

297-1001-820

DMS-100 Family

Nonmenu Commands

Historical Reference Manual

PATCHER Through QVIEW, Volume 3 of 4

Through BCS36 Standard 04.01 June 1999

DMS-100 Family

Nonmenu Commands

Historical Reference Manual-PATCHER Through QVIEW

Volume 3 of 4

Publication number: 297-1001-820
Product release: Through BCS36
Document release: Standard 04.01
Date: June 1999

Copyright © 1999 Nortel Networks
All rights reserved.

Printed in the United States of America

NORTEL NETWORKS CONFIDENTIAL: The information contained in this document is the property of Nortel Networks. Except as specifically authorized in writing by Nortel Networks, the holder of this document shall keep the information contained herein confidential and shall protect same in whole or in part from disclosure and dissemination to third parties and use same for evaluation, operation, and maintenance purposes only.

Information is subject to change without notice. Nortel Networks reserves the right to make changes in design or components as progress in engineering and manufacturing may warrant.

DMS, SuperNode, MAP, NORTEL NETWORKS, NORTHERN TELECOM, and NT are trademarks of Nortel Networks.

Publication history

June 1999

BCS36 Standard 04.01 Reissued to place book in historical reference.

Contents

About this document	vii
When to use this document	vii
How to identify the software in your office	vii
How commands reference documentation is organized	viii
What are menu and nonmenu commands	viii
How this manual is organized	ix
How volumes are organized	ix
How the command reference tables chapter is organized	ix
How the directory chapters are organized	x
Chapter organization	x
Commands convention	x
How commands are represented	x
How the convention is used in command expansions	xi
How parameters and variables are described	xiv
How the convention is used in command examples	xv
How other command conventions relate to the reference convention	xv
How to compare conventions	xvi
What precautionary messages mean	xvii
Commands reference tables	1-1
Directory descriptions	1-1
Directory cross-reference	1-10

About this document

This historical reference manual describes all Nonmenu commands applicable through the BCS36 software load only.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

When to use this document

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

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

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

How to identify the software in your office

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

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

and pressing the Enter key.

where

identifier is the number of the feature package or patch ID

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

>SEND printer_id
and pressing the Enter key.

where

printer_id is the number of the printer where you want to print the data

Then, print the desired information by typing

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

Finally, redirect the display back to the terminal by typing

>SEND PREVIOUS
and pressing the Enter key.

How commands reference documentation is organized

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

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

What are menu and nonmenu commands

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

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

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

mapci nodisp.↓

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

listst.↓

print dir.↓

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

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

print dir.↓

How this manual is organized

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

How volumes are organized

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

How the command reference tables chapter is organized

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

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

How the directory chapters are organized

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

Chapter organization

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

How the overview section is organized

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

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

How command sections are organized

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

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

Commands convention

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

How commands are represented

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

How the convention is used in command expansions

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

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

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

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

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

How command words are presented

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

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

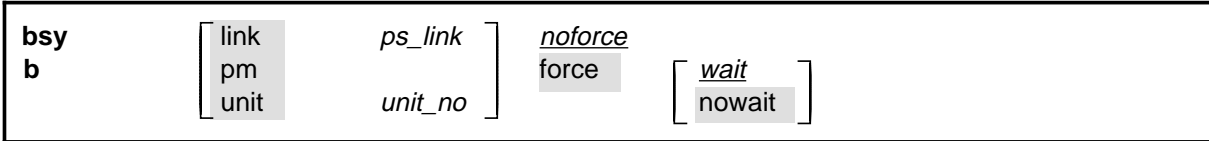
If a truncated or abbreviated form of a command is allowed, it will appear directly beneath the long form of the command.

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

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

How parameters are presented

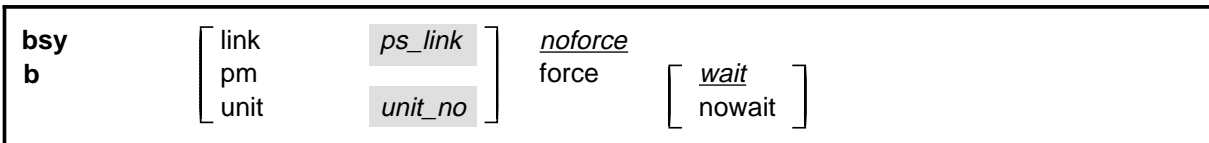
Parameters are lowercase, regular type (not boldface), except where uppercase is required by command case sensitivity.



How variables are presented

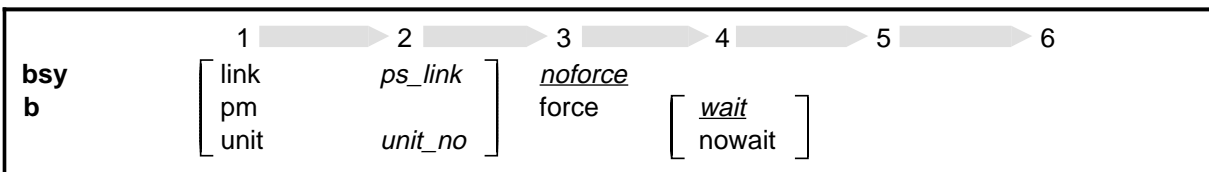
Variable names are in italics. Italics indicates that the variable is not entered as shown, but must be replaced with some other element, such as a value, range, number, or item from a list.

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

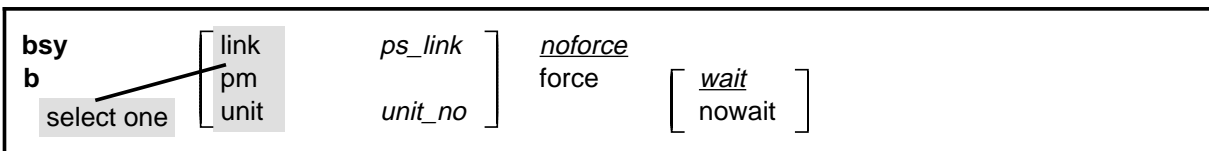


How hierarchy is presented

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



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



How long command expansions are presented

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 bsy force 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 the reference convention

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

How to compare conventions

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

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 <i>pm_numbers</i> circuit	top to bottom: {L <PDTC> {PDTC} <PM_NUMBERS> {0 TO 255} [<CIRCUIT> {0 to 16}]
Defaults	underlined: <u>wait</u> nowait	no specific method established, but "optional" elements (meaning they do not have to be entered, implying defaults), are represented by square brackets: [<CIRCUIT> {0 to 16}]
Selectable elements	a vertical list: link pm unit	curly braces, separated by vertical bars: {link pm unit} or vertical list, separated by commas: {link, pm, unit}
Variable replacement values	defined under parameters and variables description	curly braces: {0 to 16}

What precautionary messages mean

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

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

Examples of the precautionary messages follow.



