSTRBL level.</p> <p>Response: The TRKSTRBL menu is displayed.</p> <p>Explanation: The TRKSTRBL level has been entered.</p>

Response

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

Responses for the trkstrbl command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The TRKSTRBL menu is displayed.	<p>Meaning: The TRKSTRBL level has been entered.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

STC level commands

Use the STC level of the MAP to maintain signal terminal controllers (STC) attached to message switch and buffers (MSB).

Accessing the STC level

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

mapci;mtc;pm;post msbx *msbx_number* ↵

where

x is the MSB identifier, either 6 or 7

msbx_number is the discrimination number of the MSB to be posted

STC commands

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

STC commands	
Command	Page
bsy	S-1123
loadpm	S-1125
next	S-1129
offl	S-1131
post	S-1137
querystc	S-1141
rts	S-1143
trns1	S-1147
tst	S-1149

STC menu

The following figure shows the STC menu and status display.

	CM	MS	IOD	Net	PM	CCS	LNS	Trks	Ext	APPL

STC				SysB	ManB	Offl	CBsy	ISTb	InSv	
0 Quit		PM		4	0	10	3	3	130	
2 Post_		MSB6		0	0	0	0	1	4	
3										
4		MSB6 n	status	Links	OOS:	C	Side	c	P	Side
5 Trnsl_		Unit 0:	activity	status						
6 Tst_		Unit 1:	activity	status	state			/loading		
7 Bsy_		nnnn								
8 RTS_										
9 Offl		STC		n	n	n	n	n	n	n
10 LoadPM_										
11		STC x	STCM n	Ctrl x	state	P	x			
12 Next_										
13										
14 QueryPM_										
15										
16										
17										
18										

STC status codes

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

Status codes STC menu status display (continued)		
Code	Meaning	Description
MSB6 n		
0-4	number	This is the discrimination number of the MSB6.
MSB6 status		MSB6 states (see Notes 1: and 2:)
CBsy	Central side busy	PMs connected to the Network are unable to communicate with the CC because the Network or the links used to carry messages between the PM and the P-side of the Network are unavailable. A PM that is connected to the Network by one or more PM is out-of-service because its C-side of the PM or the links of a PM are unavailable.
-continued-		

Status codes STC menu status display (continued)		
Code	Meaning	Description
Idl	Idle	At the STC level, the ST is available in a pool for CCS7 use, but is not connected to a transmission link.
InSv	In service	PMs are in service and available to support any intended process, for example, call processing.
ISTb	In-service trouble	PMs are still in service but flagged by system maintenance because either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a minor error condition occurred ▪ the PM failed a REX or minor audit test ▪ the load is not listed in the corresponding data table Call processing service is not affected.
ManB	Manually busy	PMs are manually removed from service by command bsy to allow testing and other manual maintenance action.
NEQ	Not equipped	At the STC level, the ST discrimination number (STNO) is not listed in Table STINV.
Offl	Offline	PMs are temporarily made out-of-service.
SysB	System busy	PMs are automatically removed from service by system maintenance.
Links OOS		Links out-of-service (OOS)
c	CSide	This identifies the number of C-side links that are out-of-service.
p	PSide	This identifies the number of P-side links that are out-of-service.
Unit 0 or Unit 1 activity		This identifies the activity of the unit.
Act	Active	This indicates that the unit is active, that is, processing calls, depending on the status.
Inact	Inactive	This indicates that the unit is inactive, that is, not processing calls.
Unit 0 or Unit 1 status		This identifies the status of the units. Refer to MSB6 status explained previously in this table.
Unit 0 or Unit 1 state		This identifies the maintenance state of the MSB6.
Mtce	Maintenance	This indicates that the unit is in a maintenance testing state.
Loading	Loading	This indicates that the unit has loading in progress. If loading is in progress, the nnnn changes to the increment of kilobits as the loading progresses.
-continued-		

S-1122 STC level commands

Status codes STC menu status display (continued)		
Code	Meaning	Description
STC n		This identifies the number of STC in a particular maintenance state. The states are the same as those for the MSB. Refer to the MSB6 status codes described previously in this table.
STC x		
0-511	STC number	This is the discrimination number of the STC.
STCM n		
0 or 1	Index number	This is the index number of the STCs associated module for the CCIS6 system.
4-9	Index number	This is the index number of the STCs associated module for the CCITT6 system.
Ctrl x		
0-7	Control number	This number identifies one of eight STC circuits within a module identified by the STCM n.
STC state		This identifies the state of the posted STC. Refer to the MSB6 status codes described previously in this table.
P x		
0-14	Pool number	This is the ST pool number of the posted STC. The ST pool number is an identification scheme used in the CCITT6 configuration.
<p>Note 1:When an XPM status is displayed as manually busy (ManB), off-line (Offl), or unequipped (UNEQUIP), the activity display (Active--Act, or Inactive--Inact) remains blank. When the activity state is not displayed, the command strings rts inactive, loadpm inactive, and SwAct are not valid.</p> <p>Note 2:When an XPM status is displayed as in service (InSv), in-service trouble (ISTb), C-side busy (CBsy), or system busy (SysB), the activity (Act or Inact) is also displayed.</p>		
-end-		

bsy**Function**

Use the bsy command to change the state of the posted STCs to ManB.

bsy command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
bsy	force <u>all</u>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>all</u>	This default parameter applies bsy to all STCs where more than one has been posted.
force	This parameter overrides the warning messages and executes bsy.

Qualifications

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

- A confirmation of YES or NO is required to remove the last available in-service STC from a pool resource.
- STC must be Offl before allocation or deallocation to or from a pool resource.
- At 2:30 AM each day the STCs of a pool are made SysB, one by one, so that tests check their integrity and reliability. During the audit a major STC alarm occurs for each tested STC pool. The last available in-service pool STC is not tested by the audit. This audit does not include a single STC.

Example

Not currently available

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
OK	<p>Meaning: The state of the STCs is ManB.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
STC <pm_number> IS MANUAL BUSY NO ACTION TAKEN	<p>Meaning: The command bsy is applied to an STC that is already in the ManB state.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<nnn> TERMINALS ARE IN CP BUSY STATE. DO YOU WISH TO CARRY ON? PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):	<p>Meaning: The bsy command has been applied to a PM (other than LM) which performing call processing. Further action may affect calls in process of connection.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-end-	

loadpm**Function**

Use the loadpm command to load data from a selected source into the processors of the posted STC(s).

loadpm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
loadpm	cc <i>l_name</i> [nowait] pm [all]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter ensure that load data (basic execs, and static data) is loaded for all STCs in the posted set (up to 16).
cc	This parameter specifies the DMS-100 data store is the source of the load data.
<i>l_name</i>	This variable is the name of the CC data file for the posted STC(s). Load names are listed in data table STINV.
nowait	This allows another STC to be posted and loaded without waiting for confirmation from the previous load request. It also enables the MAP to be used for other entries while loading proceeds.
pm	This parameter specifies the MSB controlling the posted STC(s) is the source of the load data.

Qualifications

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

- When using parameter PM, the load file name is taken from the data table, and displayed by the command querypm.
- To determine the loads for each PM, use the nonmenu command inform.
- When the STC is not loaded, the only programs that are present for testing are located in the ROM. If the ROM tests fail, the loadpm command cannot be used. If the ROM tests already pass, the parameter notest bypasses the ROM tests. The time taken for a ROM test that is already known to succeed is not repeated.
- To reload all of a PM, enter the loadpm command on the inactive unit, then enter the command swact when it is completed, and then reenter loadpm for the newly-inactive unit.

loadpm (continued)

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
LOAD FILE NOT IN DIRECTORY	<p>Meaning: The system cannot find the location of the load file. It resides on tape or disk. Use the listvol command to list the disk volume or 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.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
MSB <pm_number> IS <status>. NO ACTION TAKEN	<p>Meaning: The PM is in the incorrect state for loading, where <pm_number> is the discrimination number of the PM, and <status> is one of</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">CBSY INSV OFFLINE</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The PM must be ManB.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
MSBx <pm_number> OK. CHECKSUM = # <hhh>	<p>Meaning: The PM has been successfully loaded. The checksum is the value associated with the data loaded into the PM.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

loadpm (end)

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

<reason>
NO ACTION TAKEN

Meaning: The 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-

Function

Use the next command to place the next PM of the posted set into the control position.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
next	pmtyp
Parameters and variables	Description
pmtyp	This parameter 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 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 pmtyp ↵	<p>Task: Place the next STC of the posted set in the control position.</p> <p>Response: The system reponds by changing the posted STC 5 from</p> <pre>STC 5 STCM 1 Ctrl 6 InSv P 3</pre> <p>to</p> <pre>STC 5 STCM 1 Ctrl 7 InSv P 3</pre> <p>Explanation: The control postion changes from Ctrl 6 to Ctrl 7.</p>

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	<p>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.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

offl**Function**

Use the offl command to set the posted STCs to the offline state. The STCs must be ManB before being set Offl.

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
offl	<u>all</u>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>all</u>	This default parameter applies the offl command to all STCs where more than one has been posted.

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	<p>Meaning: The STC state is offline.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-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 off-line or is in the incorrect state being made off-line, where <pm_type> is a PM listed in the PM status codes 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-

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 <i>incname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incname</i>	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 <i>incname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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 ↵	<p>Task: Exit from the STC level to the previous menu level.</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.</p> <p>Explanation: The STC level has changed to the previous menu level.</p>
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>quit mtc ↵ where</pre>	<p>mtc specifies the level higher than the STC level to be exited</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MAPCI :</p> <p>Explanation: The STC level has returned to the MAPCI level.</p>
-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
<pre>CI :</pre>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels Last parameter evaluated was: 1</pre>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.</p>
<p>The system replaces the STC level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.</p>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

quit (end)

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

The system replaces the display of the STC 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 post command to select the set of STCs to undergo maintenance action. STCs can be posted by the discrimination numbers, maintenance state, or pool number.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
post	all pool <i>pool_no</i> <i>st_no</i> <i>state</i> stcm <i>ctrl</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter posts all equipped STCs on the MSB specified by the PM level command post.
<i>ctrl</i>	This variable identifies one of eight STC circuits within a module identified by <i>stcm_no</i> . Up to eight <i>ctrl</i> may be entered at a time. The range is 0-7.
pool	This parameter posts an STC by the number of the ST pool to which it belongs. The ST pool number is an identification scheme used in CCITT6 configuration. ST refers to a set, comprising the STC circuit card and its associated modem and MIC. More than one pool may be entered at at time.
<i>pool_no</i>	This variable is the number of the pool whose STC is to be posted. The range is 0-14. An STC is associated with a <i>pool_no</i> by entry in data Table STINV field POOLNO. Up to 15 <i>pool_no</i> may be entered at a time.
<i>st_no</i>	This variable posts STCs by the index number(s) listed in data Table STINV. The range is 0-127. It identifies the STC <i>ctrl</i> data and associated transmission link. More than one <i>st_no</i> may be entered at a time.
<i>state</i>	This variable posts all STC of the specified state(s). The options for this variable are any of the maintenance states except NEQ listed under the header "state" listed in the STC status codes table at the beginning of this chapter.
stcm	This parameter posts an STC by the index number (<i>stcm_no</i>) of its associated module.
<i>stcm_no</i>	This variable is associated with <i>st_no</i> in data Table STINV. The range is 0 or 1 for CCIS6, or 4-9 for CCITT6 system. Up to ten <i>stcm_no</i> may be entered at at time.

post (continued)

Qualification

When entering the command string `help post` to query the parameters of `post`, not all of the displayed parameters apply to an office or office network. The applicability of the parameter 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 examples of the `post` command.

Examples of the <code>post</code> command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>post 5 ↵ where</pre>	<p>5 is the STC index number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Post STC 5.</p> <p>Response: STC 5 STCM 1 Ctrl 6 InSv P 10</p> <p>Explanation: The system responds with the above display indicating that STC 5 is posted.</p>
<pre>post 0 1 2 6 127 9 ↵ where</pre>	<p>0, 1, 2, 6, 9, and 127 is the <code>st_no</code> group to be posted</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Post <code>st_no</code>.</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Explanation:</p>

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
display	<p>Meaning: The post display appears. Refer to the "Examples of the post command" table for representative displays.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO PM POSTED	<p>Meaning: The STC level is accessed without posting a specific STC.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

querystc**Function**

Use the `querystc` command to display location information about STC, or an STC specified by its pool number.

querystc command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>querystc</code>	<code>pool</code> <code>pool_no</code>
Parameters and variables	Description
<code>pool</code>	This parameter posts an STC by the number of the STC pool to which it belongs. The ST pool number is an identification scheme used in CCITT6 configuration. ST refers to an set, comprising the STC circuit card and its associated modem and MIC. More than one <code>pool_no</code> may be entered at a time.
<code>pool_no</code>	This variable identifies the number of the pool whose STC is to be posted. The range is 0-14. An STC is associated with a <code>pool_no</code> by entry in data Table STINV field POOLNO. Up to 15 <code>pool_no</code> may be entered.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

querystc (end)

Responses for the querystc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
display	<p>Meaning: A location display appears for the specified NT6X65 STC card, in the standard circuit 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. The other information is for the maintenance support group for debugging or office extension. If an ISTb is caused by excessive clock switchover, the information is added to the display.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
POOL <nn> IS NOT EQUIPPED	<p>Meaning: The specified pool number does not have an STC associated with it in data Table STINV.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

Function

Use the rts command to return to service the posted STCs. Test routines are done the return occurs if the tests succeed. The STCs must be ManB or SysB.

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rts	force <u>all</u> sysb
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>all</u>	This default parameter returns to service all STCs, where more than one has been posted.
force	This parameter forces all of the STCs to return to service regardless of their state or capability of handling call processing.
sysb	This parameter returns all posted system busy STCs to service.

Qualifications

The rts command is qualified by the following:

- While the status of one PM is displayed, the responses indicate the test initiations and results for the other PMs of the posted set. The discrimination number of the displayed PM does not change while the status for others is shown for the units.
- As PMs are returned to service, the PM status display decrements under the header ManB and increments under ISTb or InSv. If the return to service fails, the header ManB decrements and either header CBsy or SysB increments by one for each posted PM.
- While PMs are tested and returned to service, the status display of the posted PM in the control position changes. It is shown by the maintenance flag (Mtce) beside the unit's status, and by the progression of the tests beside the header RG. Tests occur to one unit at a time, and progression is shown in sequence by the following:
 - Initializing
 - Reset
 - Status
 - Run
 - Reset

rts (continued)

- Run

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OK	<p>Meaning: The tests pass and the STC in returned to service.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
PM IS OFFLINE NO ACTION TAKEN	<p>Meaning: The PM to which the STC is connected is off-line, and testing cannot occur on the STC until the PM is returned to service.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pm_type> <pm_number> IS <status>. NO ACTION TAKEN	<p>Meaning: The Pm is in the incorrect state for returning to service, where <pm_type> is a PM listed in the PM status codes table in the PM MAP level chapter, <pm_number> is the discrimination number of the PM and <status> is one of</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">CBSY INSV OFFLINE</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The PM must be ManB.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

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

```
<nnn> TERMINALS ARE IN CP BUSY STATE.
DO YOU WISH TO CARRY ON?
PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):
```