DANGER **Risk of electrocution**

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



WARNING **Damage to backplane connector pins**

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



CAUTION **Loss of service**

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

Commands reference tables

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

Directory descriptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Directory cross-reference

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
dcttool	PROG	P-187
dea	SERVORD	S-207
debug	DRAM	D-285
define	ABBT	A-17
defineset	SHADOWUT	S-311
del	SIGRTU	S-367
del	SERVORD	S-211
delaft	AFTCI	A-241
delay	AUTOPATCH	A-327
delcf	SERVORD	S-215
delclass	LOGUTIL	L-219
deldevice	LOGUTIL	L-221
delete	C7MON	C-3
delete	DCTTOOL	D-133
delete	DSKALLOC	D-335
delete	EDIT	E-7
delete	LOADMGMT	L-175
delete	TAB	T-25
deletefl	DISKUT	D-221
deletevol	DISKADM	D-175
delmember	SHADOWUT	S-313
delnode	SCPEHPET	S-99
delopt	MAKERES	M-15
delorigin	SCPEHPET	S-101
delrep	LOGUTIL	L-223
delset	SHADOWUT	S-315
demount	SYS	S-591
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
deo	SERVORD	S-219
deq	CLOG	C-187
describe	SPMS	S-467
detach	SYS	S-593
devcon	LNKUTIL	L-111
devdisc	LNKUTIL	L-115
device	BCSUPDATE	B-59
devstart	LNKUTIL	L-119
devstop	LNKUTIL	L-123
dgtables	PROG	P-189
diradd	DSKALLOC	D-337
dirdel	DSKALLOC	D-339
directory	SYS	S-595
dirpcopy	PROG	P-193
dirppfmt	PROG	P-197
disable	CUTOVER	C-221
disconnect	DRAM	D-289
disctrl	DSMCCS	D-389
disctrl	DSMTP	D-401
diskadm	PROG	P-201
diskut	PROG	P-205
dispall	NMP	N-27
dispbuf	NMP	N-31
display	C7MON	C-5
display	C7TULINK	C-103
display	DCTTOOL	D-141
display	DRAM	D-291
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
display	DSKALLOC	D-341
display	FOOTPRT	F-21
display	MTXTRACK	M-67
display	PATCHER	P-19
display	SIGMON	S-341
display	SPMS	S-469
display	SWACTCI	S-531
display	TAB	T-29
display	XBERT	X-5
displaydisk	DISKADM	D-179
displayset	SHADOWUT	S-317
displayvols	DISKADM	D-183
dlcheck	PATCHER	P-25
dmopro	PROG	P-207
dncutoff	LMCUT	L-39
dncutover	LMCUT	L-47
dnlpcdmo	PROG	P-211
dnnobtst	LMCUT	L-55
dnpicdmo	PROG	P-215
dnpiclist	PROG	P-219
down	EDIT	E-11
down	TAB	T-31
dpc	C7TU	C-51
dramrec	PROG	P-229
ds30test	ENRETRO	E-155
ds512test	ENRETRO	E-159
dsinwt	PROG	P-233
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
dskalloc	DSKALLOC	D-343
dskalloc	PROG	P-235
dskut	PROG	P-239
dsmccs	PROG	P-241
dsmtp	PROG	P-243
dsp	SERVORD	S-223
dump	AMADUMP	A-283
dump	C7TULINK	C-105
dump	DASIM	D-19
dump	FOOTPRT	F-25
dump	PROG	P-245
dump	SIGRTU	S-369
dump	TQMIST	T-157
dumpall	BCSMON	B-9
dumplogs	LOGUTIL	L-227
duplicate	DISKUT	D-225
duplicate	MASSTC	M-33
eadasfmt	PROG	P-249
eadaskey	PROG	P-255
echo	SERVORD	S-231
eddcancel	SCPEDDI	S-43
edddelete	SCPEDDI	S-45
edddump	SCPEDDI	S-49
eddresume	SCPEDDI	S-53
eddstatus	SCPEDDI	S-57
edit	EDIT	E-15
edit	PROG	P-259
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
eicert	EICTS	E-79
eicts	PROG	P-263
ejecttape	DISKUT	D-229
emulate	CUTOVER	C-223
enable	MASSTC	M-37
end	EDIT	E-19
endpof	TAB	T-33
enretro	PROG	P-265
enretroswct	ENRETRO	E-163
enretrover	ENRETRO	E-167
eqpcounts	BCSMON	B-11
erase	DRAM	D-293
erase	FM	F-7
erase	SYS	S-597
erasefl	DSKUT	D-363
erasesf	SYS	S-599
esatools	PROG	P-267
esatraver	ESATOOLS	E-199
esatrunk	ESATOOLS	E-203
esgoff	PROG	P-269
esp	PROG	P-271
est	SERVORD	S-235
event	MTXTRACK	M-69
event	TQMIST	T-161
eventlist	MTXTRACK	M-73
exception	SPMS	S-473
exclude	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-355
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
exclude	TABAUDIT	T-95
execute	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-357
execute	TABAUDIT	T-97
expand	PROG	P-275
explain	QCALL	Q-25
failcnt	NMP	N-35
failmessage	SYS	S-601
fiaudgrp	ACDSHOW	A-151
file	EDIT	E-21
file	MTXTRACK	M-75
filter	AMADUMP	A-291
find	DRAM	D-295
find	EDIT	E-23
find	LDRCI	L-3
first	LOGUTIL	L-231
first	TAB	T-35
flash	CUTOVER	C-225
fm	PROG	P-281
foaudgrp	ACDSHOW	A-155
footprt	PROG	P-283
forceout	SYS	S-603
forceswact	SWACTCI	S-533
format	LOGUTIL	L-233
format	TAB	T-37
formatdisk	DISKADM	D-185
forward	LOGUTIL	L-235
fpbuf	FOOTPRT	F-29
-continued-		

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

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

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

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
help	TABAUDIT	T-101
help	TFAN	T-123
help	TQMIST	T-163
help	VIP	V-3
help	XBERT	X-7
highcpocc	BCSMON	B-17
highlogs	BCSMON	B-19
highparms	BCSMON	B-21
hlrquery	PROG	P-305
hx	SYS	S-607
ibnpiclist	PROG	P-313
icert	EICERT	E-57
iclear	EICTS	E-85
iclear	ICTS	I-5
iconfig	EICTS	E-87
iconfig	ICTS	I-9
icts	PROG	P-321
if	SYS	S-611
iinstruct	EICERT	E-65
include	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-365
include	TABAUDIT	T-105
info	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-367
info	TABAUDIT	T-107
info	TQMIST	T-165
inform	PATCHER	P-31
inform	TAB	T-43
inhibit	AUTOPATCH	A-331
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
init	ACDMR	A-57
initiate	XBERT	X-11
initupd	SCPEHPET	S-105
input	EDIT	E-25
inserttape	DISKUT	D-233
insinw	DSINWT	D-321
insmcc	DSMCCS	D-393
insmtp	DSMTP	D-405
insnode	SCPEHPET	S-107
intdn	DASIM	D-23
intercept	C7TUDTC	C-69
intercept	C7TULINK	C-113
ioption	EICTS	E-97
ioption	ICTS	I-19
iquery	EICTS	E-107
iquery	ICTS	I-29
irefresh	EICTS	E-115
irefresh	ICTS	I-39
isetup	EICTS	E-119
isetup	ICTS	I-43
italk	SERVORD	S-245
iterminate	EICERT	E-69
itrnsl	EICTS	E-125
itrnsl	ICTS	I-49
jffreeze	PROG	P-323
ktreport	PROG	P-327
lang	DASIM	D-25
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
lang	QCALL	Q-31
last	LOGUTIL	L-241
last	TAB	T-45
lastct4q	QCALL	Q-33
ldmate	PROG	P-339
ldrci	PROG	P-345
leave	DASIM	D-27
leave	ICTS	I-53
leave	MASSTC	M-43
leave	SYS	S-615
lindex	SYS	S-619
line	EDIT	E-29
linestr	EDIT	E-33
list	PROG	P-347
list	SYS	S-621
list	TAB	T-47
listab	PROG	P-349
listbootfl	DISKUT	D-237
listdevs	LOGUTIL	L-243
listfl	DISKUT	D-241
listing	DASIM	D-29
listlogs	LOGUTIL	L-245
listnodes	LOGUTIL	L-247
listreps	LOGUTIL	L-249
listroute	LOGUTIL	L-253
listst	SYS	S-627
listtime	LOGUTIL	L-257
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
listvips	VIP	V-5
listvol	DSKUT	D-369
listvols	DISKUT	D-245
lmcut	PROG	P-351
lnkstat	LNKUTIL	L-127
lnkutil	PROG	P-353
load	PROG	P-355
loadmgmt	ACDSHOW	A-177
locate	MTXTRACK	M-77
locate	TAB	T-53
logbuffer	BCSMON	B-23
logcheck	BCSUPDATE	B-63
logcount	BCSMON	B-27
logdtl	DASIM	D-35
logformat	PROG	P-359
login	SYS	S-629
loginid	ACDSHOW	A-179
logout	SYS	S-633
logtrace	LOGUTIL	L-259
logutil	PROG	P-367
loop	C7TUDTC	C-71
lpiclist	PROG	P-369
makeres	PROG	P-377
mapci	PROG	P-379
masstc	PROG	P-383
match	PATCHER	P-45
matchall	PATCHER	P-49
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
matelink	PROG	P-385
mdbcreate	SCPCBD	S-5
memattr	PROG	P-395
memory	BCSMON	B-29
modcheck	SWACTCI	S-537
mode	ACDSHOW	A-185
mode	LOGUTIL	L-261
modify	C7TUTRFC	C-163
mon	SIGRTU	S-373
monitor	C7MON	C-13
monitor	C7TUDTC	C-73
monitor	C7TULINK	C-129
mount	PROG	P-397
mount	SYS	S-637
movebcs	PROG	P-399
mrstat	ACDMR	A-59
msg	SYS	S-641
msgcode	C7TU	C-57
mtcchk	PROG	P-403
mtxalm	PROG	P-405
mtxtrack	PROG	P-409
ncsci	PROG	P-411
netfab	ICTS	I-55
new	SERVORD	S-247
newacd	SERVORD	S-251
newdn	SERVORD	S-257
newpatch	BCSMON	B-31
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
next	TAB	T-55
nmp	PROG	P-415
nmreloc	ENRETRO	E-171
nmtest	ENRETRO	E-173
nobtst	LMCUT	L-65
nodeset	PATCHER	P-51
norestartswact	SWACTCI	S-545
nsaudgrp	ACDSHOW	A-187
nsroute	ACDSHOW	A-189
occquerycarr	OCCTS	O-5
occquerycli	OCCTS	O-7
occqueryint	OCCTS	O-11
occqueryreg	OCCTS	O-15
occqueryts	OCCTS	O-17
occts	PROG	P-417
occtsreg	OCCTS	O-19
occtsreptsno	OCCTS	O-23
omdump	PROG	P-419
ommaster	PROG	P-423
oms	BCSMON	B-33
omshow	PROG	P-429
open	LOGUTIL	L-263
opensecret	LOGUTIL	L-265
opr	BCSMON	B-35
oprco	LMCUT	L-73
oprthold	LMCUT	L-81
order	QCALL	Q-35
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
order	QVIEW	Q-77
origclg	QCALL	Q-37
origtrnk	QCALL	Q-41
out	SERVORD	S-263
outdn	SERVORD	S-267
override	BCSUPDATE	B-65
override	TAB	T-57
ovflroute	ACDSHOW	A-191
owner	SYS	S-643
package	PROG	P-437
parmcals	PROG	P-441
password	ACDSHOW	A-193
password	FM	F-11
patchedit	PROG	P-445
patcher	PROG	P-449
patchlist	XPMLFP	X-39
perm	MASSTC	M-45
permit	SYS	S-645
pfmt	QCALL	Q-43
phmerge	PROG	P-451
phmerge	SYS	S-653
piclist	PROG	P-453
ping	SNPINGCI	S-453
pingdef	SNPINGCI	S-459
playback	DRAM	D-299
plp	SERVORD	S-271
pmaudit	BCSUPDATE	B-67
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
pmconfig	BCSMON	B-39
pmloader	PROG	P-461
pmloads	BCSMON	B-43
pmmoveinv	ENRETRO	E-177
pmtrns1	ENRETRO	E-181
pof	TAB	T-59
poolid	DASIM	D-37
pools	ACDPOOL	A-85
poolstart	LNKUTIL	L-129
poolstop	LNKUTIL	L-133
pops	PROG	P-467
portinfo	XBERT	X-21
position	DRAM	D-301
position	TAB	T-61
posrsn	DASIM	D-39
postswact	BCSUPDATE	B-69
precheck	BCSUPDATE	B-71
preswact	BCSUPDATE	B-75
prev	TAB	T-63
previous	XBERT	X-23
print	SYS	S-657
printmap	PROG	P-471
printtrack	MTXTRACK	M-79
privclas	PROG	P-473
profile	SYS	S-659
prompt	LOADMGMT	L-183
promptme	QCALL	Q-45
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
pt	PROG	P-477
pt	PT	P-893
pte	TAB	T-65
ptquit	PT	P-895
pttime	PT	P-899
putpof	TAB	T-67
pvnacg	PROG	P-479
q	ACDSHOW	A-197
q	C7MON	C-21
q	DASIM	D-41
q	MTXTRACK	M-91
q	PATCHER	P-55
q	SCPEDDI	S-61
qbb	PROG	P-481
qbclid	PROG	P-485
qbert	PROG	P-489
qbnv	PROG	P-497
qcall	PROG	P-511
qcm	PROG	P-513
qcopyaft	PROG	P-519
qcounts	PROG	P-521
qcpugno	PROG	P-527
qcust	PROG	P-529
qc7mon	C7MON	C-23
qdch	PROG	P-535
qdn	PROG	P-549
qdna	PROG	P-553
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
qdnsu	PROG	P-557
qdnwrk	PROG	P-561
qgrp	PROG	P-569
qha	PROG	P-581
qhasu	PROG	P-587
qhold	LMCUT	L-87
qhu	PROG	P-593
qit	PROG	P-599
qlen	PROG	P-607
qlenwrk	PROG	P-615
qload	PROG	P-621
qloop	PROG	P-627
qit	PROG	P-629
qmadn	PROG	P-633
qncos	PROG	P-637
qphf	PROG	P-641
qphi	PROG	P-653
qprio	PROG	P-657
qscmp	PROG	P-661
qsconn	PROG	P-665
qscugno	PROG	P-669
qsl	PROG	P-671
qsrdp	PROG	P-679
qsrdbxfr	PROG	P-683
qtopspos	PROG	P-685
query	AUTOPATCH	A-335
query	CUTOVER	C-229
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
query	FOOTPRT	F-43
query	PROG	P-689
query ports	XBERT	X-25
queryaft	AFTCI	A-251
querycli	TFAN	T-125
querycputhresh	AMREPCI	A-315
queryint	TFAN	T-129
querypld	PROG	P-711
queryrcc	ESATOOLS	E-207
queryrdt	PROG	P-713
queryreg	TFAN	T-133
queryts	TFAN	T-135
queryxfer	PROG	P-715
queue	CLOG	C-195
quit	C7TUTRFC	C-165
quit	ABBT	A-37
quit	ACDMR	A-63
quit	ACDPOOL	A-91
quit	ACDRDIS	A-105
quit	ACDSHOW	A-199
quit	AFTCI	A-257
quit	AMADUMP	A-303
quit	AMREPCI	A-317
quit	AUTOPATCH	A-337
quit	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-371
quit	BCSMON	B-45
quit	BCSUPDATE	B-79
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
quit	C7MON	C-25
quit	C7TU	C-61
quit	C7TUDTC	C-75
quit	C7TULINK	C-141
quit	C7TUTRFC	C-167
quit	CLOG	C-203
quit	CPSTATUS	C-215
quit	CUTOVER	C-231
quit	DBUT	D-115
quit	DCTTOOL	D-151
quit	DISKADM	D-193
quit	DISKUT	D-249
quit	DRAM	D-305
quit	DSINWT	D-323
quit	DSKALLOC	D-349