Meaning: The command bsy has been applied to a PM (other than an 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
<card_list>
```

Meaning: Results of tests are displayed using the standard circuit 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. The other information is for the maintenance support group for debugging or office extension. If an ISTb is caused by excessive clock switchover, the information is added to the display.

Action: None

-end-

trnsI**Function**

Use the trnsI command to display CCS7 connection data to modems, MIC, and Network that are associated with the posted STCs.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the trnsI command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO STC POSTED	<p>Meaning: The command post must be executed before the trnsI command.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
STC FORMS PART OF CCIS6 LINSET; LINK <nn>	<p>Meaning: Associated port and channel assignments for the CCS7 connection with the posted STC are displayed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-end-	

Function

Use the `tst` command to apply test routines to the posted STCs. Either all test routines, or the read-only-memory (ROM) test routines are applied.

tst command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>tst</code>	<code>all</code> <code>rom</code>
Parameters and variables	Description
<code>all</code>	This default parameter applies to all test routines.
<code>rom</code>	This parameter applies to the ROM test routine only.

Qualifications

None

Example

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the <code>tst</code> command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OK	<p>Meaning: The tests pass.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

tst (end)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
STC <n> IN-SERVICE TEST INITIATED STC <n> TST FAILED <card_list> or STC <n> IN-SERVICE TEST INITIATED STC <n> TST PASSED <card_list>	<p>Meaning: The FAILED or PASSED part of the response appears only after the test is completed. For a failed test, a card list is displayed. The appropriate card(s) should be replaced. Refer to the "Meaning" in the next response for an explanation of the presentation of circuit information in the card list.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TEST FAILED SITE FLR RPOS BAY_ID DESCRIPTIONS SLOT EQPEC <card_list>	<p>Meaning: Results of tests are displayed using the standard circuit 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. The other information is for the maintenance support group for debugging or office extension. If an ISTb is caused by excessive clock switchover, the information is added to the display.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TEST RESOURCES IN USE NO ACTION TAKEN	<p>Meaning: Test facilities are already temporarily in use for other maintenance actions.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-end-	

SYSTEM level commands

Use the SYSTEM level of the MAP to maintain the enhanced network (ENET) processing complexes. There are three versions of the SYSTEM level: ENET, ENET16K, and ENET with network blockage. The commands available for all three versions are identical, however, the information displayed is unique to each version.

Accessing the SYSTEM level

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

`mapci;mtc;net;system ↵`

or

`mapci;mtc;mtcna;enet;system ↵`

SYSTEM commands

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

SYSTEM commands	
Command	Page
abtk	S-1157
bsy	S-1159
deload	S-1163
disp	S-1169
loaden	S-1173
loadenall	S-1179
locate	S-1183
matrix	S-1185
-continued-	

SYSTEM commands (continued)	
Command	Page
offl	S-1187
oosremen	S-1191
queryen	S-1195
quit	S-1199
rextst	S-1203
rts	S-1209
shelf	S-1215
system	S-1217
trns1	S-1221
try	S-1223
tst	S-1227
-end-	

SYSTEM menu

The following figure shows the SYSTEM menu and status display.

	CM	MS	IOD	Net	PM	CCS	LNS	Trks	Ext	APPL

SYSTEM										
0 Quit			ENET	System	Matrix		Shelf	0 1 2 3		BLOCKED
2			Plane 0	.	.			M . . .		
3 QueryEN_			Plane 1	.	.			M . . .		
4 Locate_										
5 Deload_			SYSTEM							
6 Tst_			Shelf	Plane 0				Plane 1		
7 Bsy_			00	.				.		
8 Rts_			01	.				.		
9 Offl_			02	.				.		
10 LoadEN_			03	.				.		
11 RExTst_										
12										
13										
14										
15 System										
16 Matrix										
17 Shelf_										
18 Trnsl_										

Hidden commands

abtk	disp
loadenall	oosremen
try	

SYSTEM status codes

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

Status codes SYSTEM menu status display		
Code	Meaning	Description
Plane 0 and Plane 1 fields on the SYSTEM menu screen will present the following messages:		
-	unequipped	The ENET plane-shelf is unequipped.
.	in service	The ENET plane-shelf is in service.
O	offline	The ENET plane-shelf is offline.
I	in service	The ENET plane-shelf has a nonservice affecting fault.
S	system busy	The ENET plane-shelf is out-of-service as a result of system action.
C	C-side busy	The ENET plane-shelf is out-of-service as a result of the loss of the central-side (C-side) links.
M	manual busy	The ENET plane-shelf is out-of-service as a result of a manual action.
T	test in progress	The ENET plane-shelf is being tested.

Common responses

The following table provides explanations of the common responses to the SYSTEM commands. These responses are produced by many of the commands under the SYSTEM level.

Common responses for the SYSTEM commands	
MAP output	Meaning and action
loading: <nnnn>	Meaning: The status of the loading process is presented, where <nnnn> represents the words used to describe progress of that process.
system RTS	Meaning: The system is returned to service.
manual RTS	Meaning: The system is returned to service manually.
in-service test	Meaning: An in-service test is running.
OOSN test	Meaning: An out-of-service nondestructive test is running.
OOSD test	Meaning: An out-of-service destructive test is running.
MTCE open links	Meaning: The message links are opened.
MTCE close links	Meaning: The message links are closed.
message test	Meaning: The message path is tested.
fiber link test	Meaning: The fiber link is tested.
-continued-	

Common responses for the SYSTEM commands (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
reset test	Meaning: The ENET plane-shelf reset is tested.
cold restart	Meaning: A cold restart is performed on the ENET plane-shelf.
reload restart	Meaning: A reload restart is performed on the ENET plane-shelf.
CS link closed	Meaning: A C-side link is closed.
-end-	

Function

Use the abtk command to abort an in-progress maintenance action on the processing complex of an ENET shelf.

abtk command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
abtk	<i>plane_no</i> <i>shelf_no</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>plane_no</i>	This variable specifies a plane of the ENET, 0 or 1.
<i>shelf_no</i>	This variable specifies a shelf of the ENET in the range of 0-7.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the abtk command.

Example of the abtk command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
abtk 0 2 ↵	<p>Task: Cancel an in-progress maintenance action on the node at plane 0, shelf 2.</p> <p>Response: Request to ABTK ENET Plane:0 Shelf 2 submitted. Request to ABTK ENET Plane:0 Shelf 2 passed.</p> <p>Explanation: The maintenance action on plane 0, shelf 2 has been cancelled.</p>

abtk (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the abtk command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request to ABTK ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to ABTK ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 failed. Reason: Mailbox unavailable.	Meaning: The command did not execute due to an abnormal software resource problem. Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs and contact Nortel Network technical support.
Request to ABTK ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to ABTK ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 passed.	Meaning: The process is aborted. Action: None
Request to ABTK ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to ABTK ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 rejected. Reason: Shelf unequipped.	Meaning: The specified node is unequipped. Action: If applicable, reenter the command, using the correct plane and shelf numbers.

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command to manual busy the system cards in an ENET plane-shelf. This action affects all associated crosspoint cards and P-side links.

bsy command parameters and variables						
Command	Parameters and variables					
bsy	<i>plane</i> <table border="0" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;"> all shelf </td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;"> insv mbsy sbsy cbsy offl </td> <td style="padding-left: 10px;"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;"> <i>prompt</i> noprompt </td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;"> <i>wait</i> nowait </td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	all shelf	insv mbsy sbsy cbsy offl	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;"> <i>prompt</i> noprompt </td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;"> <i>wait</i> nowait </td> </tr> </table>	<i>prompt</i> noprompt	<i>wait</i> nowait
all shelf	insv mbsy sbsy cbsy offl	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;"> <i>prompt</i> noprompt </td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;"> <i>wait</i> nowait </td> </tr> </table>	<i>prompt</i> noprompt	<i>wait</i> nowait		
<i>prompt</i> noprompt	<i>wait</i> nowait					
Parameters and variables	Description					
<i>all</i>	This parameter specifies all shelves in the specific ENET plane.					
cbsy	This parameter specifies that the shelves with a state of CBsy are changed to ManB. The state of all shelves in the specific ENET plane are changed to manual busy if a specific shelf state is not specified in conjunction with the variable all.					
mbsy	This parameter specifies that the shelves with a state of ManB are changed to manual busy. The state of all shelves in the specific ENET plane are changed to manual busy if a specific shelf state is not specified in conjunction with the variable all.					
noprompt	This parameter suppresses all service degradation warnings.					
nowait	This parameter releases the MAP for other actions. All tests that pass and fail generate logs.					
offl	This parameter specifies that the shelves in an Offl state are changed to manual busy. The state of all shelves in the specific ENET plane are changed to manual busy if a specific shelf state is not specified in conjunction with the variable all.					
<i>plane</i>	This variable defines the specific ENET plane in the range of 0-1.					
<i>prompt</i>	This default parameter displays all service degradation warnings. Do not type in this parameter.					
sbsy	This parameter specifies that shelves with a state of SysB are changed to manual busy. The state of all shelves in the specific ENET plane are changed to manual busy if a specific shelf state is not specified in conjunction with the variable all.					
-continued-						

bsy (continued)

bsy command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>shelf</i>	This variable defines the specific ENET shelf in the range of 0-7 or all.
<i>wait</i>	This default parameter prevents all MAP activity until all actions initiated by the bsy command are complete. Do not type in this parameter.
-end-	

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the bsy command.

Examples of the bsy command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bsy 1 01 no prompt nowait ↵	<p>Task: Set ENET plane 1, shelf 01 to manual busy and suppress all service degradation warnings. Release the MAP for other action while this command is in process.</p> <p>Response: Request to MAN BUSY ENET Plane:1 Shelf:01 submitted.</p> <p>Explanation: This response indicates that a request to busy ENET plane 1, shelf 01 was submitted. It is the normal response when the noprompt option is used.</p>
bsy 1 all inv ↵	<p>Task: Set all in-service shelves in ENET plane 1 to manual busy.</p> <p>Response: WARNING: This action will be performed on ALL shelves in ENET Plane:1 that are in service. Please confirm (Yes or No):</p> <p>Explanation: This warning indicates that a request to busy all in-service shelves in ENET plane 1, shelf 01 will be performed. A confirmation prompt is presented. Type yes to continue the process. Type no to cancel the command.</p>

bsy (end)**Responses**

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request to MAN BSY ALL ENET Plane:0 submitted.	<p>Meaning: The system accepted the bsy all command string.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Request to MAN BUSY ENET Plane:1 Shelf:00 submitted.	<p>Meaning: This message is presented after confirmation of the warning or when the parameter noprompt is used.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Request to MAN BUSY ENET Plane:1 Shelf:01 passed.	<p>Meaning: The system presents this response when the manual busy action is successful.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Request to MAN BUSY ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to MAN BUSY ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 rejected. Reason: Shelf unequipped.	<p>Meaning: The shelf you specified is unequipped.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
WARNING: This action will be performed on ALL shelves in ENET Plane:0 that are MBSY, INSV, OFFL, SBSY, or CBSY Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	<p>Meaning: The system presents this warning when you use the bsy all command string.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to continue. Enter no to abort the command.</p>

deload**Function**

Use the deload command to query and control the deload status of a card.

deload command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
deload	<i>plane_no</i> <i>shelf_no</i> [<i>query</i> <i>clear</i> <i>set</i>] [<i>prompt</i> <i>noprompt</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>clear</i>	This parameter clears a deload condition on the displayed card in the specified plane.
<i>noprompt</i>	This parameter suppresses all warning messages which may occur.
<i>plane_no</i>	This variable specifies a plane of the ENET, 0 or 1.
<i>prompt</i>	This default parameter displays all warning messages which may occur. Do not type in this parameter.
<i>query</i>	This default parameter queries the deload status of the displayed card on the specified plane.
<i>shelf_no</i>	This variable is the shelf number. Valide entries are 0-7.
<i>set</i>	This parameter applies a deload condition to the displayed card in the specified plane.

Qualifications

None

deload (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the deload command.

Examples of the deload command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
deload 0 clear ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Remove the deload status from the selected card on plane 0.</p> <p>Response: Request to CLEAR DELOAD ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 Slot:13 submitted. Request to CLEAR DELOAD ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 Slot:13 passed.</p> <p>Explanation: The deload status on the displayed card is removed.</p>
deload 1 query ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Query the deload status of the displayed card on plane 1.</p> <p>Response: Request to QUERY DELOAD ENET Plane:1 Shelf:01 Slot:13 submitted. Request to QUERY DELOAD ENET Plane:1 Shelf:01 Slot:13 passed. ENET Plane:1 Shelf:01 Slot:13 is deloaded.</p> <p>Explanation: The system responds with deload status information in the above format.</p>
-continued-	

deload (continued)

Examples of the deload command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
deload 0 0 ↵ <i>where</i> 0 0	is the plane number is the shelf number <hr/> Task: Display a summary of all deloaded cards on ENET plane 0, shelf 00. Response: Request to query deload ENET plane:0 shelf:00 passed. <pre> 1111111 11122222 22222333 90123456 78901234 56789012 plane:0 shelf:00 --Y--Y- ----- --Y----- </pre> Explanation: The system presents the cards located on ENET plane 0, shelf 00 and places a Y below the deloaded cards. In this example, cards 12, 15, and 27 are deloaded.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the deload command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request to CLEAR DELOAD ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 Slot:13 submitted. Request to CLEAR DELOAD ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 Slot:13 passed.	<hr/> Meaning: The deload status on the displayed card is removed. Action: None
-continued-	

deload (continued)

Responses for the deload command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<p>Request to CLEAR DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 Slot: 38 submitted. Request to CLEAR DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 Slot: 38 rejected. Reason: Card unequipped.</p>	<p>Meaning: The system could not deload the specified card because the selected card is unequipped.</p> <p>Action: Access the CARD level for the correct card number and repeat the deload command or reenter the deload command specifying the correct plane number.</p>
<p>Request to CLEAR DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 Slot: 38 submitted. Request to CLEAR DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 Slot: 38 rejected. Reason: Shelf unequipped.</p>	<p>Meaning: The system could not deload the specified card because the selected shelf is unequipped.</p> <p>Action: Access the SHELF level for the correct shelf number and repeat the deload command or reenter the deload command specifying the correct plane number.</p>
<p>Request to QUERY DELOAD ENET plane:0 shelf:00 submitted. Request to QUERY DELOAD ENET plane:0 shelf:00 passed. 1111111 11122222 22222333 90123456 78901234 56789012 plane:0 shelf:00 --Y--Y- ----- --Y-----</p>	<p>Meaning: The system gives the deload status of all the cards on the shelf.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<p>Request to QUERY DELOAD ENET Plane:1 Shelf:01 Slot:13 submitted. Request to QUERY DELOAD ENET Plane:1 Shelf:01 Slot:13 passed. ENET Plane:1 Shelf:01 Slot:13 is deloaded.</p>	<p>Meaning: The system responds with deload status information in the above format.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

deload (continued)

Responses for the deload command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request to QUERY DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 Slot: 38 submitted. Request to QUERY DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 Slot: 38 rejected. Reason: Card unequipped.	<p>Meaning: The system could not deload the specified card because the selected card is unequipped.</p> <p>Action: Access the CARD level for the correct card number and repeat the deload command or reenter the deload command specifying the correct plane number.</p>
Request to QUERY DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 Slot: 38 submitted. Request to QUERY DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 Slot: 38 rejected. Reason: Shelf unequipped.	<p>Meaning: The system could not deload the specified card because the selected shelf is unequipped.</p> <p>Action: Access the SHELF level for the correct shelf number and repeat the deload command or reenter the deload command specifying the correct plane number.</p>
Request to SET DELOAD ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 Slot:13 submitted. Request to SET DELOAD ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 Slot:13 passed. ENET Plane:1 Shelf:01 Slot:13 is deloaded	<p>Meaning:</p> <p>Action:</p>
Request to SET DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 Slot: 38 submitted. Request to SET DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 Slot: 38 rejected. Reason: Card unequipped.	<p>Meaning: The system could not deload the specified card because the selected card is unequipped.</p> <p>Action: Access the CARD level for the correct card number and repeat the deload command or reenter the deload command specifying the correct plane number.</p>
-continued-	

deload (end)

Responses for the deload command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request to SET DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 Slot: 38 submitted. Request to SET DELOAD ENET Plane: 1 Slot: 38 rejected. Reason: Shelf unequipped.	<p>Meaning: The system could not deload the specified card because the selected shelf is unequipped.</p> <p>Action: Access the SHELF level for the correct shelf number and repeat the deload command or reenter the deload command specifying the correct plane number.</p>
-end-	

Function

Use the disp command to display the current contents of the ENET and SYSTEM levels of the MAP, as well as the Net alarm banner. This command is for use on devices which are not MAPs, such as teletypes.

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

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
<p>disp ↵</p>	<p>Task: Display the contents of the ENET subsystem.</p> <p>Response: The system displays the contents of the ENET status display area and alarm banner on the MAP.</p> <pre> ENET . ENET System Matrix Shelf 0 1 2 3 Plane 0 . . Plane 1 . . SYSTEM Shelf Plane 0 Plane 1 00 . 01 . 02 . 03 . </pre> <p>Explanation: The contents of the ENET status display area and alarm banner are displayed.</p>

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	.	.		.	.	.	.
SYSTEM							
Shelf	Plane 0		Plane 1				
00	.		.				
01	.		.				
02	.		.				
03	.		.				
Meaning: The contents of the ENET status display area and alarm banner are displayed.							
Action: None							

loaden

Function

Use the loaden command to load the ENET plane-shelf processor card with the given object file.

loaden command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
loaden	<i>plane_no</i> <i>shelf_no</i> [<i>noall</i> / all] [<i>nofile</i> / <i>file_name</i>] [<i>nodestruct</i> / destructive] [<i>prompt</i> / noprompt] (1) (2)
loaden (continued)	(1) [<i>wait</i>] (2) [<i>nowait</i>] (end)
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	This parameter loads all selected nodes in parallel.
<i>noall</i>	This default parameter ensures that the selected nodes are not loaded in parallel. Do not type in this parameter.
	 <p>WARNING The following parameter is software-destructive. The destructive parameter destroys the software load and all connections. Any calls in progress on the affected node are dropped.</p>
<i>destructive</i>	This parameter performs destructive out-of-service tests and destroys the software load and all connections. Do not use this parameter for in-service tests.
<i>file_name</i>	This parameter specifies the name of the ENET software load file.
<i>nofile</i>	This default parameter instructs the system to provide a default filename that is default-filled in Table ENINV. Do not type in this parameter.
<i>nodestruct</i>	This default parameter ensures that destructive out-of-service tests are not performed. Do not type in this parameter.
<i>noprompt</i>	This parameter suppresses all service degradation warnings.
<i>nowait</i>	This parameter releases the MAP for other actions. All tests that pass and fail generate logs.
-continued-	

loaden (continued)

loaden command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>plane_no</i>	This variable defines the specific ENET plane in the range of 0-1.
<i>prompt</i>	This default parameter displays all service degradation warnings. Do not type in this parameter.
<i>shelf_no</i>	This variable defines the specific ENET shelf in the range of 0-7 or all.
<i>wait</i>	This default parameter prevents all MAP activity until all of the actions initiated by the bsy command are complete. Do not type in this parameter.
-end-	

Qualification

The loaden command is qualified by the following limitation: the shelf to be loaded must be in manual busy state.

Example

The following table provides an example of the loaden command.

Example of the loaden command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
loaden 1 2 ↵	<p>Task: Load ENET shelf 2 on plane 1 with the default load file.</p> <p>Response: WARNING: Any software load in the ENET will be destroyed. Please confirm (Yes or No)</p> <p>Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:1 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:1 Shelf:02 passed.</p> <p>Explanation: A software-destruction warning is issued with a prompt for verification. If yes is entered to continue the process, a message is presented to verify the default load file was submitted and is successfully loaded into the shelf.</p>

loaden (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the loaden command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 aborted. Reason: Aborted by <action>.	<p>Meaning: The loaden command was aborted by a higher priority maintenance action.</p> <p>Action: Repeat the command when the other maintenance action is complete.</p>
Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 aborted. Reason: Aborted by conflicting C-side.	<p>Meaning: The system was unable to execute the loaden command because of a message switch maintenance action in progress.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command when the message switch maintenance action is complete.</p>
Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 failed. Reason: Action rc = <return code>.	<p>Meaning: The command did not execute due to an abnormal error.</p> <p>Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs, note the return code, and contact Nortel Networks technical support.</p>
Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 failed. Reason: Bad message type.	<p>Meaning: The command did not execute due to an abnormal software error.</p> <p>Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs and contact Nortel Networkstechnical support.</p>
-continued-	

loaden (continued)

Responses for the loaden command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 failed. Reason: Timed out waiting for response.	Meaning: The command could not execute within its allowed time threshold, due to an abnormal error. Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs and contact Nortel Network technical support.
Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 failed. Reason: Mailbox unavailable or Bad Mailbox return code.	Meaning: The command did not execute due an abnormal software resource problem. Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs and contact Nortel Network technical support.
Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:1 Shelf:02 passed.	Meaning: The default load file was submitted and is successfully loaded into the shelf. Action: None
Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to LOADEN 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 reenter the command.
-continued-	

loaden (continued)

Responses for the loaden command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 rejected. Reason: <Boot loader return code>.	<p>Meaning: The system cannot load the specified file.</p> <p>Action: Record the return code and contact Nortel Networks technical support.</p>
Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 rejected. Reason: Default boot file in table ENINV is invalid.	<p>Meaning: The filename for the shelf load in table ENINV is invalid.</p> <p>Action: Enter the correct filename in table ENINV.</p>
Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 rejected. Reason: Shelf unequipped.	<p>Meaning: The specified shelf is unequipped.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command, specifying the correct plane and shelf number.</p>
Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to LOADEN ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 rejected. Reason: Shelf not MBSy.	<p>Meaning: The specified shelf is not manual busy.</p> <p>Action: Manual busy the shelf and repeat the command or reenter the command specifying the correct plane and shelf number.</p>
WARNING: Any connections in the ENET will be destroyed. Please confirm (YES or NO):	<p>Meaning: The destructive option was specified, which causes all connections existing on the node to be dropped. This option should not be used by an in-service office.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to execute the command or no to cancel execution.</p>
-continued-	

loaden (end)

Responses for the loaden command (continued)

MAP output Meaning and action

WARNING: Any software load in the ENET will be destroyed.
Please confirm (YES or NO):

Meaning: The current load in the node will be destroyed before the new load is loaded.

Action: Enter yes to execute the command or no to cancel execution.

WARNING: BCS mismatch for ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01.
 ENET load file is BCS 35 AX.
 Current System is BCS 34 AX.

Please confirm (YES or NO):

Meaning: The specified BCS load does not match the BCS load for the system.

Action: Enter yes to execute the command, or no to cancel execution.

-end-

loadenall**Function**

Use the loadenall command to load software into all manual busy nodes on one or both planes.

loadenall command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
loadenall	<code>[plane_no]</code> file <code>file_name</code> <code>[nodestruct]</code> <code>[prompt]</code> <code>[wait]</code> <code>both</code> <code>destructive</code> <code>noprompt</code> <code>nowait</code>
Parameters and variables	Description
<code>both</code>	This parameter specifies both planes of the ENET.
	 <p>WARNING The following parameter is software-destructive. The destructive parameter destroys the software load and all connections.</p>
<code>destructive</code>	This parameter performs destructive out-of-service tests and destroys any existing connections on nodes being loaded.
<code>file</code>	This parameter loads a specific filename. If this parameter is not used, the system uses the filename datafilled in table ENINV.
<code>file_name</code>	This variable is the name of an ENET software load file.
<code>nodestruct</code>	This default parameter directs the system not to perform destructive tests. Do not enter this parameter.
<code>noprompt</code>	This parameter suppresses any warnings about degradations in service which may occur if the loaden command is executed.
<code>nowait</code>	This parameter releases the MAP for other activities while the system is loading the software.
<code>plane_no</code>	This variable specifies a plane of the ENET, 0 or 1.
<code>prompt</code>	This default parameter presents any warnings which occur if the loaden command is executed. Do not type in this parameter.
<code>wait</code>	This default parameter prevents the MAP from performing other activities while the system is loading the software. Do not type in this parameter.

loadenall (continued)

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides an examples of the loadenall command.

Examples of the loadenall command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
loadenall 1 ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Load all manual busy nodes on plane1 with the default load file.</p> <p>Response: WARNING: This action will be performed on ALL shelves in ENET plane:1 that are MANB. Please confirm (Yes or No):</p> <p>> yes</p> <p>Request to LOADENALL ENET Plane:1 submitted. Request to LOADENALL ENET Plane:1 passed. Plane:1 Shelf:0 passed. Plane:1 Shelf:1 passed.</p> <p>Explanation: Nodes 0 and 1 on plane 1 were successfully loaded.</p>
loadenall 0 testload noprompt ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Load all manual busy nodes on plane 0 with the load file named testload and bypass the warning prompt.</p> <p>Response: Request to LOADENALL ENET Plane:0 submitted. Request to LOADENALL ENET Plane:0 passed. Plane:0 Shelf:0 passed. Plane:0 Shelf:1 failed.</p> <p>Explanation: The file testload was successfully loaded into plane 0 shelf 0. The attempt to load into shelf 1 failed.</p>

loadenall (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the loadenall command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request to LOADENALL ENET Plane:0 submitted. Request to LOADENALL ENET Plane:0 passed. Plane:0 Shelf:0 passed. Plane:0 Shelf:1 failed.	<p>Meaning: An attempt to load one of the shelves failed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Request to LOADENALL ENET Plane:1 submitted. Request to LOADENALL ENET Plane:1 passed. Plane:1 Shelf:0 passed. Plane:1 Shelf:1 passed.	<p>Meaning: The nodes are successfully loaded.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
WARNING: Any connections in the MBSY ENETs will be destroyed. Please confirm (YES or NO):	<p>Meaning: The destructive parameter is specified which will drop all call connections on the node before loading. This option is not for use while in-service, and should only be used under the direction of Nortel Networktechnical support personnel.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to execute the command or no to cancel execution.</p>
WARNING: Any software load in the MBSY ENETs will be destroyed. Please confirm (YES or NO):	<p>Meaning: Loading an ENET shelf causes the existing load to be destroyed.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to execute the command or no to cancel execution.</p>
-continued-	

loadenall (end)

Responses for the loadenall command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
WARNING: BCS mismatch for ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02. ENET load file is BCS 35 AX. Current system is BCS 34 AX. Please confirm (YES or NO):	Meaning: The BCS of the specified load does not match the BCS of the system. Action: Enter yes to execute the command or no to cancel execution.
WARNING: This action will be performed on ALL shelves in both ENET planes that are MBSY. Please confirm (YES or NO):	Meaning: If the command executes, all manual busy nodes in the network will be loaded. Action: Enter yes to execute the command or no to cancel execution.
WARNING: This action will be performed on ALL shelves in ENET Plane:n that are MBSY. Please confirm (YES or NO):	Meaning: If the command executes, all manual busy nodes on the indicated plane will be loaded. Action: Enter yes to execute the command or no to cancel execution.
-end-	

locate**Function**

Use the locate command to display the physical location of the ENET plane-shelf system cards.

locate command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
locate	<i>plane_no</i> <i>shelf_no</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>plane_no</i>	This variable defines the specific ENET plane in the range of 0-1.
<i>shelf_no</i>	This variable defines the specific ENET shelf in the range of 0-7.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the locate command.

Example of the locate command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
locate 1 01 ↵	<p>Task: Display the physical location of the system cards for ENET plane 1, shelf 01.</p> <p>Response: Request to locate ENET plane:1 shelf:01 passed. The action was successful. Following this line is the location for all the system cards in the ENET shelf.</p> <pre>Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPEC HOST 01 aa01 DPCC001 01 ENET:1:01 01 9X35CA FRNT</pre> <p>Explanation: The system displays the physical location of ENET system cards. Only one card location is presented in this example.</p>

locate (end)

Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response for the locate command.

Response for the locate command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Request to locate ENET plane:1 shelf:01 submitted. Request to locate ENET plane:1 shelf:01 passed. The action was successful. Following this line is the location for all the system cards in the ENET shelf. Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPEC HOST 01 aa01 DPCC001 01 ENET:1:01 01 9X35CA FRNT</pre>	<p>Meaning: This response verifies that an ENET system card location request was submitted and passed. The system displays the physical location of ENET system cards. Only one card location is presented in this example.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

matrix**Function**

Use the matrix command to access the MATRIX level of the MAP.

matrix command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
matrix	<i>frame</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>frame</i>	This optional variable determines a specific frame in the range of 0-1.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the matrix command.

Example of the matrix command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
matrix ↵	<p>Task: View the MATRIX level of the ENET MAP.</p> <p>Response: The system displays the MATRIX level.</p> <pre> MATRIX Vbus Plane 0 VBus Plane 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 HBus 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 </pre> <p>Explanation: The system displays the MAP MATRIX level screen.</p>

matrix (end)

Response

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

Response for the matrix command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No storage for directory.	<p>Meaning: The system cannot enter the MATRIX level because there is insufficient memory to access the MATRIX level command directory.</p> <p>Action: Clear any memory alarms present under the CM alarm banner. If necessary, contact Nortel Networks technical support for assistance.</p>
The system displays the MATRIX level.	<p>The system displays the MATRIX level.</p> <pre> MATRIX Vbus Plane 0 VBus Plane 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 HBus 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 </pre> <p>Meaning: The system displays the MAP MATRIX level screen.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

Function

Use the offl command to set the state of the system cards in a shelf to offline.

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
offl	<i>plane_no</i> <i>shelf_no</i> [<i>wait</i>] [<i>prompt</i>] [<i>nowait</i>] [<i>noprompt</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>noprompt</i>	This parameter suppresses all service degradation warnings.
<i>nowait</i>	This parameter releases the MAP for other actions. All tests that pass and fail generate logs.
<i>plane_no</i>	This variable defines the specific ENET plane in the range of 0-1.
<i>prompt</i>	This default parameter displays all service degradation warnings. Do not type in this parameter.
<i>shelf_no</i>	This variable defines the specific ENET shelf in the range of 0-7 or all.
<i>wait</i>	This default parameter prevents all MAP activity until all actions initiated by the bsy command are complete. Do not type in this parameter.

Qualification

The offl command is qualified by the following limitation: the system cards must be placed in the manual busy state using the bsy command before the offl command is used.

offl (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the offl command.

Examples of the offl command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
offl 1 2 ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Set plane 1, shelf 2 to the offline status.</p> <p>Response: Request to OFFLINE ENET Plane:1 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to OFFLINE ENET Plane:1 Shelf:02 passed.</p> <p>Explanation: A request to place plane 1, shelf 2 offline has been submitted. The request to place plane 1 shelf to offline is complete.</p>
offl 1 all ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Set all manual busy nodes on plane 1 to offline.</p> <p>Response: Request to OFFLALL ENET Plane:1 submitted. Request to OFFLALL ENET Plane:1 completed.</p> <p>Explanation: All of the manual busy nodes on plane 1 have been set to the offline state.</p>

offl (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the offl command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request to OFFLINE ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to OFFLINE ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 aborted. Reason: Aborted by <action>.	<p>Meaning: The offl command was aborted by a higher priority maintenance action.</p> <p>Action: Repeat the command when the other maintenance action is finished.</p>
Request to OFFLINE ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to OFFLINE ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 aborted. Reason: Aborted by conflicting cside.	<p>Meaning: The system was unable to execute the offl command because of message switch maintenance action in progress.</p> <p>Action: Repeat the command when the message switch maintenance action is finished.</p>
Request to OFFLINE ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to OFFLINE ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 failed. Reason: Bad message type.	<p>Meaning: The command did not execute due to an abnormal software error.</p> <p>Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs and contact Nortel Network technical support.</p>
-continued-	

offl (end)

Responses for the offl command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request to OFFLINE ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to OFFLINE ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 failed. Reason: Mailbox unavailable	
or	
Bad Mailbox return code.	Meaning: The command did not execute due an abnormal software resource problem. Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs and contact Nortel Networkstechnical support.
Request to OFFLINE ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to OFFLINE ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 failed. Reason: Timed out waiting for response.	Meaning: The system could not execute the command within its allowed time threshold due to an abnormal error. Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs and contact Nortel Networkstechnical support.
WARNING: You will be aborting the following maintenance action on ENET Plane:0 Shelf:01 : <action> Please confirm (YES or NO):	Meaning: Another maintenance action, for example, a test, is in progress on the specified node. If yes is entered, the other maintenance action is cancelled. Action: Enter yes to execute the command or no to cancel command execution.
-end-	

oosremen**Function**

Use the oosremen command to enable remote communication to out-of-service ENET.

oosremen command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
oosremen	<i>plane_no shelf_no</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>planeno</i>	This variable specifies a plane of the ENET, 0 or 1.
<i>shelfno</i>	This variable specifies a shelf of the ENET in the range of 0-7.

Qualifications

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

- The system cards of the ENET node must be in a manual busy state.
- The software of the ENET node must be in an operational state.
- A bsy command must be issued to close the ENET links after the remote communication capability is no longer needed because links to the ENET node remain open for communication until the bsy command is issued.
- If the oosremen command passes, the links are opened.
- If the oosremen command fails, the links remain closed.

oosremen (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the oosremen command.

Example of the oosremen command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
oosremen 0 2 ↵	
Task:	Enable remote communication to the out-of-service ENET, plane 0, shelf 2.
Response:	Request to OOSREMEN ENET plane/1 shelf/0 submitted. Request to OOSREMEN ENET plane/0 shelf/02 passed.
Explanation:	Remote communication to the out-of-service ENET plane 0, shelf 2 is established.

Responses

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

Responses for the oosremen command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request to OOSREMEN ENET plane/1 shelf/02 submitted. Request to OOSREMEN ENET plane/1 shelf/02 failed.	Meaning: The request to enable remote communication to the out-of-service ENET, plane 1, shelf 0 was failed. Action: None
Request to OOSREMEN ENET plane/1 shelf/0 submitted. Request to OOSREMEN ENET plane/1 shelf/0 failed. Reason: Mailbox unavailable.	Meaning: The request to enable remote communication to the out-of-service ENET, plane 1, shelf 0 failed because there was no mailbox available do to system exhaustion. Action: None
-continued-	

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

Request to OOSREMEN ENET plane/1 shelf/02 submitted.
 Request to OOSREMEN ENET plane/1 shelf/02 passed.

Meaning: A request to enable remote communication to the out-of-service ENET, plane 1, shelf 0 is submitted and passed

Action: None

Request to OOSREMEN ENET plane/1 shelf/02 submitted.
 Request to OOSREMEN ENET plane/1 shelf/02 rejected.
 Reason: Shelf not MBSy.

Meaning: The request to enable remote communication to the out-of-service ENET, plane 1, shelf 0 was rejected because the specified shelf is not in the manual busy state.

Action: Set the specified shelf to manual busy and repeat the oosremen command.

-end-

queryen**Function**

Use the queryen command to display ENET plane-shelf information.

queryen command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
queryen	<i>plane_no</i> <i>shelf_no</i> [<u>status</u> count istb summary <i>number</i> verbose <i>number</i> terse <i>number</i> report <i>number</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
count	This parameter displays ENET counters.
istb	This parameter presents the reason for the current ENET state, if applicable.
<i>number</i>	This variable is the number of logs or summaries, or the index number of the report. Valid entries are 1-20.
<i>plane_no</i>	This variable defines the specific ENET plane in the range of 0-1.
report	This parameter displays a specific diagnostic log. The index of diagnostic logs is obtained by using the summary option.
<i>shelf_no</i>	This variable defines the specific ENET shelf in the range of 0-7.
<u>status</u>	This default parameter displays specific system card information, including the number of XPTs that are equipped, the reasons for in-service trouble, and the most recent diagnostics.
summary	This parameter displays one-line summaries of all plane-shelf test failures.
terse	This parameter displays the most recent diagnostic logs in a brief format.
verbose	This parameter displays the most recent diagnostic logs in complete detail.

Qualifications

None

queryen (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the queryen command.

Examples of the queryen command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
queryen 0 0 status ↵	<p>Task: Display ENET plan 0, shelf 0 system card information.</p> <p>Response: Request to queryen ENET plane:0 shelf:00 passed. The query was successful.. Following this is the information requested.</p> <pre> number of crosspoints: 6 in-service trouble reasons: "No in-service trouble reasons." "No diagnostic log information available for request." </pre> <p>Explanation: The system displays the number of crosspoints and presents the in-service trouble reasons and the diagnostic log information. In this case there were no in-service trouble reasons or diagnostic log information.</p>
queryen 1 01 summary 2 ↵	<p>Task: Display two ENET plane 1, shelf 01 one-line summaries of all of the test failures for ENET plane 1, shelf 01.</p> <p>Response: <pre> 001) date time seqnbr <failed_test_info> 002) date time seqnbe <failed_test_info> 2 logs printed of 2 requested </pre> </p> <p>Explanation: The system displays two one-line summaries of test failures for ENET plane 1, shelf 01. It also verifies the number of summaries displayed for the number of summaries requested.</p>

queryen (end)**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses for the queryen command.

Response for the queryen command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Request to queryen ENET plane:0 shelf:00 submitted. Request to queryen ENET plane:0 shelf:00 passed. The query was successful.. Following this is the information requested. number of crosspoints: 6 in-service trouble reasons: "No in-service trouble reasons." "No diagnostic log information available for request."</pre>	<p>Meaning: The system displays the number of crosspoints and presents the in-service trouble reasons and the diagnostic log information.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>Request to queryen ENET plane:0 shelf:00 submitted. Request to queryen ENET plane:0 shelf:00 passed. The query was successful.. Following this is the information requested. 001) date time seqnbr <failed_test_info> 002) date time segnbe <failed_test_info> 2 logs printed of 2 requested</pre>	<p>Meaning: The system displays summaries of the test failures.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

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 <i>incrname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incrname</i>	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 <i>incrname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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 ↵	<p>Task: Exit from the SYSTEM level to the previous menu level.</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.</p> <p>Explanation: The SYSTEM level has changed to the previous menu level.</p>
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ where	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the SYSTEM level to be exited
	<p>Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MAPCI :</p> <p>Explanation: The SYSTEM level has returned to the MAPCI level.</p>
-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 :	<p>Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels Last parameter evaluated was: 1	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.</p>
The system replaces the SYSTEM level menu with a menu that is two or more MAP levels higher.	<p>Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

quit (end)

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

The system replaces the display of the SYSTEM 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	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>[query</td> <td>[status</td> <td>]</td> <td></td> <td>[<i>prompt</i></td> <td>]</td> <td>[<i>noforce</i></td> <td>]</td> <td>(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>test</td> <td>]</td> <td></td> <td>noprompt</td> <td>]</td> <td>force</td> <td>]</td> <td>(2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sysrex</td> <td>[enable</td> <td></td> <td>[all</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>disable</td> <td></td> <td>days</td> <td>weekdays</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>include</td> <td></td> <td>[all</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>node</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>matrix</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(7)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>tst</td> <td>plane</td> <td></td> <td>[all</td> <td></td> <td>[continue</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(8)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>node</td> <td></td> <td>stop</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(9)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>matrix</td> <td></td> <td>]</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(10)</td> </tr> </table>	[query	[status]		[<i>prompt</i>]	[<i>noforce</i>]	(1)		test]		noprompt]	force]	(2)	sysrex	[enable		[all					(3)		disable		days	weekdays				(4)		include		[all					(5)				node					(6)				matrix					(7)	tst	plane		[all		[continue			(8)				node		stop			(9)				matrix]			(10)
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rextst (continued)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>(1) [<i>wait</i></td> <td>]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) [nowait</td> <td>]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(4)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(5)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(6)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(7)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(8)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(9)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(10)</td> <td></td> <td>(end)</td> </tr> </table>	(1) [<i>wait</i>]		(2) [nowait]		(3)			(4)			(5)			(6)			(7)			(8)			(9)			(10)		(end)																																																												
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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.																																																																																										
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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.
<i>noforce</i>	This default parameter directs the system to provide error messages and discontinue 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.
<i>plane</i>	This variable defines the specific ENET plane in the range of 0-1.
<i>prompt</i>	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 encountered.
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.
<i>wait</i>	This default parameter prevents all MAP activity until all actions initiated by the command are complete. Do not type in this parameter.
<i>weekdays</i>	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:	<table> <tr> <td>Mon</td> <td>Tue</td> <td>Wed</td> <td>Thu</td> <td>Fri</td> <td>Sat</td> <td>Sun</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OFF</td> <td>OFF</td> <td>OFF</td> <td>ON</td> <td>ON</td> <td>ON</td> <td>ON</td> </tr> </table>	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON
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):														
	<table> <tr> <td>Mon</td> <td>Tue</td> <td>Wed</td> <td>Thu</td> <td>Fri</td> <td>Sat</td> <td>Sun</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OFF</td> <td>OFF</td> <td>OFF</td> <td>ON</td> <td>ON</td> <td>ON</td> <td>ON</td> </tr> </table>	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON
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:	<table> <tr> <td>Mon</td> <td>Tue</td> <td>Wed</td> <td>Thu</td> <td>Fri</td> <td>Sat</td> <td>Sun</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAT</td> <td>NOD</td> <td>MAT</td> <td>NOD</td> <td>MAT</td> <td>ALL</td> <td>ALL</td> </tr> </table>	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	MAT	NOD	MAT	NOD	MAT	ALL	ALL
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
<code>rextst sysrex include all all ↵</code>	<p>Task: Change the test schedule so that all tests run all week.</p> <p>Response: Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL</p> <p>Explanation: Matrix and node tests are both run on all days of the week.</p>
<code>rextst tst 0 all ↵</code>	<p>Task: Run a manual REx test on plane 0, including node and matrix tests.</p> <p>Response: ENET REX Test Results: Passed.</p> <p>Explanation: The REx test ran successfully and no faults were detected.</p>
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the rextst command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<code>Attempt ignored - change is redundant.</code>	<p>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.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using the correct parameters.</p>
<code>Days already enabled/disabled.</code>	<p>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.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the correct day.</p>
-continued-	

rextst (end)

Responses for the rextst command (continued)						
MAP output	Meaning and action					
Mon ALL	Tue ALL	Wed ALL	Thu ALL	Fri ALL	Sat ALL	Sun 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-						

Function

Use the rts command to manually initiate a return to service attempt on manual busy or system busy nodes.

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rts	<i>plane_no</i> <i>shelf_no</i> [<i>noforce</i>] [<i>wait</i>] [<i>prompt</i>] [force] [nowait] [noprompt]
Parameters and variables	Description
force	This parameter bypasses out-of-service tests that are normally performed.
<i>noforce</i>	This default parameter performs all out-of-service tests. Do not type in this parameter.
noprompt	This parameter suppresses all service degradation warnings.
nowait	This parameter releases the MAP for other actions. All tests that pass or fail generate logs.
<i>plane_no</i>	This variable defines the specific ENET plane in the range of 0-1.
<i>prompt</i>	This default parameter displays all service degradation warnings. Do not type in this parameter.
<i>shelf_no</i>	This variable defines the specific ENET shelf in the range of 0-7 or all.
<i>wait</i>	This default parameter prevents all MAP activity until all actions initiated by the busy command are complete. Do not type in this parameter.

Qualification

The rts command is qualified by the following limitation: in order to return a shelf to service, the shelf must be in the manual-busy or system-busy state.

rts (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the rts command.

Examples of the rts command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rts 0 02	<hr/> <p>Task: Return the node at plane 0, shelf 2 to service.</p> <p>Response: Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 passed.</p> <p>Explanation: The shelf has passed out-of-service tests and has been successfully returned to service.</p>
rts 1 all force	<hr/> <p>Task: Return all manual busy and system busy nodes on plane 1 to service and omit the out-of-service tests.</p> <p>Response: WARNING: This will force all MBSY and SBSY shelves on ENET plane:1 to the INSV state without the normal tests being run first. Please confirm (YES or NO)</p> <p>Request to RTSALL ENET Plane:1 submitted. Request to RTSALL ENET Plane:1 completed.</p> <p>Explanation: A confirmation of yes causes all nodes in a manual busy or a system busy state to be returned to service without out-of-service tests.</p>

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
Request to RTSALL ENET Plane:1 submitted. Request to RTSALL ENET Plane:1 completed.	<p>Meaning: The system returned the plane to service.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 aborted. Reason: Aborted by <action>.	<p>Meaning: The rts command was cancelled by a higher priority maintenance action.</p> <p>Action: Wait for the other action to finish, then reenter the command.</p>
Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 failed. Reason: Action rc = <rc>.	<p>Meaning: The system could not execute the command due to an abnormal error.</p> <p>Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs, note the return code, and contact Nortel Networks technical support.</p>
Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 failed. Reason: Bad message type	<p>Meaning: The command did not execute due to an abnormal software error.</p> <p>Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs and contact Nortel Networkstechnical support.</p>
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 failed. Reason: C-side links unavailable.</pre>	<p>Meaning: The system could not return the shelf to service because the C-side (control-side) links to the node are out of service.</p> <p>Action: Return the C-side links to service, then repeat the command.</p>
<pre>Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 failed. Reason: Mailbox unavailable</pre> <p>or</p> <pre>Bad Mailbox return code.</pre>	<p>Meaning: The command did not execute due to an abnormal software resource problem.</p> <p>Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs and contact Nortel Network technical support.</p>
<pre>Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 failed. Reason: Timed out waiting for response.</pre>	<p>Meaning: The system could not execute the command within its allowed time threshold due to an abnormal error.</p> <p>Action: Obtain copies of all recent TRAP and SWERR logs and contact Nortel Network technical support.</p>
<pre>Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 passed.</pre>	<p>Meaning: The shelf is returned to service.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 rejected. Reason: Already OK.	<p>Meaning: The specified shelf is already in service.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command specifying the correct plane and shelf numbers.</p>
Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to RTSALL ENET Plane:0 rejected. Reason: No out-of-service shelves.	<p>Meaning: None of the nodes on the specified plane are in a state that allows a direct return to service.</p> <p>Action: Change the state of the shelf or shelves to manual busy and repeat the command, or reenter the command specifying the correct plane and shelf numbers.</p>
Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 submitted. Request to RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 rejected. Reason: Shelf is not SBSy or MBSy.	<p>Meaning: The specified node is in a state that cannot be directly returned to service.</p> <p>Action: Busy the node and repeat the rts command, or reenter the rts command specifying the correct plane and shelf numbers.</p>
WARNING:	<p>This will force all MBSY and SBSY shelves on ENET plane:1 to the INSV state without the normal tests being run first. Please confirm (YES or NO):</p> <p>Meaning: This force of all parameters of the rts command are specified. All nodes in a manual busy or system busy state on the specified plane will be forced to return to service, without first being tested by the system.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to execute the command or no to cancel execution.</p>
-continued-	

rts (end)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
WARNING:	<p>This will force ENET plane:0 Shelf:02 to the INSV state without the normal tests being run first. Please confirm (YES or NO):</p> <hr/> <p>Meaning: The force parameter of the rts command is specified, therefore, the specified node will be forced back into service, without first being tested by the system.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to execute the command or no to cancel execution.</p>
WARNING:	<p>You will be aborting the following maintenance action on ENET Plane:0 Shelf:02 : <action>. Please confirm (YES or NO):</p> <hr/> <p>Meaning: Another maintenance action, for example, a test, is in progress on a specified shelf. If the rts command executes, the other maintenance action will abort.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to execute the command or no to cancel execution.</p>
-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 ↵	<p>Task: View the SHELF level of the ENET MAP for shelf 1.</p> <p>Response: The system changes the menu to the SHELF level menu, and adds the following fields to the display:</p> <pre> SHELF 01 SLOT 1111111 11122222 22222333 333333 123456 78 90123456 78901234 56789012 345678 Plane 0 ----- Plane 1 ----- </pre> <p>Explanation: The system displays the SHELF level screen for shelf 1.</p>

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.	<p>Meaning: The system cannot enter the SHELF level because there is insufficient memory to access the shelf-level command directory.</p> <p>Action: Clear any memory alarms present under the CM alarm banner.</p>
Request to PERFORM SHELF 12 rejected. Reason: Shelf not equipped.	<p>Meaning: The specified shelf number is unequipped.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using the correct shelf number.</p>
<p>The system changes the menu to the SHELF level menu, and adds the following fields to the display:</p> <pre> SHELF 02 SLOT 1111111 11122222 22222333 333333 123456 78 90123456 78901234 56789012 345678 Plane 0 ----- Plane 1 ----- </pre>	<p>Meaning: The current level changes to the SHELF level.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

system**Function**

Use the system command to enter the SYSTEM level of the ENET MAP for a specified shelf.

system command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
system	<i>shelf</i> $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{nocpu} \\ \text{cpu} \end{array} \right]$ $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{nomemory} \\ \text{memory} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>cpu</i>	This parameter directs the system to present a summary of central processing unit (CPU) occupancy.
<i>memory</i>	This parameter directs the system to present a summary of memory usage.
<i>nocpu</i>	This default parameter directs the system to suppress a summary of CPU occupancy. Do not enter this parameter.
<i>nomemory</i>	This default parameter directs the system to suppress a summary of memory usage. Do not enter this parameter.
<i>shelf</i>	This variable specifies an ENET shelf in the range of 0-7, or all. All is the default if the parameters <i>cpu</i> and <i>memory</i> are not specified. If the shelf is not specified and only the parameters <i>cpu</i> and <i>memory</i> are specified, the default value for the variable <i>shelf</i> 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
<code>system 1 ↵</code>	<p>Task: View the SYSTEM level of the ENET MAP for shelf 1.</p> <p>Response: The system changes the menu to the SYSTEM level menu, and adds the following fields to the display:</p> <pre> SYSTEM Shelf Plane 0 Plane 1 01 . . </pre> <p>Explanation: The SYSTEM level screen for shelf 1 is presented.</p>

Responses

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

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

trns1**Function**

Use the trns1 command to determine which port for both message switches is linked to the specified node by a fiber cable.

trns1 command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
trns1	<i>plane_no</i> <i>shelf_no</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>plane_no</i>	This variable defines the specific ENET plane in the range of 0-1.
<i>shelf_no</i>	This variable defines the specific ENET shelf in the range of 0-7.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the trns1 command.

Example of the trns1 command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
trns1 1 3 ↵	<p>Task: Determine the slot and port of the card for ENET plane 1 shelf 3.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>Request to TRNSL Plane:1 Shelf:03 submitted. Request to TRNSL Plane:1 Shelf:03 passed. ENET Plane:1 Shelf:03 : MS 0 and 1 Card:20 Port:00</pre> <p>Explanation: The card slot and port that connects to the specified shelf are displayed.</p>

trns1 (end)

Response

The following table provides an explanation of the response to the trns1 command.

Response for the trns1 command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request to TRNSL ENET Plane:1 Shelf:03 submitted. Request to TRNSL ENET Plane:1 Shelf:03 passed. ENET Plane:1 Shelf:03 : MS 0 and 1 Card:20 Port:00	Meaning: The system displays the requested translation. Action: None
Request to TRNSL ENET Plane:1 Shelf:03 submitted. Request to TRNSL ENET Plane:1 Shelf:03 rejected. Reason: Shelf unequipped.	Meaning: The specified shelf is unequipped. Action: Reenter the command specifying the correct plane and shelf numbers.

Function

Use the try command to determine which warnings are displayed if a specific command is executed. This checks the potential impact of a maintenance action before execution.

try command parameters and variables					
Command	Parameters and variables				
try	bsy	<i>plane_no</i>	[<i>shelf_no</i> all	<i>state</i>]
	rts	<i>plane_no</i>	[<i>shelf_no</i> all	force]
	tst	<i>plane_no</i>	[<i>shelf_no</i> all	destructive]
	offl	<i>plane_no</i>	[<i>shelf_no</i> all]
	loaden	<i>plane_no</i>	<i>shelf_no</i>	file	<i>file_name</i> destructive
	loadenall	<i>plane_no</i>	file	<i>file_name</i>	destructive
Parameters and variables	Description				
all	This parameter selects all shelves on the selected plane when used in conjunction with parameters bsy, rts, tst, or offl,. When used in conjunction with the bsy parameter, this parameter can also be used to select shelves by state, such as busy or of fline.				
bsy	This parameter selects the busy command.				
destructive	This parameter selects the destructive option of the tst, loaden, or loadenall command.				
file	This parameter specifies a load filename other than the default listed in table EN-ETINV.				
<i>file_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of an ENET load file.				
force	This parameter selects the force option of the rts command. The force option of the rts command bypasses out-of-service tests and attempts to force the entity back into service regardless of its condition.				
-continued-					

try (continued)

try command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
loaden	This parameter selects the load ENET command.
loadenall	This parameter selects the load all ENETs command.
<i>noforce</i>	This parameter initiates out-of-service tests. Do not type in this parameter.
offl	This parameter selects the offline command.
<i>plane_no</i>	This variable specifies a plane of the ENET, 0 or 1.
rts	This parameter selects the return-to-service command.
<i>shelf_no</i>	This variable specifies a shelf of the ENET in the range of 0-7.
<i>state</i>	This variable specifies one of the following states: insv, mbsy, sbsy, cbsy, offl.
tst	This parameter selects the test command.
-end-	

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the try command.

Example of the try command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
try rts 1 3 force ↵	<p>Task: Determine the impact of forcing plane1 shelf 3 to return to service.</p> <p>Response: WARNING: This will force ENET Plane:1 Shelf:3 to the INSV state without the normal tests being run first.</p> <p>Explanation: The MAP prints out the warnings which appear if the rts command is executed using the force parameters.</p>

Response

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

Response for the try command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The system displays the response that would be displayed if the actual command had been entered.	<p>Meaning: The system displays the response that would be displayed if the actual command had been entered.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

Function

Use the `tst` command to test the ENET plane-shelf system cards.

tst command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>tst</code>	<code>plane_no shelf_no [destructive][noprmt][nowait]</code> <code>[nodestruct][prompt][wait]</code>
Parameters and variables	Description
	 <p>WARNING The following parameter is software-destructive. The destructive parameter destroys the software load and all connections.</p>
<code>destructive</code>	This parameter performs destructive out-of-service tests and destroys the software load and all connections. Do not use this parameter for in-service tests.
<code>nodestruct</code>	This default parameter ensures that destructive out-of-service tests are not performed. Do not type in this parameter.
<code>noprmt</code>	This parameter suppresses all service degradation warnings.
<code>nowait</code>	This parameter releases the MAP for other actions. All tests that pass and fail generate logs.
<code>plane_no</code>	This variable defines the specific ENET plane in the range of 0-1.
<code>prompt</code>	This default parameter displays all service degradation warnings. Do not type in this parameter.
<code>shelf_no</code>	This variable defines the specific ENET shelf in the range of 0-7, or all.
<code>wait</code>	This default parameter prevents all MAP activity until all actions initiated by the <code>bst</code> command are complete. Do not type in this parameter.

Qualifications

None

tst (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the tst command.

Examples of the tst command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tst 1 all destructive ↵	
Task:	Perform out-of-service tests for the system cards in all of the shelves in ENET plane:1.
Response:	Request to OOSD TST ALL ENET Plane:1 submitted. WARNING: Any software load in the ENET will be destroyed. Please confirm (YES or NO): Request to TST ALL ENET Plane:1 completed.
Explanation:	The system displays a verification that system card tests are requested for all shelves in ENET plane:1. A prompt is presented to permit verification of approval for out-of-service tests that destroy the software load during the test process. A message is presented to confirm the test process is complete.
tst 1 01 noprompt nowait ↵	
Task:	Perform in-service tests for the system cards in ENET plane:1 shelf:01, suppress all system degradation warnings, and release the MAP for other actions while the tests are in progress.
Response:	Request to INSV TEST ENET Plane:1 Shelf:01 submitted.
Explanation:	The system displays a verification that system card tests are requested for ENET plane:1 shelf 01. All system degradation warnings are suppressed and the MAP is available for other actions while the tests are in progress.

Responses

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

Responses for the tst command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request to INSV TEST ENET Plane:1 Shelf:01 submitted.	<p>Meaning: A request to perform in-service tests for system cards in ENET plane:1 shelf:01 is submitted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Request to OOSN TEST ENET Plane:1 Shelf:01 submitted.	<p>Meaning: A request to perform out-of-service, nondestructive tests for system cards in ENET plane:1 shelf:01 is submitted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Request to OOSD TEST ENET Plane:1 Shelf:01 submitted. Warning: Any software load in the ENET will be destroyed. Please confirm Yes or No:	<p>Meaning: The system prompts for confirmation.</p> <p>Action: Type yes to confirm test authorization. Type no to cancel the test.</p>
Request to OOSD TEST ENET Plane:1 Shelf:01 submitted. Request to OOSD TEST ENET Plane:1 Shelf:01 failed. Reason: Action re = invalid request.	<p>Meaning: The out-of-service destructive test for ENET plane:1 shelf:01 failed due to an unexpected error. The error could be any of the following: invalid parms, invalid request, conflicting C-side, higher previous request, bad rc from post, bad rc from abortandpost, and override by parallel action.</p> <p>Action: none</p>
Request to TST ALL ENET Plane:1 submitted. Request to TST ALL ENET Plane:1 completed.	<p>Meaning: The system displays a message upon completion of the test.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

TMS level commands

Use the TMS level of the MAP to maintain an LGC equipped to provide integrated services digital network (ISDN) services.

Accessing the TMS level

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

mapci; mtc; pm;post tms ↵

TMS commands

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

TMS commands	
Command	Page
abtk	T-5
bsy	T-7
dch	T-13
disp	T-15
isg	T-17
listset	T-19
loadpm	T-21
next	T-37
offl	T-39
patchxpm	T-43
perform	T-45
pmreset	T-49
post	T-57
-continued-	

T-2 TMS level commands

TMS commands (continued)	
Command	Page
querypm	T-61
quit	T-67
rts	T-71
swact	T-81
trnsl	T-83
tst	T-87
warmswact	T-97
xpmlogs	T-99
-end-	

TMS menu

The following figure shows the TMS 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
.
TMS									
0	Quit		SysB	ManB	OffL	CBsy	ISTb	InSv	
2	Post_	PM	4	0	2	0	1	8	
3	Listset	TMS	0	0	0	0		0	
4									
5	TrnsL_								
6	Tst_	TMS	0	ISTb	Links_OOS:	Cside	0	; Pside	0
7	Bsy_								
8	RTS_								
9	OffL								
10	LoadPM_								
11	Disp_								
12	Next								
13	SwAct								
14	QueryPM								
15	DCH								
16									
17	Perform								
18	ISG								

Hidden commands

- abtk
- patchxpm
- pmreset
- warmswact
- xpmlogs

TMS status codes

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

Status codes TMS menu status display		
Code	Meaning	Description
LGC nn		
0-127	LGCI number	This is the discrimination number of the posted LGCI.
Cside x		
x		This identifies the number of C-side links that are out-of-service.
Pside x		
x		This identifies the number of P-side links that are out-of-service.
status		
CBsy	Central Side Busy	PMs connected to the Network are unable to communicate with the CC because the Network or the links used to carry messages between the PM and the P-side of the Network are unavailable. A PM that is connected to the Network by one or more PM is out-of-service because its C-side of the PM or the links of a PM are unavailable.
InSv	In Service	PMs are in service and available to support any intended process, for example, call processing.
ISTb	In-Service Trouble	PMs are still in service but flagged by system maintenance because either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a minor error condition occurred ▪ P-side link trouble ▪ static data that is not up to date ▪ a load that is not listed in Table LCMINV
ManB	Manual Busy	PMs are manually removed from service by command bsy to allow testing and other manual maintenance action.
NEQ	Not Equipped	PMs are not equipped in Table LCMINV or LTCINV.
Offl	Offline	PMs are out of service for office data modifications (ODM).
SysB	System Busy	PMs are automatically removed from service by system maintenance.

Function

Use the abtk command to abort all active maintenance actions on a posted TMS. The state of the TMS remains the same.

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:

- Use the abtk command when using the loadpm command to cancel the entry of a wrong l_name parameter, or when the unit is executing maintenance processes.
- The loadpm command without the nowait parameter “locks” the terminal keyboard so that other commands cannot be entered until the process is completed. The abtk command unlocks the keyboard by cancelling the loading.

Example

Not currently available

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
<p>ABORTING MAINTENANCE ON THIS PM WILL AFFECT MAINTENANCE ON OTHER PMS. PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO")</p>	<p>Meaning: Aborting a broadcast loading affects the loading of all PMs in the parallel loading of the posted set.</p> <p>Action: Entering YES aborts the loading. Groups of XPMs that have already been loaded remain loaded, while the group that has loading in progress retains the current load. Entering NO allows the maintenance action to proceed.</p>
<p>display</p>	<p>Meaning: This line is deleted from the loadpm display: LoadPM UNIT 1 /Loading 200</p> <p>The abtk command deletes any part of the display associated with a previous active maintenance command such as: swact, tst, bsy, rts, offl, loadpm. It returns units to previous states</p> <p>The displays for the following commands are unaffected: trnsl, disp, next, querypm. The post command is not cancelled and the previous TMS posting is unaffected.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

bsy**Function**

Use the `bsy` command to change the state of one or all posted TOPS message switch (TMS) to ManB. The `bsy` command can be applied to one or all units, the whole TMS or all TMSs, or one P-side link of one TMS of the posted set.

bsy command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
bsy	link <i>ps_link</i> [<code>nowait</code>] [<code>force</code>] pm unit <i>unit_no</i> [<code>all</code>]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter simultaneously busies all of the specified unit(s) or TMSs of the same node type as the TMS in the current position of the posted set. Note: With parameter all, the larger the quantity of XPMs to be busied concurrently, the longer it takes to complete the busying. Other maintenance activities must wait until completion.
force	This parameter forces the posted PM, unit, or link to be made manually busy even if maintenance actions are already in progress (for example, while a REX test is running).
link	This parameter applies the <code>bsy</code> command to a specified P-side link between the posted TMS and one of its associated line concentrating modules (LCM) LCMEs or LCMI.
nowait	This parameter allows other maintenance actions to occur before the <code>bsy</code> command is completed.
pm	This parameter busies all units of the posted TMS(s).
<i>ps_link</i>	This variable specifies which P-side link is to be made ManB. The range is 0 to 19.
unit	This parameter busies one or all units of the posted TMS(s).
<i>unit_no</i>	This variable specifies which unit of the posted TMS(s) is to be made ManB. The range is 0 or 1.

Qualifications

The command `bsy` can cause a switch of activity (SwAct). When a link to an LCMI or LCME is busied, service on several D-channels on that PM is affected.

bsy (continued)

Example

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALL OPTION NOT SUPPORTED FOR LINK PARAMETER	<p>Meaning: The parameter all does not apply to links because they must be busied one at a time.</p> <p>Action: To busy a link, use the parameter link without the parameter all.</p>
MTCE IN PROGRESS	<p>Meaning: The PM or unit cannot be busied while maintenance actions are already in progress.</p> <p>Action: To override (and cancel) the actions, use the parameter force.</p>
NO ACTION TAKEN	<p>Meaning: NO is entered in response to a prompt and the command is aborted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO PM POSTED	<p>Meaning: The PM must be posted before using the bsy command. Posting a PM identifies to the system the PM that is to have maintenance action.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
OK	<p>Meaning: YES is entered in response to a prompt and the PM is busied.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

bsy (continued)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
SUMMARY: <nnn> PASSED <nnn> NO SUBMITTED	<p>Meaning: If parameter all is used, a summary is given of the quantity (<nnn>) of TMSs in the posted set which have either been successfully busied, or which have been bypassed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
THIS ACTION MAY CAUSE SWACT PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):	<p>Meaning: When trying to busy an active unit, calls may be lost. If the inactive unit busied calls are not affected.</p> <p>Action: Use the swact command to switch the activity states of the two units so that the unit to be busied is inactive.</p>
THIS ACTION WILL TAKE AN LCMI OUT-OF-SERVICE PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO")	<p>Meaning: This warning follows the entry of the command string bsy link (with or without the force command) if the specified link is a message link to the LCMI or LCME.</p> <p>Log PM182 (for information only) is generated whenever the command string bsy link is initiated to make a P-side link ManB.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

bsy (continued)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
THIS ACTION WILL TAKE THIS PM AND ALL OF ITS SUBTENDING NODES OUT-OF-SERVICE PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO")	<p>Meaning: This warning follows the entry of one of the following command strings, if the command is applied to the active unit while the other unit is out-of-service:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">bsy pm bsy unit unit_no bsy unit unit_no force</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The active unit is made ManB while the inactive unit is made SysB or CBsy.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
THIS OPERATION WILL BE EXECUTED ON <nnn> TMSS PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):	<p>Meaning: A quantity of <nnn> TMSs in the posted set is to be busied.</p> <p>Action: Entering YES busies the XPMs. The status display of the TMS in the current position of the posted set changes to ManB and the status display for the PM level increments under the header ManB.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Entering NO aborts the action.</p>
TMS <nnn> UNIT <u> BSY PASSED	<p>Meaning: The state of the specified TMS or unit is confirmed to be ManB, where nnn and u are the discrimination numbers.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TMS <pm_number> IS MANUAL BUSY NO ACTION TAKEN	<p>Meaning: The bsy command is applied to a PM that is already in the ManB state.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

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

TMS <pm_number> MTCE IN PROGRESS ON EITHER OR BOTH UNITS

Meaning: The TMS cannot be busied because it is already undergoing maintenance action, where pm_number is the posted PMs discrimination number.

Note: If parameter all is used, the TMS is bypassed from the posted set of TMSs only while the TMS is being busied.

Action: None

-end-

dch**Function**

Use the dch command to access the DCH level of the MAP for the posted TMS.

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

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides an example of the dch command.

Example of the dch command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dch ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Access the DCH level of the MAP.</p> <p>Response: <TMS MAP level display></p> <p>Explanation: The DCH level of the MAP has been accessed.</p>

Response

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

dch (end)

Response for the dch command											
MAP output	Meaning and action										
DCH <n> <status> LGC <nnn> 1 <p>	<p>Meaning: The format of the display is as follows:</p> <table><tr><td><n></td><td>is the discrimination number of the posted DCH</td></tr><tr><td><status></td><td>is Offl, ManB, CBSy, SysB, ISTb, or InSv</td></tr><tr><td><nnn></td><td>is the discrimination number of the posted PM</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>indicates one of either the C-side or P-side links</td></tr><tr><td><p></td><td>is the number of the port the DCH resides on</td></tr></table> <p>Action: None</p>	<n>	is the discrimination number of the posted DCH	<status>	is Offl, ManB, CBSy, SysB, ISTb, or InSv	<nnn>	is the discrimination number of the posted PM	1	indicates one of either the C-side or P-side links	<p>	is the number of the port the DCH resides on
<n>	is the discrimination number of the posted DCH										
<status>	is Offl, ManB, CBSy, SysB, ISTb, or InSv										
<nnn>	is the discrimination number of the posted PM										
1	indicates one of either the C-side or P-side links										
<p>	is the number of the port the DCH resides on										

disp**Function**

Use the disp command to display a list of all TMSs in a specified PM state.

disp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
disp	state <i>pm_state</i> lgc
Parameters and variables	Description
lgc	This parameter is the PM node-type parameter.
<i>pm_state</i>	This variable is one of the codes listed in the LGC (ISDN) 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> LGC: NONE or <pm_state> LGC <n>, <n>	<p>Meaning: There are no PM in the specified state, or all in the specified state are listed, where pm_state is one of the codes listed in the LGC (ISDN) status codes table at the beginning of this chapter.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

isg**Function**

Use the isg command to access the DCH level of the MAP for the posted TMS.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the isg command.

Example of the isg command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
isg ↵	<p>Task: Access the ISG level of the MAP.</p> <p>Response: <TMS MAP level display></p> <p>Explanation: The ISG level of the MAP has been accessed.</p>

Response

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

Responses for the isg command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<TMS MAP level display>	<p>Meaning: The ISG level of the MAP has been accessed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

listset**Function**

Use the listset command to lists the discrimination numbers of the PM types that are included in the posted set.

listset command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
listset	all <i>pm_type</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter lists all of the PM types that are in the posted set and includes their discrimination numbers.
<i>pm_type</i>	This variable specifies the type of PM in the posted set that is to be listed with all of its discrimination numbers.

Qualifications

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

- Entering the listset command without a parameter lists the PMs of the same type as the PM in the current position of the posted set.
- Use the listset command to plan maintenance actions on sets of TMSs of the same type.
- Entering the command string help listset (to display the syntax of the command at the MAP shows all of the PM types that use the listset command. However, the ability to use the command depends on the PMs included in the office configuration.

Examples

Not currently available

listset (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the listset command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO PMS FOUND	<hr/> <p>Meaning: The posted set of TMSs is empty.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO PMS OF SPECIFIED PM TYPE FOUND	<hr/> <p>Meaning: The posted set does not contain TMSs of the specified type.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre><pm_type> <pm_number>, <pm_number> ... : : <pm_type> <pm_number>, <pm_number> ...</pre>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: From the posted set are listed the discrimination numbers of all PMs of the types listed in the PM status codes table in the PM MAP level chapter. The list varies according to office configuration.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

loadpm**Function**

Use the loadpm command to load the peripheral program files into the processors of one or all posted TMSs. The PMs must be ManB or SysB before entering the loadpm command.

loadpm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
loadpm <com>	inactive pm unit <i>unit_no</i> [<u>cc</u>] [<u>full</u> data exec cmr <u>l_name</u>] [<u>noforce</u> force] [<u>wait</u> nowait] <u>posted</u> all <i>r_name</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter simultaneously loads all of the specified unit(s) or XPMs of the same node type as the XPM in the current position of the posted set.
cc	This parameter specifies that the source of the load data is to be the DMS-100 Central Control (CC) data store.
cmr	This parameter specifies that the CMR card will be loaded for the specified unit or units of the posted TMS.
data	This parameter selects the load which consists of the static data and execs, but not the basic TMS software. Static data and tables define the configuration of the TMS and subtending PMs. When loading static data into the PM the NT6X78 CLASS modem resource (CMR) card in the TMS is also loaded if table LTCINV is datafilled.
exec	This parameter selects the load mode to be execs only. Execs are sets of instructions invoked by the TMS in response to a CC request or DMS action. Execs behave like mini-programs to handle call processing.
<i>l_name</i>	This variable is the name of the CC data file for the posted TMS(s). Load names are listed in data table LTCINV, field LOAD. The load's file name are also appears on the display of the command querypm next to FNAME. The device on which the load resides is specified in data table PMLOADS. By not specifying a load's file name, with parameter all the XPMs are loaded with the file name recorded in the respective XPM inventory tables. More than one load can be used to load more than one PM.
force	This parameter bypasses the running of the ROM tests while loading occurs.
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

loadpm command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
full	This parameter selects the load mode which consists of the basic TMS software, plus the execs and the static data in the CC. The parameter full is the default if no load mode is entered.
inactive	This parameter loads the unit(s) that are in the inactive state. If the parameter all is specified, XPMs with firmware card NT6X45BA or later are loaded by the mate unit. If the status display for the the unit (s) activity is blank, the CC prevents the loading. The action must be done by using explicit parameters. During an upgrade of XPM software, and with parameter all, the inactive units that are to be loaded from their mate units display Broadcast Mate as their maintenance flag.
<i>noforce</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the ROM tests will be run because the force parameter was not entered.
nowait	This parameter allows another TMS to be posted and loaded without waiting for confirmation from the previous load request. The parameter nowait also enables the MAP to be used for other entries while loading proceeds. Error messages for the loadpm command are generated in PM logs.
pm	This parameter loads both units of one or all posted TMSs.
<i>posted</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted TMS in the control position will be loaded because the all parameter is not entered.
unit	This parameter loads one unit of one or all posted TMSs.
<i>r_name</i>	This variable is the name of the load that is to replace the load's file name (l_name) for those PMs that cannot be loaded by the l_name load. Replacement names for such PMs must be listed in data table LTCINV. The device on which the load resides is specified in table PMLOADS.
<i>unit_no</i>	This variable specified which unit of the posted TMS is to be loaded. The range is 0 or 1.
<i>wait</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that load request confirmation and error messages will not be suppressed, and the MAP cannot be used for additional commands until the loadpm command has completed executing because the nowait parameter was not entered.
-end-	

loadpm (continued)

Qualifications

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

- While loading occurs, a series of maintenance flags display its progress. For the description of the flags.
- With parameter all, the larger the quantity of XPMs to be loaded concurrently, the longer it takes to complete the loading. Other maintenance activities must wait until completion.
- When using the parameter pm, the load file name is taken from the data table, and displayed by the command querypm.
- To determine the loads for each PM, use the command inform in XPM Single Change Supplement Commands on page 472.
- The command querypm for RCC also indicates if the RCC has the ESA capability.
- When the TMS is not loaded, the only programs that are present for testing are located in the ROM. If the ROM test fail, the loadpm command cannot be used. If the ROM tests already pass, the unlisted menu command loadnotest bypasses the ROM tests. The time taken for a ROM test that is already known to succeed is not repeated.
- To reload a PM, enter the loadpm command on the inactive unit, then enter the swact command when it is completed, and then re-enter loadpm for the newly inactive unit.
- When loading for the PM occurs, the NT6X78 CMR card in the TMS is also loaded if the data table LTCINV is datafilled.
- When loading more than ten units, the action occurs in groups, submitted one after the other. If the broadcast loader or the mate broadcast loader is used, the duration is equivalent to loading one unit. Broadcast loading takes precedence over requests for single unit or single XPM loading.
- To locate a load's file name, use the commands dskut and listvol. Load file names are listed in data table PMLOADS.
- The failure reasons that prevent PMs in a posted set from being loaded by broadcast loading are described alphabetically as follows:
 - LOAD NOT RECEIVED FROM BROADCAST LOADER
The PM through which the load was to be sent has not sent the load. It may be out of service.
 - NO RESPONSE FROM IPML SETUP MESSAGE
The XPM has not responded to the IPML setup that is required for broadcast loading to occur.
 - NO RESPONSE FROM NIL EVENT TIMEOUT MESSAGE
The XPM has not responded to the nil event timeout message.

loadpm (continued)

- NO RESPONSE FROM ROM/RAM QUERY MESSAGE

The XPM has not responded to the ROM and RAM query message.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the loadpm command.

Examples of the loadpm command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>loadpm unit 1 ↵ where</pre>	<p>1 is the unit number of the posted TMS to be loaded</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Load the peripheral program files into the processor of of TMS unit 1.</p> <p>Response: LTC 0 ISTb Links_OOS: CSide 0 PSide 0 Unit 0: Act InSv Unit 1: InAct ManB Mtce /Loading: 0200 LOADPM UNIT 1</p> <p>Explanation:</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the loadpm command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>6X45 PEC MISMATCH available_pecs</pre>	<p>Meaning: The loading cannot occur because the datafilling entry in the inventory table does not match the PEC of the NT6X45 card.</p> <p>Action: The equipped PECs of NT6X45 cards are listed, where available_pecs is one or more card(s). If a question mark (?) is present instead of a PEC, the PEC can only be obtained by inspecting the appropriate card.</p> <p>Action: Check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use and ensure that the one with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in inventory table LTCINV.</p>
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO SEND RESET MESSAGE card_list	<p>Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not reset. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <i>card_list</i> is one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NT6X40 NT6X41 NT6X45 (MP) NT6X45 (SP) NT6X46 NT6X47 NT6X50 NT6X69 NT6X72 <p>Action: None</p>
FAILED TO SEND STATUS MESSAGE card_list	<p>Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <i>card_list</i> is one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NT6X40 NT6X41 NT6X45 (MP) NT6X45 (SP) NT6X46 NT6X47 NT6X69 <p>Action: None</p>
INACTIVE PARAMETER NOT VALID FOR OOS PM	<p>Meaning: The parameter inactive does not apply to out-of-service XPMs. The XPM(s) must be in service.</p> <p>Action: The activity display for the XPM(s) is blank</p> <p>Action: To load the XPM(s) that are bypassed from the posted set, busy the XPMs with the command <i>bsy</i> and use the command <i>loadpm</i> with the parameter <i>unit</i> or <i>pm</i>.</p>
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LOAD FILE <i>file_name</i> NOT FOUND IN SYMBOL TABLE	<p>Meaning: The variables <i>l_name</i> or <i>r_name</i> is not found in the system's symbol table. The symbol table is a pseudo-table for storing data for the duration of a MAP session. It is not a data table and is emptied by a reload or a restart.</p> <p>Action: Check for a typo or check data table LTCINV for the applicable <i>r_name</i>. Unless the location of the load file is listed in data table PMLOADS, list the volume with the load's file name.</p>
LOAD FILE NOT IN DIRECTORY	<p>Meaning: The system cannot find the location of the load file. It resides on tape or disk. Use the command list to list the disk volume or the command mount to mount the tape that has the load file on it. For descriptions of the commands list and mount, see 297-1001-509.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
LTC <i>pm_number</i> UNIT <i>u</i> BROADCAST LOAD REQUEST SUBMITTED	<p>Meaning: The PMs in the posted set are being loaded by the broadcast method from the mate units, where <i>pm_number</i> and unit <i>u</i> are the discrimination numbers of the specific PM(s).</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<i>pm_type</i> <i>pm_number</i> IS <i>status</i> NO ACTION TAKEN	<p>Meaning: The PM is in the incorrect state for loading, where <i>pm_type</i> is a PM listed in table A on page 18, <i>pm_number</i> is the discrimination number of the PM, and <i>status</i> is one of</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CBSY INSV OFF-LINE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The PM must be ManB.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TMS pm_number LOADED	<p>Meaning: The PM has been successfully loaded.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TMS pm_number UNIT u LOAD FILE file_name IS NOT AVAILABLE	<p>Meaning: With the parameter all, the PM load <i>file_name</i> has already been identified as being unavailable. Rather than have the system re-check resources for a load that is already unavailable once for a broadcast loading of many XPMs, the system remembers that a response has already stated the reason(s).</p> <p>Action: The PM in the posted set is bypassed from the loading</p>
TMS pm_number LOAD FILE IN INVENTORY TABLE NOT FOUND ENSURE THAT TABLE PMLOADS IS DATAFILLED CORRECTLY	<p>Meaning: The load's file name (parameter <i>l_name</i>) is not specified and the file name in the inventory data table does not correspond to a valid device in table PMLOADS.</p> <p>Action: The PM in the posted set is bypassed from the loading.</p>
TMS pm_number UNIT u LOADPM FAILED reason CAUSED FAILURE OF BROADCAST LOADER	<p>Meaning: As a member of the posted set intended for participation with broadcast loading, a PM's failure to be loaded prevents the broadcast loading from occurring. Reasons for the failure are listed in Qualifications.</p> <p>Action: None of the PMs to be loaded by the broadcast method is loaded. PMs in the posted set using the single loading method are loaded</p> <p>Action: To allow the broadcast loading to proceed, remove the PM with the failure from the posted set and try again.</p>
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TMS <i>pm_number</i> LOADPM FAILED LOAD NOT RECEIVED VIA BROADCAST LOADER	<p>Meaning: As a member of the posted set intended for participation with broadcast loading, this TMS is not loaded because of a failure in another PM.</p> <p>Action: None of the PMs to be loaded by the broadcast method is loaded. PMs in the posted set using the single loading method are loaded</p> <p>Action: Investigate the cause of the failure to load the PM that is identified by the response CAUSED FAILURE OF BROADCAST LOADER. To proceed with the broadcast loading, remove the failed PM from the posted set and try the loadpm command again.</p>
TMS <i>pm_number</i> UNIT <i>u</i> LOAD REQUEST SUBMITTED	<p>Meaning: Only the PM in the current position of the posted set is being loaded from the CC.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TMS <i>pm_number</i> MTCE IN PROGRESS ON EITHER OR BOTH UNITS	<p>Meaning: The TMS cannot be loaded because it is already undergoing maintenance action, where <i>pm_number</i> is the discrimination number of the TMS.</p> <p>Action: With parameter all, the TMS is bypassed from the posted set of TMSs only for the duration of the loading.</p>
TMS <i>pm_number</i> NOT SUBMITTED AS INACTIVE UNIT NO LONGER MANB OR ACTIVE UNIT IS NOW OOS	<p>Meaning: As a member of the posted set intended for participation with broadcast loading, the PM is no longer manually busy (ManB state) or the active unit is no longer in service.</p> <p>Action: The PM in the posted set is bypassed from the loading.</p>
TMS <i>pm_number</i> NOT SUBMITTED AS STATE NO LONGER MANB	<p>Meaning: As a member of the posted set intended for participation with broadcast loading, the PM's units are not both manually busy (ManB state).</p> <p>Action: The PM in the posted set is bypassed from the loading.</p>
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LTC pm_number UNIT u REPLACEMENT NAME MISMATCH WITH INVENTORY TABLE	<p>Meaning: The specified load replacement file name does not match the file name datafilled in the inventory table of this PM.</p> <p>Action: The PM in the posted set is bypassed from the loading.</p>
reason NO ACTION TAKEN	<p>Meaning: The command cannot be executed for a reason other than those given in the standard responses.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO RESPONSE FROM PM AFTER ROMTEST card_list	<p>Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <i>card_list</i> is one of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NT6X45 (FP, International) NT6X45 (MP) NT6X45 (SP) NT6X46 NT6X47 <p>Action: None</p>
NO RESPONSE FROM PM AFTER STATUS card_list	<p>Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <i>card_list</i> is one of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NT6X45 (FP, International) NT6X45 (MP) NT6X45 (SP) NT6X46 NT6X47 NT6X69 <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO RESPONSE FROM ROM/RAM QUERY MESSAGE	<p>Meaning: The loading cannot occur because the datafilled entry in the inventory does not match the PEC of the NT6X45 card or because the ROM/RAM query is not replied to. If parameter nowait is specified, this response does not appear.</p> <p>Action: The maintenance flag ROM/RAM QUERY appears for the duration of the query.</p> <p>Action: Check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use and ensure that the one with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in table LTCINV.</p>
NO WAI RECEIVED AFTER RESET card_list	<p>Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not present. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <i>card_list</i> is one of</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">NT6X40 NT6X41 NT6X45 (FP, International) NT6X45 (MP) NT6X45 (SP) NT6X46 NT6X46 (FP memory) NT6X47 NT6X50 NT6X69 NT6X72</p> <p>Action: None</p>
PM FAILED TO INITIALIZE TRY RELOADING THE PM	<p>Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not initialized.</p> <p>Action: Reload the XPM by entering the command pmreset or loadpm at a MAP.</p>
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TMS pm_number REQUEST INVALID MANUAL ACTION ONLY VALID ON MANB PM	<p>Meaning: With parameter all, an XPM in the posted set cannot be loaded because it is not in the manually busy state.</p> <p>Action: The PM in the posted set is bypassed from the loading.</p> <p>Action: To proceed with the maintenance, wait until the action on the posted set is completed, then busy the XPM with the command bsy before trying the command loadpm.</p>
REPLACE CARDS IN CARDLIST card_list	<p>Meaning: The results of the tests by the mate unit indicate that the cards are preventing the loading, where <i>card_list</i> is the list of cards.</p> <p>Action: Replace the cards. If one of them is a processor card, reload the unit.</p>
RETRY LAST COMMAND	<p>Meaning: The results of the tests by the mate unit do not have a list of suspected cards.</p> <p>Action: Re-enter the command loadpm.</p>
SUMMARY: nnn PASSED nnn NOT SUBMITTED	<p>Meaning: With parameter all, a summary is given of the quantity (nnn) of XPMs in the posted set that have been successfully loaded or that have been bypassed by the loading.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
THIS OPERATION WILL BE EXECUTED ON nnn TMS PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO")	<p>Meaning: A quantity of nnn TMSs in the posted set is to be loaded.</p> <p>Action: Entering Yes loads the TMS(s) Entering No aborts the action.</p> <p>Action: With YES, the status display of the TMS in the current position of the posted set shows the maintenance flag Mtce and shows the progression of the loading.</p>
TOO MANY CHARACTERS IN REPLACEMENT NAME	<p>Meaning: The variable <i>r_name</i> must be a string of eight characters or less.</p> <p>Action: Check for a type or check data table LTCINV for the applicable <i>r_name</i>.</p>
TOO MANY DIFFERENT LOAD FILES REQUIRED. TRY A SMALLER SET OF PMS	<p>Meaning: With the command string loadpm pm all, if the quantity of loads file names in the respective inventory data tables is too large, the loading cannot occur.</p> <p>Action: Use the command post to create a posted set either with fewer PMs or with PMs or with PMs that require the same load's file name, and re-enter the command.</p>
UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE MATE NOT ACT/INSV - TRY AGAIN LATER	<p>Meaning: Mate loading is cancelled if the status or the activity of the active unit changes.</p> <p>Action: Wait for the changes to complete.</p>
UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE NO RESOURCES - TRY AGAIN LATER	<p>Meaning: Mate loading cannot occur when key software modules are missing from the load.</p> <p>Action: Wait for the resources to become available.</p>
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE MATE MTCE IN PROGRESS - TRY AGAIN LATER	<p>Meaning: As part of the maintenance actions for testing a unit by its active mate, loading from the mate unit cannot occur when maintenance is already in progress on it.</p> <p>Action: Wait for the maintenance action(s) to complete.</p>
WAITING FOR RESOURCES TO BECOME AVAILABLE	<p>Meaning: The system must wait to do maintenance action because the maximum quantity of loading requests has been submitted.</p> <p>Action: Wait for the loading to complete or cancel the request with command abtk.</p>
WARNING: LOAD FILE file_name HAS SAME NAME AS DATAFILLED IN INVENTORY TABLE BUT IS NOT ON THE SAME DEVICE AS INDICATED BY TABLE PMLOADS	<p>Meaning: Two load's file names are the same in a PM inventory data table and in table PMLOADS. The specified file name matches the name in the inventory table, but not the name in table PMLOADS.</p> <p>Action: The PM in the posted set is bypassed from the loading.</p> <p>Action: Check table PMLOADS for the correct file name.</p>
Load file on command line not supported when loading the CMR	<p>Meaning: When loading the CMR, it is not valid to specify a load file on the command line. The load file specified in the inventory table will be used.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the loadpm command without specifying the CMR load name.</p>
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<p>CMR file <CMR_file_name> not found on the device indicated in table PMLOADS or in symbol table</p>	<p>Meaning: A loadpm command was issued and the load file name (indicated by <CMR_file_name> in the response) datafilled in the inventory table is not found on the device indicated in PMLOADS or in the user's symbol table.</p> <p>Action: Ensure that the CMR load datafilled in the inventory table exists on the device indicated by Table PMLOADS, or list the device where the loadfile resides, such as dskut;listvol d010pload all.</p>
<p>TMS X Unit Y request submitted.</p>	<p>Meaning: This message is produced because the nowait parameter was entered to indicated the load request has been submitted, where x is the TMS number Y is the unit number of the TMS.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<p>TMS x Unit Y LoadPM Aborted Reason: ABTK from user <username></p>	<p>Meaning: The loading process has been aborted by another user, where x is the LGC number Y is the unit number of the LGC <username> is the name of the user submitting the abtk command</p> <p>Action: Investigate the reason the other user aborted the loading.</p>
<p>TMS x WARNING: CMR file >CMR_file_name> has same name as datafilled in inventory table but is not on the same device as indicated by table PMLOADS</p>	<p>Meaning: The CMR file to be loaded has the same name as that datafilled in the inventory table. It was detected that this file is not the same as the one defined in table PMLOADS. Two load files of the same name exist. The CMR will not be loaded.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<p>-continued-</p>	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TMS X Unit Y CMR not datafilled in inventory table.	<p>Meaning: The optional card CMR and its load name are not datafilled in the inventory table, where x is the TMS number Y is the unit number of the TMS.</p> <p>Action: Add CMRxx, where xx specifies the slot number, to the OPTCARD list and the CMR load name to the CMRLOAD filed in the inventory table for the specified TMS. Ensure that the CMR card is in the correct slot as specified by xx.</p>
TMS x Unit y CMR card must be ManB	<p>Meaning: The CMR card must be manually busy to be loaded, where x is the TMS number Y is the unit number of the TMS.</p> <p>Action: Busy the CMR card with the bsy command.</p>
TMS x Unit y Unit not InSv	<p>Meaning: The TMS must be in service, either InSv or IsTb for the CMR to be loaded, where x is the TMS number Y is the unit number of the TMS.</p> <p>Action: Ensure the TMS is in service.</p>
TMS x Unit y LoadPM failed. <reason>	<p>Meaning: The PM has a failure which is indicated, where x is the TMS number Y is the unit number of the TMS <reason> is the reason for the failure.</p> <p>Action: Investigate and correct the failure.</p>
Force parameter not valid when loading CMR	<p>Meaning: The force parameter was entered with the command.</p> <p>Action: Enter the command without the force parameter.</p>
-continued-	

loadpm (end)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALL parameter not valid when loading the CMR	<p>Meaning: The all parameter was entered with the command.</p> <p>Action: Enter the command without the all parameter.</p>
<p>Loading a CMR on an Active Unit will degrade TMS call processing real time. Do you still want to LOAD the CMR?</p>	<p>Meaning: A CMR in an active unit of an XPM is to be loaded. This message explains that the XPM call processing real time will be impacted.</p> <p>Action: To continue the loading process enter "yes." To terminate the loading process enter "no."</p>
TMS x Unit y No action taken - Mtce in Progress	<p>Meaning: The TMS was loading the CMR when an attempt was made to busy the TMS unit. The loading of the CMR continues. This is an output message, where</p> <p>X is the TMS number</p> <p>Y is the unit number of the TMS.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TMS x Request Invalid Mtce in progress on either or both units	<p>Meaning: The TMS was loading the CMR when an attempt was made to SWACT the XPM. Loading continues.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-end-	

next**Function**

Use the next command to place the next higher PM of the set of posted LGCs into the control position.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
next	pmtyp
Parameters and variables	Description
pmtyp	This parameter 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 set. The system selects the PMs in the sequence displayed by this list.

Qualifications

None

Example

Not currently available

Response

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

Response for the next command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
END OF POST SET	<p>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.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

offl**Function**

Use the offl command to set both units of one or all posted TMSs to the offline state. The units must be in the ManB state before being set offline.

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
offl	all
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter simultaneously makes offline all of the specified unit(s) or TMSs of the same node types as the TMS in the current position of the posted set.

Qualification

An offline TMS remains in this state through all restarts.

Examples

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	<p>Meaning: The posted TMS is made offline.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

offl (continued)

Responses for the offl command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre><pm_type> <pm_number> IS <status>. NO ACTION TAKEN</pre>	<p>Meaning: The PM is already offline or is in the incorrect state for being made offline, where <pm_type> is a PM listed in the PM status codes table in the PM MAP level chapter, <pm_number> is the discrimination number of the PM, and <status> is one of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ CBSY▪ OFFLINE▪ SYSTEM BUSY <p>The PM must be ManB.</p> <p>Note: For some PM types, REQUEST INVALID appears before NO ACTION TAKEN.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>SUMMARY <nnn> PASSED <nnn> NOT SUBMITTED</pre>	<p>Meaning: If parameter all is used, a summary is given of the quantity (<nnn>) of TMSs in the posted set that have been successfully made offline or that have been bypassed by the request.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>THIS OPERATION WILL BE EXECUTED ON <nnn> TMSS PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO")</pre>	<p>Meaning: A quantity of <nnn> TMSs in the posted set is to be made offline.</p> <p>Action: Enter YES to make the TMSs offline. The status display of the TMS in the current position of the posted set change to offl and the status display for the PM level increments under the header OFFL.</p> <p>Enter NO to abort the action.</p>
-continued-	

offl (end)

Responses for the offl command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TMS <pm_number> MTCE IN PROGRESS ON EITHER OR BOTH UNITS	<p>Meaning: The TMS cannot be made offline because it is already undergoing maintenance action, where <pm_number> is the discrimination number of the TMS.</p> <p>Action: If parameter all is used, the TMS is bypassed from the posted set of TMSs only for the duration of being made offline</p>
TMS <pm_number> REQUEST INVALID MANUAL ACTION ONLY VALID ON MANB PM	<p>Meaning: With parameter all, an TMS in the posted set cannot be made offline because it is not in the manually busy state.</p> <p>Action: The TMS in the posted set is bypassed from being made offline. To proceed with the maintenance, wait until the action on the posted set is completed, then make the TMS busy with the command bsy before entering the command offl.</p>
-end-	

patchxpm**Function**

Use the patchxpm command to change the load in the TMS with new or altered software for a Single Change Supplement (SCS). The patchxpm command is recommended for use only by the maintenance support personnel.

patchxpm command parameters and variables				
Command	Parameters and variables			
patchxpm	unit pm	<i>unit_no</i>	<i>file_name</i>	[patch check remove verify set clear]
Parameters and variables	Description			
check	This parameter verifies whether the old load is still in the XPM memory.			
clear	The parameter cancels the set.			
<i>file_name</i>	This variable is the name of the SCS file that is to be loaded.			
patch	This parameter sends the data of the SCS file to the TMS.			
pm	This parameter changes both units of the posted PM.			
remove	This parameter suspends the SCS load so that the old load resumes control.			
set	This parameter flags the SCS so that a reload of load files from datafiles LTCINV automatically includes the SCS file.			
verify	This parameter is the same as check for the changed load.			
unit	This parameter changes one of the units of the posted TMS.			
<i>unit_no</i>	This variable specifies which unit of the posted TMS is to be changed. The range is 0 or 1.			

Qualification

The patchxpm command is replaced by other SCS nonmenu commands.

patchxpm (end)

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the patchxpm command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ACTION REQUIRES PATCH FILE	<p>Meaning: The action on the SCS file is one of patch, check, remove, verify, set, and clear.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TMS <n> UNIT <n> LOADPM FAILED <reason> or TMS <n> UNIT <n> LOADPM PASSED	<p>Meaning: The actions of the command are confirmed, where <reason> is a variable text string to explain it.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

perform**Function**

Use the perform command to access the perform level where details of the activity and performance of a posted PM can be monitored. This feature requires the presence of feature package NTX750.

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

Qualifications

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

- The posted PM must be in service (status InSv) or have in-service trouble (status ISTb).
- Only the active unit is monitored.
- Only one user at a time can monitor the performance of the posted PM.
- The measurements are recorded for the status displays within 1 hour of starting the measurements. The maximum measuring duration is 1 hour from its starting.
- Measurements are not maintained during or after a warm or cold SwAct.
- Measurements are maintained during a busying or returning to service of an active unit.
- The performance process can monitor up to five PMs.

Example

Not currently available

perform (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the perform command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
display	<p>Meaning: The perform display and menu appears.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
DISPLAY PROCESS DIED	<p>Meaning: The Perform tool cannot be accessed until the display process is restored.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
FAILED TO INITIALIZE DIRECTORY	<p>Meaning: A system problem is interfering with the access of the Perform tool.</p> <p>Action: Try again later when more resources are available.</p>
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DISPLAYS IN USE PLEASE WAIT UNTIL SOMEONE QUILTS	<p>Meaning: A maximum of five MAPs can access the Perform level or its sublevels at the same time.</p> <p>Action: Wait until a MAP is made available.</p>
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PMS IN USE PLEASE WAIT UNTIL SOMEONE QUILTS	<p>Meaning: A maximum of ten peripherals can be analyzed by the Perform tool at the same time.</p> <p>Action: Wait until the analysis on one of the peripherals is completed.</p>
-continued-	

perform (continued)

Responses for the perform command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PERFORM ALREADY BEING USED ON THIS PM BY <map_id>	<p>Meaning: Another MAP has already specified this PM for posting for the Perform analysis.</p> <p>Action: Wait until the peripheral is no longer posted for Perform.</p>
PERFORM NOT VALID ON THIS PM	<p>Meaning: The Perform tool does not analyze the type of specified PM.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
PERIPHERAL IN USE	<p>Meaning: The PM is already undergoing the performance process.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
PERIPHERAL IS NOT INSV OR ISTB	<p>Meaning: The active unit of the PM must be in the inservice (InSv) or in-service (ISTb) state.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
PM LOAD DOES NOT SUPPORT THE PERFORM TOOL	<p>Meaning: The feature package that provides the Perform analysis does not include this type of PM.</p> <p>Action: A software reload may be required as an upgrade to allow Perform to analyze the specified type of PM.</p>
POST COMMAND NOT VALID IN THIS TOOL TO POST THE PERIPHERAL, FIRST QUIT FROM PERFORM	<p>Meaning: While the Perform tool is accessed, PMs cannot be added to the posted set.</p> <p>Action: Post the PMs to be analyzed by Perform before accessing the tool.</p>
-continued-	

perform (end)

Responses for the perform command (continued)

MAP output Meaning and action

THERE ARE FIVE USERS USING THIS TOOL
PLEASE WAIT UNTIL A PROCESS IS STOPPED

Meaning: The performance process can monitor only up to five PMs simultaneously.

Action: None

XPM DOES NOT SUPPORT PERFORM TOOL

Meaning: If the TMS does not respond to the command perform within a 10-second timeout, it is assumed that the TMS does not use the Perform tool.

Action: While the timeout is occurring, other commands cannot be entered at the keyboard.

-end-

pmreset**Function**

Use the pmreset command to reinitialize a posted TMS or one of its units after being reloaded. This reset verifies that the reload is correct.

pmreset command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
pmreset	pm unit <i>unit_no</i> [norun] [nodata]
Parameters and variables	Description
nodata	This parameter resets the units after initialization, but without sending data and execs.
norun	This parameter resets the PM without initializing or sending static data and execs.
pm	This parameter reinitializes both units of the posted TMS.
unit	This parameter reinitializes one unit of the posted PM.
<i>unit_no</i>	This parameter specifies which unit of the posted PM is to be reset. The range is 0 or 1.

Qualifications

None

Example

Not currently available

pmreset (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the pmreset command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO SEND RESET MESSAGE <card_list>	<p>Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not reset. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <card_list> is one of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ NT6X40▪ NT6X41▪ NT6X45 (MP)▪ NT6X45 (SP)▪ NT6X46▪ NT6X47▪ NT6X50▪ NT6X69▪ NT6X72 <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

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

FAILED TO SEND STATUS MESSAGE
<card_list>

Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where card_list is one of

- NT6X40
- NT6X41
- NT6X45 (MP)
- NT6X45 (SP)
- NT6X46
- NT6X47
- NT6X69

Action: None

NO RESPONSE FROM PM

Meaning: If the response occurs for norun before the reset status, there is a hardware fault for transmitting or a fault in the ROM. If the response occurs for nodata during initialization, after these display messages:

- /Reset
- /Status
- /Run
- /Initializing

the load is not acceptable.

Action: Use the command loadpm to reload the PM.

-continued-

pmreset (continued)

Responses for the pmreset command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO RESPONSE FROM PM AFTER ROMTEST <card_list>	<p>Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <card_list> is one of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ NT6X45 (FP, International)▪ NT6X45 (MP)▪ NT6X45 (SP)▪ NT6X46▪ NT6X47 <p>Action: None</p>
NO RESPONSE FROM PM AFTER STATUS <card_list>	<p>Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <card_list> is one of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ NT6X45 (FP, International)▪ NT6X45 (MP)▪ NT6X45 (SP)▪ NT6X46▪ NT6X47▪ NT6X69 <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

pmreset (continued)

Responses for the pmreset command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO WAI RECEIVED AFTER RESET <card_list>	<p>Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not present. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <card_list> is one of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NT6X40 ▪ NT6X41 ▪ NT6X45 (FP, International) ▪ NT6X45 (MP) ▪ NT6X45 (SP) ▪ NT6X46 ▪ NT6X46 (FP memory) ▪ NT6X47 ▪ NT6X50 ▪ NT6X69 ▪ NT6X72 <p>Action: None</p>
PM FAILED TO INITIALIZE TRY RELOADING THE PM	<p>Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not initialized.</p> <p>Action: Reload the XPM by entering the command pmreset or loadpm at a MAP.</p>
REPLACE CARDS IN CARDLIST <card_list>	<p>Meaning: The results of the tests by the mate unit indicate that cards are preventing the resetting, where <card_list> is the list of cards.</p> <p>Action: Replace the cards. If one of them is a processor card, reload the unit.</p>
-continued-	

pmreset (continued)

Responses for the pmreset command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RETRY LAST COMMAND	<p>Meaning: The results of the tests by the mate unit do not have a list of suspected cards.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TMS <pm_number> UNIT <n> DETERMINATION OF ESA STATUS FAILED NO REPLY FROM PM REQUEST PROCEEDING	<p>Meaning: The CC is unaware that the specified TMS is in the ESA mode, where <pm_number> is the discrimination number of the TMS and <n> is the TMS unit number (0 or 1). The resetting of the TMS unit(s) is attempted anyway.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE MATE MTCE IN PROGRESS - TRY AGAIN LATER	<p>Meaning: As part of the maintenance actions for testing a unit by its active mate, resetting from the mate unit cannot occur when maintenance is already in progress on it.</p> <p>Action: Wait for the maintenance actions(s) to complete.</p>
UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE MATE NOT ACT/INSV - TRY AGAIN LATER	<p>Meaning: Resetting by the mate test is cancelled if the status or the activity of the active unit changes.</p> <p>Action: Wait for the changes to complete.</p>
UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE NO RESOURCES - TRY AGAIN LATER	<p>Meaning: Resetting for the mate tests cannot occur when key software modules are missing from the load.</p> <p>Action: Wait for the resources to become available.</p>
-continued-	

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

UNIT <n> IN ESA MODE
THIS ACTION WILL CAUSE ESA EXIT AND ABORT <nnn> CALLS
PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO")

Meaning: The resetting of an TMS equipped with ESA cancels calls, where <nnn> is the current quantity of calls in progress.

Action: None

-end-

post**Function**

Use the post command access the PM sublevel for the specified PM, or sets of PMs, that are to undergo maintenance action by the corresponding menu of commands.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
post	all allpms <i>pm_state</i> <i>pm_state</i> <i>pm_type</i> [<i>pm_state</i> <i>pm_number...</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter posts all PM numbers of the specified PM type.
allpms	This parameter posts all PM types of the specified PM numbers, or the specified PM states, or both.
<i>pm_number</i>	This variable is the discrimination number for the specified PM type. The format of the number varies depending on the PM type listed in the PM status codes table in the PM MAP level chapter. If there are two or more entries for <i>pm_number</i> , separate each entry by space.
<i>pm_state</i>	This variable identifies a PM state for the PM to be posted, as listed in the TMS status codes table at the beginning of this chapter.
<i>pm_type</i>	This variable identifies a PM type listed in the PM status display when the command status is entered, or that is listed in the TMS status codes table. The default is the PM type of the MAP level. However, <i>pm_type</i> may default to the PM that is in the current position of the posted set. No all PM types have this default.

Qualifications

The post command is qualified by the following:

- If the variable *pm_type*, or parameter allpms without any other parameters or variables, use the post commands on the sublevel menus to select specific PM numbers. If you do not specify a PM number, the default command menu is displayed. Because the default menu does not include the dch and isg commands, DCH and ISG menu levels cannot be accessed. The default menu is also displayed if the PM specified by number is an TMS not equipped with the optional ISP card.

post (continued)

- To determine which PMs are configured in an office, use the command `disp` to display list of the PM types and their range of discrimination numbers.
- Since only the PM in the current position of the posted set is affected by the maintenance commands (unless you use the parameter `all`), use the command `next` to place the next PM in the set in the current position.
- 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 <code>post</code> command																						
Example	Task, response, and explanation																					
<pre>post tms 3 ↵ where lgci 3</pre>	<p>identifies the <code>pm_type</code> to be posted. identifies the discrimination number of the <code>pm_type</code> to be posted.</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Post TMS 3.</p> <p>Response:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>SysB</th> <th>ManB</th> <th>Offl</th> <th>CBsy</th> <th>ISTb</th> <th>InSv</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PM</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>10</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TMS</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: TMS 3 is posted</p>		SysB	ManB	Offl	CBsy	ISTb	InSv	PM	4	0	10	3	3	130	TMS	0	0	4	1	1	40
	SysB	ManB	Offl	CBsy	ISTb	InSv																
PM	4	0	10	3	3	130																
TMS	0	0	4	1	1	40																
-continued-																						

post (continued)

Examples of the post command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>post tms 2 5 6 lcmi 2 4 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>tms 2, 5, 6 lcmi 2, 4</p>	<p>identifies the pm_type to be posted. identifies the discrimination numbers for the pm_type to be posted. identifies additional pm_types to be posted. identifies the discrimination numbers for the additional pm_types to be posted.</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Post sets of TMSs and LCMI.</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Explanation:</p>
<p>post insv istb ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>insv, istb</p>	<p>identifies pm_states of a set of all PMs to be posted</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Post a set of various TMSs which are in the in-service and in-service trouble states.</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Explanation:</p>
<p>post tms 2 4 lcmi all istb ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>tms 2, 4 lcmi istb</p>	<p>identifies the pm_type to be posted. identifies the discrimination numbers for the pm_type to be posted. identifies additional pm_types to be posted. identifies the pm_state of the additional pm_type to be posted.</p> <hr/> <p>Task:</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Explanation:</p>
-end-	

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
INVALID POST SET FAILED TO CREATE NEW POST SET	<p>Meaning: An incorrect pm_number, or the office is not configured for the specified pm_type.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO PM POSTED	<p>Meaning: With post pm_type, the respective PM level is accessed. To post a pm_type with the command post, include a pm_number.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

querypm**Function**

Use the querypm command to display miscellaneous information about a posted TMS.

querypm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
querypm	flt cntrs
Parameters and variables	Description
cntrs	This parameter displays the contents of the TMS maintenance counters which record the number of times that each fault (flt) condition has occurred. It also displays the ROM and RAM load names.
flt	This parameter displays the reasons for In-Service Trouble (ISTb) on the two units.

Qualifications

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

- Other fault conditions are:
 - Init-A CC restart has occurred and a return to service is attempted during restart.
 - Diagnostics Failed-The unit has failed TST or RTS.
 - Trap-The unit has sent an “initialization complete” message to the CC after an auto-restart.
 - Activity Dropped-A system-generated SwAct has occurred.
 - Audit-The internal software state of the active or inactive unit is incorrect. The active unit internal state should be RUNNING. The inactive unit internal state should be READY. Fault indications are: BUSY, RESTART, or SYNCING.
 - Unsolicited Message Limit Exceeded-The unit has sent more than 100 unsolicited messages to CC within 1 minute.
 - CS Links-The CS message links have failed the periodic in-service C-side links test (which occurs once per minute).

querypm (continued)

- The following logs are generated when the indicated maintenance actions occur:
 - PM128-The NT6X78 CMR card is out-of-service. Until the card is returned to service or replaced, the XPM cannot be returned to service or tested by in-service tests.
 - PM180-The NT6X78 CMR card has a faults and a reset has been or is being attempted.
 - PM181-The NT6X78 CMR card has failed a card test and therefore has caused the TMS to have in-service trouble (ISTb).

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

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

```

QUERYPM
PM TYPE: type  PM NO.: nnn  PM INT.#:  n  NODE_NO.:  nnnn
PMS EQUIPPED: xxx  LOADNAME:  l_name
WARM SWACT IS SUPPORTED
status info
LAST REX DATE WAS day mmd  AT hh.mm.
NODE STATUS: {OK, FALSE}
UNIT 0 STATUS: {status, FALSE}
UNIT 1 STATUS: {status, FALSE}
SITE FLR RPOS  BAY_ID  SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOT EQPEC
card_list

```

Meaning: A display similar to the above gives PM information where:

type	is a PM type as listed in the PM status codes table in the PM MAP level chapter
nnn	is 0127 for the discrimination number of the PM type.
n	is a software internal number
nnnn	is 0-2047 for the PM node number of PM number nnn.
l_name	is the name of the load file for the PM type.
status_info	is a reason for the status of a unit or node, where status_info can be:

6X45 PEC MISMATCH BETWEEN INVENTORY TABLE & PM The mismatch means the datafilled entry in the inventory table does not match the PEC of the NT6X45 card. Check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use by entering querypm or by inspecting the card and ensure that the PEC with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in Table LTCINV.

NOT LOADED SINCE POWER UP The TMS has not been loaded with software after having been powered up. The fault query of the NT6X45 card indicates the need for a load. The system tries to auto-load the units before a return to service. If auto-loading fails, the TMS must be manually busied and loaded (by the commands bsy and loadpm respectively).

type nnn IN INCLUDED IN THE REX SCHEDULE

The PM is automatically scheduled for REX testing by the system.

-continued-

querypm (continued)

Responses for the querypm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
day	is an abbreviation for the day of the week, for example, MON for Monday.
mmdd	is an abbreviation for the month and includes the date of the day, for example, SEP07 for September 7.
hh.mm	denotes the time in hours and minutes that the REX test occurred
status	is one of the PM status codes
SITE	begins the header string which identifies the location of a circuit according to the standard scheme.
card_list	is the list of potentially faulty cards.
Action: None	
<pre> QUERYPM FLT NODE IS status reason UNIT 0 state UNIT 1 state </pre>	
<p>Meaning: A display similar to the above gives PM fault information where:</p>	
status	is one of the PM status codes in the LTCI (ISDN) status codes table at the beginning of this chapter
reason	is one or more of the following:
	<p>CLASS MODEM RESOURCE CARD 6X78AA OUT OF SERVICE means the CMR NT6X78 card in the TMS is a cause of the TMS having in-service trouble (ISTb status).</p> <p>DATA NOT UP TO DATE</p> <p>DISTRIBUTED DATA MISMATCH indicates that Data Mismatch means the data in the DTC and in the CC do not match; therefore, the DTC state is changed to in-service trouble (ISTb).</p> <p>NODE REDUNDANCY LOST (A UNIT IS OOS) means that one unit is out-of-service (OOS) and that SwAct cannot be done. For unit1, there has been a recent SwAct and the inactive unit is still SysB. The fault condition is caused by one unit being out-of-service.</p>
-continued-	

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

NON-CRITICAL HARDWARE FAULT means there is a fault with the NT6X69 card of the posted XPM. The XPM has been made ISTb because the IMC link between the units is faulty and the CC has closed the link.

NOT LOADED SINCE POWER-UP means the TMS has not been loaded with software after having been powered up. The query of the NT6X45 card indicates the need for a load. The system tries to auto-load the units before a return-to-service. If auto-loading fails, the XPM must be manually busied and loaded (by the commands bsy and loadpm respectively).

PSIDE LINKS OUT-OF-SERVICE

RESET

state

is one of

NO FAULT EXISTS
 NOT status OR status
 status
 SYSTEM BUSY REASON: XPM SWACT ACTION
 REX failed

Action: None

-continued-

querypm (end)

Responses for the querypm command (continued)

MAP output Meaning and action