quit	DSKUT	D-371
quit	DSMCCS	D-395
quit	DSMTP	D-407
quit	EDIT	E-35
quit	EICERT	E-71
quit	EICTS	E-129
quit	ENETFAB	E-139
quit	ENRETRO	E-183
quit	ESATOOLS	E-209
quit	FM	F-13
quit	FOOTPRT	F-45
quit	LDRCI	L-7
quit	LMCUT	L-93
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
quit	LNKUTIL	L-135
quit	LOADMGMT	L-185
quit	LOGUTIL	L-267
quit	MAKERES	M-23
quit	MASSTC	M-47
quit	MTXTRACK	M-93
quit	NETFAB	N-5
quit	NMP	N-39
quit	OCCTS	O-27
quit	PATCHER	P-57
quit	PT	P-901
quit	QCALL	Q-49
quit	QVIEW	Q-79
quit	RASL	R-5
quit	REG	R-23
quit	SCPCBD	S-9
quit	SCPDBREQ	S-17
quit	SCPEDDI	S-63
quit	SCPEHPET	S-109
quit	SHADOWUT	S-323
quit	SIGMON	S-347
quit	SIGRTU	S-377
quit	SLU_CIDIR	S-385
quit	SMDILNK	S-427
quit	SMDRLNK	S-437
quit	SNPINGCI	S-461
quit	SERVORD	S-275
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
quit	SPMS	S-477
quit	SRAMCI	S-495
quit	SSAC	S-519
quit	SWACTCI	S-547
quit	TAB	T-69
quit	TABAUDIT	T-111
quit	TFAN	T-139
quit	TQMIST	T-167
quit	VIP	V-7
quit	XBERT	X-27
quit	XPMLFP	X-41
quote	SYS	S-661
qvcp	PROG	P-717
qview	PROG	P-721
qwucr	PROG	P-723
range	TAB	T-73
rasl	PROG	P-727
raslclose	RASL	R-9
raslstart	RASL	R-11
raslstop	RASL	R-13
rculen	PROG	P-729
read	REG	R-27
read	SYS	S-663
readpx	REG	R-31
readreset	REG	R-33
readresetpx	REG	R-37
readresetvfg	REG	R-41
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
readvfg	REG	R-43
reassign	LOADMGMT	L-189
reclaim	PATCHER	P-61
record	DRAM	D-309
reg	PROG	P-731
reinit	DSKALLOC	D-353
reinitvol	DISKADM	D-197
relocate	SRAMCI	S-499
remlogin	PROG	P-733
remlogout	PROG	P-739
remove	C7TUDTC	C-79
remove	C7TULINK	C-143
remove	PATCHER	P-65
remove	SRAMCI	S-501
renamefl	DISKUT	D-253
renamefl	DSKUT	D-375
renumber	LOGUTIL	L-271
repack	SRAMCI	S-503
repeat	SYS	S-665
replace	TAB	T-75
report	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-375
report	C7TUTRFC	C-171
report	FOOTPRT	F-49
report	TABAUDIT	T-115
reqdn	DASIM	D-43
reroute	LOGUTIL	L-273
res	SERVORD	S-279
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
reset	BCSMON	B-49
reset	BCSUPDATE	B-83
reset	C7TUTRFC	C-173
reset	CLOG	C-207
reset	FOOTPRT	F-53
reset	LOGUTIL	L-275
reset	SIGMON	S-351
reset	XBERT	X-31
resetovr	AFTCI	A-261
resetpft	AFTCI	A-265
resetroute	LOGUTIL	L-277
resgrp	SERVORD	S-283
rest	QCALL	Q-53
restab	PROG	P-741
restart	SYS	S-667
restartbase	SYS	S-669
restartinfo	BCSMON	B-51
restartswact	SWACTCI	S-551
restore	C7TUDTC	C-81
restore	C7TULINK	C-145
restore	DISKUT	D-259
restore	VIP	V-11
restoredb	DBUT	D-119
restoreexecs	SWACTCI	S-557
restrict	VIP	V-15
resume	ENETFAB	E-143
resume	LOGUTIL	L-279
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
resume	NETFAB	N-9
resumedev	LOGUTIL	L-281
resumepm	SWACTCI	S-559
retrieve	SCPEHPET	S-113
retroinit	ENRETRO	E-187
return	TAB	T-79
revive	PROG	P-743
rextest	PROG	P-751
rfmap	MTXTRACK	M-97
rfmtdisp	PROG	P-755
rfpdata	DASIM	D-45
rindex	SYS	S-671
rlsco	LMCUT	L-97
rlshold	LMCUT	L-103
rst	DASIM	D-49
rst	TQMIST	T-171
rtdstat	ACDRTDIS	A-109
runstep	BCSUPDATE	B-85
save	EDIT	E-39
save	MASSTC	M-51
savemap	PROG	P-757
scencci	DASIM	D-51
scenibm	DASIM	D-59
schedule	AUTOPATCH	A-341
scpcdb	PROG	P-759
scpclose	SCPDBREQ	S-21
scpdbreq	PROG	P-761
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
scpeddci	PROG	P-763
scpehpet	PROG	P-765
scpget	SCPDBREQ	S-23
scpopen	SCPDBREQ	S-25
scpput	SCPDBREQ	S-27
scpread	SCPDBREQ	S-29
scpreqid	SCPDBREQ	S-31
scpresp	SCPDBREQ	S-33
scpset	SCPDBREQ	S-35
scpsmrreq	SCPDBREQ	S-37
scpsmureq	SCPDBREQ	S-39
scrap	MASSTC	M-55
sdna	SERVORD	S-287
seiquery	PROG	P-767
sel	TQMIST	T-173
select	C7TULINK	C-147
select	SIGMON	S-353
send	ACDMR	A-67
send	ACDRDIS	A-113
send	C7TULINK	C-151
send	SYS	S-673
sendsmdr	SMDRLNK	S-441
servnum	DASIM	D-65
servord	PROG	P-771
set	PATCHER	P-71
set	SPMS	S-481
setaft	AFTCI	A-269
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
setbanner	PROG	P-773
setboot	DSKUT	D-377
setbootfl	DISKUT	D-267
setdate	SYS	S-677
setencp	ENRETRO	E-189
setlink	DASIM	D-69
setnode	DBUT	D-129
setnode	SHADOWUT	S-327
setovr	AFTCI	A-273
setrcc	ESATOOLS	E-213
setrep	SPMS	S-485
settime	SYS	S-679
setup	C7TUTRFC	C-175
shadowut	PROG	P-777
shadowut	SHADOWUT	S-329
sherlock	PROG	P-779
show	ABBT	A-41
show	QCALL	Q-57
show	QVIEW	Q-83
show	SYS	S-681
show	TQMIST	T-177
showboot	DSKUT	D-379
showfl	DSKUT	D-383
shownode	SCPEHPET	S-115
showrasl	RASL	R-15
showrec	SCPEHPET	S-117
showret	SCPEHPET	S-119
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
showvol	DSKUT	D-385
sigmon	PROG	P-791
sigtu	PROG	P-793
sim	DASIM	D-71
sitload	DRAM	D-313
sleep	SYS	S-683
slu	PROG	P-795
sluadd	SLU_CIDIR	S-389
slu_deinstall	SLU_CIDIR	S-393
sludel	SLU_CIDIR	S-395
sludump	SLU_CIDIR	S-399
slufindi	SLU_CIDIR	S-401
slufindo	SLU_CIDIR	S-405
slu_install	SLU_CIDIR	S-409
slu_linstall	SLU_CIDIR	S-413
sluset	SLU_CIDIR	S-417
slu_table_status	SLU_CIDIR	S-419
smdidisp	PROG	P-797
smdistat	SMDILNK	S-431
smdilnk	PROG	P-801
smdrlnk	PROG	P-803
smdrstat	SMDRLNK	S-443
snpingci	PROG	P-805
sortnode	SCPEHPET	S-121
sortorigin	SCPEHPET	S-123
spms	PROG	P-807
sramci	PROG	P-809
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
srdbreq	PROG	P-811
srdbupd	PROG	P-819
ssac	PROG	P-823
start	ABBT	A-47
start	AUTOPATCH	A-345
start	C7MON	C-29
start	C7TUTRFC	C-177
start	ENETFAB	E-145
start	LOGUTIL	L-285
start	MTXTRACK	M-101
start	NETFAB	N-11
start	QCALL	Q-59
start	QVIEW	Q-85
start	SIGMON	S-357
start	XPMLFP	X-45
startaft	AFTCI	A-277
startdev	LOGUTIL	L-287
startmember	SHADOWUT	S-331
startshadow	SHADOWUT	S-333
status	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-379
status	ACDPOOL	A-95
status	ACDSHOW	A-203
status	BCSUPDATE	B-87
status	C7TUDTC	C-83
status	C7TULINK	C-155
status	C7TUTRFC	C-179
status	CLOG	C-209
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
status	ENETFAB	E-147
status	ENRETRO	E-193
status	MASSTC	M-57
status	MTXTRACK	M-103
status	NETFAB	N-13
status	PATCHER	P-75
status	SIGMON	S-361
status	SRAMCI	S-507
status	SWACTCI	S-561
status	TABAUDIT	T-119
status	VIP	V-17
status	XPMLFP	X-47
statuscheck	SWACTCI	S-563
stop	ABBT	A-51
stop	ACDMR	A-73
stop	C7MON	C-33
stop	C7TUTRFC	C-181
stop	ENETFAB	E-149
stop	LOGUTIL	L-291
stop	MTXTRACK	M-105
stop	NETFAB	N-17
stop	SIGMON	S-363
stop	XBERT	X-33
stopaft	AFTCI	A-279
stopdev	LOGUTIL	L-293
stopdump	PROG	P-825
stopecho	SERVORD	S-293
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
stopmember	SHADOWUT	S-335
stopshadow	SHADOWUT	S-337
stopsmdr	SMDRLNK	S-445
store	PROG	P-827
subpools	ACDPOOL	A-97
subtable	TAB	T-81
sum	PROG	P-845
summary	QVIEW	Q-89
supervisor	ACDSHOW	A-207
suppress	LOGUTIL	L-297
sus	SERVORD	S-295
susgrp	SERVORD	S-299
suspend	ENETFAB	E-151
suspend	NETFAB	N-19
swactci	BCSUPDATE	B-91
swap	SERVORD	S-303
swnode	PROG	P-849
tabaudit	PROG	P-853
tabentry	ACDSHOW	A-215
table	PROG	P-855
tape	SYS	S-685
tapeconfirm	SYS	S-693
tcmmon	PROG	P-857
terminate	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-383
testbook	DCTTOOL	D-155
testoff	CUTOVER	C-235
teston	CUTOVER	C-237
-continued-		