```
QUERYPM CNTRS
UNSOLICITED MSG LIMIT = ttt,  UNIT 0 = nnn,  UNIT 1 = nnn
UNIT 0
  count_info
UNIT 1
  count_info
MP: available_pec  SP: available_pec
```

Meaning: A display similar to the above gives PM counter information where:

ttt is the threshold limit for the number of unsolicited messages from the CC. If the threshold is reached, the PM may cancel calls in progress.

nnn is the number of unsolicited messages that have accumulated for each unit.

count_info is one of
RAM LOAD: l_name1
ROM LOAD: l_name2
or
FAILED TO READ COUNTERS
or
nnn

where l_name1 is the name of the load file for the unit, l_name 2 is the firmware load file in the PM, and nnn is the count. The counters cannot be read because the respective unit is out-of-service.

available_pec for an in-service unit, is a list of the available PECs of the equipped NT6X45 cards. MP indicates the master processor card while SP indicates the signaling processor card. If a question mark (?) is present instead of a PEC, the PEC can only be obtained by inspecting the appropriate card.

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	<i>1</i> all <i>incname</i> <i>n</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1</i>	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.
<i>incname</i>	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 <i>incname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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 ↵	<p>Task: Exit from the TMS level to the previous menu level.</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.</p> <p>Explanation: The TMS level has changed to the previous menu level.</p>
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ where	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the TMS level to be exited
	<p>Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MAPCI :</p> <p>Explanation: The TMS level has returned to the MAPCI level.</p>
-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 :	<p>Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels Last parameter evaluated was: 1	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.</p>
The system replaces the TMS level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	<p>Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

quit (end)

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

The system replaces the display of the TMS 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 to service one or all the units of one or all the TMSs in a posted set, or one P-side DS-1 link of the TMS in the current position of the posted set. Tests are done and, if the tests succeed, a return to service occurs. Each unit must be in the ManB or SysB state.

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rts	active inactive link <i>ps_link</i> pm unit <i>unit_no</i> [<i>nowait</i>] [<i>force</i>] [<i>all</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
active	This parameter returns to service one or all of the units in the active state.
all	This parameter simultaneously returns to service all of the specified units or TMSs of the same node type as the TMS in the current position of the posted set.
force	This parameter bypasses pre-rts test routines. The parameter force overrides all other commands that may be in effect on a unit unless maintenance actions are already in progress.
inactive	This parameter returns to service one or all units in the inactive state.
link	This parameter returns to service a specified P-side link between the posted TMS and one of its associated LCMI or LCMEs.
nowait	This parameter allows other maintenance commands to be entered before bsy is commanded.
pm	This parameter returns to service both units of one or all posted TMSs.
<i>ps_link</i>	This variable specifies which P-side link is to be returned to service. The range is 0 to 19.
unit	This parameter returns to service one unit of one or all posted TMSs.
<i>unit_no</i>	This variable specifies which unit of the posted TMSs is to be returned to service. The range is 0 or 1.

rts (continued)

Qualifications

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

- When an TMS is returned to service, all P-side links and DCHs attached to that TMS are made SysB, and are returned to service.
- When an TMS is made SysB, the testing and loading associated with a a return to service are automatically initiated.
- If the UNIT, PM, or LINK is CBsy, the command rts is executed without any testing and the status becomes CBsy.
- When the active unit of the TMS is returned to service, all P-side links are set to SysB, and then are returned to service, with a test performed on each link as it passes the test, unless the links are ManB.
- If the NT6X78 CMR card fails the tests during an attempt to return the PM to service, the PM cannot be returned to service until the card is seated properly or replaced.
- Do not use the parameter force on the TMS when the NT6X78 CMR card is present. If the card is in the process of initializing itself while the TMS is being returned to service, the TMS remains in the ManB or SysB state. Repeat the return to service when the CMR card is initialized.
- The following logs are generated when the indicated maintenance actions occur:
 - PM128-The NT6X78 CMR card is out of service. Until the card is returned to service or replaced, the TMS cannot be returned to service.
 - PM180-The NT6X78 CMR card has a fault and a reset has been or is being attempted. The return to service has not occurred.
 - PM181-The NT6X78 CMR card has failed a card test and therefore cannot be returned to service.
 - PM184-A P-side link is returned to service.

Examples

Not currently available

rts (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
6X45 PEC MISMATCH available_pecs	<p>Meaning: The return to service cannot occur because the datafilled entry in the inventory table does not match the PEC of the NT6X45 card. If parameter nowait is entered, this response does not appear</p> <p>Action: While the table query is occurring, the maintenance flag ROM/RAM QUERY is displayed.</p> <p>The equipped PECs of NT6X45 cards are listed, where available_pecs is one or more card(s). If a question mark (?) is present instead of a PEC, the PEC can only be obtained by inspecting the appropriate card.</p> <p>Check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use and ensure that the one with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in inventory Table LTCINV.</p>
ALL OPTION NOT SUPPORTED FOR LINK PARAMETER	<p>Meaning: The parameter all does not apply to links because links must be returned to service one at a time.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
/CLEAR DATA	<p>Meaning: With feature package NTX270, TMSs do not undergo the second restart for command rts that other LGCs undergo. Therefore, the resetting of the static data occurs before the initial restart, and the system confirms that the Static Data is reset (cleared).</p> <p>Action: None</p>
/DISTRIBUTED DATA	<p>Meaning: With feature package NTX041, at least one DTC is being loaded while the command rts is in progress. The loading is require because of a mismatch of data between the DTC and the CC.</p> <p>Action: Depending on the result of the loading, a log is generated.</p>
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO SEND RESET MESSAGE card_list	<p>Meaning: An TMS with an NT6X69 messaging card, returning to service cannot occur because a card is not reset. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where card_list is one of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">NT6X40NT6X41NT6X45 (MP)NT6X45 (SP)NT6X46NT6X47NT6X50NT6X69NT6X72 <p>Action: None</p>
FAILED TO SEND STATUS MESSAGE card_list	<p>Meaning: An TMS with an NT6X69 messaging card, returning to service cannot occur because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where card_list is one of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">NT6X40NT6X41NT6X45 (MP)NT6X45 (SP)NT6X46NT6X47NT6X69 <p>Action: None</p>
INACTIVE PARAMETER NOT VALID FOR OOS PM	<p>Meaning: The parameter inactive does not apply to out-of-service TMSs. The TMS(s) must be in service.</p> <p>Action: The activity display for the TMS(s) is blank. To return the TMS(s) to service, re-enter the command rts with the parameter unit or pm.</p>
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO RESPONSE FROM PM AFTER ROMTEST card_list	<p>Meaning: An TMS with an NT6X69 messaging card cannot be returned to service because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where card_list is one of</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">NT6X45 (FP, International) NT6X45 (MP) NT6X45 (SP) NT6X46 NT6X47</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO RESPONSE FROM PM AFTER STATUS card_list	<p>Meaning: An TMS with an NT6X69 messaging card cannot be returned to service because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where card_list is one of</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">NT6X45 (FP, International) NT6X45 (MP) NT6X45 (SP) NT6X46 NT6X47 NT6X69</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO RESPONSE FROM ROM/RAM QUERY MESSAGE	<p>Meaning: The return to service cannot occur because the datafilled entry in the inventory table does not match the PEC of the NT6X45 card or because the ROM/RAM query is not replied to. If parameter nowait is specified, this response does not appear.</p> <p>Action: The maintenance flag ROM/RAM QUERY appears while the load is being queried. Check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use and ensure that the one with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in Table LTCINV.</p>
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO WAI RECEIVED AFTER RESET card_list	<p>Meaning: An TMS with an NT6X69 messaging card cannot be loaded because a card is not present. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where card_list is one of</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">NT6X40 NT6X41 NT6X45 (FP, International) NT6X45 (MP) NT6X45 (SP) NT6X46 NT6X46 (FP, memory) NT6X47 NT6X50 NT6X69 NT6X72</p> <p>Action: None</p>
OK	<p>Meaning: The test passes and the PM is returned to service.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
OSVCE TEST INITIATED	<p>Meaning: Out-of-service tests are being performed on the posted PM that is in the ManB or SysB state.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
PM FAILED TO INITIALIZE TRY RELOADING THE PM	<p>Meaning: An TMS with an NT6X69 messaging card cannot be returned to service because a card is not initialized.</p> <p>Action: Reload the XPM by entering the command pmreset or loadpm at the MAP.</p>
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PM IS OFFLINE NO ACTION TAKEN	<p>Meaning: The command cannot be executed because the PM is in the Offl state.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
PM NOT LOADED SINCE POWER UP	<p>Meaning: The TMS cannot be returned to service because it has not been loaded with software after having been powered up. If parameter nowait is entered, this response does not appear.</p> <p>Using the command querypm indicates which load for the NT6X45 card. the system tries to auto-load the units before a return to service. When auto-loading fails, use the commands bsy and loadpm to busy and load the TMS.</p> <p>Action: The maintenance flag ROM/RAM QUERY appears while the load is being queried. Log PM181 records the occurrence of this response.</p>
pm_type pm_number IS status. NO ACTION TAKEN	<p>Meaning: The PM is in the incorrect state for returning to service, where pm_type is a PM listed in Table A on page 18, pm_number is the discrimination number of the PM , and status is one of</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CBSY INSV OFF-LINE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The PM must be ManB.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
REPLACE CARDS IN CARDLIST card_list	<p>Meaning: The results of the tests by the mate unit indicate that cards are preventing the return to service, where card_list is the list of cards. For information on mate testing and loading.</p> <p>Action: Replace the cards. If one of them is a processor card, reload the unit.</p>
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
REQUEST INVALID TMS pm_number IS pm_state	<p>Meaning: The state of one of the units of the TMS prevents the whole PM from being put in service by using the command string rts pm force. That is, one unit may be ISTb.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RETRY LAST COMMAND	<p>Meaning: The results of the tests by the mate unit do not include a list of cards suspected of being faulty.</p> <p>Action: Re-enter the command rts.</p>
RTS FAILED TRY THE RTS COMMAND ON ONE UNIT	<p>Meaning: An TMS with an NT6X69 messaging card cannot be returned to service because both units are ManB or because a card is pulled. The units must be reloaded.</p> <p>Action: Use the command rts to reload the static data into the units.</p>
SUMMARY: nnn PASSED nnn NOT SUBMITTED	<p>Meaning: If parameter all is used, the number (nnn) of TMSs in the posted set that have been successfully returned to service or that have been bypassed by the return to service is displayed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TEST FAILED SITE FLR RPOS BAY_ID SHF DESCRIPTIONS SLOT EQPEC card_list	<p>Meaning: Results of a failed include a list of cards suspected of being faulty.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
THIS OPERATION WILL BE EXECUTED ON nnn TMS PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):	<p>Meaning: A quantity of nnn TMSs in the posted set is to be returned to service.</p> <p>Action: Entering YES tests, reloads, and then returns the TMS(s) to service. The status display of the TMS in the current position of the posted set shows the maintenance flag "Mtce" while testing and loading is in progress, then changes from ManB or SysB to InSv without Mtce and the status display for the PM level increments under the header InSv and decrements under the header ManB, SysB, or CBsy.</p> <p>Entering NO aborts the action.</p>
TMS pm_number MTCE IN PROGRESS ON EITHER OR BOTH UNITS	<p>Meaning: The TMS cannot be returned to service because it is already undergoing maintenance action, where pm_number is the discrimination number of the TMS.</p> <p>Action: If parameter all is used, the TMS is bypassed from the posted set of TMSs only while it is being returned to service.</p>
TMS pm_number REQUEST INVALID MANUAL ACTION ONLY VALID ON MANB PM	<p>Meaning: With the parameter all, an TMS in the posted set cannot be returned to service because it is not in the manually busy state.</p> <p>Action: The TMS in the posted set is bypassed by the return to service. To proceed with the maintenance, wait until the action on the posted set is completed, then busy the TMS with the command bsy before trying the command rts.</p>
TMS pm_number UNIT u RTS PASSED	<p>Meaning: The tests are confirmed, where pm_number and u echo the discrimination numbers of the TMS and its unit.</p> <p>Action: The TMS or unit is made InSv.</p>
-continued-	

rts (end)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
WARNING	UNIT <i>u</i> MAY NOT HAVE A VALID LOAD
	Meaning: A unit of a PM of node-type TMS has undergone the ROM tests, where <i>u</i> is 0 or 1. The RAM load is erased.
	Action: Reload the unit using the command loadpm.
-end-	

swact**Function**

Use the swact command to cause the posted TMS(s) to switch the activity of the pairs of units (unit 0 and unit 1) from active to inactive. Units 0 and 1 must be InSv or ManB.

swact command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
swact	all
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter simultaneously switches the activities of all TMSs of the same node type as the TMS in the current position of the posted set.

Qualifications

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

- If the TMS is not ManB, confirmation (YES or NO) is required. If the TMS is ManB, no confirmation is required.
- Log PM181 is generated when swact is executed. The log, which identifies the newly-active unit, is for information only and no alarm is invoked.

Examples

Not currently available

swact (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the swact command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A COLD SWACT WILL BE PERFORMED PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):	<p>Meaning: The TMS is not ManB and the unlisted menu command warm swact is off. During a cold swact, both units are SysB and call processing is lost until the active unit is returned to service. A cold swact drops all calls.</p> <p>Action: If YES is entered the response is TMS pm_number SWACT PASSED which indicates that swact is executed. The newly-inactive unit becomes SysB and requires RTS to return it to the ready state.</p> <p>If NO is entered the response is ACTIVITY DROPPED TMS pm_number A WARM SWACT WILL BE PERFORMED.</p>
REQUEST INVALID INACT UNIT MUST BE INSV OR BOTH UNITS MUST BE MANB	<p>Meaning: The units cannot be switched because one or both are in the wrong state.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
SWACT OPERATION NOT VALID ON OOS PM	<p>Meaning: When an XPM is in an out-of-service state (ManB, SysB, CBsy, or Offl), a switch of activity cannot occur.</p> <p>Action: The activity display for the XPM(s) is blank.</p>
TMS pm_number SWACT PASSED	<p>Meaning: The activity of the two TMS units is switched, where pm_number is the discrimination number of the TMS.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

trnsi**Function**

Use the trnsi command to identify the C-side or P-side links of a posted TMS and shows the status of the DS30 links to the Network (C-side), or the DS30A or DS-1 links to subsidiary PMs (P-side).

trnsi command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
trnsi	msg <i>side</i> <i>side</i> <i>link_no</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
msg	This parameter specifies all the message links of the C- or P-sides of the TMS.
side	This variable is used to select the C-side or P-side links for display. The range is C or P. C identifies the DS30 links that connect it to the Network.
<i>link_no</i>	This variable identifies one link for the C-side. The range is 0 to 31. This variable also identifies one link for the P-side. The range is 0 to 19 . If <i>link_no</i> is omitted, all the C-side or P-side links are displayed.

Qualifications

None

trns1 (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the trns1 command.

Examples of the trns1 command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>trns1 c ↵ where</p> <p>c</p>	<p>identifies the C-side links of the posted TMS.</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Identify the C-side links and show the status of the DS30 links to the Network.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>LINK 0 NET0 0 10;CAP:MS;STATUS:OK ;MSGCOND:OPN, Unrestrict LINK 1 NET1 0 10;CAP:MS;STATUS:MBsy;MSGCOND:CLS, Unrestrict LINK 2 NET0 0 11;CAP:MS;STATUS:OK ; LINK 3 NET1 0 11;CAP:MS;STATUS:MBsy; LINK 4 NET0 1 52;CAP:MS;STATUS:OK ;MSGCOND:OPN, Restricted LINK 5 NET1 1 52;CAP:MS;STATUS:OK ;MSGCOND:CLS, Restricted</pre> <p>Explanation:In this example, there are four DS30 links (0-3) to NM-0 and two links (4,5) to NM-1. TMS-0 has been selected.</p>
<p>trns1 p ↵ where</p> <p>p</p>	<p>identifies the P-side links of the posted TMS.</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Identify the P-side links and show the status of the DS30A or DS-1 links to a subsidiary PM.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>LINK 0 LCMI 0 0;CAP:MS;STATUS:OK ;MSGCOND:OPN LINK 1 LCMI 0 1;CAP:MS;STATUS:MBsy;MSGCOND:CLS LINK 2 LCMI 0 2;CAP: S;STATUS:OK ;MSGCOND:OPN LINK 3 LCMI 1 0;CAP:MS;STATUS:MBsy;MSGCOND:CLS LINK 4 LCMI 1 1;CAP:MS;STATUS:OK</pre> <p>Explanation:In this example, there are three (0-2) DS30A links to LCMI-0, and two links (3,4) to LCMI-1. TMS-0 has been selected.</p>
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the trnsI command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LINK 0 LCMI 0 0;CAP:MS;STATUS:OK ;MSGCOND:OPN	
LINK 1 LCMI 0 1;CAP:MS;STATUS:MBsy;MSGCOND:CLS	
LINK 2 LCMI 0 2;CAP: S;STATUS:OK ;MSGCOND:OPN	
LINK 3 LCMI 1 0;CAP:MS;STATUS:MBsy;MSGCOND:CLS	
LINK 4 LCMI 1 1;CAP:MS;STATUS:OK	
	Meaning: The trnsI display appears in response to trnsI p command.
	Action: None

Function

Use the `tst` command to test one or all units of one or all posted TMS(s), or tests one specified P-side link of the TMS that is in the current position of the posted set. Testing the P-side link involves a message looparound test to the LCMI or LCME and back. DS-1 links are not tested. The node under test must be InSv, ISTb, ManB, or SysB.

tst command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>tst</code>	link <i>ps_link</i> [rom] [all] pm rex [on off query now <i>unit_no</i>] unit
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter simultaneously tests all of the specified unit(s) or TMSs of the same node type as the TMS in the current position of the posted set. Note: With parameter all, the larger the quantity of XPMs to be tested concurrently, the longer it takes to complete the testing. Other maintenance activities must wait until completion.
link	This parameter tests a specified P-side link between the posted TMS and one of its associated LCMI or LCMEs.
now	This parameter requests immediate activation of REX tests regardless of the test schedule. If maintenance is in progress, testing cannot occur until it is completed.
off	This parameter deactivates the REX tests already in progress, or has no effect if none are in progress.
<u>on</u>	This parameter activates the REX tests, and is the default.
pm	This parameter tests all units of one or all of the posted TMS(s).
<i>ps_link</i>	This variable specifies which P-side link is to be tested. The range is 0 to 19.
query	This parameter displays the status of the REX tests.
rex	This parameter specifies that REX tests are to be controlled manually.
-continued-	

tst (continued)

tst command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
rom	<p>This parameter applies the ROM tests for the PM or unit. The units must be in the ManB state. The test erases the RAM load.</p> <p>ROM tests that are run on an inactive unit recognize the differences between the capabilities of the various NT6X45 cards. ROM tests for the BA version of the NT6X45 card are non-destructive. If the TMS is out of service, then the NT6X45BA tests that are run when parameter ROM is not specified.</p> <p>While the ROM tests are running, the maintenance flag NONDESTR ROMTST is displayed.</p> <p>Log PM181 records when the TMS is at the ROM level of maintenance.</p>
unit	This parameter tests one unit of one or all of the posted TMS(s).
<i>unit_no</i>	This variable specifies which unit of the posted TMS(s) is to be tested. The range is 0 or 1.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- If the TMS is ManB, the full test is preceded by a message looparound (pilot) test.
- Units that have been tested by parameter ROM must be manually reloaded before being returned to service.
- During the progress of maintenance testing, Mtce appears on the display beside the respective unit(s).
- When the warm swact command is disabled for an TMS, a REX test in progress still allows the commands bsy, tst, and rts to be entered for the inactive unit. However, if the warm swact command is disabled before the REX test starts, and since the inactive unit must be in service. the test cannot be run. The command string tst rex now cannot be used.
- The following logs are generated when the indicated maintenance actions occur:
 - PM128-The NT6X78 CMR card is out-of-service. Until the card is returned to service or replaced, the XPM cannot be tested by the in-service tests invoked by the command tst.
 - PM180-The NT6X78 CMR card has a fault and a reset has been or is being attempted. The testing has not occurred.
 - PM181-The NT6X78 CMR card has failed a card test.

tst (continued)**Examples**

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the tst command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
6X45 PEC MISMATCH available_pecs	<p>Meaning: The tests cannot occur because the datafilled entry in the inventory table does not match the PEC of the NT6X45 card.</p> <p>Action: The equipped PECs of NT6X45 cards are listed, where available PECs is one or more card(s). If a question mark(?) is present instead of a PEC, the PEC can only be obtained by inspecting the appropriate card.</p> <p>Check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use and ensure that the one with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in Table LTCINV.</p>
CS LINK UNAVAILABLE NO ACTION TAKEN	<p>Meaning: The C-side links used for messages are both out-of-service, therefore, the PM cannot communicate with the CC.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
INSVCE TESTS INITIATED TMSpm_number TST PASSED	<p>Meaning: In-service testing is being performed on the posted PM which is in the InSv or ISTb state. PASSED appears when testing is satisfactorily completed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<p>LAST REX DATE WAS day mmdd AT hh.mm; results the response is displayed with: LTC pm_number IS INCLUDED IN THE REX SCHEDULE LTC pm_number IS REMOVED FROM THE REX SCHEDULE</p>	<p>Meaning: With the command string <code>tst rex query</code>, the date of the last REX test is given where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> day is an abbreviation for the day of the week, for example, MON for Monday mmdd is an abbreviation for the month and includes the date of the day, for example, SEP07 for September 7 hh.mm denotes the time in hours and minutes that the REX test occurred results gives the results of the last REX test (PASSED or FAILED) <p>Action: None</p>
<p>NO PM POSTED</p>	<p>Meaning: The PM must be posted before using the <code>tst</code> command. Posting a PM identifies to the system the PM that is to have maintenance action.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<p>NO RESPONSE FROM ROM/RAM QUERY MESSAGE</p>	<p>Meaning: The testing cannot occur because the datafilled entry in the inventory table does not match the PEC of the NT6X45 card or because the ROM/RAM query is not replied to.</p> <p>Action: The maintenance flag ROM/RAM QUERY appears while the load is being queried.</p> <p>Log PM181 records when the XPM is at the ROM level of maintenance.</p> <p>Check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use and ensure that the one with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in Table LTCINV.</p>
<p>-continued-</p>	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NON-DESTRUCTIVE ROM TEST AND OSVCE TESTS WILL BE RUN	<p>Meaning: The non-destructive tests occur for both the in-service and out-of-service unit or XPM.</p> <p>Action: The maintenance flag NONDESTR ROM TST appears while testing occurs.</p> <p>Log PM181 records when the XPM is at the ROM level of maintenance.</p> <p>Wait for the tests to complete. If the tests fail, check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use and ensure that the one with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in Table LTCINV.</p>
NON-DESTRUCTIVE ROM TEST WILL BE RUN	<p>Meaning: The non-destructive tests occur for the in-service unit or PM.</p> <p>Action: The maintenance flag NONDESTR ROMTST appears while testing occurs.</p> <p>Wait for the tests to complete. If the tests fail, check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use and ensure that the one with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in Table LTCINV.</p>
OK	<p>Meaning: The tests pass.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
OSVCE TESTS INITIATED TMS n UNIT n TST PASSED	<p>Meaning: One unit of the TMS has been tested, where n is the respective discrimination number. If both units are tested, the response occurs for each unit.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
pm_type pm_number IS status NO ACTION TAKEN	<p>Meaning: The PM is in the incorrect state for testing, where pm_type is the type of PM, pm_number is the discrimination number of the PM, and status is one of</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CBSY OFF-LINE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The PM must be ManB.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
REPLACE CARDS IN CARDLIST: card_list	<p>Meaning: The results of the tests by the mate unit indicate that cards are preventing the loading, where card_list is the list of cards. For information on mate testing.</p> <p>Action: Replace the cards. If one of them is a processor card, reload the unit.</p>
REQUEST INVALID	<p>Meaning: The in-service tests occur if the selected PM is in the InSv state, or out-of-service tests occur if it is in the ManB or SysB state.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RETRY LAST COMMAND	<p>Meaning: The results of the tests by the mate unit do not have a list of suspected cards. For information on mate testing, see Testing XPM Units by the Mate on page 39.</p> <p>Action: Re-enter the command tst.</p>
REX REQUEST INVALID: MTCE IN PROGRESS	<p>Meaning: A REX test cannot be started on the PM because other maintenance actions are already in progress.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
REX TEST IN PROGRESS	<p>Meaning: A REX test has already been activated. When the test is completed, its status is one of the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">REX TEST PASSED REX TEST reason</p> <p>Action: None</p>
REX TEST PASSED	<p>Meaning: The REX test is successful.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
REX TEST reason	<p>Meaning: The REX test failed or is incomplete because of one of these reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Failed-Achieving Superframe/Data Sync after SwAct ▪ Failed-Inactive OOS tests ▪ Failed-Inactive RTS ▪ Failed-Inactive OOS tests after SwAct ▪ Failed-Inactive RTS after SwAct ▪ Failed-Warm SwAct ▪ Terminated-at least one unit is ISTb ▪ Terminated-inactive unit is Bsy ▪ Terminated-overload conditions detected ▪ Terminated-warm SwAct turned off <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
SUMMARY: nnn PASSED nnn NOT SUBMITTED	<p>Meaning: If parameter all is used, a summary is given of the quantity (nnn) of TMSs in the posted set that have been successfully tested or that have been bypassed by the testing.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TEST FAILED SITE FLR RPOS BAY_ID SHF DESCRIPTIONS SLOT EQPEC card_list	<p>Meaning: Results of tests include a list of cards suspected of being faulty.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TEST RESOURCES IN USE NO ACTION TAKEN	<p>Meaning: Test facilities are already temporarily in use for other maintenance actions.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TESTED CMR	<p>Meaning: The NT6X78 CMR card is tested. For information about the card.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
THE ROM TEST IS DESTRUCTIVE THE RAM LOAD WILL BE LOST FOR UNIT u (PLEASE CONFIRM "YES" OR "NO"):	<p>Meaning: The RAM load is erased in the unit because of the ROM test, where u is 0 or 1.</p> <p>Action: To replace the RAM load the units must be reloaded by the command loadpm.</p>
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
THIS OPERATION WILL BE EXECUTED ON nnn LTC (PLEASE CONFIRM "YES" OR "NO"):	<p>Meaning: A quantity of nnn TMSs in the posted set is to be tested.</p> <p>Action: Enter YES to test the TMS(s). The status display of the TMS in the current position of the posted set shows the maintenance flag Mtce while testing is in progress.</p> <p>Enter NO to abort the action.</p>
TMS pm_number, CHECKSUM=# hhh, AGREES. OK	<p>Meaning: The TST passes. The checksum agreement referred to (AGREES) is between a recent value for the data in the PM and the load-time value as stored in the central control. This confirms that the PM load has not been completed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TMS pm_number IS rex_status	<p>Meaning: The REX tests are (de)activated or queried, where rex_status is either: INCLUDED IN THE REX SCHEDULER or REMOVED FROM THE REX SCHEDULER</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TMS pm_number MTCE IN PROGRESS ON EITHER OR BOTH UNITS	<p>Meaning: The TMS cannot be tested because it is already undergoing maintenance action, where pm_number is the discrimination number of the TMS.</p> <p>Action: If parameter all is used, the TMS is bypassed from the posted set of TMSs only for the duration of the testing.</p>
-continued-	

tst (end)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TMS pm_number REQUEST INVALID MANUAL ACTION ONLY VALID ON MANB PM	<p>Meaning: If parameter all is used, an TMS in the posted set cannot be tested because it is not in the manually busy state.</p> <p>Action: The TMS in the posted set is bypassed by the testing. To proceed with the maintenance, wait until the action on the posted set is completed, then make the TMS busy with the command bsy before trying the command tst.</p>
TRY PMRESET	<p>Meaning: For TMSs with an NT6X69 messaging card, testing cannot occur because the static data must be reloaded.</p> <p>Action: Use the pmreset command</p>
UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE MATE MTCE IN PROGRESS - TRY AGAIN LATER	<p>Meaning: Testing from the mate unit cannot occur when maintenance is in progress on it.</p> <p>Action: Wait for the maintenance action(s) to be completed.</p>
UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE MATE NOT ACT/INSV - TRY AGAIN LATER	<p>Meaning: Testing by the mate test is cancelled if the status or the activity of the active unit changes.</p> <p>Action: Wait for the changes to be completed.</p>
UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE NO RESOURCES - TRY AGAIN LATER	<p>Meaning: Testing by the mate unit cannot occur when key software modules are missing.</p> <p>Action: Wait for the resources to become available.</p>
-end-	

warmswact**Function**

Use the warmswact command to switch the activity states of the XPM units of the posted TMS.

Note: If an attempt to change the warmswact capability is made while a SwAct is in progress, a message will be displayed stating that the attempt is disallowed and no action will be taken.

warmswact command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
warmswact	on off query [all [noprompt]]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter includes all XPM units of the posted set.
noprompt	This parameter is used to avoid confirmation requests for each unit affected when command string warmswact on all is entered.
off	This parameter cancels the automatic switching of the activity states of the XPM units.
on	This parameter allows the automatic switching of the activity states of the XPM units.
query	This parameter gives the status of warmswact as on or off.

Qualifications

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

- When the command string warmswact on is executed, calls in process are maintained when the activity states of the units are switched.
- When the command string warmswact off is executed, calls in process are dropped when the activity states of the units are switched.

Example

Not currently available

warmswact (end)

Response

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

Response for the warmswact command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
WARM SWACT FOR TMS <n> UNIT <n> IS <status>	<p>Meaning: If the command swact (menu item 13) is used, a warm SwAct occur, where <n> is the discrimination number of the TMS and unit.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

xpmlogs**Function**

Use the xpmlogs command to enable logs to be generated from the XPM of the TMS and reports internal XPM software errors (SWERRS).

xpmlogs command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
xpmlogs	on off query
Parameters and variables	Description
off	This parameter prevents logs from being printed.
on	This parameter enables logs to be printed.
query	This parameter gives the status of XPM_LOGS as ON or OFF.

Qualification

XPMLOGS is cancelled by a reload or restart by a default setting.

Example

Not currently available

xpmlogs (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the xpmlogs command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LOGS FROM XPM ARE DISABLED or LOGS FROM XPM ARE ENABLED	<p>Meaning: The status of XPMLOGS is given. A log is produced when the xpmlogs command is enabled.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TMS <n> UNIT <n> XPMLOGS PASSED or TMS <n> UNIT <n> XPMLOGS PASSED	<p>Meaning: The response occurs in pairs, one for each TMS or TMS unit. It applies to either ON or OFF.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

TPC level commands

Use the TPC level of the MAP to access the Traffic Operator Position Controller (TPC). Feature package NTXA83AA is required for this level to be operational.

Accessing the TPC level

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

mapci; mtc; pm; post tpc ↵

TPC commands

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

TPC commands	
Command	Page
bsy	T-103
disp	T-105
next	T-107
offl	T-109
querypm	T-111
quit	T-113
post	T-115
rts	T-117
trns1	T-121
tst	T-123

TPC menu

The following figure shows the TPC menu and status display.

	CM	MS	IOD	Net	PM	CCS	LNS	Trks	Ext	APPL

TPC					SysB	ManB	Offl	CBsy	ISTB	InSv
0 Quit		PM			0	0	2	0	0	19
2 Post_		TPC			0	0	2	0	0	0
3										
4		TPC 60		Offl	Mtce					
5 Trnsl										
6 Tst										
7 Bsy										
8 RTS										
9 Offl										
10										
11 Disp_										
12 Next										
13										
14 QueryPM										
15										
16										
17										
18										

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command to manually busy the posted TPC. If the TPC is in an in-service state (InSv or ISTb), confirmation is requested before the TPC will be removed from service.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Example of the bsy command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bsy ↵	<p>Task: Manually busy TPC60 from an in-service state.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> TPC60 ManB BSY Inservice MPs on this TPC will be affected. Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"): YES TPC60 Bsy Passed </pre> <p>Explanation: After confirming the action, TPC60 is in the ManB state.</p>

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
INSERVICE MPs IN THIS TPC WILL BE AFFECTED PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):	Meaning: Confirmation is required before any action is taken. Action: None
REQUEST INVALID: TPC no IS MANB	Meaning: If the bsy command is issued while the TPC is already ManB, no action is taken. Action: None
TPC no BSY FAILED; CHECK FOR POSSIBLE LOGS	Meaning: The bsy command request failed because of an unexpected software error. This error will occur only when the bsy command is issued while the TPC is Offl. Action: Reissue the bsy command. If the problem persists, consult logs and notify TAS.

disp

Function

Use the disp command to display the set of PMs matching a specified type and state.

disp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
disp	state <i>pm_state</i> <i>pm_type</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>pm_state</i>	This variable specifies a TPC state as listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sysb ▪ manb ▪ offl ▪ cbsy ▪ insv
<i>pm_type</i>	This variable specifies the type of PM to be displayed and for this level ought ot be tpc.
state	This parameter is required before the PM state code.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the disp command.

disp (end)

Examples of the disp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>disp state insv tpc ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>insv tpc</p>	<p>is the TPC state to be displayed. is the PM type to be displayed</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display the in-service TPC.</p> <p>Response: DISP INSV TPC None</p> <p>Explanation: There are no in-service TPCs.</p>
<p>disp state offl tpc ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>offl tpc</p>	<p>is the TPC state to be displayed. is the PM type to be displayed</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display the in-service TPC.</p> <p>Response: DISP OFFL TPC Offl TPC: 60, 61</p> <p>Explanation: The system displays the off-line TPCs.</p>
-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
<state> TPC: nn, nn, ...	<p>Meaning: The TPCs in the <state> state, are nn, nn, ...where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <state> is sysb, manb, offl, cbsy, or insv ▪ nn are TPC numbers <p>Action: None</p>

Function

Use the next command to step to the next PM in the posted set.

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

Qualification

The posted TPC number in all displays increases by one.

Example

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Example of the next command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
next ↵	<p>Task: After posting TPC 60, execute the command next to display the next TPC in the posted set.</p> <p>Response: TPC 61 OFFL</p> <p>Explanation: The next TPC in the posted set is displayed. The order in which the next TPC of the posted set is displayed is that of Table TPCINV when the command string list all is issued.</p>

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	<p>Meaning: This response is displayed when the next command is issued while the last TPC in the post set is posted. The TPC level is exited and the PM level is entered. The system generates the display. The display is static and is not updated.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

offl

Function

Use the offl command to set the posted TPC offline. In order to offline a TPC, the TPC must be ManB.

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 ↵	<p>Task: Offline the TPC from the ManB state</p> <p>Response: TPC 60 Offl Passed</p> <p>Explanation: TPC 60 is placed offline.</p>

Response

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

Response for the offl command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
REQUEST INVALID: TPC no IS state	<p>Meaning: When the offl command is issued while the TPC is CBsy, SysB, InSv, or Offl, the request is not performed. In order to offline the TPC, it must first be ManB.</p> <p>Action: In order to offline the TPC, the user must ManB the TPC and reissue the Offl command.</p>

querypm

Function

Use the querypm command to display information on the posted TPC. This information includes the following: TPC load file name from TPCINV and Internal TPC information. TPC location information from Table TPCINV. MPs positions and devices equipped on the TPC.

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	<p>↵</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display information on the posted TPC.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> TPC Load File: xxxxxxxx PM Type: TPC Int. No.: 10 Node No.: 52\ Site Flr RPos Bay_Id Shf Description Slot EqPEC REM1 83 BB10 PCE 200 40 TPC: 060 MP 0: TOPSPOS 3 MP 1: TOPSPOS 201 MP 2: TOPSPOS 202 MP 3: TOPSDEV 300 </pre> <p>Explanation: The system displays information on TPC 60.</p>

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
QUERYPM DOES NOT UTILIZE ANY PARAMETERS	<p>Meaning: This warning message appears when a parameter follows the querypm command. This is a warning message, not an error message.</p> <p>Action: The system generates this message. After issuing the warning message the system generates the normal querypm display.</p>
REQUEST INVALID; TPC IS UNEQUIPPED	<p>Meaning: Between the time when the TPC was posted and the time when the querypm command was issued, the TPC was deleted from Table TPCINV. When the TPC is deleted, its state at the TPC level becomes Uneq.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

quit

Function

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

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
quit	all
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes retreat directly to the CI (Command Interpreter) level from any level.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the quit command.

Example of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p>Task: To exit from the TPC level to the previous menu level.</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.</p> <p>Explanation: The TPC level has changed to the previous menu level.</p>

Response

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

quit (end)

Response for the quit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CI :	
	Meaning: The quit command was invoked with the all parameter.
	Action: None

post

Function

Use the post command to access the appropriate sublevel for the specified PM or set of PMs, upon which maintenance action is to be performed.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
post	<i>pm_type</i> [all <i>pm_number</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies that all TPCs are to be posted.
<i>pm_number</i>	This variable specifies the discrimination number of the PM to be posted. When the PM type is TPC, this represents a key to Table TPCINV (field TPCNO).
<i>pm_type</i>	This variable specifies the type of PM to be posted.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides an examples of the post command.

Examples of the post command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
post tpc 60 ↵ where	
tpc 60	is the PM type that is to be posted. is the discrimination number for the PM type to be posted.
	Task: Post TPC 60.
	Response: TPC 60 OffL Mtce
	Explanation: TPC 60 is posted.
-continued-	

post (end)

Examples of the post command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>post tpc all ↵ where</pre>	<p>tpc is the PM type to be posted.</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Post all TPCs</p> <p>Response: TPC 60 OffL Mtce</p> <p>Explanation: The system responds by creating a post set of all the TPCs in the office. The first TPC in the set is automatically posted. The next command is used to cycle through the TPCs in the set. Each time the next command is issued, the next TPC in the set is posted.</p>
-end-	

Response

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

Response for the post command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO PM POSTED	<p>Meaning: This message is displayed when the command string post tpc is issued without any other parameters, which accesses the TPC MAP level.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

Function

Use the rts command to manually return the posted TPC to service. In order to execute the rts command the TPC must be in the ManB or SysB state.

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rts	<u>posted</u> <u>wait</u> all nowait sysb
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter returns to service all posted PMs, regardless of status.
nowait	This parameter allows other maintenance actions to be performed before the RTS is completed. This does not include maintenance actions to the posted TPC.
<u>posted</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the currently posted TPC will be returned to service because neither the all or sysb parameters is entered.
sysb	This parameter returns all posted system busy PMs to service.
<u>wait</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that additional commands cannot be entered at the MAP until the rts command has completed executing.

Qualifications

If none of the TPCs data channels are in service when the rts command is issued, the TPC state is changed to SysB.

rts (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Example of the rts command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rts ↵	<p>Task: Manually rts TPC 60 from a ManB or SysB state.</p> <p>Response: TPC 60 Offl RTS Rts command not supported.</p> <p>Explanation: The attempt to RTS TPC 60 was unsuccessful because the posted PM was in the Offl state, not in the ManB or SysB state as required to execute the rts command.</p>

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: TPC no IS state	<p>Meaning: When the rts command is issued while the TPC is offl, CBsy, InSv, or ISTb, the request is not performed. In order to manually RTS the TPC, it must be first be ManB or SysB.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command when the TPC is ManB or SysB.</p>
TPC <no> RTS FAILED: CHECK FOR POSSIBLE LOGS	<p>Meaning: The RTS request failed because of an unexpected software errors.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command. If the problem persists, consult logs and notify TAS.</p>
-continued-	

rts (end)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TPC <no> RTS FAILED: NO REPLY FROM PM	<p>Meaning: The RTS was unsuccessful because of a failure to receive a reply from the TPC.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the RTS command. If the problem persists, consult logs and notify TAS.</p>
TPC <no> RTS FAILED: BAD MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM PM	<p>Meaning: The RTS was unsuccessful because an invalid reply was received from the TPC in response to the RTS request.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the RTS command. If the problem persists, consult logs and notify TAS.</p>
TPC <no> RTS FAILED: FAIL MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM PM	<p>Meaning: The RTS was unsuccessful because a failure reply was received from the TPC in response to the RTS request.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the RTS command. If the problem persists, consult logs and notify TAS.</p>
REQUEST SUBMITTED	<p>Meaning: When the RTS command is issued with the nowait parameter, a message is displayed indicating that the RTS request has been submitted. The user does not have to wait to RTS to complete before performing other maintenance actions.</p> <p>Note: Other maintenance actions would not include actions on this TPC until the Mtce flag is cleared from the MAP. However, maintenance actions can be performed on other equipment, such as another TPC.</p> <p>Action: When the RTS command is issued with the nowait parameter, the results of the action are not displayed at the MAP. If the TPC state changes, the MAP is updated and a log is generated. If the RTS fails, a PM114 failure report log is generated. However, no message is displayed at the MAP to indicate what caused the failure.</p>
-end-	

trns1

Function

Use the trns1 command to display channel connectivity information for the posted TPC.

trns1 command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
trns1	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the trns1 command.

Example of the trns1 command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
trns1 ↵	<p>Task: Display the channel connectivity information for TPC 60</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> TPC 60 Offl TRNSL TMS 10 0 1; data; ISG 11 5 TMS 10 0 2; data; ISG 12 1 TMS 10 0 3; voice; TOPSPOS 2; INB TMS 10 0 4; voice; TOPSPOS 201; INB TMS 10 0 5; voice; TOPSPOS 202; INB </pre> <p>Explanation: The system responds by displaying connectivity information for TPC 60.</p>

trnsI (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the trnsI command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TRNSL DOES NOT UTILIZE ANY PARAMETERS	<p>Meaning: This warning message appears when a parameter follows the trnsI command. This is a warning message not an error message.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
REQUEST INVALID: TPC IN UNEQUIPPED	<p>Meaning: Between the time when the TPC was posted and the time when the trnsI command was issued, the TPC was deleted from Table TPCINV. When the TPC is deleted, its state at the TPC level becomes unequipped.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

Function

The tst command is not supported for the TPC level.

TRKCONV level commands

Use the TRKCONV level of the MAP to monitor and maintain trunks.

Accessing the TRKCONV level

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

mapci;mtc;trks;ttp;trkconv

TRKCONV commands

The commands available at the TRKCONV 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
autocnv	T-131
bsy	T-133
conv	T-137
cvbsy	T-141
cvcot	T-145
cvnext	T-149
cvpost	T-151
cvrts	T-155
hold	T-159
next	T-163
post	T-167
quit	T-175
rcli	T-179
-continued-	

Command	Page
rts	T-183
undo	T-187
-end-	

TRKCONV menu

The following figure shows the TRKCONV menu and status display.

```

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

TRKCONV
0 Quit      POST      DELQ      BUSYQ      DIG
2 Post_     TTP 6-005
3 Cvpost_   CKT TYPE  PM NO.    COM LANG  STA S R DOT TE RESULT
4
5 Bsy_
6 Rts_
7 Cvbsy_
8 Cvrts_
9
10
11 Hold
12 Next_
13 Cvnext_
14 Autocnv_
15 Conv_
16 Cvcot_
17 Undo_
18 Rccli_

```

Common responses

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

Common responses for the TRKCONV commands	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RECORD <i>nnnn</i> : NEW CLLI CANNOT BE THE SAME AS THE OLD CLLI	<p>Meaning: Because trunks are converted one at a time, a new common language location identifier (CLLI) cannot be the same as an old CLLI. After the conversion is completed, the reuse CLLI (rclli) command can be used to rename CLLIs with a former name.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RECORD <i>nnnn</i> : NEW CIC NEEDED (<i>nnnnn</i>), ALREADY EXISTS	<p>Meaning: In order to convert one of the PTS trunks specified in the posted record, the CIC is needed. The CIC used here already exists for another trunk.</p> <p>Action: In the data table TKCVDATA, restructure the records to remove the need for the given CIC, or delete the CIC and its corresponding Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) trunk before entering the continuity verification (cvcot) command again.</p>
RECORD <i>nnnn</i> : NEW GROUP CLLI NOT A TRUNK CLLI	<p>Meaning: The CLLI that is entered as a new group CLLI is not a trunk group CLLI of the correct type.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RECORD <i>nnnn</i> : NEW TRUNK NAME NEEDED (<i>nnnnn</i>), ALREADY EXISTS	<p>Meaning: The ISUP trunk that is to be datafilled for a PTS trunk is already datafilled, therefore conversion cannot occur.</p> <p>Action: Either split the record so the offending PTS trunk is converted into a different ISUP trunk, or move the ISUP trunk so that a slot is made available for the ISUP conversion.</p>
-continued-	

Common responses for the TRKCONV commands (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RECORD <i>nnnn</i> : NLASTMEM WOULD BE OUT OF BOUNDS	<p>Meaning: In data table TKCVDATA, the fields OLASTMEM and OSTRTMEM specify a quantity of trunks to be converted. The value for NSTRTMEM plus that quantity would result in some of the new trunks having invalid external numbers.</p> <p>Action: In data table TKCVDATA, reduce the quantity of trunks to be converted by increasing OSTRTMEM or reducing OLASTMEM, or increase the quantity of ISUP trunks by decreasing NSTRTMEM. Converting fewer trunks also uses fewer CICs.</p>
RECORD <i>nnnn</i> : NO DATAFILL FOR OLD GROUP'S LAST MEMBER	<p>Meaning: The datafill for field OLASTMEM in table TKCVDATA is missing.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RECORD <i>nnnn</i> : NO DATAFILL FOR OLD GROUP'S START MEMBER	<p>Meaning: The datafill for field OSTRTMEM in table TKCVDATA is missing. The initial trunk group in this table must be completely datafilled.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RECORD <i>nnnn</i> : NO DPC FOUND, FOR ROUTESET. (CIC <i>nnnn</i>)	<p>Meaning: The Destination Point Code (DPC) for the routeset is missing for the given record.</p> <p>Action: Datafill the DPC for the routeset.</p>
RECORD <i>nnnn</i> : NO TRUNK GROUP FOUND, FOR CLLI: <i>clli</i>	<p>Meaning: While CIC verification is being attempted, the system does not find a CLLI.</p> <p>Action: Ensure that the correct CLLI is being used.</p>
RECORD <i>nnnn</i> : OLD GROUP CLLI NOT A TRUNK CLLI	<p>Meaning: The CLLI that is entered as an old group CLLI is not a trunk group CLLI of the correct type.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

Common responses for the TRKCONV commands (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RECORD <i>nnnn</i> : OSTRMEM (<i>nnnn</i>), IS HIGHER THAN OLASTMEM (<i>nnnn</i>)	<p>Meaning: The value for OSTRMEM in data table TKCVDATA cannot be higher than the value for OLASTMEM.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RECORD <i>nnnn</i> : SUBGROUP <i>nnn</i> IS NOT DATAFILLED FOR THE ISUP TRUNKS GROUP. NO CICS WILL BE CHECKED FOR ANY TRUNKS WITH THIS SUBGROUP.	<p>Meaning: Converted trunks retain the subgroup they had in the old group. If such a subgroup is not datafilled in the new group, the trunk cannot be converted.</p> <p>Action: Datafill the required subgroups for the new trunk group before entering the TRKCONV level command again.</p>
RECORD <i>nnnn</i> : TOO FEW CICS LEFT ABOVE <i>nnnn</i>	<p>Meaning: The fields OSTRMEM AND OLASTMEM specify a quantity of trunks to be converted. The value for TRKCIC plus that quantity would result in some of the new trunks having invalid C7 CICS.</p> <p>Action: In data table TKCVDATA, reduce the quantity of trunks to be converted by increasing OSTRMEM or reducing OLASTMEM, or increase the quantity of CICS by decreasing TRKCIC.</p>
RECORD <i>nnnn</i> : TRUNK <i>nnnn</i> IS NOT ON AN ISUP SUPPORTED PERIPHERAL	<p>Meaning: Only trunks on the digital trunk controller (DTC) and line trunk controller (LTC) types of peripheral modules (PM) can be converted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-end-	

autocnv

Function

Not currently available

autocnv command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
autocnv	Not currently available

Qualification

Not currently available

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

bsy**Function**

Use the bsy command to set a circuit to the specified out-of-service state.

bsy command parameters and variables																															
Command	Parameters and variables																														
bsy	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">[</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">inb</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">[</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">all</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">]</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">mb</td> <td></td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">a</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">sb</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">all</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">a</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	[inb	[all]]		mb		a				sb						all						a				
[inb	[all]]																										
	mb		a																												
	sb																														
	all																														
	a																														
Parameters and variables	Description																														
a	This parameter specifies that all posted circuits are placed in the busy queue all (BUSYQALL) queue to be busied. For circuits that were previously posted by group by entering the command post g, all circuits in the group are busied. This parameter has the same meaning as the all parameter. When used after inb, mb, or sb, this parameter specifies that the posted trunk be placed in the busy queue (BUSYQ) and put in the specified state when call processing or maintenance action is completed on the trunks.																														
all	This parameter specifies that all posted circuits be placed in the BUSYQALL queue to be busied. For circuits that were previously posted by group by entering the command post g, all circuits in the group are busied. This parameter has the same meaning as the a parameter. When used after inb, mb, or sb, this parameter specifies that the posted trunk be placed in the busy queue and put in the specified state when call processing or maintenance action is completed on the trunks.																														
inb	This parameter changes the circuit state to installation busy.																														
mb	This parameter changes the circuit state to manual busy (ManB).																														
sb	This parameter changes the circuit state to system busy (SysB).																														

Qualifications

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

- Busying a circuit makes it unavailable for call processing. Circuits can be busied either manually when maintenance personnel put the circuit into the ManB state or automatically when the system performs the same action.

bsy (continued)

- Manual busying has priority to override any out-of-service state (Cbsy, NEQ, Pbsy, Offl, and SysB).
- If call processing or maintenance action is in progress on the circuit, it is placed in a busy queue. This circuit queue, called a BUSYQ CCT, may contain up to 20 circuits at a time. When a circuit becomes available, it is busied and removed from the queue.
- The specified group of circuits or the entire posted set can be busied by placing the circuits in BUSYQALL. As circuits become available, they are busied and deleted from the BUSYQALL.
- If any circuits in the BUSYQALL do not become available within 4 minutes of being queued, the system no longer attempts to busy them.
- When busying transmission links in an office equipped with Common Channel Signaling (CCIS6), CCITT6, and CCS7, an outage of the entire associated trunk group can occur.
- The bsy command is the only command that has an effect on trunks involved in a wideband IT Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP). If a trunk is call processing busy (CPB) and the bsy command is done on a trunk in the control position, the trunk state is changed to call processing deloaded (CPD). CPD is an indication to call processing software that a trunk is not to be set idle (IDL) when the call is released. The trunk state is changed from CPD to ManB and the trunk is no longer available for call processing.
- If the entire wideband IT ISUP trunk group is posted in the control position and the busy all command (BSY ALL) is issued, all trunks that are CPB are changed to CPD and set to ManB upon call disconnect.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the bsy command.

Examples of the bsy command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bsy inb all ↵	<p>Task: Place all posted trunks in the busy queue and make them installation busy.</p> <p>Response: OK, POST SET IS SET IN BSYQ.</p> <p>Explanation: The posted trunks have been placed in the busy queue and made installation busy.</p>
-continued-	

bsy (continued)

Examples of the bsy command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bsy mb	<p>Task: Place all posted trunks in the ManB state.</p> <p>Response: STATE CHANGED.</p> <p>Explanation: The posted trunks have been placed in the ManB state.</p>
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A PVC is on this trunk. Use FRLS if necessary.	<p>Meaning: An X75 trunk has been accessed, the trunk has a permanent virtual circuit (PVC), and the bsy command has been used. You may need to use the forced release (frls) command. The frls command forces the trunk in the control position to the ManB state. This message appears on SuperNode only.</p> <p>Action: The user may opt to use the frls command if maintenance action is necessary and the bsy command will not execute.</p>
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: The command failed because no circuit was posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Failed to seize CKT	<p>Meaning: The command failed to seize a circuit.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

bsy (end)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OK, POST SET IS SET IN BSYQ.	Meaning: The posted trunks have been put in the BUSYQ. Action: None
STATE CHANGED.	Meaning: The posted trunks have been placed in the requested state. Action: None
-end-	

conv**Function**

Use the conv command to convert per trunk signaling (PTS) trunks into Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) trunks by:

- deleting the PTS trunk from data table TRKMEM
- adding the ISUP trunk to data table TRKMEM
- adding the ISUP trunk to data table C7TRKMEM

The trunk table updating is repeated for all trunks in the posted record.

conv command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
conv	<i>postedrcd</i> all
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter converts all of the records, starting with the posted one.
<u><i>postedrcd</i></u>	This represents the system default. When only the conv command is entered, only the trunks in the posted record in the control position are converted.

Qualifications

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

- Before entering the conv command, the following conditions should be in place:
 - the contents of the data tables TRKMEM and TKCVDA TA should be printed with a backup copy of table information in case the undo command cannot completely reverse the conversion
 - all of the PTS trunks must be offline (in the INB state)
- Data tables TRKMEM and C7TRKMEM should not be edited while the conversion is in progress.
- If more than one PTS trunk group is merged by the conversion into one ISUP trunk group, the undo command cannot reverse the conversion.
- If subgroup data for the PTS trunk group is deleted, trunks that previously belonged to this subgroup are not converted back to PTS by the undo command.

conv (continued)

- While record(s) are being updated, the header CSTATUS displays RUNNING. When the command is generated, the header CSTATUS displays either FAILURE or COMPLETE. If FAILURE appears, some trunks were not converted. Log TKCV100 is generated for each trunk to record the reason(s) for not being converted. If COMPLETE appears, all PTS trunks in the posted group have been converted.
- The command cannot execute if any of the data is incorrect. When data verifications are successfully completed, PTS trunks are deleted from data table TRKMEM. If the ISUP trunk cannot be added to table TRKMEM, the PTS trunk is put back into table TRKMEM.
- The ISUP trunks use the same circuits that PTS trunks previously used.
- The ISUP trunks added to the tables TRKMEM and C7TRKMEM remain offline until manually returned to service.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the conv command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND DISALLOWED, JOURNAL FILE IS BEING APPLIED	<p>Meaning: Because the journal file (JF) may have data that affects tables TRKMEM, C7TRKMEM, or TKCVDATA after re-booting the switch, the command cannot be used until action with the JF is complete.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
CONV COMMAND HAS COMPLETED	<p>Meaning: The action is completed and no further responses are going to be displayed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO RECORDS POSTED	<p>Meaning: The posted set is empty.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

conv (continued)

Responses for the conv command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> ALL <i>nnn</i> TRUNKS CONVERTED TO ISUP	<p>Meaning: The conversion is successful. The value of the header CSTATUS in the status display changes to COMPLETE.</p> <p>Action: Set up the ISUP trunks for continuity tests.</p>
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> DATA VERIFICATION FAILED	<p>Meaning: The record contains incorrect data. The reason for the failure is given.</p> <p>Action: Update the record to correct the error.</p>
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> <i>nnn</i> TRUNKS CONVERTED TO ISUP <i>nnn</i> TRUNKS NOT CONVERTED	<p>Meaning: The quantity of trunks not converted is given. The value of the header CSTATUS in the status display changes to FAILURE and a log TKCV100 is generated for each PTS trunk. The value of the header TRUNKS PROCESSED is updated with each successful change.</p> <p>Action: Manually convert the trunks.</p>
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> RUN THIS COMMAND	<p>Meaning: The trunks cannot be converted because of the status of the record, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ COMPLETE means the conversion has already occurred. ▪ LOCKED means the conversion and the renaming has already occurred. ▪ RUNNING means the conversion is still in progress. <p>The header CSTATUS displays the conversion status.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

conv (end)

Responses for the conv command (continued)

MAP output Meaning and action

RECORD : *nnnn*
SOME OF THE TRUNKS ARE NOT IN THE INB STATE.
USE THE CVBSY COMMAND.

Meaning: All of the PTS trunks in the group must be offline in the installation busy (INB) state.

Action: Use the command string *cvbsy inb* on the trunks that are not offline in the posted record(s).

-end-

cvbsy**Function**

Use the cvbsy command to changes the state of all of the trunks in the posted set to manual busy (ManB) or installation busy (INB).

cvbsy command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
cvbsy	<u>mb</u> inb [<u>postedr</u> all]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies that the state of all trunks in all records of the posted set is to be busied.
inb	This parameter changes the trunk state to INB.
<u>mb</u>	This represents a system default. When only the cvbsy command is entered, the trunk state is automatically changed to ManB.
<u>postedr</u>	This represents a system default. When the parameter all is not specified, only the trunks in the posted record are changed to the specified state.

Qualifications

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

- As each trunk is busied:
 - the value under the header TRUNKS PROCESSED increments by one
 - the trunks maintenance logs record the changes of state.
- When the header CSTATUS of the TRKCONV level status display shows RUNNING or FAILURE, the cvbsy command has no effect on the posted set.
- When CPSTATUS shows COMPLETE or LOCKED, the command cvbsy busies only the Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) trunks.
- When CSTATUS shows INITIAL, only the per trunk signaling (PTS) trunks are busied.
- There are two trunks groups per record.

cvbsy (continued)

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the cvbsy command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CVBSY COMMAND HAS COMPLETED	<p>Meaning: The action is completed and no further responses are going to display.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO RECORDS POSTED	<p>Meaning: The posted set is empty.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> ALL <i>nnnn</i> TRUNKS CHANGED TO INB STATE or RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> ALL <i>nnnn</i> TRUNKS CHANGED TO MB STATE	<p>Meaning: All of the trunks in the record are busied. The type of trunk (ISUP or PTS) that is changed depends on the CSTATUS of the record.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> <i>nnnn</i> TRUNKS CHANGE TO MB STATE <i>nnnn</i> TRUNKS FAILED TO CHANGE TO MB STATE	<p>Meaning: The quantity of trunks that are busy is listed. Log TKCV100 is generated to record the reason(s) for each trunk failure.</p> <p>Action: Use the logs to identify which trunks were not busied, manually post all of them, the use the bsy command to busy them.</p>
-continued-	

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

RECORD : *nnnn* STATUS (FAILURE) IS INCORRECT TO RUN THIS COMMAND

Meaning: The record cannot be busied because conversion has already been tried and it failed. A severe integrity failure was encountered during the conversion or during the undoing of the conversion.

Action: Correct the problem with the record, and repeat the cvbsy command. If the conv or undo command still does not execute, delete the record from data table TKCVDATA.

RECORD : *nnnn* STATUS (RUNNING) IS INCORRECT TO RUN THIS COMMAND

Meaning: The record cannot be busied because conversion is already occurring to trunks in the record.

Action: None

-end-

Function

Use the `cvcot` command to verify the CIC alignment of 2-way or outgoing Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) trunks by running a continuity test. Mismatches are recorded in log TKCV100.

cvcot command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>cvcot</code>	<u><code>postedrcd</code></u> <code>all</code>
Parameters and variables	Description
<code>all</code>	This parameter specifies that all of the records posted by the <code>cvpost</code> command are to be verified.
<u><code>postedrcd</code></u>	This represents a system default. When only the <code>cvcot</code> command is entered, only the trunks in the posted record that is in the control position are tested.

Qualifications

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

- Before entering the `cvcot` command, the following conditions should be in place:
 - the conversion status must be displayed under CSTA TUS as COMPLETE or LOCKED
 - the trunks in the posted record(s) must be in the manual busy (ManB) state.
- A restart of the switch causes the trunks in the MB state to be changed to the initialized (INI) state so that the trunks can be used for call processing.
- The ISUP continuity test has no effect on the per trunk signaling (PTS) trunks.

Examples

Not currently available

cvcot (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the cvcot command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CVCOT COMMAND HAS COMPLETED	<p>Meaning: The action is completed and no further responses are going to be displayed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO RECORDS POSTED	<p>Meaning: The posted set is empty.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> ALL <i>nnnn</i> COT TESTS PASSED	<p>Meaning: The ISUP trunks converted from the PTS trunks have passed the continuity test.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> <i>nnnn</i> COT TESTS PASSED <i>nnnn</i> COT TESTS FAILED	<p>Meaning: The quantity of mismatches of the ISUP trunks is listed by TEST FAILED. Mismatches between the two offices should be corrected and tested again.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> SOME OF THE TRUNKS ARE NOT IN THE MB STATE. USE THE CVBSY COMMAND.	<p>Meaning: All of the ISUP trunks in the group must be in the MB state.</p> <p>Action: Use the cvbsy command on the trunks that are not manually busied in the posted record(s).</p>
-continued-	

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

RECORD : *nnnn* STATUS (*status*) IS INCORRECT TO RUN THIS COMMAND

Meaning: The command cvcot cannot be used for records that have the conversion status INITIAL, RUNNING, or FAILURE. The status is displayed under the header CSTATUS of the TRKCONV level. If the status is FAILURE, a severe integrity failure was encountered during the conversion or during the application of the undo command.

Action: Correct the problem with the record, and repeat the cvcot command. If the conv or undo command still does not execute, delete the record from data table TKCVDATA.

-end-

cvnext**Function**

Use the `cvnext` command to place the next record in the posted set in the control position.

cvnext command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
<code>cvnext</code>	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

To display a record that has already been displayed from the posted set, the record must be re-posted.

Example

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

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

Task: Place in the control position the next record in the posted set.

Response:

```

REC   OLDGRP  OSTRTMEM  OLASTMEM  TRUNKS  PROCESSED
nnnn  oldgrp          nnnn      nnnn          nnnn
      NEWGRP  NSTRTMEM  NLASTMEM  TRKCIC   CSTATUS
      newgrp          nnnn      nnnn      nnn   cstatus

```

Explanation: The status display at the TRKCONV level is updated to show information about the first record in the posted set.

Responses

Not currently available

cvpost**Function**

Use the cvpost command to post one or all of the trunk records in data table TRKCVDATA at the TRKCONV level only.

cvpost command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
cvpost	rec <i>record</i> cli <i>cli</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>cli</i>	This variable is the common language location identifier (CLLI). All records with the specified CLLI are posted.
cli	This parameter specifies that a CLLI is to be posted. Any valid CLLI can be used.
rec	This parameter specifies that a record number is to be posted.
<i>record</i>	This variable specifies the record that is to be posted. The range is 0-2047.

Qualifications

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

- To use TTP commands on the trunks, the trunks must be posted from the TTP level.
- More than one entry of a record number is accepted. Each entry is added as a separate record.

Examples

Not currently available

cvpost (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the cvpost command					
MAP output	Meaning and action				
CLLI <i>clli</i> IS NOT VALID	<p>Meaning: The specified CLLI is not listed in data table CLLI.</p> <p>Action: None</p>				
NO CLLI WAS ENTERED	<p>Meaning: The cli parameter requires a cli to be entered with it.</p> <p>Action: None</p>				
NO RECORDS POSTED	<p>Meaning: When the TRKCONV level is accessed, the status of the posted set is given.</p> <p>Action: None</p>				
NO VALID RECORD NUMBERS WERE ENTERED	<p>Meaning: The rec parameter requires a record number to be entered with it.</p> <p>Action: None</p>				
REC OLDGRP OSTRTMEM OLASTMEM TRUNKS PROCESSED <i>nnnn oldgrp nnnn nnnn nnnn</i>					
NEWGRO NSTRTMEM NLASTMEM TRKCIC CSTATUS <i>newgrp nnnn nnnn nnn cstatus</i>					
	<p>Meaning: The status display at the TRKCONV level is updated to show information about the first record in the posted set.</p> <p>Action: None</p>				
-continued-					

cvpost (end)

Responses for the cvpost command (continued)**MAP output** **Meaning and action**RECORD *nnnn* IS NOT DATAFILLED**Meaning:** The system does not recognize the specified number.**Action:** Check data table TKCVDATA to verify that the record number is correct.

-end-

cvrts**Function**

Use the cvrts command to return to service the trunks in the record(s) by changing their state to idle.

cvrts command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
cvrts	<i>postedrec</i> all
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter converts all of the records, starting with the posted one.
<i>postedrec</i>	This represents a system default. When only the cvrts command is entered, only the trunks in the posted record in the control position are returned to service.

Qualifications

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

- Log TKCV100 is generated for each trunk that is not idled.
- When the header CSTATUS of the TRKCONV level status display shows RUNNING or FAILURE, the cvrts command has no effect on the posted set.
- When CSTATUS shows COMPLETE or LOCKED, the cvrts command returns to service only the Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) trunks.
- When CSTATUS shows INITIAL, only the per trunk signaling (PTS) trunks are returned to service.

Examples

Not currently available

cvrts (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the cvrts command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND HAS COMPLETED	<p>Meaning: The action is completed and no further responses will display.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> ALL <i>nnnn</i> TRUNKS CHANGED TO MB STATE	<p>Meaning: All of the trunks in the record are returned to service. The type of trunk (ISUP or PTS) that is changed depends on the CSTATUS of the record.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> <i>nnnn</i> TRUNKS CHANGE TO IDLE STATE <i>nnnn</i> TRUNKS FAILED TO CHANGE TO IDLE STATE	<p>Meaning: The quantity of trunks that are returned to service is listed. Log TKCV100 is generated to record the reason(s) for each trunk failure.</p> <p>Action: Use the logs to identify which trunks were not returned to service, manually post all of them, and use the rts command to busy them.</p>
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> STATUS (FAILURE) IS INCORRECT TO RUN THIS COMMAND	<p>Meaning: The record cannot be idle because conversion has already been tried unsuccessfully. A severe integrity failure was encountered during the conversion or during the undoing of the conversion.</p> <p>Action: Correct the problem with the record, and repeat the command. If the conv or undo command still does not execute, delete the record from data table TKCVDATA.</p>
-continued-	

cvrts (end)

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

RECORD : *nnnn* STATUS (RUNNING) IS INCORRECT TO RUN THIS COMMAND

Meaning: The record cannot be idled because conversion is already occurring to trunks for that record.

Action: None

-end-

Function

Use the hold command to place the circuit in the control position in the first available hold position.

hold command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
hold	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualifications

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

- The hold command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) call.
- Maintenance on a circuit in the control position can be temporarily suspended by manually placing the circuit into a hold position. While in the hold position, a circuit retains whatever state it had when in the control position, and cannot be affected by maintenance action. A total of 3 hold positions are available.
- When returning a circuit from a hold position to the control position, the circuit currently in the control position (if any) must be:
 - transferred to a hold position
 - returned to the posted set
 - released from maintenance action.
- When quitting the trunk test position (TTP) level of the MAP, circuits in the hold position retain their status and connections for up to two hours and the circuit in the control position is idled immediately. If during that time no further maintenance occurs at the ttp level, the circuits are released.
- In the display for held circuits, the circuits are identified immediately below the information on the circuit occupying the control position.

hold (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the hold command.

Example of the hold command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
hold	<p>Task: Place the circuit in the control position in the first available hold position.</p> <p>Response: OK, CIRCUIT ON HOLD SHORT CLLI IS : CF3P OK, CIRCUIT POSTED</p> <p>Explanation: The circuit with the short CLLI of CF3P has been placed in the first available hold position.</p>

Responses

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

Response for the hold command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, HOLD POSITIONS BUSY	<p>Meaning: All hold positions are occupied by a circuit. No hold position is available for holding more circuits.</p> <p>Action: Remove circuits from one or more of the three hold positions before reissuing the hold command.</p>
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: The command failed because no circuit was posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

hold (end)

Response for the hold command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OK, CKT ON HOLD	<p>Meaning: The circuit in the control position has been placed in the first available hold position.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
OK, CKT ON HOLD NO CKT, SET IS EMPTY	<p>Meaning: The currently posted circuit in the control position is held in the available hold position. There was only one circuit in the posted set and the posted set is now empty.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
OK, CKT ON HOLD SHORT CLLI IS: XXXXXXXX	<p>Meaning: The currently posted circuit in the control position is held in the available hold position. The next circuit in the post set is placed in the control position. If the hold command is for D-channel with a backup D-channel, both the primary D-channel and the secondary D-channel display on the MAP.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-end-	

Function

Use the next command to place another circuit in the control position.

next command parameters and variables						
Command	Parameters and variables					
next	<table> <tr> <td>s</td> <td rowspan="2"> $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{delq} \\ \text{delttp} \\ \text{s} \end{array} \right]$ </td> </tr> <tr> <td>p</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>hold</i></td> <td> $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{delttp} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{e} \end{array} \right]$ </td> </tr> </table>	s	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{delq} \\ \text{delttp} \\ \text{s} \end{array} \right]$	p	<i>hold</i>	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{delttp} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{e} \end{array} \right]$
s	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{delq} \\ \text{delttp} \\ \text{s} \end{array} \right]$					
p						
<i>hold</i>	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{delttp} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{e} \end{array} \right]$					
Parameters and variables	Description					
<i>delq</i>	This represents a system default. When only the next command is entered, the system takes the next circuit from the deload queue (DELQ) and places it in the control position. If there are no circuits available from the DELQ, the system takes a circuit from the posted set.					
<i>delttp</i>	This represents a system default. When the parameters s or e are not entered, the system automatically deletes the outgoing circuit (if there is one) from the trunk test position (TTP).					
e	This parameter exchanges the circuits in the control and hold positions.					
<i>hold</i>	This variable specifies the hold position number where the circuit is to be taken. The hold position number range is 1-3.					
p	This parameter ensures that the next circuit to go in the control position is from the posted set, and not from the DELQ.					
s	This parameter saves the circuit in the outgoing control position in the posted set. When only the next command is entered, the system takes the next circuit from the DELQ and places it in the control position. If there are no circuits available in the DELQ, the circuit is taken from the posted set.					

Qualifications

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

- Entering the next command without parameters takes the next circuit from the DELQ and places it in the control position. If there are no circuits available in the DELQ, the circuit is taken from the posted set.

next (continued)

- Without parameters s or e, the outgoing circuit is deleted from the TTP.
- The next command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) call.

Example

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Example of the next command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
next	<p>Task: Place the next circuit in the control position.</p> <p>Response: Next POSTED CKT IDLED SHORT CLLI IS : CF3P OK, CKT POSTED</p> <p>Explanation: The next circuit has been placed in the control position. The name of the short common language location identifier (cli) is displayed.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the next command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, HOLD POSITION IDLE	<p>Meaning: The command string next 1 is issued but no circuit is held in the first hold position.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO CKT, SET IS EMPTY	<p>Meaning: No circuit has been posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

next (end)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OK, CKT POSTED	<p>Meaning: The next circuit has been placed in the control position.</p> <p>Action: Continue entering commands against the circuit you have placed in the control position.</p>
POSTED CKT IDLED	<p>Meaning: The next circuit has been placed in the control position.</p> <p>Action: Continue entering commands against the circuit you have placed in the control position.</p>
POSTED CKT IDLED SHORT CLLI IS: XXXXXXXX OK, CKT POSTED	<p>Meaning: The next circuit in the posted set is now placed in the control position. The name of the short cli is displayed.</p> <p>Action: Continue entering commands against the circuit you have placed in the control position.</p>
-end-	

Function

Use the post command to post one or more circuits for maintenance.

post command parameters and variables						
Command	Parameters and variables					
post	a	state	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{firsttrkgrp} \\ \text{cli} \end{array} \right]$			
	b	a b c f				
	cptermerr					
	d	d_pm	d_pm_no	ckt_no	t_slot	to t_slot
	e	des	des_no	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{b} \\ \text{r} \\ \text{s} \end{array} \right]$	des_ckt	to des_ckt
	g	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{cli} \\ \text{clnr} \end{array} \right]$	ckt	to ckt		
	p	pm	pm_no	pm_pos	to pm_pos	
	tm	tm_name	tm_no	to tm_no		
	s	state				
	t	cli	ckt	....	ckt	cnri1
	tb	cli	m cp	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{buffer} \\ \text{hc} \\ \text{mr} \\ \text{all} \end{array} \right]$		
	wb	cli	member_#			

-continued-

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
....	This variable represents a string of circuit numbers.
a	This parameter, when preceded by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the b parameter-transfers circuits which are left in the busy queue after the time-out interval from the BUSY ALL queue to the posted set. ▪ the post command-posts all DMS-100 Family circuits of a particular state.
all	This parameter specifies the entire contents of the maintenance (M) or call processing (CP) buffer.
b	This parameter, when preceded by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the b parameter-removes all idle circuits from the posted set, and retains only out-of-service circuits. ▪ the post command-posts circuits from one of the two busy queues or the posted set.
<i>buffer</i>	This variable posts the contents of the M or CP buffer. The <i>buffer</i> range is 0-9.
c	This parameter transfers circuits from the BUSY CIRCUIT queue to the posted set (up to 10 circuits at a time).
<i>ckt</i>	This variable represents the circuit number of the trunk group. If two circuit numbers are entered, all circuits from the first number to the second are posted. If only one number is entered, all circuits from that number to the end of the list are posted. The circuit number range is 0-9999.
<i>ckt_no</i>	This variable represents the circuit number. Its range is 0-19.
<i>cli</i>	This variable represents the full or short common language location identifier (CLLI) code assigned to a group of circuits or trunk group. When preceded by the command string post a <i>state</i> , the trunk group specified by the CLLI is posted first.
<i>clnr</i>	This variable following the g parameter represents the circuit number of the trunk group. If two circuit numbers are entered, all circuits from the first number to the second number are posted. If only one circuit number is posted, all numbers from that number to the end of the list are posted. If a circuit number is not entered, entering the command post g <i>cli</i> posts up to the first 512 circuit in the group. The value is 0-9 999.
<i>cnri1</i>	This variable following the t parameter represents circuit numbers or test equipment. Up to 10 circuit numbers can be entered serially. The value is 0-9999.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<code>cptermerr</code>	This parameter posts trunk entries in the CPTERMERR queue which are currently out of service.
<code>d</code>	This parameter posts digital trunks.
<code>des_ckt</code>	This variable represents the circuit number of a digital echo suppressor DES. Its range is 0-63.
<code>des_no</code>	This variable represents the DES number. Its range is 0-511.
<code>d_pm</code>	This variable specifies the type of digital peripheral module (PM): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ dca-Austrian digital carrier ▪ dcm-digital carrier module ▪ dct-digital carrier trunk ▪ dtc-digital trunk controller ▪ idtc-international digital trunk controller ▪ iltc-international line trunk controller ▪ ltc-line trunk controller ▪ rcc-remote cluster controller
<code>d_pm_no</code>	This variable represents the discrimination number of the digital PM. Its range is 0-511.
<code>e</code>	This parameter posts one or both sides of a DES.
<code>f</code>	This parameter forces all circuits from the BUSY ALL queue to the posted set.
<code><u>frstrkgrp</u></code>	This represents a system default. You do not enter a value at the MAP. When you enter the command string <code>post a state</code> , the system begins posting with the first trunk group.
<code>g</code>	This parameter posts a group of circuits by its CLLI. If no circuit number is entered after the <code>g</code> command, entering the command <code>post g clli</code> posts up to the first 512 circuit in the group.
<code>hc</code>	This parameter specifies the highest count (HC) of the contents of the M or CP buffer.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>member_ #</i>	This variable represents the trunk member number (<i>member_#</i>). The trunk member number can be any circuit, master or slave, which is on the originating or terminating side and is involved in a wideband call.
<i>mr</i>	This parameter specifies the most recent (MR) content of the M or CP buffer.
<i>nockt</i>	This represents a system default. You do not enter a value at the MAF if no circuit number is specified, entering the command string <code>post g clli</code> posts up to the first 512 circuits in the group.
<i>p</i>	This parameter posts a group of circuits in a non-digital PM.
<i>pm</i>	This variable specifies the type of non-digital PM. Examples of non-digital PM types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>mtm</i>-maintenance trunk module ▪ <i>oau</i>-office alarm unit ▪ <i>tm</i>-trunk module
<i>pm_no</i>	This variable represents the PM discrimination number. Its range is 0-9999.
<i>pm_pos</i>	This variable specifies the PM position. Its range is 0-29.
<i>s</i>	This parameter posts circuits in the posted set separately according to their state.
-continued-	

post (continued)**post command parameters and variables** (continued)

Parameters and variables	Description
<i>state</i>	<p>This variable represents one of the following circuit state codes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>cfl</i> The circuit state code carrier fail (<i>cfl</i>) represents a circuit which was removed from service because of failure of an associated outside facility. <li>▪ <i>cpb</i> The circuit state code call process busy (<i>cpb</i>) represents a circuit that is carrying traffic. <li>▪ <i>cpd</i> The circuit state code call process deload (<i>cpd</i>) represents a circuit that is carrying traffic and that another entity, such as maintenance (<i>Mtce</i>), has requested to be informed when call processing (<i>CP</i>) releases the circuit. <li>▪ <i>del</i> The circuit state code deload (<i>del</i>) represents a circuit which was in the <i>cpd</i> state, has been released by <i>CP</i>, and is now available. <li>▪ <i>idl</i> The circuit state code idle (<i>idl</i>) represents a circuit that is in service and available to any process. <li>▪ <i>inb</i> The circuit state code installation busy (<i>inb</i>) represents an installed circuit that has not been tested. <li>▪ <i>ini</i> The circuit state code initialized (<i>ini</i>) represents a circuit in an intermediate state to which all previously <i>cpb</i> circuits are set following a system restart. <li>▪ <i>lo</i> The circuit state code lockout (<i>lo</i>) represents a circuit under continuous seizure from a far office without digits being received. The system continues scanning and sets circuit <i>idl</i> when seizure ceases. For <i>CCS7</i> trunks, this state may be due to a problem with the message switch and buffer (<i>MSB</i>) or the interperipheral message link (<i>IPML</i>). <li>▪ <i>mb</i> The circuit state code manual busy (<i>ManB</i>) represents a circuit which was removed from service by a maintenance person and can only be returned to service by a maintenance person. <li>▪ <i>neq</i> The circuit state code not equipped (<i>neq</i>) represents circuit hardware that is not provided. <li>▪ <i>nmb</i> The circuit state code network management busy (<i>nmb</i>) represents a circuit which is removed from service through automatic or manual network management action.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pmb The circuit state code peripheral module busy (pmb) represents a circuit that is not available to traffic because the associated PM is out of service. ▪ res The circuit state code restricted idle (res) represents a two-way trunk that has restricted availability to traffic. For example, the outgoing side of the trunk is not available. ▪ rmb The circuit state code remote make busy (rmb) represents a trunk with its incoming side removed from service, either by the far end or by the near end which informs the far end. ▪ sb The circuit state code system busy (sb) represents a circuit which is removed from service by system maintenance, which runs periodic tests until the circuit is either restored to service or set to mb; for example, a test to detect intermittent conditions. ▪ szd The circuit state code seized (szd) represents a circuit which has been seized for manual or system action.
t	This parameter posts a trunk, service circuit, or test equipment by its CLLI.
<i>t_slot</i>	This variable represents the time slot number. Its range is 1-31.
tb	This parameter posts the trouble buffer. The trouble buffer was created in the TRKSTRBL level using the creatset command.
tm	This parameter posts a trunk module (TM), which is a non-digital PM.
<i>tm_name</i>	This variable represents the trunk module name.
<i>tm_no</i>	This variable represents the trunk module number. Its range is 0-9 999.
wb	This parameter posts all trunk circuits involved in a wideband call.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The post command posts only trunks which belong to the user.
- If the CLLI to be entered is short and a numerical value, enter the CLLI with single quotation marks (') around it.

post (continued)

- To get the total number of trunks in the wideband (wb) call, you must add the master trunk in the control position to the number of trunk circuits in the post set. Obtain the number of trunk circuits in the post set by looking at the post indicator in the trunk test position (TTP) display.
- The post command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wb IT Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) call.

Example

The following table provides an example of the post command.

Example of the post command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>post wb wbinc 3</code> ↵ <i>where</i>	
WBINC 3	is the third circuit on the incoming side of the call of a 6 circuit call
Task:	Place WBINC 1, which is the master circuit of the incoming side in a wideband (wb) call, in the control position.
Response:	<pre> POST 5 DELQ D 4 BUSYQ A 59 DIG TTP 14 0 5 0 2 10 CKT TYPE PM NO. COM LANG STA S R DOT TE R 2W S7 S7 DTC 0 10 0 WBINC 1 CPB WBOTG 1 WIDEBAND </pre>
Explanation:	POST 5 indicates the remaining 5 circuits are still in the post set.

Responses

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

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Circuit not	involved in a wideband call.
	Meaning: The wb parameter was entered when the provided trunk circuit was not involved in a wb call.
	Action: None
-continued-	

post (end)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CPTERMERR QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE TRUNKS IN THE POSTED SET	<p>Meaning: The command string post cptermerr was entered when there were no trunks to be posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Invalid trunk circuit.	<p>Meaning: The wb parameter was entered when the supporting trunk circuit was not a valid trunk.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
OK, CKT POSTED.	<p>Meaning: The circuit is posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
POSTED CKT IDLED.	<p>Meaning: The circuit is posted and idled.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TEST ACCESS DENIED	<p>Meaning: The TTP does not own the CLLI of the entered trunk.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-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 <i>incname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incname</i>	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 <i>incname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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

The quit command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT ISUP call.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p>Task: Exit from the TRKCONV level to the previous menu level.</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.</p> <p>Explanation: The TRKCONV level has changed to the previous menu level.</p>

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>quit mtc ↵ where</pre>	<p>mtc specifies the level higher than the TRKCONV level to be exited</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MAPCI :</p> <p>Explanation: The TRKCONV level has returned to the MAPCI level.</p>
-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
<pre>CI :</pre>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels Last parameter evaluated was: 1</pre>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.</p>
<p>The system replaces the TRKCONV level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.</p>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

quit (end)

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

The system replaces the display of the TRKCONV level with the display of the next higher MAP level.

Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.

Action: None

-end-

rcli**Function**

Use the rcli command to reuse a per trunk signaling (PTS) trunk common language location identifier (CLLI) after all of its trunk members have been converted to Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) trunks, or convert the ISUP trunk CLLI back to the PTS trunk CLLI. Data table CLLIMITCE is updated by these changes.

rcli command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rcli	isup pts <i>cli</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>cli</i>	This variable is a CLLI from table CLLIMITCE.
isup	This parameter specifies that the ISUP CLLI is to be named by its former PTS name.
pts	This parameter specifies that the PTS CLLI is to be named by its former ISUP name.

Qualifications

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

- Before entering the rcli command, the following conditions must be in place:
 - the header CSTA TUS must display COMPLETE for the record
 - there must be a record in data table TKCVDA TA which contains both the ISUP and the PTS cli
 - the PTS trunk group has no members.
- The undo command cannot be used after the rcli command.
- The rcli command should be used in coordination with other offices, for example, a controlling office and a remote site.
- The rcli command renames a cli wherever it is used by the system.

Examples

Not currently available

rcli (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the rcli command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<code>clli</code> ENTERED AS ISUP CLLI DOES NOT HAVE SS7 SIGNALING	<p>Meaning: The specified clli is not an ISUP clli.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<code>clli</code> ENTERED AS PTS CLLI DOES NOT HAVE PTS SIGNALING	<p>Meaning: The specified clli is not a PTS clli.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
CLLI (<i>isup_clli</i>) IS NOT VALID CLLI or CLLI (<i>pts_clli</i>) IS NOT VALID CLLI	<p>Meaning: The ISUP or PTS clli cannot be found by the system.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
ISUP TRUNK CLLI (<i>isup_clli</i>) RENAMED TO <i>new_clli</i> PTS TRUNK CLLI (<i>pts_clli</i>) RENAMED TO <i>new_clli</i>	<p>Meaning: The renaming is confirmed. The header CSTATUS of the TRKCONV status display changes to LOCKED.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO MORE AVAILABLE DUMMY CLLI PLEASE DELETE OBSOLETE DUMMY CLLIS AND REISSUE COMMAND	<p>Meaning: A dummy clli could not be created to temporarily rename the PTS clli. There are probably too many CLLIs in the system.</p> <p>Action: Delete unneeded CLLIs and reenter the rcli command.</p>
-continued-	

rcli (end)

Responses for the rcli command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PTS <i>cli</i> IS STILL REFERENCED IN TABLE TRKMEM	<p>Meaning: The trunk group identified by cli still has trunk members in data table TRKMEM.</p> <p>Action: Convert the trunks to ISUP, delete the trunks from the group, or do not rename the CLI.</p>
RCLLI COMMAND HAS COMPLETED	<p>Meaning: The action is completed and no further responses will display.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> STATUS (<i>status</i>) IS INCORRECT TO RUN THIS COMMAND	<p>Meaning: The trunks cannot be renamed because of the status of the record, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INITIAL means the data verification has started in preparation of the conversion ▪ LOCKED means the conversion has already occurred, and the CLLI have already been renamed by the rcli command. Renaming can be done only the the rcli command. ▪ RUNNING means the conversion is still in progress. <p>If the status is FAILURE, a severe integrity failure was encountered during the conversion or during the undoing of the conversion. Correct the problem with the record, and repeat the rcli command. If the conv or undo command still does not execute, delete the record from data table TKCVDATA. The header CSTATUS displays the conversion status.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-end-	

Function

Use the rts command to return the circuit in the control position to service.

rts command parameters and variables			
Command	Parameters and variables		
rts	$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ rls \\ r \\ rts \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} idl \\ ini \\ res \end{bmatrix}$	
	c	$\begin{bmatrix} cp \\ m \\ both \end{bmatrix}$	all
Parameters and variables	Description		
a	This parameter releases all manual busy (ManB) circuits in the posted set.		
all	This parameter selects the entire trouble buffer to be cleared.		
both	This parameter selects both the call processing and maintenance buffer entry to be cleared.		
c	This parameter clears the trouble buffer entry.		
cp	This parameter selects the call processing buffer entry to be cleared.		
idl	This parameter specifies the idle circuit state.		
ini	This parameter specifies the initialized circuit state.		
m	This parameter selects the maintenance buffer entry to be cleared.		
r	This parameter releases the connection and idles the circuit.		
res	This parameter specifies the restricted idle circuit state.		
rls	This parameter releases the connection and idles the circuit.		
rls	This parameter returns the circuit in the control position to service.		

rts (continued)

Qualifications

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

- Entering the rts command without a parameter returns to service the circuit which is in the control position if the circuit is ManB. If the circuit is seized and its pending state is ManB, the pending state is set to the specified state.
- For two-way trunks only, the return state can be specified as idle (IDL) or restricted idle. If no parameters are entered, the default state is IDL.
- Entering the command string rts r without a specified state releases any connection to the circuit, and sets the circuit to either its prior or pending state.
- Entering the command string rts a without a specified state releases the circuit if it is seized, returns the circuit to the posted set, and changes the state of all ManB circuits in the posted set to IDL.
- Entering the command string rts a with a specified state has the same effect as entering rts a without a specified state. It also changes the state of all ManB circuits to the specified state.
- The rts command does not affect trunks in call processing busy (CPB).
- The rts command at the MANUAL, MONITOR, and TTP levels will fail if the command is applied to a B-channel when its associated D-channel or DS-1 link is out of service.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the rts command.

Examples of the rts command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rts	<hr/> <p>Task: Release the connection.</p> <p>Response: RTS OK</p> <p>Explanation: The connection has been released.</p>
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Examples of the rts command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>rts r ini</code>	<p>Task: Release the connection and idle the circuit in the initialized circuit state.</p> <p>Response: RTS OK</p> <p>Explanation: The connection has been released and the circuit has been idled in the initialized circuit state.</p>
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALREADY DONE	<p>Meaning: The circuit is already returned to service and an attempt has been made to return the circuit to service again.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
FAILED: D CHANNEL IS DOWN	<p>Meaning: The rts command failed after being applied to a B-channel because its associated D-channel or DS-1 link is out of service. The B-channel has been made idle.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: There are no circuits to be returned to service.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

rts (end)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RTS OK	Meaning: The circuit has been returned to service. Action: None
SET IS EMPTY	Meaning: There are no circuits to be returned to service. Action: None
WARNING TRUNK WAS TAKEN OUT OF SERVICE BY SYSTEM DUE TO EXCESSIVE CALL ERRORS. PLEASE CONTACT SUPPORT GROUP PRIOR TO RETURNING TRUNK TO SERVICE. DO YOU WANT TO RTS TRUNK? PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO") :	Meaning: An attempt was made to return to service a trunk that was taken out of service by the system due to excessive call processing errors. Action: Enter YES if you want to return the specified trunk to service; otherwise, enter NO. Additional maintenance action may be required to clear the fault prior to returning the trunk to service.
-end-	

undo**Function**

Use the undo command to use the data in table TKCVDATA to convert Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) back to per trunk signaling trunk by doing the the following:

- adding the PTS trunk to data table TRKMEM
- deleting the ISUP trunk from data table TRKMEM
- deleting the ISUP trunk from data table C7TRKMEM.

undo command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
undo	<i>postedrec</i> all
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This variable specifies that all records, starting with the posted one, are converted
<i>postedrec</i>	This represents a system default. When only the undo command is entered, only the trunks in the posted record in the control position are converted.

Qualifications

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

**CAUTION**

The undo command may not completely reverse the conversion.

The undo command can be executed only if the PTS trunk group data is still available. The undo command is intended to be used if most of the tests performed by the cvcot command have failed. As a backup, the undo command may not completely reverse the conversion. Therefore, complete reversal depends on using hardcopies of the contents of data tables TRKMEM and TKCVDATA before entering the undo command.

undo (continued)

- The state of the ISUP trunks must be made installation busy (INB) by entering the command string `cvbsy inb`.
- If more than one PTS trunk group was merged by the conversion into one ISUP trunk group, the undo command cannot reverse the conversion.
- If subgroup data for the PTS trunk group is deleted, those trunks that previously belonged to this subgroup are not converted back to PTS.
- The undo command cannot be used after the rename common language location identifier (`rclli`) command.
- After a restart, wait until the system is stabilized before attempting to reverse the conversion.
- If the conversion is successful, the header `CSTATUS` displays `INITIAL`. If it failed, `CSTATUS` displays `FAILURE`.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the undo command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO RECORDS POSTED	<p>Meaning: The posted set is empty.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> ALL <i>nnn</i> TRUNKS CONVERTED TO PTS	<p>Meaning: The conversion is successful. The value of the header <code>CSTATUS</code> in the status display changes to <code>INITIAL</code>.</p> <p>Action: Set up the ISUP trunks for the continuity tests.</p>
-continued-	

undo (continued)

Responses for the undo command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> <i>nnn</i> TRUNKS CONVERTED TO PTS <i>nnn</i> TRUNKS NOT CONVERTED	<p>Meaning: The quantity of trunks that are not converted is given. The value of the header CSTATUS in the status display changes to FAILURE and LOG TKCV100 is generated for each PTS trunk. The value of the header TRUNKS PROCESSED is updated with each successful change.</p> <p>Action: Correct the problem for each trunk and ensure the data for those trunks is correct in tables TRKMEM and C7TRKMEM. Manually convert the trunks.</p>
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> SOME OF THE ISUP TRUNKS ARE NOT IN THE INB USE THE CVBSY COMMAND.	<p>Meaning: All of the ISUP trunks in the group must be offline in the INB state.</p> <p>Action: Use the command cvbsy inb on the trunks that are not offline in the posted record(s).</p>
RECORD : <i>nnnn</i> STATUS (<i>status</i>) IS INCORRECT TO RUN THIS COMMAND	<p>Meaning: The trunks cannot be converted because of the status of the record, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INITIAL means the data verification has started in preparation of the conversion. ▪ LOCKED means the conversion has already occurred, and the common language location identifiers (CLLIs) have been renamed. ▪ RUNNING means the conversion is still in progress. <p>The header CSTATUS displays the conversion status.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

undo (end)

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

UNDO COMMAND HAS COMPLETED

Meaning: The action is completed and no further responses are going to be displayed.**Action:** None

-end-

TRKSTRBL level commands

Use the TRKSTRBL level of the MAP 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. No maintenance action can be done at this level.

Accessing the TRKSTRBL level

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

```
mapci;mtc;trks;trkstrbl ↵
```

TRKSTRBL commands

The commands available at the TRKSTRBL 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
clralm	T-199
clrbuf	T-201
creatset	T-203
disp	T-205
listalm	T-207
qsup	T-209
quit	T-211
resume	T-215
stat	T-217
stopdisp	T-219
suppress	T-221

TRKSTRBL menu

The following figure shows the TRKSTRBL menu and status display.

CM	MS	IOD	Net	PM	CCS	LNS	Trks	Ext	APPL
.
TRKSTRBL	M	MN	MJ	CR	LCD:				
0 Quit_	CP	0	0	0					
2 Disp_									
3 StopDisp	E#	ID	COUNT	LAST	TRouble	TIME...	TRouble	DESCRIPTION	
4 ListAlm_	0								
5	1								
6 CreatSet	2								
7	3								
8 Suppress	4								
9 Resume_	5								
10 QSup	6								
11	7								
12	8								
13	9								
14									
15									
16 ClrAlm_									
17 ClrBuf_									
18									

TRKSTRBL status codes

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

Status codes TRKSTRBL menu status display						
Code	Description					
This diagram shows the TRKSTRBL display when a line concentrating device (LCD) is posted. The headers are described in the sections following the diagram.						
	MN	MJ	CR	CLLI: clli	BT:	
M	0	0	0			
CP	0	0	0			
E#	ID	COUNT	LAST TROUBLE	TIME...	TROUBLE DESCRIPTION	
0	3 4	3	92/09/25	10:35:14	64. lockout on	
1	1 1	10	92/08/31	23:15:00	60. MF reception troub	
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
Call Processing Status						
BT	This header indicates the buffer type other than CP or M.					
CLLI	This header indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) for the trunk group.					
CP	This row indicates the quantity of trunks in the call processing buffer.					
CR	This column indicates the quantity of trunks with critical alarms.					
M	This row indicates the quantity of trunks in the maintenance buffer.					
MJ	This column indicates the quantity of trunks with major alarms.					
MN	This column indicates the quantity of trunks with minor alarms.					
COUNT						
quantity of CP faults	This header shows the quantity of call processing faults that the line has experienced in the buffer during the display period.					
E#						
0-9	This header shows the buffer entry number. The range is 0-9.					
-continued-						

Status codes TRKSTRBL menu status display (continued)	
Code	Description
ID	
1-79	This header indicates one of the trouble codes listed in the trouble codes table in this section.
LAST TROUBLE TIME	
year/month/day hour:minute:second	This header shows the date and time the last trouble occurred.
LCD	
site frame unit	<p>This header shows the identifier of the posted LCD. The sections of the LCD identifier are described below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ site-the short common language location identifier (CLLI) of the LCD ▪ frame-the frame number of the posted LCD, ranging from 00-99 ▪ unit - the unit number of the posted LCD, ranging from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0-9 for a DMS-RCT or SLC-96 RCS - 0-1 for a LM or LCM
TROUBLE DESCRIPTION	
1-79, <description>	<p>This header displays the Trouble Index Code along with the description of the trouble.</p> <p>Refer to the trouble codes table in this section.</p>
-end-	

TRKSTRBL Trouble index codes

The following table describes the trouble index codes for the TRKSTRBL status display.

TRKSTRBL Trouble index codes	
Code	Description
1	Vacant code announcement
2	No circuit available
3	Misdirected CAMA announcement
4	Unauthorized code announcement
5	Emergency announcement
6	INWATS outside valid zone
7	Permanent signal
8	Partial dial
9	Extra pulse
10	False start
11	Mutilated pulse
12	Mutilated digit
13	Invalid ST digit received
14	ANI office failure
15	ANI number failure
16	ANI time out
17	No start dial: OG trunk
18	Integrity failure
19	Integrity lost
20	False KP
21	Reversed trunk
22	Unexpected stop dial
23	Expected stop time out: trunk
24	CAMA position fault
25	CAMA position trouble
26	Announcement mach trouble
27	Trunk reset failed
-continued-	

TRKSTRBL Trouble index codes (continued)	
Code	Description
28	Trunk failed
29	Hit detected
30	Pre-route abandon
31	No5 sig violation
32	Dig RCVR noise high
33	Dig RCVR noise marginal
34	No interdigit pause
35	Large twist
36	More than two frequencies
37	Fluctuation on MF receiver
38	Ringling failed
39	Coin collect failed
40	Coin return failed
41	ANI test failed
42	Coin present test failed
43	CP IOmsg lost
44	Bad CP IOmsg
45	ANI failed, ONI succeeded
46	Invalid ANI request
47	Bad keyset
48	Line card fault
49	DU sync lost
50	Ground loop fail
51	Abandon on RP INC TRK
52	Overall RP timeout
53	Invalid RP digit
54	Undetermined RP error
55	Excess digits
56	DP permanent signal
57	MF permanent signal
58	DGT permanent signal
59	DP reception trouble
60	MF reception trouble
-continued-	

TRKSTRBL Trouble index codes (continued)	
Code	Description
61	DGT reception trouble
62	ANI reception trouble
63	ONI reception trouble
64	Lockout on
65	Lockout off
66	Outpulsing trouble
67	Routing trouble
68	Bipolar violation
69	PP CC communication trouble
70	reserved
71	reserved
72	reserved
73	reserved
74	reserved
75	reserved
76	reserved
77	Carrier offhook timeout
78	Wrong supervisory signal
79	Compelled MF reg signal fail
80	R2 signaling trouble
81	R2 outpulsing trouble
82	R2 reception trouble
83	N6 signaling violation
84	EAOSS_hold_timeout
87	Early DP DGT timeout
88	WATS threshold exceeded
89	TL105 test IDS
90	TL105 fail IDLNR
91	TL105 test IDRSR
96	TRK diag failed
97	TL100 test failed
98	TRK treatment
99	TL105 test failed
-continued-	

TRKSTRBL Trouble index codes (continued)	
Code	Description
100	AIOD trouble
101	AUTHCODE trouble
102	Database trouble
103	ATD TRK trouble
104	Invalid STS
105	TCN TRK trouble
106	Wink of incorrect length
107	ANI DB failed
108	ANI ACCT not allowed
109	ANI ACCT recent disallow
110	Calling card invalid
111	Calling card timeout
112	Reorder treatment
113	Restrict time and date
114	Store overflow reorder
115	Start signal timeout
116	Vacant speed number
117	Vacant country code
-end-	

clralm**Function**

Use the clralm command to clear the alarm of the buffer for the specified group and reset the failure counters. For the CP buffers, the attempt counter is also reset.

clralm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
clralm	<u>defaultcli</u> <i>cli</i> [<u>defaultbuffr</u> m cp]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>cli</i>	This variable specifies a full or short common language location identifier (CLLI).
cp	This parameter clears the alarm for the call-processing buffer.
<u>defaultbuffr</u>	If the parameters m and cp are omitted, the buffer type displayed beside the header BT is the default.
<u>defaultcli</u>	If no cli is specified, the cli displayed beside the header CLLI is the default.
m	This parameter clears the alarm for the maintenance buffer.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

clrbuf**Function**

Use the clrbuf command to clear all or part of the buffer.

clrbuf command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
clrbuf	<i>defaultcli</i> <i>cli</i> [<i>defaultbuffr</i> m cp] [<i>whole</i> entry]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>cli</i>	This variable specifies a full or short common language location identifier (CLLI).
cp	This parameter clears the alarm for the call-processing buffer.
<i>defaultbuffr</i>	If the parameters m and cp are omitted, the buffer type displayed beside the header BT is the default.
<i>defaultcli</i>	If no cli is specified, the cli displayed beside the header CLLI is the default.
<i>entry</i>	This variable specifies the buffer, ranging from 0-9, to be cleared.
m	This parameter clears the alarm for the maintenance buffer.
<i>whole</i>	If the variable <i>entry</i> is not entered, the whole buffer is cleared.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

creatset**Function**

Use the creatset command to create a post set containing the troubles recorded in the buffer. The post set can be viewed in the TTP level.

creatset command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
creatset	$\begin{array}{l} \underline{\text{defaultcli}} \\ \text{cli} \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{l} \underline{\text{defaultbuffr}} \\ \text{m} \\ \text{cp} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{entry} \\ \text{mr} \\ \text{hc} \\ \text{all} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies that all contents of the buffer be posted.
cli	This variable specifies a full or short common language location identifier (CLLI).
cp	This parameter posts the contents of the call-processing buffer.
<u>defaultbuffr</u>	If the parameters m and cp are omitted, the buffer type displayed beside the header BT is the default.
<u>defaultcli</u>	If no cli is specified, the cli displayed beside the header CLLI is the default.
entry	This variable specifies that the contents of the buffer, ranging from 0-9, be posted.
hc	This parameter specifies that the highest count of the contents of the buffer be posted.
m	This parameter posts the contents of the maintenance buffer.
mr	This parameter specifies that the most recent contents of the buffer be posted.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

disp**Function**

Use the disp command to display the entire buffer of the specified group.

disp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
disp	<i>defaultcli</i> <i>cli</i> [<i>defaultbuffr</i> m cp] [<i>once</i> <i>time</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>cli</i>	This variable specifies a full or short common language location identifier (CLLI).
cp	This parameter clears the alarm for the call-processing buffer.
<i>defaultbuffr</i>	If the parameters m and cp are omitted, the buffer type displayed beside the header BT is the default.
<i>defaultcli</i>	If no cli is specified, the cli displayed beside the header CLLI is the default.
m	This parameter clears the alarm for the maintenance buffer.
<i>once</i>	When no time is specified, the buffer is displayed once and is not updated until the disp command is entered again.
<i>time</i>	This variable sets the frequency of the buffer scanning and updating.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

listalm**Function**

Use the listalm command to list the CLI of all trunk groups having a specified type of active alarm in a specified buffer type.

listalm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
listalm	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{defaultbuffr} \\ m \\ cp \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{all} \\ mn \\ mj \\ cr \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>all</u>	When no alarm type is specified, the system displays all groups with alarms.
cp	This parameter lists the contents of the call-processing buffer that has alarms.
cr	This parameter lists all trunks with critical alarms.
<u>defaultbuffr</u>	If the parameters m and cp are omitted, the buffer type displayed beside the header BT is the default.
m	This parameter lists the contents of the maintenance buffer that has alarms.
mj	This parameter lists all trunks with major alarms.
mn	This parameter lists all trunks with minor alarms.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

Function

Use the qsup command to lists all of the trouble types that are suppressed.

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

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	<i>1</i> all <i>incrname</i> <i>n</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1</i>	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.
<i>incrname</i>	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 <i>incrname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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 ↵	<p>Task: Exit from the TRKSTRBL level to the previous menu level.</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.</p> <p>Explanation: The TRKSTRBL level has changed to the previous menu level.</p>
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ where	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the TRKSTRBL level to be exited
	<p>Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MAPCI :</p> <p>Explanation: The TRKSTRBL level has returned to the MAPCI level.</p>
-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 :	<p>Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels Last parameter evaluated was: 1	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.</p>
The system replaces the TRKSTRBL level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	<p>Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

quit (end)

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

The system replaces the display of the TRKSTRBL level with the display of the next higher MAP level.

Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.

Action: None

-end-

resume**Function**

Use the resume command to lift the suppression of the specified trouble type.

resume command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
resume	<i>trbl_code</i> <i>trbl_code</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>trbl_code</i>	This variable specifies one of the trouble type codes, as listed in the beginning of this chapter.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

stat**Function**

Use the stat command to access the trunk group status level (STAT).

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the stat command.

Example of the stat command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
stat ↵	<p>Task: Access the STAT level.</p> <p>Response: The system replaces the TRKSTRBL menu display with the STAT menu display.</p> <p>Explanation: The STAT menu appears on the MAP.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the stat command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The system replaces the TRKSTRBL menu display with the STAT menu display.	<p>Meaning: The system has accessed the STAT display.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

stopdisp

Function

Use the stopdisp command to halt the periodic updating of the screen which was started with the disp command.

stopdisp command parameters and variables

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

Qualifications

None

Examples

To be supplied

Responses

To be supplied

suppress**Function**

Use the suppress command to suppress the reporting of one or more trouble types.

suppress command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
suppress	<i>trbl_code</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>trbl_code</i>	This variable specifies one of the trouble type codes, as listed in the trouble index codes table at the beginning of this chapter. The range of trouble codes is 0-126.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the suppress command.

Examples of the suppress command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
suppress 2 ↵	<p>Task: Suppress the reporting of trouble type 2.</p> <p>Response: Suppress 2 suppressed: 2. No circuit available</p> <p>Explanation: The command string suppress 2 has been entered. The command failed because no circuit was available.</p>

suppress (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the suppress command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Suppress 2 suppressed:	2. No circuit available
	Meaning: The command string suppress 2 has been entered. The command failed because no circuit was available.
	Action: To suppress the the trouble type, make a circuit available and enter the command again.

TRKS level commands

Use the TRKS level of the MAP to access the sublevels of trunk maintenance.

Accessing the TRKS level

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

```
mapci;mtc;trks ↵
```

TRKS commands

The commands available at the TRKS 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
att	T-225
carrier	T-227
quit	T-229
stat	T-233
trkstrbl	T-235
ttp	T-237

TRKS menu

The following figure shows the TRKS menu and status display.

```
      CM      MS      IOD      Net      PM      CCS      LNS      Trks      Ext      APPL
      NoSync  Clock  No AMA  2Link  2XLIU  1 RSC      .      17CC  2Crit  .
      M      M      *C*          *C*      *C*          *C*      *C*
```

TRKS
0 Quit Status
2 STAT
3 TTP
4 ATT
5
6 CARRIER
7 TRKSTRBL
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

att

Function

Use the att command to access the ATT level, which displays the system status and menu for automatic trunk testing.

att command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
att	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides an example of the att command.

Examples of the att command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
att ↵	<p>Task: Access the ATT level.</p> <p>Response: The system replaces the TRKS menu display with the ATT menu display.</p> <p>Explanation: The ATT menu appears on the MAP.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the att command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The system replaces the TRKS menu display with the ATT menu display.	<p>Meaning: The system has accessed the ATT display.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

carrier

Function

Use the carrier command to access the CARRIER level.

carrier command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
carrier	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides an example of the carrier command.

Examples of the carrier command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
carrier ↵	<p>Task: Access the CARRIER level.</p> <p>Response: The system replaces the TRKS menu display with the CARRIER menu display.</p> <p>Explanation: The CARRIER menu appears on the MAP.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the carrier command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The system replaces the TRKS menu display with the CARRIER menu display.	<p>Meaning: The system has accessed the CARRIER display.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

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 <i>incname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incname</i>	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 <i>incname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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 ↵	<p>Task: Exit from the TRKS level to the previous menu level.</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.</p> <p>Explanation: The TRKS level has changed to the previous menu level.</p>
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>quit mtc ↵ where</pre>	<p>mtc specifies the level higher than the TRKS level to be exited</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MAPCI :</p> <p>Explanation: The TRKS level has returned to the MAPCI level.</p>
-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
<pre>CI :</pre>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels Last parameter evaluated was: 1</pre>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.</p>
<pre>The system replaces the TRKS level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.</pre>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

quit (end)

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

stat**Function**

Use the stat command to access the trunk group status level (STAT).

stat command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
stat	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the stat command.

Example of the stat command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
stat ↵	<p>Task: Access the STAT level.</p> <p>Response: The system replaces the TRKS menu display with the STAT menu display.</p> <p>Explanation: The STAT menu appears on the MAP.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the stat command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The system replaces the TRKS menu display with the STAT menu display.	<p>Meaning: The system has accessed the STAT display.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

trkstrbl**Function**

Use the trkstrbl command to access the TRKSTRBL level.

trkstrbl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
trkstrbl	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualifications

You can also enter the trkstrbl command from the STAT TKGRP level.

Example

The following table provides an example of the trkstrbl command.

Example of the trkstrbl command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
trkstrbl ↵	<p>Task: Enter the TRKSTRBL level.</p> <p>Response: The TRKSTRBL menu is displayed.</p> <p>Explanation: The TRKSTRBL level has been entered.</p>

Response

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

Responses for the trkstrbl command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The TRKSTRBL menu is displayed.	<p>Meaning: The TRKSTRBL level has been entered.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

ttp

Function

Use the ttp command to access the TTP level.

ttp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
ttp	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides an example of the ttp command.

Examples of the ttp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ttp ↵	<p>Task: Access the STAT level.</p> <p>Response: The system replaces the TRKS menu display with the STAT menu display.</p> <p>Explanation: The STAT menu appears on the MAP.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the ttp command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The system replaces the TRKS menu display with the STAT menu display.	<p>Meaning: The system has accessed the STAT display.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

TstEquip level commands

Use the TstEquip levels of the MAP to display and post stand-alone test equipment. Each stand-alone test equipment type is a sublevel to the TstEquip level, and is accessed by posting the equipment type with the post command. Currently, the enhanced service test unit (ESTU) level resides under the TstEquip level.

Accessing the TstEquip level

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

```
mapci;mtc;mtcna;tstequip ↵
```

TstEquip commands

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

TstEquip commands	
Command	Page
disp	T-243
post	T-245
quit	T-249

TstEquip menu

The following figure shows the TstEquip menu and status display.

```

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

TSTEQUIP
0  Quit          TstEquip      SysB      ManB      OffL      CBsy      Szd      Idle
2  Post_
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11 Disp_
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
    
```

TstEquip status codes

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

Status codes TstEquip menu status display		
Code	Meaning	Description
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.
ManB	manually busy	Test equipment is taken out of service for maintenance.
OffL	offline	Test equipment is offline.
-continued-		

Status codes TstEquip menu status display (continued)		
Code	Meaning	Description
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.
-end-		

disp

Function

Use the disp command to display the test equipment units in a specified state.

disp command parameters and variables			
Command	Parameters and variables		
disp	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">sysb manb offl cbsy szd idle</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><i>null</i> estu</td> </tr> </table>	sysb manb offl cbsy szd idle	<i>null</i> estu
sysb manb offl cbsy szd idle	<i>null</i> estu		
Parameters and variables	Description		
cbsy	This parameter directs the system to list the test equipment in the communications-side (C-side) busy state.		
estu	This parameter directs the system to list the ESTUs in the specified state.		
idle	This parameter directs the system to list the test equipment in the idle state.		
manb	This parameter directs the system to list the test equipment in the manually-busy state.		
<i>null</i>	This default parameter directs the system to list all the test equipment in the specified state. Do not enter this parameter.		
offl	This parameter directs the system to list the test equipment in the offline state.		
sysb	This parameter directs the system to list the test equipment in the system-busy state.		
szd	This parameter directs the system to list the test equipment in the seized state.		

Qualifications

None

disp (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the disp command.

Example of the disp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
disp idle estu ↵	
	Task: Display the idle ESTUs.
	Response: Idle ESTU : 0,1,4
	Explanation: The idle ESTUs are listed.

Response

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

Response for the disp command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Idle ESTU : 0,1,4	
	Meaning: The system lists the test equipment in the specified state.
	Action: None

post

Function

Use the post command to post one or more test equipment items that are datafilled in table TSTEQUIP. Posting an ESTU changes the display from the TSTEquip MAP level to the ESTU MAP level.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
post	estu [<i>null</i> all <i>ext_num</i>]
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.
<i>ext_num</i>	This parameter directs the system to post a specific ESTU. Valid entries are 0-254.
<i>null</i>	This default parameter directs the system to access the ESTU level without creating a post set.

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 estu 1 ↵	<p>Task: Post ESTU 1.</p> <p>Response: The menu changes to the menu for the ESTU level and the posted ESTU is displayed.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>State</th> <th>Line</th> <th>State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ESTU 1</td> <td>Idl Mtce</td> <td>HOST 01 0 00 19</td> <td>SZD</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>DMODEM 2</td> <td>SZD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: The system accesses the ESTU level and displays the posted ESTU information.</p>		State	Line	State	ESTU 1	Idl Mtce	HOST 01 0 00 19	SZD			DMODEM 2	SZD
	State	Line	State										
ESTU 1	Idl Mtce	HOST 01 0 00 19	SZD										
		DMODEM 2	SZD										

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.	<p>Meaning: The selected ESTU is not datafilled in table TSTEQUIP.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
The ESTU level is displayed, and the following message appears: No Items Posted.	<p>Meaning: The system displays the ESTU level. The post estu command string was entered with no external ESTU number to access the ESTU sublevel.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

post (end)

Response for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The menu changes to the menu for the ESTU level and the posted ESTU is displayed.	
ESTU 1	State Idl Mtce
	Line HOST 01 0 00 19 DMODEM 2
	State SZD SZD
Meaning: The information for the posted ESTU is displayed.	
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 <i>incname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incname</i>	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 <i>incname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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 ↵	<p>Task: Exit from the TstEquip level to the previous menu level.</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.</p> <p>Explanation: The TstEquip level has changed to the previous menu level.</p>
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ where	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the TstEquip level to be exited
	<p>Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MAPCI :</p> <p>Explanation: The TstEquip level has returned to the MAPCI level.</p>
-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 :	<p>Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels Last parameter evaluated was: 1	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.</p>
The system replaces the TstEquip level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	<p>Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

quit (end)

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

TTP level commands

Use the TTP level of the MAP to monitor and maintain trunk status and access the trunk maintenance sublevels.

Accessing the TTP level

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

```
mapci;mtc;trks;ttp ↵
```

TTP commands

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

TTP commands	
Command	Page
bsy	T-257
calltrf	T-261
ckt	T-263
cktinfo	T-267
cktlloc	T-269
create_ttp	T-271
dctttp	T-275
delete_ttp	T-277
frls	T-279
hold	T-281
hset	T-285
jack	T-287
-continued-	

TTP commands (continued)	
Command	Page
level	T-289
loadfw	T-293
loss	T-297
manual	T-301
monitor	T-303
next	T-305
noise	T-309
op	T-311
pads	T-317
post	T-323
quit	T-331
rls	T-335
rts	T-337
seize	T-341
sgnl	T-343
stksdr	T-345
tdet	T-349
tgen	T-353
trnslvf	T-355
tst	T-367
-end-	

TTP menu

The following figure shows the TTP 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
      .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .

TTP
0 quit      POST      DELQ      BUSYQ      DIG
2 post_     TTP 6-005
3 seize     CKT TYPE  PM NO.    COM LANG   STA S R DOT TE RESULT
4
5 bsy
6 RTS
7 Tst
8
9 CktInfo
10 CktLoc
11 Hold
12 Next
13 Rls
14 Ckt_
15 Trnslvf_
16 StkSdr_
17 Pads
18 Level_

Hidden commands

calltrf
create_ttp
delete_ttp
frls
hset
jack
loadfw
loss
manual
monitor
noise
op
sgnl
tdet
tgen

```


bsy**Function**

Use the bsy command to set a circuit to the specified out-of-service state.

bsy command parameters and variables				
Command	Parameters and variables			
bsy	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;"> inb mb sb all a </td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;"> all a </td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	inb mb sb all a	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;"> all a </td> </tr> </table>	all a
inb mb sb all a	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;"> all a </td> </tr> </table>	all a		
all a				
Parameters and variables	Description			
a	This parameter has the same meaning as the all parameter. This parameter specifies that all posted circuits are placed in the busy queue all (BUSYQALL) queue to be busied. For circuits that were previously posted by group (the command post g), all circuits in the group are busied. When used after inb, mb, or sb, this parameter specifies that the posted trunk be placed in the busy queue (BUSYQ) and put in the specified state when call processing or maintenance action is completed on the trunks.			
all	This parameter has the same meaning as the a parameter. This parameter specifies that all posted circuits be placed in the BUSYQALL queue to be busied. For circuits that were previously posted by group (the command post g), all circuits in the group are busied. When used after inb, mb, or sb, this parameter specifies the posted trunk be placed in the busy queue (BUSYQ) and put in the specified state when call processing or maintenance action is completed on the trunks.			
inb	This parameter changes the circuit state to installation busy.			
mb	This parameter changes the circuit state to manual busy (ManB).			
sb	This parameter changes the circuit state to system busy (SysB).			