Command/directory cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Directory	Page
tfan	PROG	P-865
threshold	ACDSHOW	A-219
threshold	LOGUTIL	L-299
throure	ACDSHOW	A-223
time	QCALL	Q-61
time	SYS	S-695
timeframe	AUTOTABAUDIT	A-385
timereset	LOGUTIL	L-301
top	EDIT	E-41
top	TAB	T-83
topspw	PROG	P-867
totable	QVIEW	Q-91
tqmist	PROG	P-869
trace	DASIM	D-73
trace	TQMIST	T-179
traceco	QVIEW	Q-95
tracect4q	QVIEW	Q-99
track	MTXTRACK	M-107
translate	DSINWT	D-327
trnsl	FOOTPRT	F-55
tsndmp	PROG	P-871
tsrepre	TFAN	T-143
tsreptsno	TFAN	T-147
sttrnsl	DSMTP	D-411
type	EDIT	E-43
type	LOGUTIL	L-303
unlock	FOOTPRT	F-63
-continued-		

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

PATCHER level commands

Use the PATCHER level of the MAP to perform manual and source level patching. (The directory reached with the patcher command is PTCHDIR.) The patch file contains the administrative section, the load files, and the actual code applied to the DMS software.

The administrative section provides necessary information for determining the applicability of the patch to a DMS-100 office, such as the patchid.

The patchid is an eight-character sequential code automatically assigned by the system to identify the patch or patchset. A patchset is a group of patches tied to a node or bound to a load. A patchset is created so that you know which patches are present on which node in what load.

The patchid contains the following fields:

- The first three characters are the initials of the patch writer. For XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) patches, this field always starts with an X.
- The fourth and fifth characters are the two-digit patch sequence number of the patch writer.
- The sixth character indicates the target of the patch. Possible values are:
 - A Central control (CC)
 - B BRISC processor
 - C SuperNode 6800 processor (CM)
 - X XPM
 - I Integrated Services Network (ISN). Some possible modules are:
 - MS message switch
 - LIU link interface unit
 - LIM link interface module
 - ENET enhanced network
- The last two characters are the two-digit batch change supplement (BCS) number of the patch.

Load files load the modules required by the patch. The altered source is compiled and a file containing the patched procedures is produced.

The DMS loader uses the compiled file to update the procedures. The compiled file can be a change or a feature.

The CI commands in this directory perform the following tasks:

- apply software patches to the switch
- check the syntax and consistency of the command records within a patch file
- display administrative information for a patch
- determine whether a patch is applicable to an office
- display information about all patches applied to the switch
- match host and peripheral module (PM) patches
- update host and PM patches
- create nodesets
- reclaim or query the program and data store used by a patch
- remove previously applied patches
- link a patchset to a PM
- unlink a patchset from a PM

Accessing the PATCHER level

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

patcher ↵

PATCHER commands

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

PATCHER commands	
Command	Page
apply	P-5
bundle	P-11
check	P-13
display	P-19
dlcheck	P-25
-continued-	

PATCHER commands (continued)	
Command	Page
help	P-29
inform	P-31
match	P-45
matchall	P-49
nodeset	P-51
q	P-55
quit	P-57
reclaim	P-61
remove	P-65
set	P-71
status	P-75
unset	P-81
xplist	P-85
End	

apply

Function

Use the apply command to apply a software patch to the DMS switch.

apply command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
apply	<pre> patchid [host plane shelf enet side ms setname [notolerance] broadcast [noset ns [tolerance] [set pm pmtype devno unitno [force prompt </pre>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>host</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the host computer.
<i>notolerance</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to zero tolerance. No failed attempts are permitted while applying a patch.
<i>set</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to entering the patch into the data structure which binds the patch to a particular load.
<i>broadcast</i>	<p>This variable specifies that the patch is applied to:</p> <pre> active active units only inactive inactive units only pm both active and inactive units </pre>
<i>devno</i>	This variable specifies the device number of the peripheral module (PM) where the patch or patchset is applied. The valid entry range is 0-9999.
<i>enet</i>	This parameter applies a patch to the enhanced network (ENET).
<i>force</i>	This parameter forces the system to apply the patch out of sequence.
<i>ms</i>	This parameter applies a patch or patchset to the message switch (MS).
<i>noset</i>	This parameter prevents a patch or patchset from being entered into the data structure which binds patches to a particular load.
<i>ns</i>	This parameter applies a patch to a nodeset. A nodeset is a group of peripherals of the Integrated Services Network (ISN) or XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) machine classes.
-continued-	

apply (continued)

apply command parameters and variables (continued)															
Parameters and variables	Description														
<i>patchid</i>	This variable is an eight-character sequential code automatically assigned by the system to identify the patch or patchset.														
<i>plane</i>	This variable specifies the ENET plane where the patch is applied. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.														
<i>pm</i>	This parameter applies an XPM patch to a peripheral module (PM). When <i>pm</i> is specified, the <i>pmtree</i> and <i>devno</i> must also be entered.														
<i>pmtree</i>	This variable specifies the type of PM where the patch or patchset is applied. Some valid entry values are: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>MS</td><td>message switch</td></tr> <tr><td>LIU</td><td>link interface unit</td></tr> <tr><td>LIM</td><td>link interface module</td></tr> <tr><td>XPM</td><td>XMS-based peripheral module</td></tr> <tr><td>APUX</td><td>application processor unit with UNIX</td></tr> <tr><td>LCOM</td><td>LIU communications</td></tr> <tr><td>VPU</td><td>voice processing unit</td></tr> </table>	MS	message switch	LIU	link interface unit	LIM	link interface module	XPM	XMS-based peripheral module	APUX	application processor unit with UNIX	LCOM	LIU communications	VPU	voice processing unit
MS	message switch														
LIU	link interface unit														
LIM	link interface module														
XPM	XMS-based peripheral module														
APUX	application processor unit with UNIX														
LCOM	LIU communications														
VPU	voice processing unit														
<i>prompt</i>	This parameter determines whether or not the loader issues prompts to you when a source patch is applied or removed. This prompt is used when replacing interrupt handlers.														
<i>setname</i>	This variable specifies the eight-character <i>patchid</i> of the nodeset.														
<i>side</i>	This variable specifies the side of the MS where the patch or patchset is applied. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.														
<i>shelf</i>	This variable specifies the ENET plane shelf where the patch is applied. The valid entry range is 0-3.														
<i>tolerance</i>	This variable sets the maximum number of failed attempts at applying a patch. When <i>tolerance</i> is reached, the process is interrupted. The valid entry range is 0-200.														
<i>unitno</i>	This variable specifies the unit number of the PM where the patch or patchset is applied. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.														
End															

apply (continued)

Qualification



CAUTION

Risk of service interruption

Do not use the force parameter unless authorized by the next level of technical support within your operating company.

Do not use the force parameter unless authorized by the next level of technical support within your operating company.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the apply command.

Examples of the apply command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>apply jal13a24 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>jal13a24</p>	<p>specifies the patchid</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Apply central controller load patch.</p> <p>Response: Checking patch JAL13A24 for application: Patch JAL13A24 checked. CI command: LISTSF \$\$\$SY\$\$\$\$: LOAD XPMPREC; PACKAGE INCLUDE COMMAND XPMREC PATCHP\$PF XPMPREC\$LD LOADER: "XPMPREC" has been initialized. The module "XPMPREC" has been added to the package. LOADER WARNING: the module "PATCH.AC13" is being patched to "PATCH.ZC01" Source patch applied to module PATCHP. Patch JAL13A24 applied.</p> <p>Explanation: This command applies the patch written by JAL, sequence number 13, for batch change supplement (BCS) 24 to the central controller.</p>
-continued-	

apply (continued)

Examples of the apply command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>apply far01i28 pm lim 2 0 ↵ where</pre>	<p>far01i28 specifies the patchid lim specifies the pmtype 2 specifies the device number 0 specifies the unit number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Apply source code patch.</p> <p>Response: ***** *** Warning: This patch has special application *** instructions. Please read them. ***** Patch information taken from file far01i*28\$PATCH Checking patch FAR01I28 for application: Note: FAR00I28 is needed if applicable to this load Checking module affected SWERR Patch FAR01I28 checked. Source patch applied to module SWERR Patch FAR01I28 applied.</p> <p>Explanation: This command applies the source code patch far01i28 to unit 0 of device 2 of the link interface module. This patch has the special application field set to y.</p>
-continued-	

apply (continued)

Examples of the apply command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

apply xdr34x31 ns xxx inactive ↵
where

xdr34x31 specifies the patch id
xxx specifies the setname
inactive specifies the broadcast

Task: Apply a broadcast patch to the inactive units.

Response: Broadcast Patching will be used to apply XDR34X31
to the inactive unit of
LTC 0
LTC 1
LTC 2
LTC 3
LTC 4

Do you wish to continue?
Please confirm ("YES" or "NO")
>yes
Broadcast Patching in progress

LTC 0 0 XDR34X31 applied
LTC 1 1 XDR34X31 applied
LTC 2 0 XDR34X31 applied
LTC 3 1 XDR34X31 applied
LTC 4 0 XDR34X31 applied

Explanation: The patch xdr34x31 is applied through the broadcast to the inactive units.

End

apply (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the apply command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Broadcast Patching in progress <unit> failed: Unit at ROM Try PMRESET or RTS-ing unit	<p>Meaning: There is a problem with the unit. If both units of the XPM are manual busy (ManB), the active unit needs static data for broadcast patching. If the unit is at read-only memory (ROM), broadcast patching can not run.</p> <p>Action: Contact the next level of support.</p>
**ERROR: Can only specify pm option once	<p>Meaning: The PM where the patch is being applied has been entered more than once. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command specifying the PM only once.</p>
**ERROR: Corrupt patch file	<p>Meaning: The patch file contains errors. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Check for the correct administrative record, the correct load module name, and the end of file record.</p>
**ERROR: Could not remove update	<p>Meaning: When the patcher utility fails to abort an update which has previously failed, the new patch can not be applied.</p> <p>Action: Remove the failed update before applying the current patch.</p>
** WARNING PATCH <patchid> IS AN OBSOLETE PATCH. DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE THE APPLICATION? (RESPOND 'YES' OR 'NO')	<p>Meaning: You tried to apply an obsolete patch. The system waits for confirmation.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to apply the obsolete patch. Enter no to abort the command.</p>

bundle

Function

Use the bundle command to hide or show the contents of patch packages.

bundle command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
bundle	hide query show
Parameters and variables	Description
hide	This parameter specifies that packaged patches are hidden in inform lists.
query	This parameter displays the bundle setting.
show	This parameter specifies that packaged patches are shown in inform lists.

Qualification

The bundle setting is valid only for the current session. When you enter this directory, the bundle setting reflects the value of the PATCH_BUNDLE office parameter.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the bundle command.

Examples of the bundle command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bundle hide ↵	<p>Task: Hide the contents of patch packages.</p> <p>Response: Packages patches will be HIDDEN in INFORM list.</p> <p>Explanation: You set package patches to hidden.</p>
-continued-	

bundle (end)

Examples of the bundle command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bundle query ↵	<p>Task: Display the bundle setting.</p> <p>Response: SHOW - Shows internal patches in patch package.</p> <p>Explanation: You see the bundle setting is show.</p>
bundle show ↵	<p>Task: Show the contents of packages patches.</p> <p>Response: Packaged patches will be SHOWN in INFORM list.</p> <p>Explanation: You set package patches to shown.</p>
End	

Response

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

Response for the bundle command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters	<p>Meaning: You entered the command incorrectly.</p> <p>Action: Check the syntax and reenter the command.</p>

check

Function

Use the check command to check the syntax and consistency of the command records within the patch file. The check command determines whether or not all needed patches have been applied by searching the data structure for the required patches and ensuring the patch status is applied.