Qualifications

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

- Busying a circuit makes it unavailable for call processing. Circuits can be busied either manually when maintenance personnel put the circuit into the ManB state or automatically when the system performs the same action.

bsy (continued)

- Manual busying has priority to override any out-of-service state (cbsy, neq, offl, pbsy, and sysb).
- If call processing or maintenance action is in progress on the circuit, it is placed in a Busy Queue (BUSYQ). This circuit queue, called a BUSYQ CCT, may contain up to 20 circuits at a time. When a circuit becomes available, it is busied and removed from the queue.
- The specified group of circuits or the entire posted set can be busied by placing the circuits in BUSYQALL. As circuits become available, they are busied and deleted from the BUSYQALL.
- If any circuits in the BUSYQALL do not become available within 4 minutes of being queued, the system no longer attempts to busy them.
- When busying transmission links in an office are equipped with Common Channel Signaling (CCIS6), CCITT6, and CCS7, an outage of the entire associated trunk group can occur.
- The bsy command is the only command that has an effect on trunks involved in a wideband IT Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP). If a trunk is call processing busy (CPB) and the bsy command is done on a trunk in the control position, the trunk state is changed to call processing deloaded (CPD). Call processing deloaded is an indication to call processing software that a trunk is not to be set idle (IDL) when the call is released. The trunk state is changed from CPD to ManB and the trunk is no longer available for call processing.
- If the entire wideband IT ISUP trunk group is posted in the control position and the busy all command string bsy all is issued, all trunks that are CPB are changed to CPD and set to ManB upon call disconnect.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the bsy command.

Examples of the bsy command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>bsy inb all ↵</p>	<p>Task: Place all posted trunks in the busy queue and make them installation busy.</p> <p>Response: OK, POST SET IS SET IN BSYQ.</p> <p>Explanation: The posted trunks have been placed in the busy queue and made installation busy.</p>
-continued-	

bsy (continued)

Examples of the bsy command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bsy mb	<p>Task: Place all posted trunks in the ManB state.</p> <p>Response: STATE CHANGED.</p> <p>Explanation: The posted trunks have been placed in the ManB state.</p>
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A PVC is on this trunk. Use FRLS if necessary.	<p>Meaning: An X75 trunk has been accessed, the trunk has a PVC, and the bsy command has been used. You may need to use the forced release (frls) command. Entering the frls command forces the trunk in the control position to the ManB state. This message appears on SuperNode only.</p> <p>Action: The user may opt to use the FRLS command if maintenance action is necessary and the bsy command will not execute.</p>
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: The command failed because no circuit was posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Failed to seize CKT	<p>Meaning: The command failed to seize a circuit.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

bsy (end)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OK, POST SET IS SET IN BSYQ.	Meaning: The posted trunks have been put in the BUSYQ. Action: None
STATE CHANGED.	Meaning: The posted trunks have been placed in the requested state. Action: None
-end-	

calltrf**Function**

Use the calltrf command to transfer the call processing connection to trunk test position (TTP) control.

calltrf command parameters and variables

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

Qualifications

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

- The circuit in the TTP control position is idled and returned to the posted set, its linked circuit is transferred to the control position, and the TTP headset, if available, is connected.
- This function is executed only if the circuit in the TTP control position is a 101 terminating circuit and a call processing connection exists. It allows maintenance functions to be done on 101 calls, in addition to speech.
- This command does not apply to BTUP, ETUP, TUP, or TUP+ trunks.
- The calltrf command is not available for the German Intelligent Networks (GIN) SuperNode Service Switching Point/Signaling Point (SSP).

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the calltrf command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, CKT IS NOT 101 TEST LINE	<p>Meaning: The command failed because the posted circuit is not a T101 test line.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

calltrf (end)

Responses for the calltrf command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	Meaning: The command failed because no circuit was posted. Action: None
TEST ACCESS DENIED	Meaning: The TTP does not own the CLLI of the linked trunk. Action: None
-end-	

Function

Use the ckt command to connect the specified circuit to the circuit in the control position.

ckt command parameters and variables																															
Command	Parameters and variables																														
ckt	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>[</td> <td>d</td> <td><i>d_pm</i></td> <td><i>d_pm_no</i></td> <td><i>ckt_no</i></td> <td>]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>p</td> <td><i>pm</i></td> <td><i>pm_no</i></td> <td><i>pm_pos</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>t</td> <td><i>cli</i></td> <td><i>ckt</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>f</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>l</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	[d	<i>d_pm</i>	<i>d_pm_no</i>	<i>ckt_no</i>]		p	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm_no</i>	<i>pm_pos</i>			t	<i>cli</i>	<i>ckt</i>				f						l				
[d	<i>d_pm</i>	<i>d_pm_no</i>	<i>ckt_no</i>]																										
	p	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm_no</i>	<i>pm_pos</i>																											
	t	<i>cli</i>	<i>ckt</i>																												
	f																														
	l																														
Parameters and variables	Description																														
d	This parameter specifies that the circuit is on a digital trunk.																														
<i>ckt_no</i>	This variable represents the circuit number. Its range is 0-19.																														
-continued-																															

ckt (continued)

ckt command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>dm_pm</i>	<p>This variable represents the type of digital peripheral module (PM). The types of digital PMs are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ dca ▪ dcm ▪ dct ▪ dtc ▪ dtci ▪ hsi2 ▪ icp ▪ idtc ▪ iltc ▪ ltc ▪ pdtc ▪ rc02 ▪ rcc ▪ rcc2 ▪ rcci ▪ srcc ▪ tdtc ▪ tltc ▪ tms ▪ trcc
<i>d_pm_no</i>	<p>This variable represents the discrimination number of the digital PM. The range for this number is 0-511.</p>
<i>f</i>	<p>This parameter specifies the carrier name and number. The range of the number is 1-31.</p>
<i>p</i>	<p>This parameter specifies that a circuit is on a non-digital PM.</p>
-continued-	

ckt (continued)

ckt command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>pm</i>	This variable represents the type of non-digital PM. The types of non-digital PM are listed below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ oau ▪ mtm ▪ tm
<i>pm_no</i>	This variable represents the discrimination number of the PM. The range for this number is 0-9999.
<i>pm_pos</i>	This variable represents the PM position. Its range is 0-29.
<i>t</i>	This parameter selects a specified trunk, service circuit, or test equipment by CLLI.
<i>cli</i>	This variable represents the CLLI code of the circuit to be posted.
<i>ckt</i>	This variable represents the circuit number. Up to 10 circuit numbers can be entered serially, separated by spaces. The circuit number range is 0-9999.
<i>l</i>	This parameter loops back the transmit path to the receive path at the network for the circuit in the control position. It is available only in offices equipped with this feature.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The ckt command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) call.
- The ckt command connects only those circuits which are supported by ISUP trunks.

Examples

Not currently available

ckt (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the ckt command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TEST ACCESS DENIED	<p>Meaning: The TTP does not own the CLLI of the entered trunk.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

cktinfo**Function**

Use the cktinfo command to provide the name and state of the peripheral module (PM) associated with the posted trunk.

cktinfo command parameters and variables**Command Parameters and variables**

cktinfo	There are no parameters or variables.
----------------	---------------------------------------

Qualifications

The cktinfo command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) call.

Example

The following table provides an example of the cktinfo command.

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

cktinfo ↵	
Task:	Display the name and state of the PM associated with posted trunk CF3P.
Response:	POST MB DELQ BUSYQ DIG TTP 6-039 CKT TYPE PM NO. COM LANG STA S R DOT TE RESULT CONF3 MTM 0 25 CF3P 10 MB
Explanation:	The name of the PM is MTM 0 25 and the state of the trunk is manual busy (ManB).

ckinfo (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the ckinfo command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No circuit posted	<p>Meaning: No circuit was posted before the command was entered.</p> <p>Action: Post a circuit and attempt the command again.</p>
PM NO. COM LANG STA <PM name> <state>	<p>Meaning: The system displays the name and state of the PM associated with the posted trunk.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

Function

Use the cktloc command to display the physical location of the circuit in the control position.

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

Qualifications

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

- With this command, the site, location of floor, row, bay, and shelf, primary card position, product equipment code (PEC), and device description are displayed on the MAP.
- In addition, the following maintenance and transmission data is displayed:
 - circuit number
 - receive and transmit pad settings
 - Maintenance Noise Limit (MNL)
 - Immediate Action Noise Limit (IANL)
 - Expected Measured Loss (EML)
 - precision balance unit
 - loop length and compensation resistor.
- If the circuit in the control position is an analog trunk circuit, and another trunk exists on the same card, the maintenance and transmission data for the second trunk also is displayed.
- The cktloc command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) call.

cktloc (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the cktloc command.

Example of the cktloc command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>cktloc ↵</code>	<p>Task: Display the physical location of a circuit posted in the control position.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>Site Flr RPos Bay_id SHF Description Slot EqPEC HOST 00 A05 B1 0 2 DTC : 1 04 DS1SIG CKT RPAD TPAD MNL IANL EML PBAL LOOP CRES (DB) (DB) (DBRM)(DBRM)(DB) 4</pre> <p>Explanation: The response describes the physical location of the circuit.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the cktloc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: The command failed because no circuit was posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>Site Flr RPos Bay_id SHF Description Slot EqPEC HOST 00 A05 B1 0 2 DTC : 1 04 DS1SIG CKT RPAD TPAD MNL IANL EML PBAL LOOP CRES (DB) (DB) (DBRM)(DBRM)(DB) 4</pre>	<p>Meaning: The physical location of the circuit is displayed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

create_ttp**Function**

Use the create_ttp command to create another trunk test position (TTP).

create_ttp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
create_ttp	[<i>next</i> <i>ttpnum</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>next</i>	This represents a system default. When the create_ttp command is entered without another parameter, variable, or other instructions, the next TTP is assigned to the position entering the command. Because this default will not appear on the MAP display, no data entry is required.
<i>ttpnum</i>	This variable represents the number of the TTP to place in the control position. This number must be from 1-127.

Qualifications

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

- The create_ttp command cancels the TTP process associated with the original TTP and creates another TTP.
- This command is not available for detached users.

create_ttp (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the create_ttp command.

Example of the create_ttp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>create_ttp 3 ↵ where</pre>	<p>2 represents the number of the TTP you want to place in the control position.</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Change the TTP number of the TTP that is to go into the control position from 6-013 to 6-002.</p> <p>Response: <code>create_ttp 2</code> <code>POSITION IDLED</code> <code>TTP ID IS: 6-002</code></p> <p>Explanation: The TTP number has been changed from 6-013 to 6-002.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the create_ttp command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>create_ttp POSITION IDLED TTP ID IS: 6-013</pre>	<p>Meaning: The create_ttp command has been entered without another parameter, variable, or other instructions and the next TTP has been assigned to the position entering the command. This is the default setting for the command.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

create_ttp (end)

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

```
create_ttp 2  
POSITION IDLED  
TTP ID IS: 6-002
```

Meaning: The create_ttp command has been entered with 2 specified as the number of the TTP you want to place in the control position.

Action: None

-end-

dctttp**Function**

Use the `dctttp` command to access data call tester (DCT) commands for the TTP at the DCTTTP menu.

dctttp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>dctttp</code>	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Examples

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

Examples of the <code>dctttp</code> command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>dctttp ↵</code>	<p>Task: Access the DCTTTP menu.</p> <p>Response: DCTTTP menu is displayed.</p> <p>Explanation: DCTTTP level is accessed.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the <code>dctttp</code> command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
(DCTTTP menu display)	<p>Meaning: DCTTTP menu has been accessed</p> <p>Action: None</p>

delete_ttp**Function**

Use the delete_ttp command to delete the TTP process from the specified position.

delete_ttp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
delete_ttp	<i>ttptype</i> <i>ttpnum</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>ttpnum</i>	This variable represents the number of the TTP to delete from the control position. The range is 0-127.
<i>ttptype</i>	This variable represents the type of the TTP to delete from the control position. The range is 0-63.

Qualifications

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

- The delete_ttp command deletes the TTP process at another MAP. Therefore, extreme care should be exercised when entering the command.
- This command is not available for detached users.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

frls**Function**

Use the `frls` command to force a call processing busy (CPB) circuit in the control position to the manual busy (ManB) state.

frls command parameters and variables**Command Parameters and variables**

<code>frls</code>	There are no parameters and variables.
-------------------	--

Qualification

A warning message appears at the MAP if the circuit is involved in a wideband call. The user must respond to the warning message with yes or no. Entering yes will change the state of the circuit in the control position to the ManB state and other circuits in the wideband call to idle (IDL). Entering no will abort the command.

Example

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

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

<code>frls</code> ↵	
Task:	Force the release of a circuit.
Response:	<code>frls</code> OK
Explanation:	The circuit has been released.

frls (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the frls command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	Meaning: The command failed because no circuit was posted. Action: None
frls OK	Meaning: The command has been entered and the circuit has been released. Action: None
WARNING This circuit is involved in a wide band call. Do you want to FRLS trunk? PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):	Meaning: The command has been entered for a circuit used for a wideband call. Entering yes will change the state of the circuit in the control position to ManB and other circuits in the wideband call to IDL. Entering no will abort the command. Action: None

hold**Function**

Use the hold command to place the circuit in the control position in the first available hold position.

hold command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
hold	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualifications

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

- The hold command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT ISUP call.
- Maintenance being done on a circuit in the control position can be temporarily suspended by manually placing the circuit into a hold position. While in the hold position, a circuit retains whatever state it had when in the control position, and cannot be affected by maintenance action. A total of 3 hold positions are available.
- When returning a circuit from a hold position to the control position, the circuit currently in the control position (if any) must be:
 - transferred to a hold position
 - returned to the posted set
 - released from maintenance action.
- When quitting the trunk test position (ttp) level of the MAP, circuits in the hold position retain their status and connections for up to two hours and the circuit in the control position is idled immediately. If during that time no further maintenance occurs at the ttp level, the circuits are released.
- In the display for held circuits, the circuits are identified immediately below the information on the circuit occupying the control position.

hold (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the hold command.

Example of the hold command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
hold	<p>Task: Place the circuit in the control position in the first available hold position.</p> <p>Response: OK, CIRCUIT ON HOLD SHORT CLLI IS : CF3P OK, CIRCUIT POSTED</p> <p>Explanation: The circuit with the short CLLI of CF3P has been placed in the first available hold position.</p>

Responses

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

Response for the hold command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, HOLD POSITIONS BUSY	<p>Meaning: All hold positions are occupied by a circuit. No hold position is available for holding more circuits.</p> <p>Action: Remove circuits from one or more of the three hold positions before reissuing the hold command.</p>
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: The command failed because no circuit was posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

hold (end)

Response for the hold command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OK, CKT ON HOLD	<p>Meaning: The circuit in the control position has been placed in the first available hold position.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
OK, CKT ON HOLD NO CKT, SET IS EMPTY	<p>Meaning: The currently posted circuit in the control position is held in the available hold position. There was only one circuit in the posted set, and the posted set is now empty.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
OK, CKT ON HOLD SHORT CLLI IS: XXXXXXXX	<p>Meaning: The currently posted circuit in the control position is held in the available hold position. The next circuit in the post set is placed in the control position. If the hold command is for D-channel with a backup D-channel, both the primary D-channel and the secondary D-channel are shown on the MAP display.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-end-	

hset**Function**

Use the hset command to connect a headset to the circuit in the control position by a headset trunk.

hset command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
hset	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualifications

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

- The headset trunk selected must have an external circuit number corresponding to the trunk test position (TTP) number. For example, a headset trunk whose external circuit number is 0 would correspond to a TTP whose number is 0.
- When the connection is set, the software-controlled pads for the headset trunk are set to the value indicated by the pad adjustment value of the circuit in the control position.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the hset command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: The command was entered, but the command failed because no circuit was posted.</p> <p>Action: Post a circuit and enter the command again.</p>
-continued-	

hset (end)

Responses for the hset command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, NO EQPMT, CHECK TABLE TSTXCON	<p>Meaning: The command was entered against a posted circuit, but the command failed because no external test equipment was connected.</p> <p>Action: Check table TSTXCON to see if any external test equipment is connected.</p>
FAILED TO SEIZE CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: The command was entered against a posted circuit but the command failed.</p> <p>Action: Enter the command again.</p>
-end-	

jack**Function**

Use the jack command to connect one of the trunk test position (TTP) test jacks to the control position.

jack command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
jack	<i>jack_no</i> <i>conn_duration</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>conn_duration</i>	This variable specifies the duration of the connection. The value must be from 1-36.
<i>jack_no</i>	This variable specifies the jack number. The value must be from 1-6.

Qualifications

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

- The connection is made by a jack-ended trunk. Jack-ended trunks are assigned to the TTP as follows:
 - TTP 0 is assigned jack 0, 1, and 2
 - TTP 1 is assigned jack 3, 4, 5, ...
- When the connection is established, the software-controlled pads for the jack-ended trunk are set to the value indicated by the circuit in the control position.
- The jacks are used to connect external analog test equipment to the circuit in the control position. After the test equipment is connected, the following tests can be performed:
 - absolute delay distortion
 - echo return loss
 - envelope delay distortion
 - foldover distortion
 - frequency attenuation distortion
 - harmonic distortion
 - level tracking distortion

jack (end)

- longitudinal balance
- phase jitter
- singing point

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the jack command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: The command was entered, but the command failed because no circuit was posted.</p> <p>Action: Post a circuit and enter the command again.</p>
FAILED, NO EQPMT, CHECK TABLE TSTXCON	<p>Meaning: The command was entered against a posted circuit, but the command failed because no external test equipment was connected.</p> <p>Action: Check table TSTXCON to see if any external test equipment is connected.</p>

level**Function**

Use the level command to access a trunk test position (TTP) sublevel.

level command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
level	c6ttp c7ttp data isdntc manual monitor n6ttp trkconv tta
Parameters and variables	Description
c6ttp	This parameter accesses the C6TTP level.
c7ttp	This parameter accesses the C7TTP level.
data	This parameter accesses the DATA level.
isdntc	This parameter accesses the ISDNTE level.
manual	This parameter accesses the MANUAL level.
monitor	This parameter accesses the MONITOR level.
n6ttp	This parameter accesses the N6TTP level.
trkconv	This parameter accesses the TRKCONV level.
tta	This parameter accesses the TTA level.

Qualifications

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

- Though not included in the TTP level menu, you can enter these parameters, except tta, as unlisted menu commands at the TTP level. When entering the parameters as commands, omit the level command.

level (continued)

- Depending upon the office, other parameters may be included.
- The level command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT ISUP call.

Example

The following table provides an example of the level command.

Examples of the level command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
level c7ttp	<hr/> <p>Task: You need to access the C7TTP sublevel.</p> <p>Response: C7TTP :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the C7TTP sublevel through the TTP menu. The C7TTP menu will be displayed.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the level command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
C7TTP :	<hr/> <p>Meaning: You have successfully accessed the C7TTP sublevel from the TTP level. The C7TTP menu also appears.</p> <p>Action: You may enter commands in the C7TTP level.</p>
-continued-	

level (end)

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

Next par is: <LEVEL>

Meaning: You have entered the level command without specifying which sublevel you need to access. The response will also present a list of sublevels that you may access.

Action: You need to enter the parameter that represents the sublevel you need to access. For example, enter the parameter c7ttp to access the C7TTP sublevel.

-end-

loadfw**Function**

Use the loadfw command to load firmware to a multiline test unit (MTU) or to a digital test unit (DTU) that is a maintenance trunk module (MTM).

loadfw command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
loadfw	cc <i>file_name</i> [<i>wait</i> <i>nowait</i>] query
Parameters and variables	Description
cc	This parameter specifies that the file to be loaded is stored in the central control (CC).
<i>file_name</i>	This variable represents the name of the firmware load.
nowait	This parameter frees the MAP to accept other commands without waiting for the completion of the loading.
query	This parameter queries the status of the firmware load.
<i>wait</i>	This represents a system default. When the command string loadfw cc <i>file_name</i> is entered, the system does not respond to any other commands entered at the MAP until loading is complete.

Qualifications

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

- The loadfw command can be entered at any trunk test position (TTP) level.
- Both MTU or DTU must be posted and seized at the TTP MAP level by the post and seize commands.
- The MTU or DTU to be loaded must be made ManB before it can be loaded. Since only one DTU can be loaded at a time, the mate DTU can be in any state.
- The MTU or DTU that are attached to different MTMs can be loaded simultaneously.
- If the MTM goes out-of-service during the loading (for example, system busy), the loading is aborted.

loadfw (continued)

- After the command string `loadfw file_name nowait` is entered, both MTU or DTU must be put into one of the hold positions before doing any other maintenance operations.
- Although the MTU or the DTU is used for testing lines, the `loadfw` command is invoked from the TTP MAP level because the MTU is viewed by the DMS system as a trunk circuit.
- When loading is complete, the DTU can be released with the command string `mrls rls`.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the `loadfw` command. These responses apply to loading a DTU and may not apply to an MTU.

Responses for the loadfw command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ACTION ABORTED: ILLEGAL LOADFILE	<p>Meaning: Invalid <i>file_name</i> entered.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
INVALID REPLY FROM LOADER	<p>Meaning: The DTU cannot be loaded at this time.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
LOAD COMPLETED	<p>Meaning: The loading is successful.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
LOAD FAILED: reason	<p>Meaning: The unit could not be loaded because of the reason that appears in the response.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

loadfw (continued)

Responses for the loadfw command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LOADFILE NOT IN DIRECTORY	<p>Meaning: The <i>file_name</i> is not recognized by the CC.</p> <p>Action: Check that the specified <i>file_name</i> is valid.</p>
NO ACTION: NO LOADER RESOURCES	<p>Meaning: No system resources are available at this time to do loading.</p> <p>Action: Try again.</p>
NO ACTION: PM IS NOT IN-SERVICE	<p>Meaning: The MTM is out-of-service, and therefore the CC cannot communicate to the DTU through the MTM.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
POSTED CIRCUIT IS NOT DOWNLOADABLE	<p>Meaning: The posted circuit is not a DTU.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
START OF LOAD OPERATION FAILED	<p>Meaning: The unit could not be loaded.</p> <p>Action: Try again.</p>
SUBMIT LOADER REQUEST FAILED	<p>Meaning: Fail to submit load firmware request.</p> <p>Action: Try again.</p>
-continued-	

loadfw (end)

Responses for the loadfw command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TIMEOUT : NO REPLY FROM TASK PROCESS	<p>Meaning: Once the loading has been requested, if it has not initiated within a timeout, the request is aborted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-end-	

loss**Function**

Use the loss command to measure the received signal loss of the circuit in the control position.

loss command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
loss	[e]
Parameters and variables	Description
e	This parameter initiates the echo return loss test and the singing point test. It can be used only in offices equipped with this feature.

Qualifications

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

- This command connects the circuit in the control position to the loss-measuring circuit and displays the results under the header RESULT in the manual status display. The results displayed are the level (in dBm) and the frequency (in Hz). Also displayed, but not included in the measurement, is the expected measurement loss (EML).
- The measurement taken is adjusted by the amount of pad adjustment for the posted circuit. The pad adjustment values are displayed at the MAP below the EML at the headers PAD PC (posted circuit) and TE (test equipment).

loss (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the loss command.

Example of the loss command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>loss ↵</code>	<p>Task: Measure the received signal loss of the circuit in the control position.</p> <p>Response: EML 5.0 DB PAD PC .5 TE .6</p> <p>Explanation: The PAD PC value (0.5 dBm), TE value (0.6 Hz), and EML (5.0) are displayed.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the loss command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
EML 5.0 DB PAD PC .5 TE .6	<p>Meaning: The command string loss e has been entered. The PAD PC value (0.5 dBm), TE value (0.6 Hz), and EML (5.0) are displayed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
loss OK, CONNECTION SET	<p>Meaning: The command has been entered and the connection to the loss-measuring circuit has been set.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

loss (end)

Responses for the loss command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
loss e OK, CONNECTION SET	Meaning: The command string loss e has been entered and the connection to the loss-measuring circuit has been set. Action: None
-end-	

manual**Function**

Use the manual command to go from the trunk test position (TTP) level to the MANUAL sublevel.

manual command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
manual	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the manual command.

Exam of the manual command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
manual ↵	<p>Task: Go from the TTP level to the MANUAL sublevel.</p> <p>Response: MANUAL :</p> <p>Explanation: You have entered the MANUAL sublevel of the TTP level.</p>

Response

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

Responses for the manual command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MANUAL :	<p>Meaning: You have entered the MANUAL sublevel of the TTP level.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

monitor**Function**

Use the monitor command to go from the trunk test position (TTP) level to the MONITOR sublevel.

monitor command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
monitor	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the monitor command.

Exam of the monitor command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
monitor ↵	<p>Task: Go from the TTP level to the MONITOR sublevel.</p> <p>Response: OK MONITOR :</p> <p>Explanation: You have entered the MONITOR sublevel of the TTP level.</p>

Response

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

Responses for the monitor command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OK MONITOR :	<p>Meaning: You have entered the MONITOR sublevel of the TTP level.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

Function

Use the next command to place another circuit in the control position.

next command parameters and variables						
Command	Parameters and variables					
next	<table> <tr> <td>s</td> <td rowspan="2"> $\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{delq} \\ \textit{delttp} \\ s \end{array} \right]$ </td> </tr> <tr> <td>p</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>hold</i></td> <td> $\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{delttp} \\ s \\ e \end{array} \right]$ </td> </tr> </table>	s	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{delq} \\ \textit{delttp} \\ s \end{array} \right]$	p	<i>hold</i>	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{delttp} \\ s \\ e \end{array} \right]$
s	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{delq} \\ \textit{delttp} \\ s \end{array} \right]$					
p						
<i>hold</i>	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{delttp} \\ s \\ e \end{array} \right]$					
Parameters and variables	Description					
<i>delq</i>	This represents a system default. When only the next command is entered, the system takes the next circuit from the deload queue (DELQ) and places it in the control position. If there are no circuits available from the DELQ, the system takes a circuit from the posted set.					
<i>delttp</i>	This represents a system default. When the parameters s or e are not entered, the system automatically deletes the outgoing circuit (if there is one) from the trunk test position (TTP).					
e	This parameter exchanges the circuits in the control and hold positions.					
<i>hold</i>	This variable specifies the hold position number from which the circuit is to be taken. The hold position number range is 1-3.					
p	This parameter ensures that the next circuit to go in the control position is from the posted set, and not from the DELQ.					
s	This parameter saves the circuit in the outgoing control position in the posted set. When only the next command is entered, the system takes the next circuit from the DELQ and places it in the control position. If there are no circuits available in the DELQ, the circuit is taken from the posted set.					

Qualifications

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

- Entering the next command without parameters takes the next circuit from the DELQ and places it in the control position. If there are no circuits available in the DELQ, the circuit is taken from the posted set.

next (continued)

- Without parameters s or e, the outgoing circuit is deleted from the trunk test position (TTP).
- The next command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) call.

Example

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Example of the next command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
next	<p>Task: Place the next circuit in the control position.</p> <p>Response: Next POSTED CKT IDLED SHORT CLLI IS : CF3P OK, CKT POSTED</p> <p>Explanation: The next circuit has been placed in the control position. The name of the short common language location identifier (cli) is displayed.</p>

Response

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

Response for the next command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, HOLD POSITION IDLE	<p>Meaning: The command string next 1 is issued but no circuit is held in the first hold position.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO CKT, SET IS EMPTY	<p>Meaning: No circuit has been posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

next (end)

Response for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OK, CKT POSTED	<p>Meaning: The next circuit has been placed in the control position.</p> <p>Action: Continue entering commands against the circuit you have placed in the control position.</p>
POSTED CKT IDLED	<p>Meaning: The next circuit has been placed in the control position.</p> <p>Action: Continue entering commands against the circuit you have placed in the control position.</p>
POSTED CKT IDLED SHORT CLLI IS: XXXXXXXX OK, CKT POSTED	<p>Meaning: The next circuit in the posted set is now placed in the control position. The name of the short cli is displayed.</p> <p>Action: Continue entering commands against the circuit you have placed in the control position.</p>
-end-	

Function

Use the noise command to measure noise by connecting the circuit in the control position to the noise-measuring circuit and displaying the measured noise (dBrnCO) at a MAP. The measurement display is continuously updated. The maintenance noise limit (MNL) and the immediate action noise limit (IANL) of the circuit also are displayed.

noise command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
noise	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualifications

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

- The measurements are adjusted by the amount pad of adjustment for the posted circuit. These pad adjustment values are displayed below the headers MNL and IANL at the headers PAD PC (posted circuit) and TE (test equipment). If no pad adjustment values are displayed, the noise values displayed are the actual readings.
- The circuit must be properly terminated at the far end.
- This command is only available at offices equipped with this feature.

Example

The following table provides an example of the noise command.

Example of the noise command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
noise ↵	<p>Task: Measure noise by connecting the circuit in the control position to the noise measuring circuit and display the measured noise.</p> <p>Response: MNL 50 IANL 50 PAD PC- TE*</p> <p>Explanation: The pad adjustment values are 50 for MNL and 50 for IANL. In this example, no pad adjustment values are displayed at PAD PC or TE headers because the noise values displayed are the actual readings.</p>

noise (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the noise command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	Meaning: The command has been entered but no circuit has been posted. Action: Post a circuit and enter the command.
MNL 50 IANL 50 PAD PC- TE*	Meaning: The pad adjustment values are 50 for MNL and 50 for IANL. In this example, no pad adjustment values are displayed at PAD PC or TE headers because the noise values displayed are the actual readings. Action: None
OK, CONNECTION SET	Meaning: The command has been entered on a posted circuit and the connection to the noise-measuring circuit has been set. Action: None

Function

Use the op command to outpulse a specified number or test line code on the circuit in the control position.

op command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
op	$\left[\begin{array}{l} 'cld_no \\ t_l_code \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>'cld_no</i>	This variable represents the called number, which must be from 1-14 digits. An apostrophe (') must be entered before the called number.
DIAG	This code represents the test line circuit diagnostic test.
ICOT	This code represents the test line Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) continuity test.
ISDN	This code represents the DMS-300 Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) test call line test.
N100	This code represents the test line quiet [balanced] termination [new] test.
S100	This code represents the test line quiet [balanced] termination [old] test.
S104	This code represents the test line transmission loss test.
<i>t_l_code</i>	This variable represents a test line test code. For all tests assigned to test lines, the first test name in data table TSTLCONT should be the test line test with the T prefix character, except for the ATME and LPA test lines. Otherwise, manual execution of some tests may fail.
T100	This code represents the test line quiet termination test.
T102	This code represents the test line milliwatt test.
T103	This code represents the test line supervisory and signaling tests.
T104	This code represents the test line transmission noise and loss test.
T105	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
-continued-	

op (continued)

op command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
T108	This code represents the test line echo suppression test.
T165	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
T50L	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T56N	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5AS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss and self-check test.
T5AT	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5BS	This code represents the test line return loss and return loss self-check test.
T5LB	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T5LH	This code represents the test line return loss low and high test.
T5SB	This code represents the test line return loss self-check test.
TA01	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TA02	This code represents the test line loss and frequency test.
TA03	This code represents the test line noise (C-msg) test.
TA04	This code represents the test line loss, noise test.
TA05	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, noise (C-notch) test.
TA06	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA07	This code represents the test line loss, supervision test.
TA08	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA09	This code represents the test line noise, supervision test.
TA10	This code represents the test line loss, noise, supervision test.
TA11	This code represents the test line loss, noise, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
-continued-	

op (continued)

op command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
TA12	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA13	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA14	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss test.
TA15	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA16	This code represents the test line busy flash, noise test.
TA17	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA18	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation, noise test.
TA19	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA20	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss test.
TA21	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA22	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, noise test.
TA23	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA24	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, frequency-deviation, noise test.
TA25	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash test.
TART	This code represents the test line loss and noise [Turkey] test.
TCLC	This code represents the test line short circuit test.
TCON	This code represents the test line CCIS6 continuity test.
TCOT	This code represents the test line CCITT6 continuity test.
TE_M	This code represents the test line E & M lead test.
TERL	This code represents the test line echo return loss test.
-continued-	

op (continued)

op command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
TISS	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
TL01	This code represents the test line DMS-300 looparound test.
TL65	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TL6N	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TL6S	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLO5	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLON	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TLOS	This code represents the test line loss measurements test.
TLPA	This code represents the test line looparound test.
TOPC	This code represents the test line open-circuit test.
TNSS	This code represents the test line non-synchronous test.
TR2L	This code represents the test line repeat 2 (long delay) test.
TR2S	This code represents the test line repeat 2 (short delay) test.
TS65	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TS6N	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSBS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss self-check test.
TSBT	This code represents the test line return loss test.
TSO5	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSYN	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- This command is not supported for 1TR7 trunks.
- The trunk in the control position must be an outgoing or two-way trunk.
- An apostrophe (') must be entered before the called number.
- The op command is not available for the German Intelligent Networks (GIN) SuperNode Service Switching Point/Signaling Point (SSP).

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

pads**Function**

Use the pads command to adjust, query, and set digital pad settings for testing a posted circuit.

pads command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
pads	$\begin{array}{l} \text{display} \\ \text{pa} \quad p_value \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{adjust} \\ v \end{array} \right] \\ \text{r} \quad r_value \\ \text{s} \quad s_value \end{array}$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>adjust</i>	This represents a system default. The system adjusts the pad value by the amount specified by either the <i>p_value</i> , <i>r_value</i> , or <i>s_value</i> .
<i>display</i>	This represents a system default. When you enter only the pads command, the system displays existing receive pad, send pad, and pad adjustment values for the circuit in the control position.
pa	This parameter specifies the pad adjustment for an existing test jack connection.
<i>p_value</i>	This variable represents the pad adjustment value. The value is -175-+175 dB in whole number units.
r	This parameter specifies the receive pad.
<i>r_value</i>	This variable represents the receive pad value. The value is -175-+175 dB in steps of 25 (0.25 dB \pm 0.15 dB).
s	This parameter specifies the send pad.
<i>s_value</i>	This variable represents the send pad value. The value is -175-+175 dB in steps of 25 (0.25 dB \pm 0.25 dB).
v	This parameter sets the pad to the specified value. If not entered, the pad value is adjusted by the amount specified.

pads (continued)

Qualifications

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

- The pads command is only available to offices equipped with the PADS feature.
- Once new values have been selected by testing, use the pads command to reset the digital pad values to 0 (0.0 dB). When a remote office test line (ROTL) unit is used to test analog trunks and when the digital trunks are not set to 0, ROTL returns erroneous transmission readings.
- Permanent values for analog trunks should be entered in data table CLLIMITCE.
- When you enter the pads command accompanied by either the parameter r or s, the system sets or adjusts the value of the appropriate digital pad of the circuit in the control position. The new setting is displayed at the MAP. If pads are changed while a connection exists, the change does not affect the set connection, but is adjusted on the next connection.
- When you enter the pads command accompanied by the pa parameter, the system temporarily changes the pad adjustment value for an existing test connection set up at the trunk test position (TTP). The posted circuit, which must be connected with test equipment, must also be a jack circuit.
- The pads command does not apply to digital trunks.

Example

The following table provides an example of the pads command.

Example of the pads command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>pads r xxx ↵ <i>where</i></p>	
xxx	is the dB value that the digital receive pad must be changed.
Task:	Change the digital receive pad.
Response:	DIGITAL RECV PAD -X.XX DB
Explanation:	The dB value of the digital receive pad has been changed by the specified amount.

pads (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the pads command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CIRCUIT IS NOT A TRUNK	<p>Meaning: The circuit in the control position is not a trunk.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
CIRCUIT WITHOUT DEVICE NAME	<p>Meaning: The device name for the circuit in the control position was not specified.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
CONNECTION IS NOT A TRNSM CONN	<p>Meaning: The command failed because the connection is not a jack circuit or the circuit was not connected to test equipment.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
DIGITAL RECV PAD = -X.XX DB	<p>Meaning: The dB value of the digital receive pad is equal to -X.XX.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
DIGITAL RECV PAD SET AT X.XX DB	<p>Meaning: The dB value of the digital receive pad has been changed by the specified amount.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
DIGITAL SEND PAD = X.XX DB	<p>Meaning: The dB value of the digital send pad is equal to X.XX.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

pads (continued)

Responses for the pads command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DIGITAL SEND PAD SET AT -X.XX DB	<p>Meaning: The dB value of the digital receive pad has been changed by the specified amount.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
FAILED TO SET	<p>Meaning: The pad adjustment failed to set on the posted circuit.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO CIRCUIT IN CONTROL POSITION	<p>Meaning: There are no circuits in the control position.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO CONNECTION EXISTS	<p>Meaning: The command failed because the connection is not a jack circuit or the circuit was not connected to test equipment.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO DIGITAL PADS, DIGITAL CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: There are no digital circuits in the control position.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO DIGITAL RECEIVE PADS, DIGITAL CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: There are no digital receive pads in the circuit in the control position.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO DIGITAL SEND PADS, DIGITAL CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: There are no digital send pads in the circuit in the control position.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

pads (end)

Responses for the pads command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PAD ADJUSTMENT TEMP CHANGED AS INDICATED	<p>Meaning: The pad adjustment is temporarily set for the circuit in the control position.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
PAD ADJUSTMENT VALUE IN DB = X	<p>Meaning: The value of the queried digital pad is equal to X.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
PAD ADJUSTMENT VALUE INVALID	<p>Meaning: The entered value is invalid.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
POSTED CIRCUIT NOT A JACK	<p>Meaning: The pad adjustment failed to set because the posted circuit was not a jack circuit.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-end-	

Function

Use the post command to post one or more circuits for maintenance.

post command parameters and variables						
Command	Parameters and variables					
post	a	state	[<i>firsttrkgrp</i> <i>cli</i>]			
	b	a b c f				
	cptermerr					
	d	<i>d_pm</i>	<i>d_pm_no</i>	<i>ckt_no</i>	<i>t_slot</i>	to <i>t_slot</i>
	e	<i>des</i>	<i>des_no</i>	[<i>b</i> <i>r</i> <i>s</i>]	<i>des_ckt</i>	to <i>des_ckt</i>
	g	[<i>cli</i> <i>clnr</i>]	<i>ckt</i>	to <i>ckt</i>		
	p	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm_no</i>	<i>pm_pos</i>	to <i>pm_pos</i>	
	tm	<i>tm_name</i>	<i>tm_no</i>	to <i>tm_no</i>		
	s	<i>state</i>				
	t	<i>cli</i>	<i>ckt</i>	....	<i>ckt</i>	<i>cnri1</i>
	tb	<i>cli</i>	<i>m</i> <i>cp</i>	[<i>buffer</i> <i>hc</i> <i>mr</i> <i>all</i>]		
	wb	<i>cli</i>	<i>member_#</i>			

-continued-

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
....	This variable represents a string of circuit numbers.
a	This parameter, when preceded by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the b parameter-transfers circuits which are left in the busy queue after the time-out interval from the BUSY ALL queue to the posted set. the post command-posts all DMS-100 Family circuits of a particular state.
all	This parameter specifies the entire contents of the maintenance (M) or call processing (CP) buffer.
b	This parameter, when preceded by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the b parameter-removes all idle circuits from the posted set, and retains only out-of-service circuits. the post command-posts circuits from one of the two busy queues or the posted set.
<i>buffer</i>	This variable posts the contents of the M or CP buffer. The <i>buffer</i> range is 0-9.
c	This parameter transfers circuits from the BUSY CIRCUIT queue to the posted set (up to 10 circuits at a time).
<i>ckt</i>	This variable represents the circuit number of the trunk group. If two circuit numbers are entered, all circuits from the first number to the second are posted. If only one number is entered, all circuits from that number to the end of the list are posted. The circuit number range is 0-9999.
<i>ckt_no</i>	This variable represents the circuit number. Its range is 0-19.
<i>cli</i>	This variable represents the full or short common language location identifier (CLLI) code assigned to a group of circuits or trunk group. When preceded by the command string post a <i>state</i> , the trunk group specified by the CLLI is posted first.
<i>clnr</i>	This variable following the g parameter represents the circuit number of the trunk group. If two circuit numbers are entered, all circuits from the first number to the second number are posted. If only one circuit number is posted, all numbers from that number to the end of the list are posted. If a circuit number is not entered, entering the command post g <i>cli</i> posts up to the first 512 circuit in the group. The value is 0-9 999.
<i>cnri1</i>	This variable following the t parameter represents circuit numbers or test equipment. Up to 10 circuit numbers can be entered serially. The value is 0-9999.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<code>cptermerr</code>	This parameter posts trunk entries in the CPTERMERR queue which are currently out of service.
<code>d</code>	This parameter posts digital trunks.
<code>des_ckt</code>	This variable represents the circuit number of a digital echo suppressor DES. Its range is 0-63.
<code>des_no</code>	This variable represents the DES number. Its range is 0-511.
<code>d_pm</code>	This variable specifies the type of digital peripheral module (PM): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ dca-Austrian digital carrier ▪ dcm-digital carrier module ▪ dct-digital carrier trunk ▪ dtc-digital trunk controller ▪ idtc-international digital trunk controller ▪ iltc-international line trunk controller ▪ ltc-line trunk controller ▪ rcc-remote cluster controller
<code>d_pm_no</code>	This variable represents the discrimination number of the digital PM. Its range is 0-511.
<code>e</code>	This parameter posts one or both sides of a DES.
<code>f</code>	This parameter forces all circuits from the BUSY ALL queue to the posted set.
<code><u>frstrkgrp</u></code>	This represents a system default. You do not enter a value at the MAP. When you enter the command string <code>post a state</code> , the system begins posting with the first trunk group.
<code>g</code>	This parameter posts a group of circuits by its CLLI. If no circuit number is entered after the <code>g</code> command, entering the command <code>post g clli</code> posts up to the first 512 circuit in the group.
<code>hc</code>	This parameter specifies the highest count (HC) of the contents of the M or CP buffer.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>member_ #</i>	This variable represents the trunk member number (<i>member_ #</i>). The trunk member number can be any circuit, master or slave, which is on the originating or terminating side and is involved in a wideband call.
<i>mr</i>	This parameter specifies the most recent (MR) content of the M or CP buffer.
<i>nockt</i>	This represents a system default. You do not enter a value at the MAF if no circuit number is specified, entering the command string <i>post g clli</i> posts up to the first 512 circuits in the group.
<i>p</i>	This parameter posts a group of circuits in a non-digital PM.
<i>pm</i>	This variable specifies the type of non-digital PM. Examples of non-digital PM types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>mtm</i>-maintenance trunk module ▪ <i>oau</i>-office alarm unit ▪ <i>tm</i>-trunk module
<i>pm_no</i>	This variable represents the PM discrimination number. Its range is 0-9999.
<i>pm_pos</i>	This variable specifies the PM position. Its range is 0-29.
<i>s</i>	This parameter posts circuits in the posted set separately according to their state.
-continued-	

post (continued)**post command parameters and variables** (continued)

Parameters and variables	Description
<i>state</i>	<p>This variable represents one of the following circuit state codes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>cfl</i> The circuit state code carrier fail (<i>cfl</i>) represents a circuit which was removed from service because of failure of an associated outside facility. <li>▪ <i>cpb</i> The circuit state code call process busy (<i>cpb</i>) represents a circuit that is carrying traffic. <li>▪ <i>cpd</i> The circuit state code call process deload (<i>cpd</i>) represents a circuit that is carrying traffic and that another entity, such as maintenance (<i>Mtce</i>), has requested to be informed when call processing (<i>CP</i>) releases the circuit. <li>▪ <i>del</i> The circuit state code deload (<i>del</i>) represents a circuit which was in the <i>cpd</i> state, has been released by <i>CP</i>, and is now available. <li>▪ <i>idl</i> The circuit state code idle (<i>idl</i>) represents a circuit that is in service and available to any process. <li>▪ <i>inb</i> The circuit state code installation busy (<i>inb</i>) represents an installed circuit that has not been tested. <li>▪ <i>ini</i> The circuit state code initialized (<i>ini</i>) represents a circuit in an intermediate state to which all previously <i>cpb</i> circuits are set following a system restart. <li>▪ <i>lo</i> The circuit state code lockout (<i>lo</i>) represents a circuit under continuous seizure from a far office without digits being received. The system continues scanning and sets circuit <i>idl</i> when seizure ceases. For <i>CCS7</i> trunks, this state may be due to a problem with the message switch and buffer (<i>MSB</i>) or the interperipheral message link (<i>IPML</i>). <li>▪ <i>mb</i> The circuit state code manual busy (<i>ManB</i>) represents a circuit which was removed from service by a maintenance person and can only be returned to service by a maintenance person. <li>▪ <i>neq</i> The circuit state code not equipped (<i>neq</i>) represents circuit hardware that is not provided. <li>▪ <i>nmb</i> The circuit state code network management busy (<i>nmb</i>) represents a circuit which is removed from service through automatic or manual network management action.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pmb The circuit state code peripheral module busy (pmb) represents a circuit that is not available to traffic because the associated PM is out of service. ▪ res The circuit state code restricted idle (res) represents a two-way trunk that has restricted availability to traffic. For example, the outgoing side of the trunk is not available. ▪ rmb The circuit state code remote make busy (rmb) represents a trunk with its incoming side removed from service, either by the far end or by the near end which informs the far end. ▪ sb The circuit state code system busy (sb) represents a circuit which is removed from service by system maintenance, which runs periodic tests until the circuit is either restored to service or set to mb; for example, a test to detect intermittent conditions. ▪ szd The circuit state code seized (szd) represents a circuit which has been seized for manual or system action.
t	This parameter posts a trunk, service circuit, or test equipment by its CLLI.
<i>t_slot</i>	This variable represents the time slot number. Its range is 1-31.
tb	This parameter posts the trouble buffer. The trouble buffer was created in the TRKSTRBL level using the creatset command.
tm	This parameter posts a trunk module (TM), which is a non-digital PM.
<i>tm_name</i>	This variable represents the trunk module name.
<i>tm_no</i>	This variable represents the trunk module number. Its range is 0-9 999.
wb	This parameter posts all trunk circuits involved in a wideband call.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The post command posts only trunks which belong to the user.
- If the CLLI to be entered is short and a numerical value, enter the CLLI with single quotation marks (') around it.

post (continued)

- To get the total number of trunks in the wideband (wb) call, you must add the master trunk in the control position to the number of trunk circuits in the post set. Obtain the number of trunk circuits in the post set by looking at the post indicator in the trunk test position (TTP) display.
- The post command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wb IT Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) call.

Example

The following table provides an example of the post command.