The check command also verifies emergency patches created on site and processes each command in the command file for syntax and consistency. If an error is found, the appropriate message is issued and checking continues until the end label is detected.

check command parameters and variables																																																																
Command	Parameters and variables																																																															
check	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>patchid</i></td> <td>[</td> <td><i>host</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td><i>enet</i></td> <td><i>plane</i></td> <td><i>shelf</i></td> <td></td> <td>(2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td><i>ms</i></td> <td><i>side</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td><i>ns</i></td> <td><i>setname</i></td> <td>[</td> <td><i>notolerance</i></td> <td>(4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td><i>tolerance</i></td> <td>(5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td><i>pm</i></td> <td><i>pmtype</i></td> <td><i>devno</i></td> <td><i>unitno</i></td> <td>(6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>[</td> <td><i>full</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td><i>brief</i></td> <td>(7)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>]</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<i>patchid</i>	[<i>host</i>				(1)			<i>enet</i>	<i>plane</i>	<i>shelf</i>		(2)			<i>ms</i>	<i>side</i>			(3)			<i>ns</i>	<i>setname</i>	[<i>notolerance</i>	(4)						<i>tolerance</i>	(5)			<i>pm</i>	<i>pmtype</i>	<i>devno</i>	<i>unitno</i>	(6)						[<i>full</i>						<i>brief</i>	(7)]	
<i>patchid</i>	[<i>host</i>				(1)																																																										
		<i>enet</i>	<i>plane</i>	<i>shelf</i>		(2)																																																										
		<i>ms</i>	<i>side</i>			(3)																																																										
		<i>ns</i>	<i>setname</i>	[<i>notolerance</i>	(4)																																																										
					<i>tolerance</i>	(5)																																																										
		<i>pm</i>	<i>pmtype</i>	<i>devno</i>	<i>unitno</i>	(6)																																																										
					[<i>full</i>																																																										
					<i>brief</i>	(7)																																																										
]																																																											
check (continued)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>(1)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(4)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(5)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(6)</td> <td>[</td> <td><i>replace</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(7)</td> <td></td> <td><i>no_replace</i></td> <td>]</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(end)</td> </tr> </table>	(1)							(2)							(3)							(4)							(5)							(6)	[<i>replace</i>					(7)		<i>no_replace</i>]			(end)														
(1)																																																																
(2)																																																																
(3)																																																																
(4)																																																																
(5)																																																																
(6)	[<i>replace</i>																																																														
(7)		<i>no_replace</i>]			(end)																																																										
Parameters and variables	Description																																																															
<i>full</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying all codes encountered.																																																															
<i>host</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the host computer.																																																															
<i>no tolerance</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to zero tolerance. No failed attempts are permitted while checking a patch.																																																															
<i>replace</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to update the administrative data for the patch.																																																															
<i>brief</i>	This parameter displays only essential information.																																																															
-continued-																																																																

check (continued)

check command parameters and variables (continued)															
Parameters and variables	Description														
<i>devno</i>	This variable specifies the device number of the peripheral module (PM) where the patch or patchset is applied. The valid entry range is 0-9999.														
<i>enet</i>	This parameter applies a patch to the enhanced network (ENET).														
<i>ms</i>	This parameter applies a patch or patchset to the message switch (MS).														
<i>no_replace</i>	This parameter keeps the administrative data for the patch from being updated.														
<i>ns</i>	This parameter applies a patch to a nodeset. A nodeset is a group of peripherals of the Integrated Services Network (ISN) or XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) machine classes.														
<i>patchid</i>	This variable is an eight-character sequential code automatically assigned by the system to identify the patch or patchset.														
<i>plane</i>	This variable specifies the ENET plane where the patch is applied. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.														
<i>pm</i>	This parameter applies an XPM patch to a PM. When <i>pm</i> is specified, the <i>pmtype</i> and <i>devno</i> must also be entered.														
<i>pmtype</i>	This variable specifies the type of PM where the patch or patchset is applied. Some possible entry values are: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>MS</td><td>message switch</td></tr> <tr><td>LIU</td><td>link interface unit</td></tr> <tr><td>LIM</td><td>link interface module</td></tr> <tr><td>XPM</td><td>XMS-based peripheral module</td></tr> <tr><td>APUX</td><td>application processor unit with UNIX</td></tr> <tr><td>LCOM</td><td>LIU communications</td></tr> <tr><td>VPU</td><td>voice processing unit</td></tr> </table>	MS	message switch	LIU	link interface unit	LIM	link interface module	XPM	XMS-based peripheral module	APUX	application processor unit with UNIX	LCOM	LIU communications	VPU	voice processing unit
MS	message switch														
LIU	link interface unit														
LIM	link interface module														
XPM	XMS-based peripheral module														
APUX	application processor unit with UNIX														
LCOM	LIU communications														
VPU	voice processing unit														
<i>setname</i>	This variable specifies the eight-character <i>patchid</i> of the nodeset.														
<i>side</i>	This variable specifies the side of the MS where the patch or patchset is applied. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.														
<i>shelf</i>	This variable specifies the ENET plane shelf where the patch is applied. The valid entry range is 0-3.														
-continued-															

check (continued)

check command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>tolerance</i>	This variable sets the maximum number of failed attempts at applying a patch. When tolerance is reached, the process is interrupted. The valid entry range is 0-200.
<i>unitno</i>	This variable specifies the unit number of the PM where the patch or patchset is applied. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
End	

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the check command.

Examples of the check command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
check nfs14a21 brief ↵ <i>where</i>	
nfs14a21	specifies the patchid
	<p>Task: Check the patch.</p> <p>Response: Checking patch NFS14A21 for application: PS CMLINK AC12 TEMP_PROC A12 checked NFS14A21 checked.</p> <p>Explanation: You see that patch nfs14a21 was checked.</p>
-continued-	

check (continued)

Examples of the check command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>check nfg13a21 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>nfg13a21</p>	<p>specifies the patchid</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Check the manual patch.</p> <p>Response: Patch information taken from file NFG13A21\$PATCH. Checking patch NFS13A21 for application:</p> <pre> **ERROR: Invalid <ds_addr>: OSCXPR SCAMA_TR1 72A OLD IFGUES 04 PUSHSV 05 FEND PUSHSV 03 PUSHSV 06 NEW IFGUES 03 JUMPS 30 PUSHSV 03 PUSHSV 06 END **ERROR: Data lengths are not equal: OLD=8,New=7 SPATCH CMLINK AC12 checked NFG13A21 did not check. </pre> <p>Explanation: You see the manual patch nfg13a21 did not check out correctly.</p>
-continued-	

check (continued)

Examples of the check command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>check far01i28 pm lim 2 0 ↓ where</pre>	<pre>far01i28 specifies the patchid lim specifies the pmtyp 2 specifies the device number 0 specifies the unit number</pre> <hr/> <p>Task: Check source code patch.</p> <p>Response: Patch information taken from file FAR01I28\$PATCH Checking patch FAR01I28 for application: Note: FAR00I28 is needed if applicable to this load Checking module affected SWERR Patch FAR01I28 checked. Source patch applied to module SWERR Patch FAR01I28 applied.</p> <p>Explanation: You see the far01i28 patch was applied to source module SWERR.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the check command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CAN ONLY SPECIFY PM OPTION ONCE	<p>Meaning: The parameter pm has been entered more than once. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command specifying the pm option only once.</p>
CORRUPT PATCH FILE	<p>Meaning: The patch file contains errors. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Contact the next level of support.</p>
-continued-	

check (end)

Responses for the check command (continued)

MAP output Meaning and action

INVALID PATCH FILE FORMAT

Meaning: The patch file is not in the expected format. The command aborts.

Action: Check the file for correct begin and end records. Reenter the command.

End

display

Function

Use the display command to display administrative information for the specified patch. The information is taken from the patch file between the start and end administration labels.

display command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
display	<i>patchid</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>patchid</i>	This variable is an eight-character sequential code automatically assigned by the system to identify the patch or patchset.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the display command.