Example of the post command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>post wb wbinc 3</code> ↵ <i>where</i>	
WBINC 3	is the third circuit on the incoming side of the call of a 6 circuit call
Task:	Place WBINC 1, which is the master circuit of the incoming side in a wideband (wb) call, in the control position.
Response:	<pre> POST 5 DELQ D 4 BUSYQ A 59 DIG TTP 14 0 5 0 2 10 CKT TYPE PM NO. COM LANG STA S R DOT TE R 2W S7 S7 DTC 0 10 0 WBINC 1 CPB WBOTG 1 WIDEBAND </pre>
Explanation:	POST 5 indicates the remaining 5 circuits are still in the post set.

Responses

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

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Circuit not	involved in a wideband call.
	Meaning: The wb parameter was entered when the provided trunk circuit was not involved in a wb call.
	Action: None
-continued-	

post (end)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<p>CPTERMERR QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE TRUNKS IN THE POSTED SET</p>	<p>Meaning: The command string post cptermerr was entered when there were no trunks to be posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<p>Invalid trunk circuit.</p>	<p>Meaning: The wb parameter was entered when the supporting trunk circuit was not a valid trunk.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<p>OK, CKT POSTED.</p>	<p>Meaning: The circuit is posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<p>POSTED CKT IDLED.</p>	<p>Meaning: The circuit is posted and idled.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<p>TEST ACCESS DENIED</p>	<p>Meaning: The TTP does not own the CLLI of the entered trunk.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<p>-end-</p>	

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	<i>1</i> all <i>incname</i> <i>n</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1</i>	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.
<i>incname</i>	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 <i>incname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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

The quit command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT ISUP call.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p>Task: Exit from the TTP level to the previous menu level.</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.</p> <p>Explanation: The TTP level has changed to the previous menu level.</p>

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ where	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the TTP level to be exited
	<p>Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MAPCI :</p> <p>Explanation: The TTP level has returned to the MAPCI level.</p>
-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 :	<p>Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels Last parameter evaluated was: 1	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.</p>
The system replaces the TTP level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	<p>Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

quit (end)

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

The system replaces the display of the TTP 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 rls command to release the connection to the circuit in the control position.

rls command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rls	<u>ctrl_pos</u> rls r
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>ctrl_pos</u>	This represents the system default. When only the rls command is entered, the system retains the circuit in the control position in the same state as before the connection.
r	This parameter frees the circuit from the control position and deletes it from the trunk test position (TTP) level. This parameter has the same meaning as the rls parameter.
rls	This parameter frees the circuit from the control position and deletes it from the TTP level. This parameter has the same meaning as the r parameter.

Qualifications

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

- The rls command also idles associated test equipment (for example, the monitor function).
- The rls command does not affect trunks in call processing busy (CPB).

rls (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the rls command.

Example of the rls command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rls ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Release the connection to the circuit in the control position.</p> <p>Response: rls OK</p> <p>Explanation: The connection to the circuit in the control position has been released.</p>

Response

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

Response for the rls command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	<hr/> <p>Meaning: The command failed because no circuit was posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
OK	<hr/> <p>Meaning: The connection to the circuit in the control position has been released.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

Function

Use the rts command to return the circuit in the control position to service.

rts command parameters and variables			
Command	Parameters and variables		
rts	$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ rls \\ r \\ rts \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} idl \\ ini \\ res \end{bmatrix}$	
	c	$\begin{bmatrix} cp \\ m \\ both \end{bmatrix}$	all
Parameters and variables	Description		
a	This parameter releases all manual busy (ManB) circuits in the posted set.		
all	This parameter selects the entire trouble buffer to be cleared.		
both	This parameter selects both the call-processing and maintenance buffer entry to be cleared.		
c	This parameter clears the trouble buffer entry.		
cp	This parameter selects the call-processing buffer entry to be cleared.		
idl	This parameter specifies the idle circuit state. If no parameters are entered on a two-way trunk, the default state is IDL.		
ini	This parameter specifies the initialized circuit state.		
m	This parameter selects the maintenance buffer entry to be cleared.		
r	This parameter releases the connection and idles the circuit.		
res	This parameter specifies the restricted idle circuit state.		
rls	This parameter releases the connection and idles the circuit.		
rts	This parameter returns the circuit in the control position to service.		

rts (continued)

Qualifications

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

- Entering the rts command without a parameter returns to service the circuit in the control position if the circuit is manual busy (ManB). If the circuit is seized and its pending state is ManB, the pending state is set to the specified state.
- For two-way trunks only, the return state can be specified as idle (IDL) or restricted IDL. If no parameters are entered, the default state is IDL.
- Entering the command string rts r without a specified state releases any connection to the circuit, and sets the circuit to either its prior or pending state.
- Entering the command string rts a without a specified state releases the circuit if it is seized, returns the circuit to the posted set, and changes the state of all ManB circuits in the posted set to IDL.
- Entering the command string rts a with a specified state has the same effect as entering rts a without a specified state. It also changes the state of all ManB circuits to the specified state.
- The rts command does not affect trunks in call processing busy (CPB).
- The rts command at the MANUAL, MONITOR, and TTP levels will fail if the command is applied to a 64-kb/s digital bidirectional channel used to carry circuit-switched voice, data, or packet-switched data (B-channel) when its associated channel used to carry call control messages between a terminal on an ISDN interface and the exchange termination (D-channel) or DS-1 link is out of service.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the rts command.

Examples of the rts command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rts	<hr/> <p>Task: Release the connection.</p> <p>Response: RTS OK</p> <p>Explanation: The connection has been released.</p>
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Examples of the rts command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>rts r ini</code>	<p>Task: Release the connection and idle the circuit in the initialized circuit state.</p> <p>Response: RTS OK</p> <p>Explanation: The connection has been released and the circuit has been idled in the initialized circuit state.</p>
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALREADY DONE	<p>Meaning: The circuit is already returned to service and an attempt has been made to return the circuit to service again.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
FAILED: D CHANNEL IS DOWN	<p>Meaning: The rts command failed after being applied to a B-channel because its associated D-channel or DS-1 link is out of service. The B-channel has been made idle.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: There are no circuits to be returned to service.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

rts (end)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RTS OK	<p>Meaning: The circuit has been returned to service.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
SET IS EMPTY	<p>Meaning: There are no circuits to be returned to service.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<p>*WARNING* TRUNK WAS TAKEN OUT OF SERVICE BY SYSTEM DUE TO EXCESSIVE CALL ERRORS. PLEASE CONTACT SUPPORT GROUP PRIOR TO RETURNING TRUNK TO SERVICE. DO YOU WANT TO RTS TRUNK? PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO") :</p>	<p>Meaning: An attempt was made to return to service a trunk taken out of service by the system because of excessive call processing errors.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes if you want to return the specified trunk to service; otherwise, enter no. Additional maintenance action may be required to clear the fault prior to returning the trunk to service.</p>
-end-	

seize**Function**

Use the seize command to seize a posted trunk for maintenance action.

seize command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
seize	<i>ctrl_pos</i> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"> all a </div> </div> <i>del_no</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
a	This parameter specifies that seizure is automatic as circuits become available. This parameter has the same meaning as the all parameter.
all	This parameter specifies that seizure is automatic as circuits become available. This parameter has the same meaning as the a parameter.
<i>ctrl_pos</i>	This default name represents a system default. If only the seize command is entered, only the circuit in the control position is seized.
<i>del_no</i>	This variable specifies the maximum quantity of circuits to be deloaded at one time. The range is 0-20.

Qualifications

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

- Normally, the maximum number of circuits in the deload queue (DELQ) is 20, but this number can be reduced by entering a value for the variable *del_no*. The maximum number is reset by the command seize, or whenever another set of circuits is posted.
- The characters A-SZ on line 9 of the status display indicate an automatic seizure condition. When automatic seizure is in effect, use the next command to select the next circuit from the posted set that can be seized. Those circuits that cannot be seized are bypassed.
- The seize command does not work on call processing busy (CPB) trunks.

seize (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the seize command.

Example of the seize command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
seize ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Seize the circuit in the control position.</p> <p>Response: CKT SEIZED</p> <p>Explanation: The circuit has been seized.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the seize command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALREADY DONE	<hr/> <p>Meaning: The circuit has already been seized and you have tried to seize the circuit again.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
CKT SEIZED	<hr/> <p>Meaning: The circuit has been seized.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

sgnl**Function**

Use the sgnl command to send the bit signaling test an international (I) or a North American (NA) trunk.

sgnl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
sgnl	<pre>[onoffhk rngbf] [4_bit_signaling code]</pre>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>4_bit_signaling code</i>	<p>One of the following sixteen 4-bit signaling codes:</p> <pre>0000 0001 0010 0011 0100 0101 0110 0111 1000 1001 1010 1011 1100 1101 1110 1111.</pre> <p>These codes must be entered in single quotation marks. For example, code 0001 must be entered as '0001'.</p>
onoffhk	Used to send an on- or off-hook signal over the circuit in the control position. Each time the signal is invoked, the supervisory state of the circuit is changed. The supervisory state is displayed under the S and R headers at the MAP.
rngbf	Used to send a ring-back or ring-forward signal to the far end over the circuit in the control position. The ringback signal is a 100 ± 20 ms on-hook signal. The signaling state is displayed under the S and R headers at the MAP.

Qualifications

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

- This command is not applicable to Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) trunks.
- This command is not applicable to 1TR7 trunks.
- The sgnl command is not available for the German Intelligent Networks (GIN) SuperNode Service Switching Point/Signaling Point (SSP).

Examples

Not currently available

T-344 TTP level commands

sgnl (end)

Responses

Not currently available

stksdr**Function**

Use the stksdr command to offer functions related to the Stuck Sender (StkSdr) feature. The StkSdr feature identifies trunks with outpulsing problems. The stksdr command acts only on trunks owned by the user.

stksdr command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
stksdr	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> grp del con qry canc off on reset </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;"> <i>cli</i> [<div style="display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> save s </div>] </div> </div>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>canc</i>	This parameter cancels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the seizure of circuits for the stksdr operation ▪ the stksdr feature for the trunk test position (TTP) that enters the command ▪ the trunk groups from the stksdr list. The circuits are out of the idle state.
<i>cli</i>	This variable represents the CLLI for the GRP trunk group.
<i>con</i>	This parameter moves one trunk with a StkSdr problem to the TTP control position and therefore in the SZD state. If the command string stksdr con s is entered, the trunk in the control position, if any, is returned to the posted set when it leaves the control position. If the s parameter is not included, the trunk is idled.
<i>del</i>	This parameter cancels the StkSdr feature for the specified trunk group. If the deleted group is the last group in the StkSdr list for the TTP invoking the command, the StkSdr feature is cancelled for that TTP, and trunks which have been specified for StkSdr operation in the specified group are idled.
<i>grp</i>	This parameter initiates the StkSdr feature for a specified trunk group.
<i>idle</i>	This represents the default. If the parameter con is entered without parameter s or save, the trunk is idled.
-continued-	

stksdr (continued)

stksdr command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
off	This parameter temporarily turns off (disables) the StkSdr feature for the TTP that enters the command. The trunk groups remain in the StkSdr list.
on	This parameter turns on the StkSdr feature for the TTP that enters the command.
qry	This parameter displays: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the present status of the request ▪ the TTP that initiated the request ▪ the trunk groups that are in the stksdr list.
reset	This parameter cancels the StkSdr feature for all TTP. All the trunk groups are deleted from the StkSdr feature list.
s	This parameter saves the circuit (if any) presently in the posted set in the control position. This parameter has the same meaning as the save parameter.
save	This parameter saves the circuit (if any) presently in the posted set in the control position. This parameter has the same meaning as the s parameter.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The StkSdr feature can be requested for up to four different trunk groups. Any TTP can initiate the feature on a trunk group, provided the total quantity of requests for an office does not exceed four. Each TTP can store information for two trunks which are encountering problems. Once the feature is initiated by a TTP, it is active until explicitly cancelled, whether the MAP is at the TTP level. A specific request initiated by a TTP cannot be turned off by any other TTP. However, any TTP can cancel the feature for all TTP.
- The stksdr command does not apply to digital trunks.
- This command is not available for detached users.
- The stksdr command is not available for the German Intelligent Networks (GIN) SuperNode Service Switching Point/Signaling Point (SSP).

stksdr (end)**Examples**

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the stksdr command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT SAVE, CKT IS NOT PART OF POST SET	<p>Meaning: The trunk cannot be returned to the posted set because the trunk was not originally in the posted set.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
STKSDR CMD NOT VALID FOR ISUP TRUNK	<p>Meaning: The command has been entered against an Integrated Digital Services Network user part (ISUP) trunk. The command is not valid for digital trunks.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TEST ACCESS DENIED	<p>Meaning: The TTP does not own the CLLI of the entered trunk.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

tdet**Function**

Use the tdet command to connect the tone detector and identify the tone signal received on the circuit in the control position.

tdet command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
tdet	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the tdet command.

Example of the tdet command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tdet ↵	<p>Task: Connect the tone detector to the posted circuit.</p> <p>Response: OK, CONNECTION SET</p> <p>Explanation: The tone detector has been connected to the posted circuit.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the tdet command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
30T	<p>Meaning: The detected signal is a 30 IPM tone.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

tdet (continued)

Responses for the tdet command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
120T	Meaning: The detected signal is a 120 IPM tone. Action: None
ANN	Meaning: The detected signal is a voice or recorded announcement. Action: None
BUSY	Meaning: The detected signal is a busy tone. Action: None
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	Meaning: The command cannot be applied because there is not a posted circuit. Action: None
DT	Meaning: The detected signal is a dial tone. Action: None
FL	Meaning: The detected signal is a tone detector failure. Action: None
H-D	Meaning: The detected signal is a high-dry condition. Action: None
-continued-	

tdet (continued)

Responses for the tdet command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
HETZ	<p>Meaning: The detected signal is frequency.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
HIT	<p>Meaning: The detected signal is hit.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
HT	<p>Meaning: The detected signal is high tone.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
MW	<p>Meaning: The detected signal is milliwatt tone.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NONE	<p>Meaning: The detected signal is no tone.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
OK, CONNECTION SET	<p>Meaning: The tone detector has been connected to the posted circuit.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
OVFL	<p>Meaning: The detected signal is overflow tone.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

tdet (end)

Responses for the tdet command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PS	Meaning: The detected signal is periodic signal tone. Action: None
RING	Meaning: The detected signal is ringing. Action: None
RO	Meaning: The detected signal is re-order tone. Action: None
TPT	Meaning: The detected signal is test progress tone. Action: None
-end-	

tgen**Function**

Use the tgen command to send a test tone from a circuit in the control position to a distant office.

tgen command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
tgen	[<i>freq</i>] [<i>level</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>freq</i>	This variable represents the frequency of the number to be sent. The value is 0-4000 Hz in steps of 1 Hz.
<i>level</i>	This variable represents the level of the signal to be sent. The value is -888 dBm to 50 dBm in steps of 0.1 dB.
<u><i>stdtone</i></u>	This represents the system default. If only the tgen command is entered, a standard milliwatt tone (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) is sent.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the tgen command.

Example of the tgen command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tgen ↵	<p>Task: Send a standard test tone from a circuit in the control position to a distant office.</p> <p>Response: OK, CONNECTION SET</p> <p>Explanation: The standard test tone has been set.</p>

tgen (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the tgen command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	Meaning: The command cannot be applied because no circuit has been posted. Action: None
OK, CONNECTION SET	Meaning: The signal has been sent to the posted circuit. Action: None

trnslvf**Function**

Use the `trnslvf` command to display routing data for a call originated on a posted trunk.

trnslvf command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>trnslvf</code>	<pre> <i>called_no</i> <i>tl_code</i> <i>called_kp</i> <i>called_st</i> t <i>calling_st</i> t <i>calling_no</i> </pre>
Parameters and variables	Description
<code><i>called_kp</i></code>	<p>This variable specifies the called number key pulse. The values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>kp</code> • <code>kp1</code> • <code>kp2</code>
<code><i>called_no</i></code>	<p>This variable specifies the called number, which consists of 1-18 digits. If the called number is less than five digits, the digits must be preceded by an apostrophe (').</p> <p>The circuit in the control position of the posted set must be an incoming or two-way trunk. Enter <i>n</i> to indicate no digits. The command string <code>trnslvf <i>called_no</i></code> displays up to 9 primary and alternate route selections, up to 9 treatment routes, and up to 9 position routes. See Qualifications for descriptions of these routes.</p>
<code><i>called_st</i></code>	<p>This variable specifies the called number start signal on the trunk. The values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>st</code> Coin originated 1+ • <code>st2p</code> Non-coin 1+ • <code>st3p</code> Non-coin 0– and 0+ • <code>stkp</code> Coin return • <code>stp</code> Coin originated 0– and 0+
<code><i>calling_no</i></code>	<p>This variable specifies the calling number where the call is charged. The calling number consists of 1-15 digits. If the calling number is less than 5 digits, the digits must be preceded by an apostrophe ('). The parameter <code><i>calling_no</i></code> is required only for incoming centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) to simulate the automatic number identification (ANI) spill.</p>
<code><i>calling_st</i></code>	<p>This variable specifies the calling start signal on the trunk.</p>
-continued-	

trnslvf (continued)

trnslvf command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
DIAG	This code represents the test line circuit diagnostic test.
ICOT	This code represents the test line ISUP continuity test.
ISDN	This code represents the DMS-300 ISDN test call line test.
N100	This code represents the test line quiet (balanced) termination (new) test.
S100	This code represents the test line quiet (balanced) termination (old) test.
S104	This code represents the test line transmission loss test.
t	This parameter specifies that a trace is to be carried out. If the translation verification fails, or the results are unexpected, the trnslvf command can be reentered with the t parameter. The t parameter initiates a trace of the translation and the screening tables that were used to obtain the TRNSLVF results.
T100	This code represents the test line quiet termination test.
T102	This code represents the test line milliwatt test.
T103	This code represents the test line supervisory and signaling tests.
T104	This code represents the test line transmission noise and loss test.
T105	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
T108	This code represents the test line echo suppression test.
T165	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
T50L	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T56N	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5AS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss and self-check test.
T5AT	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5BS	This code represents the test line return loss and return loss self-check test.
-continued-	

trnslvf (continued)

trnslvf command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
T5LB	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T5LH	This code represents the test line return loss low and high test.
T5SB	This code represents the test line return loss self-check test.
TA01	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TA02	This code represents the test line loss and frequency test.
TA03	This code represents the test line noise (C-msg) test.
TA04	This code represents the test line loss, noise test.
TA05	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, noise (C-notch) test.
TA06	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA07	This code represents the test line loss, supervision test.
TA08	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA09	This code represents the test line noise, supervision test.
TA10	This code represents the test line loss, noise, supervision test.
TA11	This code represents the test line loss, noise, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA12	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA13	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA14	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss test.
TA15	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA16	This code represents the test line busy flash, noise test.
TA17	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA18	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation, noise test.
-continued-	

trnslvf (continued)

trnslvf command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
TA19	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA20	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss test.
TA21	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA22	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, noise test.
TA23	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA24	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, frequency-deviation, noise test.
TA25	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash test.
TART	This code represents the test line loss and noise [Turkey] test.
TCLC	This code represents the test line short circuit test.
TCON	This code represents the test line CCIS6 continuity test.
TCOT	This code represents the test line CCITT6 continuity test.
TE_M	This code represents the test line E & M lead test.
TERL	This code represents the test line echo return loss test.
TISS	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
<i>tl_code</i>	This parameter represents a 4-character test line code. The circuit in the control position of the posted set must be an outgoing trunk.
TL01	This code represents the test line DMS-300 looparound test.
TL65	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TL6N	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TL6S	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
-continued-	

trnslvf (continued)

trnslvf command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
TLO5	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLON	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TLOS	This code represents the test line loss measurements test.
TLPA	This code represents the test line looparound test.
TOPC	This code represents the test line open-circuit test.
TNSS	This code represents the test line non-synchronous test.
TR2L	This code represents the test line repeat 2 (long delay) test.
TR2S	This code represents the test line repeat 2 (short delay) test.
TS65	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TS6N	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSBS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss self-check test.
TSBT	This code represents the test line return loss test.
TSO5	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSYN	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The trnslvf command:
 - displays digits to be outputted on the posted circuit for a given test line code.
 - traces data used to translate the incoming digits into a route. This is intended as a trouble-shooting aid to identify missing or incorrect data.

trnslvf (continued)

- verifies translation and routing data by simulating the translation of digits as if received from the posted originator to a called number. This feature is a data, not a software, verifier. A TRNSLVF indication that a call will work does not necessarily mean that the call will actually go through.
- works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) call.
- The trnslvf command recognizes the following originators:
 - all lines
 - incoming and two-way local trunks
 - incoming CAMA trunks
 - incoming operator trunks
 - originating toll and intertoll trunks
- The trnslvf command recognizes the following terminators:
 - automatic number announcement trunks
 - directory assistance trunks
 - intercept trunks
 - outgoing and two-way local trunks
 - outgoing CAMA trunks
 - outgoing TOPS and Traffic Service Position System (TSPS) trunks
 - recording completing trunks
 - toll completing and intertoll trunks
- The trnslvf command affects only the trunk in the control position of a posted set. For test line verification, the posted circuit must be an outgoing or two-way trunk. Appropriate messages are displayed if the trnslvf command is entered incorrectly.
- When the *called_no* variable is entered, the system displays:
 - up to eight position routes
 - up to eight primary and alternate route selections
 - up to eight treatment routes

trnslvf (continued)

- For each primary or alternate route, the CLLI code of the trunk group, the digits to be outpulsed, the ST signal, and the direction are displayed.
 - If a digit field contains the single character *n*, there are no digits to be outpulsed.
 - If a digit field is blank, the terminating agent is not supported by TRNSLVF. The following are supported:
 - automatic number announcement trunks
 - directory assistance trunks
 - intercept trunks
 - outgoing and two-way local trunks
 - outgoing CAMA trunks
 - outgoing TOPS/TSPS trunks
 - recording completing trunks
 - toll completing and intertoll trunks
 - If applicable, billing numbers are shown on the second line of the display.
 - If the route is a line, the word LINE is displayed instead of a CLLI code, and a 10-digit identification of the line is given instead of digits to outpulse.
 - If the route is a two-stage outpulsing route, the two-stage digits, their corresponding start signals, and directions are displayed.
 - If there are no primary and alternate routes, the words NO TRANSLATION ROUTES are displayed instead of the header and information.
- The 4-character name of the position is displayed and, for each position route (based on the datafill of the position table), the CLLI code of the trunk group. If there are no digit translation routes, the digit-to-outpulse information is displayed.
- The 4-character name of the treatment is displayed, as well as the CLLI code of the trunk group, or tone applicable for each route selection. If there are no treatment routes, the words NO TREATMENT ROUTES are displayed instead of the heading and information.

trnslvf (continued)

- If translation verification fails, or the results are not what was expected, the trnslvf command can be reentered with the t parameter. The t parameter traces the translation and screening tables that were used to arrive at the TRNSLVF results.
- The routing and digit-to-outpulse information is not displayed again. The data trace starts with the appropriate entry from table LINEATTR or TRKGRP (depending on the originator). This is followed by an entry for each translation table used to translate the incoming digits. Each entry lists the table name and the tuple. The last entry gives the appropriate route list(s).
- If a data-related problem occurs during the trace, the trace is aborted so the user can tell which table is at fault. If a tuple is missing, but the table has a default value, then that default value is displayed.
- The trnslvf command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT ISUP call.
- In order to examine the translations used for routing after receiving an AIN response, the 'CDN' and 'TNS' options are used for TRAVER. For TRNSLVF, these CDN and TNS options are not available and as result the functionality of TRNSLVF is restricted. In order to examine these exception cases, you will have to use TRAVER command instead.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the trnslvf command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CKT IS NOT A TRUNK	<p>Meaning: The posted circuit is not a trunk.</p> <p>Action: Verify and post the appropriate circuit.</p>
CKT IS NOT INCOMING OR TWO-WAY TRUNK	<p>Meaning: The posted circuit is not an incoming or a two-way trunk.</p> <p>Action: Verify that the posted circuit is a valid trunk, then reenter the command.</p>
-continued-	

trnslvf (continued)

Responses for the trnslvf command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CKT IS NOT OUTGOING OR TWO-WAY TRK	<p>Meaning: The wrong trunk type for test line code translation is posted.</p> <p>Action: Verify the circuit to be posted, then reenter the command.</p>
ERROR: This is not an AIN office. You are not allowed to use the AINRES option.	<p>Meaning: This response is generated when AIN office options are specified on the command line and that the office is not AIN.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command without AIN options.</p>
INSUFFICIENT DIGITS TO ROUTE	<p>Meaning: Not enough digits were specified in the called number to arrive at a translation result.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
INVALID DIGITS	<p>Meaning: Invalid called or calling number digits were entered.</p> <p>Action: Verify digits to be entered, then reenter the command.</p>
INVALID OR NO PARAMETER INPUT FIRST PARM ALWAYS REQUIRED, AND OTHER FOUR ARE OPTIONAL IT IS {CLD NO. <1 - 18 DIG>, TL CODE <4 char>}	<p>Meaning: Either no parameters were entered with the trnslvf command or incorrect parameters were entered.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the called number or the 4-character test line code as the first parameter.</p>
INVALID PARAMETER CALLING NUMBER MISSING	<p>Meaning: The calling number parameter was not entered.</p> <p>Action: Verify parameter and reenter parameters.</p>
-continued-	

trnslvf (continued)

Responses for the trnslvf command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID PARAMETER 1, IT IS {CALLED NO., TL CODE}	<p>Meaning: The called number or the test line number are invalid.</p> <p>Action: Verify the called number and the test line code. Reenter the command.</p>
INVALID PARAMETER entry IT IS ALREADY SPECIFIED	<p>Meaning: A parameter has been duplicated.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
INVALID PARAMETER parameter IT IS {CLG. NO, T, ST, STP, ST2P, ST3P, STKP}	<p>Meaning: An invalid calling number start signal was entered.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with one of the start signals listed in the message.</p>
INVALID PARAMETER parameter IT IS (CLG NO, T, KP, KP1, KP2, ST, STP, ST2P, ST3P, STKP)	<p>Meaning: An invalid calling number start signal was entered.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with one of the start signals listed in this message.</p>
INVALID PARAMETER parameter IT IS {T, ST, STP, ST2P, ST3P, STKP}	<p>Meaning: The start signal entered is invalid.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with one of the start signals listed in this message.</p>
INVALID PARM parameter IT IS TRACE (T)	<p>Meaning: The t parameter is the only valid trace parameter.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using the t parameter .</p>
-continued-	

trnslvf (continued)

Responses for the trnslvf command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO CKT IN CONTROL POSITION	<p>Meaning: No circuit is posted.</p> <p>Action: Post at least one incoming or two-way trunk.</p>
NO ROOM FOR KP IN DIGITS REGISTER	<p>Meaning: The digit register is unable to hold the key pulse digits inserted with the called digits.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO TEST LINE DIR NUMBER	<p>Meaning: The test line code entered cannot be translated to a directory number. Datafill is missing.</p> <p>Action: Verify the test line code and datafill, and reenter the command.</p>
ORIGINATOR NOT SUPPORTED	<p>Meaning: The originator is an agent not supported by translation verification.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TOO MANY DIGITS	<p>Meaning: Too many digits were entered for the called or calling number parameter.</p> <p>Action: Verify the digits to be entered, and reenter the command.</p>
TOO MANY PARAMETERS FOR TL CODE TRANSLATION INPUT ONLY THE TL CODE (4 CHAR CODE)	<p>Meaning: Too many characters were entered for the test line code parameter.</p> <p>Action: Verify the 4-character test line code, and reenter the command.</p>
-continued-	

trnslvf (end)

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

TOO MANY PARAMETERS, NO PARM AFTER -T- REQUIRED

Meaning: Parameters were entered after the trace parameter.**Action:** Reenter the command using only the t parameter.

-end-

Function

Use the `tst` command to test the circuit in the control position.

tst command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>tst</code>	$\begin{array}{l} \textit{autotest} \\ \textit{test_type} \left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{extrknm} \\ \textit{psid} \end{array} \right] \end{array}$
Parameters and variables	Description
<u><i>autotest</i></u>	This represents a system default. When you enter only the test command, the system begins the test sequence for the product engineering code (PEC) for the circuit in the control position. If the first test is passed, the system begins a signaling test on the circuit.
DIAG	This code represents the test line circuit diagnostic test.
<i>extrknm</i>	This variable specifies a trunk number within a trunk group. This number is required only for the looparound test line (TPLA) and represents the second circuit of the test. The trunk number value is 0-9999.
ICOT	This code represents the test line Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) continuity test.
ISDN	This code represents the DMS-300 Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) test call line test.
N100	This code represents the test line quiet balanced termination [new] test.
<i>psid</i>	This variable represents the parameter set identifier (PSID), which is used only with the ISDN option. The PSID corresponds with the test parameters in table ISDNTCP.
S100	This code represents the test line quiet balanced termination [old] test.
S104	This code represents the test line transmission loss test.
T100	This code represents the test line quiet termination test.
T102	This code represents the test line milliwatt test.
T103	This code represents the test line supervisory and signaling tests.
-continued-	

tst (continued)

tst command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
T104	This code represents the test line transmission noise and loss test.
T105	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
T108	This code represents the test line echo suppression test.
T165	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
T50L	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T56N	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5AS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss and self-check test.
T5AT	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5BS	This code represents the test line return loss and return loss self-check test.
T5LB	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T5LH	This code represents the test line return loss low and high test.
T5SB	This code represents the test line return loss self-check test.
TA01	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TA02	This code represents the test line loss and frequency test.
TA03	This code represents the test line noise (C-msg) test.
TA04	This code represents the test line loss, noise test.
TA05	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, noise (C-notch) test.
TA06	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA07	This code represents the test line loss, supervision test.
TA08	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA09	This code represents the test line noise, supervision test.
-continued-	

tst (continued)

tst command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
TA10	This code represents the test line loss, noise, supervision test.
TA11	This code represents the test line loss, noise, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA12	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA13	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA14	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss test.
TA15	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA16	This code represents the test line busy flash, noise test.
TA17	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA18	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation, noise test.
TA19	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA20	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss test.
TA21	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA22	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, noise test.
TA23	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA24	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, frequency-deviation, noise test.
TA25	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash test.
TART	This code represents the test line loss and noise [Turkey] test.
TCLC	This code represents the test line short circuit test.
TCON	This code represents the test line CCIS6 continuity test.
TCOT	This code represents the test line CCITT6 continuity test.
-continued-	

tst (continued)

tst command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
TE_M	This code represents the test line E & M lead test.
TERL	This code represents the test line echo return loss test.
<i>test_type</i>	This variable represents a test line test code or the carrier number for the digital module for a circuit in the control position. The range of carrier numbers is T0-T19.
TISS	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
TL01	This code represents the test line DMS-300 looparound test.
TL65	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TL6N	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TL6S	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLO5	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLON	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TLOS	This code represents the test line loss measurements test.
TLPA	This code represents the test line looparound test.
TOPC	This code represents the test line open-circuit test.
TNSS	This code represents the test line non-synchronous test.
TR2L	This code represents the test line repeat 2 [long delay] test.
TR2S	This code represents the test line repeat 2 [short delay] test.
TS65	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TS6N	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSBS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss self-check test.
TSBT	This code represents the test line return loss test.
-continued-	

tst (continued)

tst command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
TSO5	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSYN	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
X75E	This code represents the test line external continuity for X75 trunks test.
X75I	This code represents the test line internal continuity for X75 trunks test.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- When you use the carrier number to replace the *test_type* variable, the system tests all circuits of the specified carrier.
- The signaling test can be enabled or disabled by datafilling table CLLIMITCE.
- The `tst` command does not affect trunks in CPB.
- The loopback command is required before the X75E test can be performed.
- Before the external continuity test can be performed on an X75 trunk, a far end office must issue the loopback command so that the test information coming from a near end office may be looped back.
- The loopback command is required before the X75I test can be performed.
- The loopback is set on the X25/X75 link interface unit (XLIU) card of an individual trunk.
- Entering a test command without a test code causes a diagnostic to be run on the card. DS1 is the card type for X75 trunks.
- A delay will be inserted between trunk seizure and the outpulsing of digits. This will compensate for the distant end unable to accept digits immediately after seizure.

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: The command failed because no circuit was posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
FAILED, POSTED CKT IS NOT X75 TRUNK	<p>Meaning: The external or internal continuity test was attempted but could not be run because the posted trunk is not an X75 trunk.</p> <p>Action: Post an X75 trunk and attempt the test again.</p>
FAILED TO SEIZE CKT	<p>Meaning: The specified test failed to seize a circuit for testing. A TRK263 Log will be printed which contains more information for the reason the test failed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO TID ASSOCIATED WITH TRUNK	<p>Meaning: The external or internal continuity test was attempted on an X75 trunk but could not be run because the terminal ID of the trunk could not be found.</p> <p>Action: Attempt the test again.</p>
PM IS NOT IN-SERVICE	<p>Meaning: The external or internal continuity test was attempted but could not be run because the peripheral module (PM) is not in service.</p> <p>Action: Go to the PM MAP level and put the PM in service. Attempt the test again.</p>
Test failed, bad frames	<p>Meaning: The external or internal continuity test on an X75 trunk ran, but some frames returned to the XLIU were corrupt.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Test failed, frames lost	<p>Meaning: The external or internal continuity test on an X75 trunk ran, but the number of frames received by the XLIU was less than the number of frames sent by the XLIU.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Test failed, loopback cannot be set	<p>Meaning: The external or internal continuity test on an X75 trunk was attempted but could not be run because a loopback could not be set in a peripheral module.</p> <p>Action: Attempt the test again.</p>
Test failed, request rejected	<p>Meaning: The external or internal continuity test on an X75 trunk was attempted but could not be run because of a hardware or software problem.</p> <p>Action: Make sure the XLIU is in service. If the XLIU is in service, run the test again.</p>
Test passed	<p>Meaning: The external or internal continuity test passed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TST command diag invalid with X75. Use X75I or X75E options.	<p>Meaning: The test command was attempted on an X75 trunk but could not be run because a test code was not entered. Test codes are required for X75 trunks.</p> <p>Action: Attempt the test again using the X75E or X75I test code.</p>
TST FLD	<p>Meaning: The specified test failed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

tst (end)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TST OK	Meaning: The specified test was successful. Action: None
WARNING: Int loopback not removed	Meaning: The internal continuity test passed, but the loopback in the peripheral module could not be removed. Action: Attempt the test again to remove the loopback.
-end-	

X75TTP level commands

Use the X75TTP level of the MAP to monitor and maintain trunk status and access the trunk maintenance sublevels.

Accessing the X75TTP level

To access the X75TTP level, enter the following from the CI level:

```
mapci;mtc;trks;ttp;x75ttp ↵
```

X75TTP commands

The commands available at the X75TTP MAP level are described in this chapter and arranged in alphabetical order. The page number for each command is listed in the following table.

X75TTP commands	
Command	Page
bsy	X-3
cktinfo	X-7
cktloc	X-9
hold	X-13
loopbk	X-15
next	X-21
post	X-25
quit	X-33
rls	X-37
rts	X-39
-continued-	

X-2 X75TTP level commands

X75TTP commands (continued)	
Command	Page
seize	X-43
tst	X-45
-end-	

X75TTP menu

The following figure shows the X75TTP menu and status display.

```

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

X75TTP
0 Quit_      POST      DELQ      BUSYQ      DIG
2 Post_      TTP 6-028
3 Seize_     CKT TYPE PM NO.  COM LANG      STA S R DOT T E RESULT
4           DATA X75 DTC 0 0 TOROTT 0 0 2 SZD
5 Bsy_      P_IDL
6 RTS_
7 Tst_
8
9 CktInfo
10 CktLoc    LOOPBK SET
11 Hold_    Loopback set
12 Next_
13 Rls_
14
15
16 LOOPBK
17
18
```

bsy**Function**

Use the bsy command to set a circuit to the specified out-of-service state.

bsy command parameters and variables						
Command	Parameters and variables					
bsy	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;"> inb mb sb all a </td> <td style="padding-left: 10px;"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">all</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">a</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	inb mb sb all a	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">all</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">a</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">all</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">a</td> </tr> </table>	all	a
inb mb sb all a	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">all</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">a</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">all</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">a</td> </tr> </table>	all	a		
<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">all</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;">a</td> </tr> </table>	all	a				
all						
a						
Parameters and variables	Description					
a	This parameter specifies that all posted circuits are placed in the busy queue all (BUSYQALL) queue to be busied. For circuits that were previously posted by group (the command post g), all circuits in the group are busied. This parameter has the same meaning as the all parameter. When used after inb, mb, or sb, this parameter specifies that the posted trunk be placed in the busy queue (BUSYQ) and put in the specified state when call processing or maintenance action is completed on the trunks.					
all	This parameter specifies that all posted circuits be placed in the BUSYQALL queue to be busied. For circuits that were previously posted by group (the command post g), all circuits in the group are busied. This parameter has the same meaning as the a parameter. When used after inb, mb, or sb, this parameter specifies that the posted trunk be placed in the busy queue (BUSYQ) and put in the specified state when call processing or maintenance action is completed on the trunks.					
inb	This parameter changes the circuit state to installation busy.					
mb	This parameter changes the circuit state to manual busy (ManB).					
sb	This parameter changes the circuit state to system busy (SysB).					

Qualifications

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

- Busying a circuit makes it unavailable for call processing. Circuits can be busied either manually when maintenance personnel put the circuit into the manual busy (MB) state or automatically when the system performs the same action.
- Manual busy has priority to override any out-of-service state.

bsy (continued)

- The specified group of circuits or the entire posted set can be busied by placing the circuits in BUSYQALL. As circuits become available, they are busied and deleted from the BUSYQALL.
- If any circuits in the BUSYQALL do not become available within 4 minutes of being queued, the system no longer attempts to busy them.
- When busying transmission links in an office equipped with Common Channel Signaling (CCIS6), CCITT6, and CCS7, an outage of the entire associated trunk group can occur.
- The bsy command is the only command that has an effect on trunks involved in a wideband IT ISUP. If a trunk is call processing busy (CPB) and the bsy command is done on a trunk in the control position, the trunk state is changed to call processing deloaded (CPD). CPD is an indication to call processing software that a trunk is not to be set idle (IDL) when the call is released. The trunk state is changed from CPD to MB and the trunk is no longer available for call processing.
- If the entire wideband IT ISUP trunk group is posted in the control position and the busy all command (BSY ALL) is issued, all trunks that are CPB are changed to CPD and set to MB upon call disconnect.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the bsy command.

Examples of the bsy command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bsy inb all ↵	<p>Task: Place all posted trunks in the busy queue and make them installation busy.</p> <p>Response: OK, POST SET IS SET IN BSYQ.</p> <p>Explanation: The posted trunks have been placed in the busy queue and made installation busy.</p>
bsy mb	<p>Task: Place all posted trunks in the ManB state.</p> <p>Response: STATE CHANGED.</p> <p>Explanation: The posted trunks have been placed in the ManB state.</p>

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
A PVC is on this trunk. Use FRLS if necessary.	<p>Meaning: An X75 trunk has been accessed, the trunk has a PVC, and the bsy command has been used. You may need to use the forced release (FRLS) command. FRLS forces the trunk in the control position to the ManB state. This message appears on SuperNode only.</p> <p>Action: The user may opt to use the FRLS command if maintenance action is necessary and the bsy command will not execute.</p>
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: The command failed because no circuit was posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Failed to seize CKT	<p>Meaning: The command failed to seize a circuit.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
OK, POST SET IS SET IN BSYQ.	<p>Meaning: The posted trunks have been put in the BUSYQ.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
STATE CHANGED.	<p>Meaning: The posted trunks have been placed in the requested state.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

cktinfo**Function**

Use the cktinfo command to provide the name and state of the peripheral module (PM) associated with the posted trunk.

cktinfo command parameters and variables**Command Parameters and variables**

cktinfo	There are no parameters or variables.
----------------	---------------------------------------

Qualifications

The cktinfo command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT ISUP call.

Example

The following table provides an example of the cktinfo command.

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

Task:	Display the name and state of the PM associated with posted trunk CF3P.
Response:	POST MB DELQ BUSYQ DIG TTP 6-039 CKT TYPE PM NO. COM LANG STA S R DOT TE RESULT CONF3 MTM 0 25 CF3P 10 MB
Explanation:	The name of the PM is MTM 0 25 and the state of the trunk is manual busy (ManB).

ckinfo (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the ckinfo command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No circuit posted	Meaning: No circuit was posted before the command was entered. Action: Post a circuit and attempt the command again.
PM NO. COM LANG STA <PM name> <state>	Meaning: The system displays the name and state of the PM associated with the posted trunk. Action: None

ctloc**Function**

Use the ctkloc command to display the physical location of the circuit in the control position, the hardware that connects the X75 trunk from the network to the X25/X75 link interface unit (XLIU), and the state of each portion of the X75 path.

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

Qualifications

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

- If the circuit in the control position is an analog trunk circuit, and another trunk exists on the same card, the maintenance and transmission data for the second trunk is also displayed.
- The ctkloc command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT ISUP call.

cktloc (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the cktloc command.

Examples of the cktloc command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>cktloc ↵</p>	<p>Task: On the first screen that appears, display the physical location of an X75 trunk posted in the control position. The enter key must be pressed to display the second screen, which contains more information.</p> <p>On the second screen that appears, display more information about an X75 trunk posted in the control position.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> Site Flr RPos Bay_id SHF Description Slot EqPEC HOST 00 A05 B1 0 2 DTC : 1 04 DS1SIG CKT RPAD TPAD MNL IANL EML PBAL LOOP CRES (DB) (DB) (DBRM)(DBRM)(DB) 4 </pre> <p>Explanation: The response on the first screen describes the physical location of the circuit.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> X75 CONN: DTC 1 4 4: Insv,Cside lnk 5 1: OK, Carrier INS NIU 1 Insv, Cside lnk 3 5: OK, CBUS Port 3 OK XSG 0 2 , XLIU 1 Insv,lnk INS, SPECONN ACTIVE </pre> <p>Explanation: The response on the second screen provides additional information about the X75 trunk.</p>

ctkloc (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the ctkloc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: The command failed because no circuit was posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>Site Flr RPos Bay_id SHF Description Slot EqPEC HOST 00 A05 B1 0 2 DTC : 1 04 DS1SIG CKT RPAD TPAD MNL IANL EML PBAL LOOP CRES (DB) (DB) (DBRM)(DBRM)(DB) 4</pre>	<p>Meaning: The physical location of the circuit is displayed on the first screen. The first line is a header.</p> <p>The second line of the display describes maintenance and transmission data about the site, location of floor, row, bay, and shelf, primary card position, product equipment code, and device description of the PM connected to the trunk. In this example, the site is HOST, the location of the floor (Flr) is 00, the row position (RPos) is A05, the bay location (Bay_id) is B1, the shelf location (SHF) is 2, the digital trunk controller (DTC) is 1, the slot is 04, and the product equipment code (PEC) is DS1SIG.</p> <p>The third line of the display is a header.</p> <p>The fourth and fifth lines of the display describe the circuit number (CKT), receive pad (RPAD) settings, transmit pad (TPAD) settings, maintenance noise limit (MNL), immediate action noise limit (IANL), expected measured loss (EML), precision balance (PBAL) unit, loop (LOOP) length, and compensation resistor (CRES).</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

cktloc (end)

Responses for the cktloc command (continued)

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

```
X75 CONN:  
DTC 1 4 4: Insv,Cside lnk 5 1: OK, Carrier INS  
NIU 1 Insv,      Cside lnk 3 5: OK, CBUS Port 3 OK  
XSG 0 2 , XLIU 1 Insv,lnk INS, SPECONN ACTIVE
```

Meaning: Further information about an X75 trunk is displayed on the second screen. The first line is a header.

The second line of the display describes the peripheral module (PM) that is connected to the trunk. In this example, the trunk is connected to DTC 1, port 4, channel 4, and the DTC is in service. The C-side link and the carrier states are also displayed.

The third line of the display describes the network interface unit (NIU) connected to the trunk. The NIU number and state, the C-side link carrier state, and the Cbus channel number and state are also displayed.

The fourth line of the display contains the X25 service group (XSG) number and channel number of the trunk and XLIU number and state. The X75 link state and the status of the SPECCONN connection are also displayed.

Action: None

-end-

hold**Function**

Use the hold command to place the circuit in the control position in the first available hold position.

hold command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
hold	There are no parameters and variables.

Qualification

The hold command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT ISUP call.

Example

The following table provides an example of the hold command.

Example of the hold command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
hold	<p>Task: Place the circuit in the control position in the first available hold position.</p> <p>Response: OK, CIRCUIT ON HOLD SHORT CLLI IS : CF3P OK, CIRCUIT POSTED</p> <p>Explanation: The circuit with the short CLLI of CF3P has been placed in the first available hold position.</p>

hold (end)

Response

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

Response for the hold command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	Meaning: The command failed because no circuit was posted. Action: None
OK, CKT ON HOLD	Meaning: The circuit in the control position has been placed in the first available hold position. Action: None

loopbk**Function**

Use the loopbk command to set or remove a loopback on a posted X75 trunk.

loopbk command parameters and variables				
Command	Parameters and variables			
loopbk	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>set</td> </tr> <tr> <td>remove</td> </tr> <tr> <td>query</td> </tr> </table>	set	remove	query
set				
remove				
query				
Parameters and variables	Description			
query	This parameter specifies that the loopback status be displayed.			
remove	This parameter specifies that a loopback be removed.			
set	This parameter specifies that a loopback be set. If no parameter is entered, the system defaults to this parameter.			

Qualifications

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

- This command is required before the external continuity for X75 trunks (X75E) test can be performed.
- Before the external continuity test can be performed on an X75 trunk, a far end office must issue the loopback command so that the test information coming from a near end office may be looped back.
- The loopback is set on the X25/X75 link interface unit (XLIU) card of an individual trunk.
- When a trunk is set by the loopback command, maintenance commands that would change the state of the trunk cannot be performed. If a maintenance command is entered after a trunk is set by the loopback command, an error message will appear informing the user that the maintenance command is not allowed and that a loopback is set.
- The trunk cannot be returned to service (RTS) until the loopback is removed.
- A loopback can be set only if there are no calls on the trunk.
- A loopback cannot be set if the trunk state is call processing busy (CPB). An error message will be returned in this instance.

loopbk (continued)

- A loopback can be set only if the the trunk is seized (SZD).
- If the trunk is in a non-call processing state, such as the idle (IDL), lockout (LO), or manual busy (ManB) trunk state when the loopback command is entered, the trunk state is automatically changed to SZD and the loopback is set. When the loopback is removed, the trunk returns to its previous state.
- If the trunk is already seized when the loopback command is entered, the trunk state is not affected by the command. In this situation, when the loopback is removed, the trunk state remains SZD.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the loopbk command.

Examples of the loopbk command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
loopbk	<p>Task: Set a loopback on a posted X75 trunk.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> POST DELQ BUSYQ DIG TTP 6-028 CKT TYPE PM NO. COM LANG STA S R DOT TE RESULT DATA X75 DTC 0 0 TOROTT 002 SZD P_IDL LOOBK Loopback set </pre> <p>Explanation: The loopbk command without a parameter has been entered against a posted X75 trunk. The system automatically defaults from the loopback command to the loopback set command. The trunk has been seized previously or the trunk was seized automatically when the loopback set command was entered.</p>
-continued-	

loopbk (continued)

Examples of the loopbk command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
loopbk set	<p>Task: Set a loopback on a posted X75 trunk.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> POST DELQ BUSYQ DIG TTP 6-028 CKT TYPE PM NO. COM LANG STA S R DOT TE RESULT DATA X75 DTC 0 0 TOROTT 002 SZD P_IDL LOOBK SET Loopback set </pre> <p>Explanation: The loopbk set command has been entered against a posted X75 trunk. The trunk has been seized previously or the trunk was seized automatically when the loopback set command was entered.</p>
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the loopbk command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT POSTED	<p>Meaning: The command failed because no circuit was posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Loopback already set	<p>Meaning: A loopback has already been set on the trunk.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

loopbk (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Loopback is NOT set	<p>Meaning: The query parameter has been entered and the system responds that a loopback has not been set on the posted X75 trunk.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Loopback is set	<p>Meaning: The query parameter has been entered and the system responds that a loopback has been successfully set on the posted X75 trunk. The trunk is now available to the near end to perform an external continuity test.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Loopback remove failed	<p>Meaning: The loopback cannot be removed. The loopback remains set.</p> <p>Action: Make sure that the XLIU is functioning. Consult the logs to determine the reason that the loopback could not be set.</p>
Loopback removed	<p>Meaning: The loopback has been successfully removed on the posted X75 trunk. The trunk can now be returned to service.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Loopback set	<p>Meaning: A loopback has been successfully set on the posted X75 trunk. The trunk is now available to the near end to perform an external continuity test.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Loopback set failed	<p>Meaning: A loopback cannot be set on the posted X75 trunk.</p> <p>Action: Make sure that the XLIU is functioning. Consult the logs to determine the reason that the loopback could not be set.</p>
-continued-	

loopbk (end)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Loopback set on the trunk. Use LOOPBK REMOVE at the X75TTP level.	<p>Meaning: A maintenance command has been attempted on a trunk with a loopback set on it. Because a loopback has been set on a trunk, the maintenance command cannot be entered.</p> <p>Action: Remove the loopback and attempt the maintenance command again.</p>
There is no loopback to remove	<p>Meaning: A loopback cannot be removed because no trunk is looped.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-end-	

Function

Use the next command to place another circuit in the control position.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
next	$\left[\begin{array}{l} s \\ p \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} s \\ \end{array} \right] \\ hold \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} s \\ e \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
e	This parameter exchanges the circuits in the control and hold positions.
hold	This variable specifies the hold position number from which the circuit is to be taken. The hold position number range is 1-3.
p	This parameter ensures that the next circuit to go in the control position is from the posted set, and not from the deload queue (DELQ).
s	This parameter saves the circuit in the outgoing control position in the posted set. When only the next command is entered, the system takes the next circuit from the DELQ and places it in the control position. If there are no circuits available in the DELQ, the circuit is taken from the posted set.

Qualifications

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

- Entering the next command without parameters takes the next circuit from the DELQ and places it in the control position. If there are no circuits available in the DELQ, the circuit is taken from the posted set.
- Without parameters s or e, the outgoing circuit is deleted from the Trunk Test Position (TTP).
- The next command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT ISUP call.

next (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Example of the next command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
next	<p>Task: Place the next circuit in the control position.</p> <p>Response: Next POSTED CKT IDLED SHORT CLLI IS : CF3P OK, CKT POSTED</p> <p>Explanation: The next circuit has been placed in the control position.</p>

Response

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

Response for the next command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, HOLD POSITION IDLE	<p>Meaning: The command failed because the hold position is idle.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO CKT, SET IS EMPTY	<p>Meaning: No circuit has been posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
OK, CKT POSTED	<p>Meaning: The next circuit has been placed in the control position.</p> <p>Action: Continue entering commands against the circuit you have placed in the control position.</p>
-continued-	

next (end)

Response for the next command (continued)**MAP output Meaning and action**

POSTED CKT IDLED

Meaning: The next circuit has been placed in the control position.**Action:** Continue entering commands against the circuit you have placed in the control position.

-end-

Function

Use the post command to post one or more circuits for maintenance.

post command parameters and variables						
Command	Parameters and variables					
post	a	state	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{firsttrkgrp} \\ \text{cli} \end{array} \right]$			
	b	a b c f				
	cptermerr					
	d	d_pm	d_pm_no	ckt_no	t_slot	to t_slot
	e	des	des_no	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{b} \\ \text{r} \\ \text{s} \end{array} \right]$	des_ckt	to des_ckt
	g	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{cli} \\ \text{clnr} \end{array} \right]$	ckt	to ckt		
	p	pm	pm_no	pm_pos	to pm_pos	
	tm	tm_name	tm_no	to tm_no		
	s	state				
	t	cli	ckt	....	ckt	cnri1
	tb	cli	m cp	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{buffer} \\ \text{hc} \\ \text{mr} \\ \text{all} \end{array} \right]$		
	wb	cli	member_#			

-continued-

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
....	This variable represents a string of circuit numbers.
a	This parameter, when preceded by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the b parameter-transfers circuits which are left in the busy queue after the time-out interval from the BUSY ALL queue to the posted set. the post command-posts all DMS-100 Family circuits of a particular state.
all	This parameter specifies the entire contents of the maintenance (M) or call processing (CP) buffer.
b	This parameter, when preceded by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the b parameter-removes all idle circuits from the posted set, and retains only out-of-service circuits. the post command-posts circuits from one of the two busy queues or the posted set.
<i>buffer</i>	This variable posts the contents of the M or CP buffer. The <i>buffer</i> range is 0-9.
c	This parameter transfers circuits from the BUSY CIRCUIT queue to the posted set (up to 10 circuits at a time).
<i>ckt</i>	This variable represents the circuit number of the trunk group. If two circuit numbers are entered, all circuits from the first number to the second are posted. If only one number is entered, all circuits from that number to the end of the list are posted. The circuit number range is 0-9999.
<i>ckt_no</i>	This variable represents the circuit number. Its range is 0-19.
<i>cli</i>	This variable represents the full or short common language location identifier (CLLI) code assigned to a group of circuits or trunk group. When preceded by the command string post a <i>state</i> , the trunk group specified by the CLLI is posted first.
<i>clnr</i>	This variable following the g parameter represents the circuit number of the trunk group. If two circuit numbers are entered, all circuits from the first number to the second number are posted. If only one circuit number is posted, all numbers from that number to the end of the list are posted. If a circuit number is not entered, entering the command post g <i>cli</i> posts up to the first 512 circuit in the group. The value is 0-9 999.
<i>cnri1</i>	This variable following the t parameter represents circuit numbers or test equipment. Up to 10 circuit numbers can be entered serially. The value is 0-9999.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<code>cptermerr</code>	This parameter posts trunk entries in the CPTERMERR queue which are currently out of service.
<code>d</code>	This parameter posts digital trunks.
<code>des_ckt</code>	This variable represents the circuit number of a digital echo suppressor DES. Its range is 0-63.
<code>des_no</code>	This variable represents the DES number. Its range is 0-511.
<code>d_pm</code>	This variable specifies the type of digital peripheral module (PM): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ dca-Austrian digital carrier ▪ dcm-digital carrier module ▪ dct-digital carrier trunk ▪ dtc-digital trunk controller ▪ idtc-international digital trunk controller ▪ iltc-international line trunk controller ▪ ltc-line trunk controller ▪ rcc-remote cluster controller
<code>d_pm_no</code>	This variable represents the discrimination number of the digital PM. Its range is 0-511.
<code>e</code>	This parameter posts one or both sides of a DES.
<code>f</code>	This parameter forces all circuits from the BUSY ALL queue to the posted set.
<code><u>frstrkgrp</u></code>	This represents a system default. You do not enter a value at the MAP. When you enter the command string <code>post a state</code> , the system begins posting with the first trunk group.
<code>g</code>	This parameter posts a group of circuits by its CLLI. If no circuit number is entered after the <code>g</code> command, entering the command <code>post g clli</code> posts up to the first 512 circuit in the group.
<code>hc</code>	This parameter specifies the highest count (HC) of the contents of the M or CP buffer.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>member_#</i>	This variable represents the trunk member number (<i>member_#</i>). The trunk member number can be any circuit, master or slave, which is on the originating or terminating side and is involved in a wideband call.
<i>mr</i>	This parameter specifies the most recent (MR) content of the M or CP buffer.
<i>nockt</i>	This represents a system default. You do not enter a value at the MAF if no circuit number is specified, entering the command string <code>post g clli</code> posts up to the first 512 circuits in the group.
<i>p</i>	This parameter posts a group of circuits in a non-digital PM.
<i>pm</i>	This variable specifies the type of non-digital PM. Examples of non-digital PM types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>mtm</i>-maintenance trunk module ▪ <i>oau</i>-office alarm unit ▪ <i>tm</i>-trunk module
<i>pm_no</i>	This variable represents the PM discrimination number. Its range is 0-9999.
<i>pm_pos</i>	This variable specifies the PM position. Its range is 0-29.
<i>s</i>	This parameter posts circuits in the posted set separately according to their state.
-continued-	

post (continued)**post command parameters and variables** (continued)

Parameters and variables	Description
<i>state</i>	<p>This variable represents one of the following circuit state codes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>cfl</i> The circuit state code carrier fail (<i>cfl</i>) represents a circuit which was removed from service because of failure of an associated outside facility. <li>▪ <i>cpb</i> The circuit state code call process busy (<i>cpb</i>) represents a circuit that is carrying traffic. <li>▪ <i>cpd</i> The circuit state code call process deload (<i>cpd</i>) represents a circuit that is carrying traffic and that another entity, such as maintenance (<i>Mtce</i>), has requested to be informed when call processing (<i>CP</i>) releases the circuit. <li>▪ <i>del</i> The circuit state code deload (<i>del</i>) represents a circuit which was in the <i>cpd</i> state, has been released by <i>CP</i>, and is now available. <li>▪ <i>idl</i> The circuit state code idle (<i>idl</i>) represents a circuit that is in service and available to any process. <li>▪ <i>inb</i> The circuit state code installation busy (<i>inb</i>) represents an installed circuit that has not been tested. <li>▪ <i>ini</i> The circuit state code initialized (<i>ini</i>) represents a circuit in an intermediate state to which all previously <i>cpb</i> circuits are set following a system restart. <li>▪ <i>lo</i> The circuit state code lockout (<i>lo</i>) represents a circuit under continuous seizure from a far office without digits being received. The system continues scanning and sets circuit <i>idl</i> when seizure ceases. For <i>CCS7</i> trunks, this state may be due to a problem with the message switch and buffer (<i>MSB</i>) or the interperipheral message link (<i>IPML</i>). <li>▪ <i>mb</i> The circuit state code manual busy (<i>ManB</i>) represents a circuit which was removed from service by a maintenance person and can only be returned to service by a maintenance person. <li>▪ <i>neq</i> The circuit state code not equipped (<i>neq</i>) represents circuit hardware that is not provided. <li>▪ <i>nmb</i> The circuit state code network management busy (<i>nmb</i>) represents a circuit which is removed from service through automatic or manual network management action.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pmb The circuit state code peripheral module busy (pmb) represents a circuit that is not available to traffic because the associated PM is out of service. ▪ res The circuit state code restricted idle (res) represents a two-way trunk that has restricted availability to traffic. For example, the outgoing side of the trunk is not available. ▪ rmb The circuit state code remote make busy (rmb) represents a trunk with its incoming side removed from service, either by the far end or by the near end which informs the far end. ▪ sb The circuit state code system busy (sb) represents a circuit which is removed from service by system maintenance, which runs periodic tests until the circuit is either restored to service or set to mb; for example, a test to detect intermittent conditions. ▪ szd The circuit state code seized (szd) represents a circuit which has been seized for manual or system action.
t	This parameter posts a trunk, service circuit, or test equipment by its CLLI.
<i>t_slot</i>	This variable represents the time slot number. Its range is 1-31.
tb	This parameter posts the trouble buffer. The trouble buffer was created in the TRKSTRBL level using the creatset command.
tm	This parameter posts a trunk module (TM), which is a non-digital PM.
<i>tm_name</i>	This variable represents the trunk module name.
<i>tm_no</i>	This variable represents the trunk module number. Its range is 0-9 999.
wb	This parameter posts all trunk circuits involved in a wideband call.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The post command posts only trunks which belong to the user.
- If the CLLI to be entered is short and a numerical value, enter the CLLI with single quotation marks (') around it.

post (continued)

- To get the total number of trunks in the wideband (wb) call, you must add the master trunk in the control position to the number of trunk circuits in the post set. Obtain the number of trunk circuits in the post set by looking at the post indicator in the trunk test position (TTP) display.
- The post command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wb IT Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) call.

Example

The following table provides an example of the post command.

Example of the post command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>post wb wbinc 3</code> ↵ <i>where</i>	
WBINC 3	is the third circuit on the incoming side of the call of a 6 circuit call
Task:	Place WBINC 1, which is the master circuit of the incoming side in a wideband (wb) call, in the control position.
Response:	<pre> POST 5 DELQ D 4 BUSYQ A 59 DIG TTP 14 0 5 0 2 10 CKT TYPE PM NO. COM LANG STA S R DOT TE R 2W S7 S7 DTC 0 10 0 WBINC 1 CPB WBOTG 1 WIDEBAND </pre>
Explanation:	POST 5 indicates the remaining 5 circuits are still in the post set.

Responses

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

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Circuit not	involved in a wideband call.
	Meaning: The wb parameter was entered when the provided trunk circuit was not involved in a wb call.
	Action: None
-continued-	

post (end)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CPTERMERR QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE TRUNKS IN THE POSTED SET	Meaning: The command string post cptermerr was entered when there were no trunks to be posted. Action: None
Invalid trunk circuit.	Meaning: The wb parameter was entered when the supporting trunk circuit was not a valid trunk. Action: None
OK, CKT POSTED.	Meaning: The circuit is posted. Action: None
POSTED CKT IDLED.	Meaning: The circuit is posted and idled. Action: None
TEST ACCESS DENIED	Meaning: The TTP does not own the CLLI of the entered trunk. 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 <i>incrname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incrname</i>	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 <i>incrname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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

The quit command works regardless of the trunk state and has no effect on a wideband IT ISUP call.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit ↵	<p>Task: Exit from the X75TTP level to the previous menu level.</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.</p> <p>Explanation: The X75TTP level has changed to the previous menu level.</p>

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ where	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the X75TTP level to be exited
	<p>Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MAPCI :</p> <p>Explanation: The X75TTP level has returned to the MAPCI level.</p>
-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 :	<p>Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels Last parameter evaluated was: 1	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.</p>
The system replaces the X75TTP level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	<p>Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

quit (end)

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

The system replaces the display of the X75TTP 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 rls command to release the connection to the circuit in the control position.

rls command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rls	<u>ctrl_pos</u> rls r
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>ctrl_pos</u>	This represents the system default. When only the rls command is entered, the system retains the circuit in the control position in the same state as before the connection.
r	This parameter frees the circuit from the control position and deletes it from the trunk test position (TTP) level.
rls	This parameter frees the circuit from the control position and deletes it from the trunk test position (TTP) level.

Qualifications

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

- The rls command also idles associated test equipment (for example, the monitor function).
- The rls command does not affect trunks in call processing busy (CPB).

rls (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the rls command.

Example of the rls command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rls ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Release the connection to the circuit in the control position.</p> <p>Response: rls OK</p> <p>Explanation: The connection to the circuit in the control position has been released.</p>

Response

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

Response for the rls command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	<hr/> <p>Meaning: The command failed because no circuit was posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
OK	<hr/> <p>Meaning: The connection to the circuit in the control position has been released.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

Function

Use the rts command to return the circuit in the control position to service.

rts command parameters and variables			
Command	Parameters and variables		
rts	$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ rls \\ r \\ rts \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} idl \\ ini \\ res \end{bmatrix}$	
	c	$\begin{bmatrix} cp \\ m \\ both \end{bmatrix}$	all
Parameters and variables	Description		
a	This parameter releases all manual busy (ManB) circuits in the posted set.		
all	This parameter selects the entire trouble buffer to be cleared.		
both	This parameter selects both the call-processing and maintenance buffer entry to be cleared.		
c	This parameter clears the trouble buffer entry.		
cp	This parameter selects the call-processing buffer entry to be cleared.		
idl	This parameter specifies the idle circuit state.		
ini	This parameter specifies the initialized circuit state.		
m	This parameter selects the maintenance buffer entry to be cleared.		
res	This parameter specifies the restricted idle circuit state.		
r	This parameter releases the connection and idles the circuit.		
rls	This parameter releases the connection and idles the circuit.		
rls	This parameter returns the circuit in the control position to service.		

rts (continued)

Qualifications

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

- Entering the rts command without a parameter returns to service the circuit which is in the control position if the circuit is manual busy (ManB). If the circuit is seized and its pending state is ManB, the pending state is set to the specified state.
- For two-way trunks only, the return state can be specified as idle (IDL) or restricted idle. If no parameters are entered, the default state is IDL.
- Entering the command string rts r without a specified state releases any connection to the circuit, and sets the circuit to either its prior or pending state.
- Entering the command string rts a without a specified state releases the circuit if it is seized, returns the circuit to the posted set, and changes the state of all ManB circuits in the posted set to IDL.
- Entering the command string rts a with a specified state has the same effect as entering rts a without a specified state. It also changes the state of all ManB circuits to the specified state.
- The rts command does not affect trunks in call processing busy (CPB).
- The rts command at the MANUAL, MONITOR, and TTP levels will fail if the command is applied to a B-channel when its associated D-channel or DS-1 link is out of service.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the rts command.

Examples of the rts command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rts ↵	<p>Task: Release the connection.</p> <p>Response: RTS OK</p> <p>Explanation: The connection has been released.</p>
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Examples of the rts command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>rts r ini</code>	<p>Task: Release the connection and idle the circuit in the initialized circuit state.</p> <p>Response: RTS OK</p> <p>Explanation: The connection has been released and the circuit has been idled in the initialized circuit state.</p>
-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
ALREADY DONE	<p>Meaning: The circuit is already returned to service and an attempt has been made to return the circuit to service again.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
FAILED: D CHANNEL IS DOWN	<p>Meaning: The rts command failed after being applied to a B-channel because its associated D-channel or DS-1 link is out of service. The B-channel has been made idle.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: There are no circuits to be returned to service.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

rts (end)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RTS OK	Meaning: The circuit has been returned to service. Action: None
SET IS EMPTY	Meaning: There are no circuits to be returned to service. Action: None
WARNING TRUNK WAS TAKEN OUT OF SERVICE BY SYSTEM DUE TO EXCESSIVE CALL ERRORS. PLEASE CONTACT SUPPORT GROUP PRIOR TO RETURNING TRUNK TO SERVICE. DO YOU WANT TO RTS TRUNK? PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO") :	Meaning: An attempt was made to return to service a trunk that was taken out of service by the system due to excessive call processing errors. Action: Enter YES if you want to return the specified trunk to service; otherwise, enter NO. Additional maintenance action may be required to clear the fault prior to returning the trunk to service.
-end-	

seize**Function**

Use the seize command to seize a posted trunk for maintenance action.

seize command parameters and variables			
Command	Parameters and variables		
seize	<i>ctrl_pos</i> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>all</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a</td> </tr> </table> <i>del_no</i>	all	a
all			
a			
Parameters and variables	Description		
a	This parameter specifies that seizure is automatic as circuits become available.		
all	This parameter specifies that seizure is automatic as circuits become available.		
<i>ctrl_pos</i>	This default name represents a system default. When you enter only the seize command, only the circuit in the control position is seized.		
<i>del_no</i>	This variable specifies the maximum quantity of circuits to be deloaded at one time. The range is 0-20.		

Qualifications

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

- Normally, the maximum number of circuits in the deload queue (DELQ) is 20, but this number can be reduced by entering a value for the variable *del_no*. The maximum quantity is reset by the command seize, or whenever another set of circuits is posted.
- The characters A-SZ on line 9 of the status display indicate an automatic seizure condition. When automatic seizure is in effect, use the next command to select the next circuit from the posted set that can be seized. Those circuits that cannot be seized are bypassed.
- The seize command does not work on call processing busy (CPB) trunks.

seize (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the seize command.

Example of the seize command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
seize ↵	<p>Task: Seize the circuit in the control position.</p> <p>Response: CKT SEIZED</p> <p>Explanation: The circuit has been seized.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the seize command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALREADY DONE	<p>Meaning: The circuit has already been seized and you have tried to seize the circuit again.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
CKT SEIZED	<p>Meaning: The circuit has been seized.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-end-	

Function

Use the `tst` command to test the circuit in the control position.

tst command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>tst</code>	<i>autotest</i> <i>test_type</i> $\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{extrknm} \\ \textit{psid} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>autotest</i>	This represents a system default. When you enter only the test command, the system begins the test sequence for the particular product engineering code (PEC) of the circuit in the control position. If the first test is passed, the system begins a signaling test on the circuit.
DIAG	This code represents the test line circuit diagnostic test.
<i>extrknm</i>	This variable specifies a trunk number within a trunk group. This number is required only for the looparound test line (TPLA) and represents the second circuit of the test. The trunk number value is 0-9 999.
ICOT	This code represents the test line ISUP continuity test.
ISDN	This code represents the DMS-300 ISDN test call line test.
N100	This code represents the test line quiet (balanced) termination (new) test.
<i>psid</i>	This variable represents the parameter set identifier, used only with the ISDN option; the <i>psid</i> corresponds with the test parameters in table ISDNTCP.
S100	This code represents the test line quiet (balanced) termination (old) test.
S104	This code represents the test line transmission loss test.
T100	This code represents the test line quiet termination test.
T102	This code represents the test line milliwatt test.
T103	This code represents the test line supervisory and signaling tests.
T104	This code represents the test line transmission noise and loss test.
-continued-	

tst (continued)

tst command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
T105	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
T108	This code represents the test line echo suppression test.
T165	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
T50L	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T56N	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5AS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss and self-check test.
T5AT	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5BS	This code represents the test line return loss and return loss self-check test.
T5LB	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T5LH	This code represents the test line return loss low and high test.
T5SB	This code represents the test line return loss self-check test.
TA01	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TA02	This code represents the test line loss and frequency test.
TA03	This code represents the test line noise (C-msg) test.
TA04	This code represents the test line loss, noise test.
TA05	This code represents the test line loss, frequency deviation, noise (C-notch) test.
TA06	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA07	This code represents the test line loss, supervision test.
TA08	This code represents the test line loss, frequency deviation, supervision test.
TA09	This code represents the test line noise, supervision test.
TA10	This code represents the test line loss, noise, supervision test.
-continued-	

tst (continued)

tst command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
TA11	This code represents the test line loss, noise, frequency deviation, supervision test.
TA12	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA13	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA14	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss test.
TA15	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency deviation test.
TA16	This code represents the test line busy flash, noise test.
TA17	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA18	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency deviation, noise test.
TA19	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA20	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss test.
TA21	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, frequency deviation test.
TA22	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, noise test.
TA23	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA24	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, frequency deviation, noise test.
TA25	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash test.
TART	This code represents the test line loss and noise (Turkey) test.
TCLC	This code represents the test line short circuit test.
TCON	This code represents the test line CCIS6 continuity test.
TCOT	This code represents the test line CCITT6 continuity test.
TE_M	This code represents the test line E & M lead test.
-continued-	

tst (continued)

tst command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
TERL	This code represents the test line echo return loss test.
<i>test_type</i>	This variable represents a test line test code or the carrier number for the digital module whose circuit is in the control position. The range of carrier numbers is T0-T19.
TISS	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
TL01	This code represents the test line DMS-300 looparound test.
TL65	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TL6N	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TL6S	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLO5	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLON	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TLOS	This code represents the test line loss measurements test.
TLPA	This code represents the test line looparound test.
TOPC	This code represents the test line open-circuit test.
TNSS	This code represents the test line non-synchronous test.
TR2L	This code represents the test line repeat 2 (long delay) test.
TR2S	This code represents the test line repeat 2 (short delay) test.
TS65	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TS6N	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSBS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss self-check test.
TSBT	This code represents the test line return loss test.
TSO5	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
-continued-	

tst (continued)

tst command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
TSYN	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
X75E	This code represents the test line external continuity for X75 trunks test.
X75I	This code represents the test line internal continuity for X75 trunks test.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- When you use the carrier number to replace the *test_type* variable, the system tests all circuits of the specified carrier.
- The signaling test can be enabled or disabled by datafilling table CLLIMITCE.
- The tst command does not affect trunks in CPB.
- The loopback command is required before the X75E test can be performed.
- Before the external continuity test can be performed on an X75 trunk, a far end office must issue the loopback command so that the test information coming from a near end office may be looped back.
- The loopback command is required before the X75I test can be performed.
- The loopback is set on the X25/X75 link interface unit (XLIU) card of an individual trunk.
- Entering a test command without a test code causes a diagnostic to be run on the card. DS1 is the card type for X75 trunks.

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, NO CIRCUIT	<p>Meaning: The command failed because no circuit was posted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
FAILED, POSTED CKT IS NOT X75 TRUNK	<p>Meaning: The external or internal continuity test was attempted but could not be run because the posted trunk is not an X75 trunk.</p> <p>Action: Post an X75 trunk and attempt the test again.</p>
FAILED TO SEIZE CKT	<p>Meaning: The specified test failed to seize a circuit for testing. A TRK263 Log will be printed that contains more information on the reason that the test failed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NO TID ASSOCIATED WITH TRUNK	<p>Meaning: The external or internal continuity test was attempted on an X75 trunk but could not be run because the terminal ID of the trunk could not be found.</p> <p>Action: Attempt the test again.</p>
PM IS NOT IN-SERVICE	<p>Meaning: The external or internal continuity test was attempted but could not be run because the peripheral module (PM) is not in service.</p> <p>Action: Go to the PM MAP level and put the PM in service. Attempt the test again.</p>
Test failed, bad frames	<p>Meaning: The external or internal continuity test on an X75 trunk ran, but some frames returned to the XLIU were corrupt.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Test failed, frames lost	<p>Meaning: The external or internal continuity test on an X75 trunk ran, but the number of frames received by the XLIU was less than the number of frames sent by the XLIU.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Test failed, loopback cannot be set	<p>Meaning: The external or internal continuity test on an X75 trunk was attempted but could not be run because a loopback could not be set in a peripheral module.</p> <p>Action: Attempt the test again.</p>
Test failed, request rejected	<p>Meaning: The external or internal continuity test on an X75 trunk was attempted but could not be run because of a hardware or software problem.</p> <p>Action: Make sure the XLIU is in service. If the XLIU is in service, run the test again.</p>
Test passed	<p>Meaning: The external or internal continuity test passed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TST command diag invalid with X75. Use X75I or X75E options.	<p>Meaning: The test command was attempted on an X75 trunk but could not be run because a test code was not entered. Test codes are required for X75 trunks.</p> <p>Action: Attempt the test again using the X75E or X75I test code.</p>
TST FLD	<p>Meaning: The specified test failed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

tst (end)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TST OK	Meaning: The specified test was successful. Action: None
WARNING: Int loopback not removed	Meaning: The internal continuity test passed, but the loopback in the peripheral module could not be removed. Action: Attempt the test again to remove the loopback.
-end-	

XFER level commands

Use the Remote Data Polling System (XFER) level of the MAP to transfer data and to perform maintenance on the data transfer system.

Accessing the XFER level

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

```
mapci;mtc;iod;xfer ↵
```

XFER commands

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

XFER commands	
Command	Page
abortx	X-57
define	X-59
dmnt	X-61
kept	X-63
query	X-65
quit	X-67
revive	X-71
sent	X-75
xmit	X-77

XFER menu

The following figure shows the XFER 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
      .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .

XFER
0 Quit          IOD      IOC      0      1
1
2
3 Query_        DIRP:   .      XFER:   .      DPPP:   .      DPPU:   .      NOP:   .
4 Define_       SLM :   .      NX25:   .      MLP :   .
5 Xmit_
6 Sent_
7 Kept_
8 Dmnt_
9 Abortx_
10 _Ssys_
11 _Hold_
12 Revive
13
14
15
16
17
18
```

XFER status codes

None

abortx**Function**

Use the abortx command to indicate that the file requested by the data center or the telephone network operating system (TNOS) cannot be transmitted.

abortx command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
abortx	<i>index</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>index</i>	This variable is the key field index number from the table DIRPHOLD for the requested file. Valid entries are 0-99.

Qualifications

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

- The system cancels the XMITnn minor alarm raised in response to a request from either the data center or the TNOS, and sends a message indicating that the file will not be transmitted.
- Either the data center or the TNOS can request that another attempt be made to transmit the file.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the abortx command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NOT REQUIRED	<p>Meaning: There is no file transfer to be aborted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Additional responses not currently available	

define

Function

The define command previously controlled an interface function between DIRP, XFER, and the data center requesting data transmission. The functions of this command have been replaced by table XFERSSYS. Use of the define command results in the following response:

```
Please use table XFERSSYS to define a subsystem for XFER
To undefine a subsystem, delete the tuple for that subsystem
```


dmnt**Function**

Use the dmnt command to indicate to the Remote Data Polling System that the tape containing the specified file has been demounted from its drive, as requested.

dmnt command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
dmnt	<i>index</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>index</i>	This variable is the key field index number from table DIRPHOLD for the file on the demounted tape. Valid entries are 0-99.

Qualification

The dmnt command is qualified by the following: the system cancels the DMNTnn minor alarm that was raised when the demount tape instruction was received.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the dmnt command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NOT REQUIRED	<p>Meaning: There is no file transfer to be demounted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Additional responses not currently available	

kept**Function**

Use the kept command to indicate to the system that the specified file has been retained for reuse in the office, as requested by the data center or the TNOS.

kept command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
kept	<i>index</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>index</i>	This variable is the key field index number that has been retained, from the table DIRPHOLD.

Qualifications

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

- This command only applies to files under manual control since files under automatic control are stored by the system and later reused.
- This command causes the system to cancel the KEEPnn minor alarm that was raised when the instruction to retain the file was received from the data center or the TNOS.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

kept (end)

Responses for the kept command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NOT REQUIRED	
	Meaning: There is no file transfer to be kept. Action: None
Additional responses not currently available	

query**Function**

Use the query command to display relevant transfer information for a specified group of files.

query command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
query	xmit sent kept dmnt ssys <i>subsystem</i> hold <i>index</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
dmnt	This parameter specifies the group of files contained on tapes that need to be de-mounted from their drives.
hold	This parameter, when followed by an index number, specifies one particular held file listed in table DIRPHOLD.
<i>index</i>	This variable is the key field index number from table DIRPHOLD for the file infor-mation to be displayed.
kept	This parameter specifies the group of files under manual control which are to be retained at the Digital Multiplex System (DMS) office for eventual reuse.
sent	This parameter specifies the group of files that are to be physically transported to the data center for verification purposes.
ssys	This parameter specifies all files originating from the subsystem indicated by the next parameter.
<i>subsystem</i>	This variable is the name of the originating subsystem.
xmit	This parameter specifies the group of files which have been requested for transmis-sion.

Qualifications

None

query (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the query command.

Example of the query command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>query hold 99 ↵ where</pre>	<p>99 is the index number from table DIRPHOLD</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display the transfer information concerning the file indexed as 99.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>HOLDNO STATE SSYS ORIG DMNT FILENAME COUNT FILE_LOCN 99 UNPROC JF DIRP NO U920426093601JF 0 2807 0005</pre> <p>Explanation: The system displays the requested information.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the query command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Files not found	<p>Meaning: There are no transfers of the specified type.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>HOLDNO STATE SSYS ORIG DMNT FILENAME COUNT FILE_LOCN 99 UNPROC JF DIRP NO U920426093601JF 0 2807 0005</pre>	<p>Meaning: The system displays the file information for the specified file.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

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 <i>incname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incname</i>	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 <i>incname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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 ↵	<p>Task: Exit from the XFER level to the previous menu level.</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.</p> <p>Explanation: The XFER level has changed to the previous menu level.</p>
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>quit mtc ↵ where</pre>	<p>mtc specifies the level higher than the XFER level to be exited</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MAPCI :</p> <p>Explanation: The XFER level has returned to the MAPCI level.</p>
-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
<pre>CI :</pre>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels Last parameter evaluated was: 1</pre>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.</p>
<pre>The system replaces the XFER level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.</pre>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

quit (end)

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

The system replaces the display of the XFER level with the display of the next higher MAP level.

Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.

Action: None

-end-

revive**Function**

Use the revive command to bring a failed XFER process back to activity.

revive command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
revive	xfercall xferclr all
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies call-waiting and call-clearing processes are to be revived.
xfer call	This parameter specifies that the call-waiting process is to be revived.
xferclr	This parameter specifies that the call-clearing process is to be revived.

Qualifications

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

- If it is necessary to manually revive an xfercall or xferclr process, a software error may exist. This option should be explored before attempting to revive the system.
- Recurring faults reflected in system logs should aid in determining the source of problems.

revive (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the revive command.

Example of the revive command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
revive xfercall ↵	<p>Task: Revive the xfercall process.</p> <p>Response: PROCESS XFERCALL REVIVED</p> <p>Explanation: The system revived the process.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the revive command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MAILBOX ALLOCATION FAILED WITH RETURN CODE <nn>	<p>Meaning: The revive process is aborted. SOS errors have interfered with messaging.</p> <p>Action: Note the return code and contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
MAILBOX DEALLOCATION FAILED WITH RETURN CODE <nn>	<p>Meaning: The revive process is aborted. SOS errors have interfered with messaging.</p> <p>Action: Note the return code and contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
MAILBOX RESET FAILED WITH RETURN CODE <nn>	<p>Meaning: The revive process is aborted. Software Operating System (SOS) errors have interfered with messaging.</p> <p>Action: Note the return code and contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
-continued-	

revive (continued)

Responses for the revive command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MESSAGING ERROR; MBRC IS <nn>	<p>Meaning: The system aborts the revive process. SOS errors have interfered with messaging.</p> <p>Action: Note the return code and contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
No response	<p>Meaning: The revive command was attempted with the all parameter when the processes were already running.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
PROCESS XFERCALL REVIVED	<p>Meaning: The system successfully revived the identified process.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
PROCESS XFERCALL REVIVED	<p>Meaning: The identifies process is still active and does not need to be revived.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
UNABLE TO COMPLETE REVIVE ATTEMPT	<p>Meaning: Software difficulties have prevented the revive procedure from being attempted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
UNABLE TO REVIVE PROCESS XFERCALL	<p>Meaning: XFER cannot revive the identified process due to a software error.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

revive (end)

Responses for the revive command (continued)

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

WAIT ON REPLY TIMED OUT ATTEMPT TO ABORT REVIVE IS BEING MADE	
--	--

Meaning: A mailbox timeout error has occurred. The system has attempted to stop the revive.

Action: Exit to MAPCI level and enter one of the following command strings to determine whether or not the processes are stopped or running.

- query process xfercall
- query process xferclr

Contact the next level of maintenance if the processes are stopped.

-end-

sent**Function**

Use the sent command to indicate to the system that the specified file has been physically sent to the data center or TNOS as requested.

sent command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
sent	<i>index</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>index</i>	This variable is the key field index number from table DIRPHOLD for the file that was sent.

Qualification

The sent command is qualified by the following: the revive command has the effect of cancelling the SENDnn minor alarm that is raised when the data center or TNOS requests that a file be sent out.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the sent command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NOT REQUIRED	<p>Meaning: No file transfer was sent.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Additional responses not currently available	

xmit**Function**

Use the xmit command to initiate the transmission to the requesting TNOS or data center of a specified file.

xmit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
xmit	<i>index</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>index</i>	This variable is the key field index number for the file to be transmitted, from table DIRPHOLD.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the xmit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NOT REQUIRED	<p>Meaning: There is no file transfer to be transmitted.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Additional responses not currently available	

XLIU level commands

Use the XLIU level of the MAP to perform maintenance activities on the x.25/x.75 link I/F unit.

Accessing the XLIU level

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

```
mapci;mtc;pm;pos xliu xliu_number ↵
```

where

xliu_number is the number of the XLIU to be posted.

XLIU maintenance is dependant on LIN and F-bus maintenance. Anm XLIU cannot be brought into service unless the F-bus tap associated with the LIM and the XLIU is in service, and an LIM failure results in an XLIU failure.

XLIU commands

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

XLIU commands	
Command	Page
bsy	X-81
disp	X-85
listset	X-87
loadpm	X-89
next	X-92
offl	X-95
post	X-99
-continued-	

XLIU commands (continued)	
Command	Page
querypm	X-103
quit	X-105
rts	X-109
tst	X-113
-end-	

XLIU menu

The following figure shows the XLIU 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
.	.	.	.	2XLIU	.	.	.	.	.
XLIU									
0	Quit	PM	SysB 2	ManBk 3	Offl 0	CBsy 0	ISTb 4	InSv 20	
1		NIU	2	1	0	0	2	10	
2	Post								
3	ListSet	XLIU 120	InSv						
4									
5									
6	Tst_								
7	Bsy_								
8	RTS_								
9	Offl								
10	LoadPM_								
11	Disp_								
12	next								
13									
14	QueryPM_								
15									
16									
17									
18									

bsy**Function**

Use the bsy command to place the posted or all XLIUs in the ManB state.

bsy command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
bsy	<i>posted</i> all [<i>noforce</i>] [<i>wait</i>] [<i>force</i>] [<i>nowait</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all posted XLIU's to be busied.
force	This parameter causes XLIU inaccessibility to be ignored.
<i>noforce</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that XLIUs 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 before the bsy command has completed executing.
<i>posted</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted XLIU in the control position will be busied because the all parameter was not entered.
<i>wait</i>	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

bsy (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Example of the bsy command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bsy ↵	<p>Task: Busy the posted XLIU currently in the control position.</p> <p>Response: xliu 18 BSY Passed</p> <p>Explanation: The posted XLIU currently in the control position is XLIU18 and has been busied.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Busying XLIU 121 will take XSG channels out of service. Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):</pre>	<p>Meaning: Busying the posted XLIU will take the XSG channels out of service.</p> <p>Action: Enter YES to busy the XLIU, and the XSG channels associated with the XLIU will be taken out of service. Enter NO to terminate the command.</p>
<pre>XLIU 131 BSY Rejected</pre>	<p>Meaning: The BSY command has been rejected, and the XLIU is still in its original state</p> <p>Action: Contact the next level of maintenance support.</p>
<pre>Request invalid - XLIU 121 is ManB No action taken.</pre>	<p>Meaning: The posted XLIU is already manually busy.</p> <p>Action: No action required.</p>
-continued-	

bsy (end)

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

XLIU 121 BSY Passed

Meaning: The command passed**Action:** None

-end-

disp**Function**

Use the disp command to display a list of all XLIU in a specified PM state.

disp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
disp	state <i>pm_state</i> xliu
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>pm_state</i>	This variable is one of the following PM codes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.
xliu	This parameter is the PM node-type parameter for the XLIU.

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
<code>disp state istb xliu ↵</code>	<p>Task: Display all in-service trouble XLIUs</p> <p>Response: ISTb XLIU: NONE</p> <p>Explanation: There are no XLIUs in the in-service trouble state.</p>

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
<p><code>pm_state XLIU: NONE</code> or <code>pm_state XLIU n, n</code></p>	<p>Meaning: There are no PM in the specified state.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

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 <i>pm_type</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all PMs in the posted set to be listed.
<i>pm_type</i>	This variable indicates a type of PM and only PMs of that type will be listed. For the XLIU this variable should be xliu.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the listset command.

Example of the listset command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
listset xliu ↵	<p>Task: List all the posted XLIUs</p> <p>Response: XLIU 0, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30</p> <p>Explanation: All the posted XLIUs as listed.</p>

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
XLIU 0, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30	Meaning: All posted XLIUs are listed Action: None
No PM posted Post set is empty	Meaning: There are no posted XLIUs Action: None
-end-	

loadpm**Function**

Use the loadpm command to load the XLIUs with software load specified in the inventory table, or an optional file.

loadpm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
loadpm	<i>posted</i> all [<i>inven</i>] [<i>wait</i>] [<i>file</i>] [<i>nowait</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all posted XLIU's to be loaded.
<i>inven</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the software will be loaded from that specified in the inventory table because not <i>file</i> variable was specified.
<i>file</i>	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.
<i>posted</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted XLIU in the control position will be loaded because the all parameter was not entered.
<i>wait</i>	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 XLIUs must have the same loadfile datafiled 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
<code>loadpm ↵</code>	<p>Task: Load the posted XLIU in the control position with software form the source specified in the inventory table.</p> <p>Response: XLIU 12 LOADPM Passed.</p> <p>Explanation: The loadpm command was successful.</p>
<p><code>loadpm xrx34ba ↵</code> <i>where</i></p> <p>xrx34ba is the name of the file the load data is stored in.</p>	<p>Task: Load and xliu with the data in a specified file.</p> <p>Response: XLIU 12 LOADPM Passed.</p> <p>Explanation: The loadpm command was successful.</p>

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 - XLIU 120 is <state> No Action Taken	<p>Meaning: The XLIU is in the incorrect state for the loadpm command to be executed. The XLIU must be in the ManB state.</p> <p>Action: Use the bsy command to busy the XLIU and enter the command again.</p>
-continued-	

loadpm (end)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
XLIU 120 LOADPM Failed	Meaning: The loadpm command was not successful. Action: The cause of the unsuccessful must be determined.
XLIU 120 LOADPM Passed.	Meaning: The loadpm command was successful. Action: None
XLIU 120 LOADPM Rejected	Meaning: The XLIU could not be loaded. Action: Contact the next level of maintenance support.
-end-	

Function

Use the next command to place the next higher PM of the set of posted XLIUs into the control position.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
next	<i>next</i> <i>pmtyp</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>next</i>	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 <i>pmtyp</i> variable is specified.
<i>pmtyp</i>	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 ↵	<p>Task: Place the next higher PM of the posted set in the control position.</p> <p>Response: (Display of MAP screen for next PM)</p> <p>Explanation: The next higher PM of the posted set is in the control position.</p>
-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	<p>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.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-end-	

Function

Use the offl command to put XLIUs in the offline state.

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
offl	<i>posted</i> all [<i>wait</i> nowait]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all posted XLIU's to be offlined.
nowait	This parameter allows other commands to ben entered at a MAP before the offl command has completed executing.
<i>posted</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted XLIU in the control position will be offlined because the all parameter was not entered.
<i>wait</i>	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 XLIU 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 ↵	<p>Task: Place the posted XLIU currently in the control position offline.</p> <p>Response: XLIU 12 OFFL Passed</p> <p>Explanation: XLIU is now offline.</p>
-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 - XLIU 120 is <status> No Action Taken	<p>Meaning: The XLIU is in the incorrect state for the offl command to be executed. The XLIU must be in the ManB state.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
XLIU 120 OFFL Passed	<p>Meaning: The offl command was successful</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

offl (end)

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

XLIU 120 OFFL Rejected

Meaning: The command was rejected by XLIU 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-

Function

Use the post command to select a specific XLIU upon which action is to be performed by other commands.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
post	<i>pm_type</i> <i>nnn</i>
post	<i>posted</i> <i>pm_type</i> [<i>nnn</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>nnn</i>	This variable identifies the discrimination number of the XLIU to be posted. The range is 0 to 24. More than one XLIU may be specified by entering more than one discrimination number separated by spaces as in the following example: ... 8 12 16↵
<i>pm_type</i>	This variable identifies a PM type. For an XLIU the correct value is xliu. If a level of the node-type is already accessed, the <i>pm_type</i> 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.

Examples

The following table provides an example of the post command.

post (continued)

Examples of the post command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>post xliu 8 ↵ <i>where</i></p>	<p>8 is the discrimination number of the XLIU to be posted.</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Post XLIU 8.</p> <p>Response: OK</p> <p>Explanation:XLIU 8 is posted.</p>
-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	<p>Meaning: A PM level is accessed without posting a specific PM.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

post (end)**Responses for the post command****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 PM status information, such as software load name, physical location of the PM, and LMS states.

querypm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
querypm	<i>disp</i> flt
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>disp</i>	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 XLIU 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 flt ↵	<p>Task: Display fault information about the posted XLIU.</p> <p>Response: Potential service affecting conditions: Loadname Mismatch TAP #0 OOS/NA TAP #1 OOS/NA CBUS PORT for NIU Unit 0 is not inservice CBUS PORT for NIU Unit 1 is not inservice Channel Config Data Mismatch</p> <p>Explanation: Fault information about the XLIU is displayed.</p>

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
Query the posted XLIU by typing the following:	
<pre>>QUERYPM ↵ MAP response: PM type: XLIU PM No.: 121 Status: ManB Node Number 52 XSG 1 LIM: 0 Shelf: 2 Slot: 12 XLIU FTA: 4246 1000 Default load: XRX34AA Running load: XRX34AA Potential service affecting conditions: Loadname Mismatch TAP #0 OOS/NA TAP #1 OOS/NA CBUS PORT for NIU Unit 0 is not inservice CBUS PORT for NIU Unit 1 is not inservice Channel Config Data Mismatch Unit 0 Unit 1 LMS States : ISTb ISTb Auditing : No No Msg Channels: Acc Acc TAP 9 : I(NA) I(NA) NIU 1 : InSv InSv</pre>	
Explanation: General information about the posted XLIU is displayed.	

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 <i>incname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incname</i>	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 <i>incname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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 ↵	<p>Task: Exit from the XLIU level to the previous menu level.</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.</p> <p>Explanation: The XLIU level has changed to the previous menu level.</p>
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ where	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the XLIU level to be exited
	<p>Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).</p> <p>Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MAPCI :</p> <p>Explanation: The XLIU level has returned to the MAPCI level.</p>
-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 :	<p>Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels Last parameter evaluated was: 1	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.</p>
The system replaces the XLIU level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	<p>Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

quit (end)

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

The system replaces the display of the XLIU 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 run diagnostics and return to service and out-of-service XLIU.

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rts	<i>posted</i> all $\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{noforce} \\ \textit{force} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{wait} \\ \textit{nowait} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all posted XLIU's to be returned to service.
force	This parameter causes XLIU inaccessibility to be ignored.
<i>noforce</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that XLIUs 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.
<i>posted</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted XLIU in the control position will be returned to service because the all parameter was not entered.
<i>wait</i>	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 rts command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The XLIU will not be returned to service if the out-of-service diagnostics do not pass.
- To use the all option for the rts command, all the XLIUs must be posted first; otherwise, only the currently posted XLIU will be returned to service.

rts (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Examples of the rts command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rts ↵	<p>Task: Return the posted XLIU now in the control position to service.</p> <p>Response: XLIU 12 RTS passed</p> <p>Explanation: The XLIU is returned to service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <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 - XLIU 12 is status No Action Taken	<p>Meaning: The XLIU is in the incorrect state for the RTS command to be executed. The XLIU must be in one of the following states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manb ▪ SysB <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

rts (end)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
XLIU 12 Failed <failure reason> <circuit location display>	<p>Meaning: The command failed. A cardlist may be produced.</p> <p>Action: Go to the appropriate alarm clearing or card replacement procedure to troubleshoot the failure.</p>
XLIU 12 RTS passed	<p>Meaning: The XLIU is returned to service.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
XLIU 12 RTS Rejected	<p>Meaning: The RTS was rejected by XLIU resident maintenance. This should never occur.</p> <p>Action: The cause for the rejection must be determined. Escalate to the next higher level of maintenance.</p>
-end-	

Function

Use the `tst` command to run diagnostics on the posted XLIUs.

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

Qualifications

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

- The specific diagnostics run will be determined by the state of the XLIU, that is in- service tests, or out-of-service tests.
- Before you can test all XLIUs, you must first post the XLIUs using the `post` command with the `all` option; otherwise, only the currently posted XLIU will be tested.

Example

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

Example of the <code>tst</code> command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>tst ↵</code>	<p>Task: Test the posted XLIU currently in the control position.</p> <p>Response: XLIU 12 TST passed</p> <p>Explanation: The test of the posted XLIU currently in the control position passed</p>

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 - XLIU 120 is status No Action Taken	<p>Meaning: The XLIU is in the incorrect state for the tst command to be executed. The XLIU must be in one of the following states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ManB▪ Insv▪ Istb <p>Action: None</p>
LIU 120 failed - failure reason - circuit location display	<p>Meaning: The XLIU failed the test and the details of the failure are displayed. A cardlist may be displayed.</p> <p>Action: Go to the appropriate alarm clearing or card replacement procedure to correct the indicated problem.</p>
XLIU 120 TST passed	<p>Meaning: The XLIU is tested and passes all tests.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

DMS-100 Family

Menu Commands

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