Examples of the display command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
display don17a22 ↵ where	don17a22 specifies the patchid
	<p>Task: Display information on a patch.</p> <p>Response: PATCH ID: DON17A22 PLS No: P_DON.7 PRS/CSR No: UT71105 VO Office: GNWDMSMA01T Admin Info: Target Processor: CC</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(response continued on next page)</p>
-continued-	

display (continued)

Examples of the display command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<p>Response: (response continued from previous page)</p> <pre> TITLE: ----- TOPS Trunk to Forwarded IBN Line Gets Reorder DESCRIPTION: ----- If a call incoming on a TOPS trunk ... TEST INSTRUCTIONS: ----- On an IBN line with CFU option, forward ... WARNINGS: ----- None. PATCHES NEEDED: ----- BCS22RTM MODULES AFFECTED: ----- CFXTRMUL AC03 PROGRAM STORE USED: ----- 818 (bytes) SAFE TO AUTO APPLY: ----- Y SPECIAL APPLICATION REQUIRED: ----- N RESTART REQUIRED: ----- NONE </pre> <p>Explanation: You see information on the patch don17a22.</p>
-continued-	

display (continued)

Examples of the display command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

display xjl22a24 ↵
where

xjl22a24 specifies the patchid

Task: Display information on an XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) patch.

Response: PATCH ID: XJL22A24
 PLS No: P_JAL.10
 PRS/CSR No: NN70402
 VO Office: SNANTXAADS0
 Admin Info: 0012
 Target Processor: XPM

(response continued on next page)

-continued-

display (continued)

Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<p>Response: (response continued from previous page)</p> <p>TITLE: ----- Diamonds stays on after call transfer.</p> <p>DESCRIPTION: ----- When transferring a call, after hitting the conf 3 button the second time to transfer the call. the diamond on the conference 3 button stays on.</p> <p>TEST INSTRUCTIONS: ----- To apply the patch: 1) Ensure unit of XPM has load to be patched. 2) BSY inactive side of XPM. 3) CHECK and UPDATE the patch to inactive side. 4) After patch has ben UPDATED, RTS inactive side. 5) Perform a warm SWACT to enable patch. To test, perform a call transfer from a phone set and ensure that the conf 3 diamond doesn't stay on.</p> <p>WARNINGS: ----- This patch applies only to offices with a BCS24 CC load.</p> <p>XPM LOADS AFFECTED: ----- NLG24XI1 NLT24ZI1</p> <p>PATCHES NEEDED: ----- BCS24RTM</p> <p>PROGRAM STORE USED: ----- 1414 (bytes)</p> <p>Explanation: You see information on the patch don17a22.</p>
	End

display (end)

Response

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

Response for the display command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CORRUPT PATCH FILE	<p>Meaning: The patch file contains errors. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Contact the next level of support.</p>

dlcheck

Function

Use the dlcheck command to determine whether a patch is applicable to a certain office. If the patch is applicable to the office, the full patch file is downloaded. If the patch is not applicable to that office, the information is placed in the patch_information data structure.

The dlcheck command is concerned only with administrative information on the patch. A special file can be used to hold this information. If all needed modules and patches exist and have been applied, the command returns true. Otherwise, a new patch_information entry is created to contain information in the file sent, and a value of false is returned.

If a central control (CC) patch fails the dlcheck, apply or check commands also fail and state that the patch is not needed, without actually doing a check on the patch. For XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) patches, this is not the case. A check or apply on an XPM patch sends the patch to the XPM to be checked or applied as long as any patches needed are applied in the CC. This avoids the need to dlcheck the patch again if it has previously failed but is currently needed.

dlcheck command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
dlcheck	<i>patchid</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>patchid</i>	This variable is an eight-character sequential code automatically assigned by the system to identify the patch or patchset.

Qualifications

None

dlcheck (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the dlcheck command.

Example of the dlcheck command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dlcheck fjd00c27 ↵ where	
fjd00c27	specifies the patchid
	<p>Task: Determine the applicability of a patch.</p> <p>Response: Dlchecking patch FJD00C27 Patch FJD00C27 required. \$DF input file has been erased PATCHER:</p> <p>Explanation: The patch is applicable and required.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the dlcheck command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
**ERROR: Invalid processor target in admin file.	<p>Meaning: The wrong version of the patch has been applied to the processor. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using the correct patch version.</p>
**ERROR: Dlcheck file <filename> not targeted correctly.	<p>Meaning: The record length of the patch file does not correspond to that associated with the switch being used. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Check the patch file to match the switch being used for this command.</p>
-continued-	

dlcheck (end)

Responses for the dlcheck command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
**ERROR: empty dlcheck file.	<p>Meaning: The patch file where the dlcheck is performed is empty. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Get the correct and complete patch file, and reenter the command.</p>
**ERROR: File <filename> not acceptable to dlcheck.	<p>Meaning: The file is not in the expected format. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Contact the next level of support.</p>
End	

help

Function

Use the help command to receive online documentation for the PATCHER commands.

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

Qualification

Query patcher to display online documentation for this directory.

Example

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>help match ↵ where match</pre>	<p>specifies a command</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Access online documentation.</p> <p>Response: MATCH - Match host and peripheral patches Params: [<options>...{MS <side> {0 to 1}, ENET <plane> {0 to 1} <shelf> {0 to 7}, PM <pmttype> STRING <devno> {0 to 9999} [<unitno> {0 to 1}], NS <setname> STRING [<tolerance> {0 to 200}], UPDATE}]</p> <p>Explanation: This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

help (end)

Response

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

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

Function

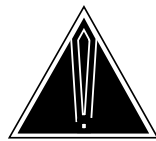
Use the `inform` command to display information about all patches applied to the switch. You determine the information to display by selecting from the target options.

Since an integrated services network (ISN) patch can be applied across many different targets, it may appear in more than one ISN target output.

The site admin info heading groups all feature code patches and patches created on customer sites.

When the `inform target` command is entered, the activate (ACT) status is displayed. The ACT status indicates whether or not the patch has been activated. If the ACT status is yes, you must apply the patch and then activate the patch using the `patchedit` command in the `PROG` directory. The `apply` command sets the ACT status to off and the `patchedit` command sets the status to on. The following values are valid:

- ON indicates the ACT setting is on; audit logs are not generated.
- OFF indicates the ACT setting is off; audit logs are generated.
- NA indicates the ACT setting is off; audit logs are not generated.
- -- indicates the patch is not an ACT patch.



CAUTION

Risk of service interruption

Do not use the `patchedit` without the next level of technical support approval.

Do not use the `patchedit` without the next level of technical support approval. Some patches have password protection available to technical support personnel.

inform (continued)

inform command parameters and variables			
Command	Parameters and variables		
inform	alarm	[<i>all</i> <i>alarm_types</i>]	
	date	date	
	enet	plane	shelf
	enetall	[a ar na r]	
	host		
	info	<i>admin_info</i>	
	init	<i>patchid</i>	
	list	[full substr] [<i>substr</i>]	
	missing		
	module	<i>module</i>	
	ms	<i>unit</i>	
	msall	[a ar na r]	
	ns	<i>setname</i> [ar r]	
	pm	<i>pmttype</i> <i>devno</i> <i>unitno</i>	
	pmall	[a ab an ne nn r]	
pmload			
site			

(syntax continued on next page)

-continued-

inform (continued)

inform command parameters and variables (continued)					
Command	Parameters and variables				
inform (continued)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">status</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"> a ab an ap dc ne nn pa pr r rp un </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">store summary</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"><i>patchid</i></td> </tr> </table>	status	a ab an ap dc ne nn pa pr r rp un	store summary	<i>patchid</i>
status	a ab an ap dc ne nn pa pr r rp un				
store summary	<i>patchid</i>				
Parameters and variables	Description				
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to printing a list of patches for which alarmable conditions exist, that caused Alarms to be raised in the most recent Patch Audit.				
a	This parameter specifies all patches with a status of applied. Under status, a indicates the patch is applied to its target processor. Under psmall, a indicates the patch is applied to all peripherals in the office. Under setname, a indicates the patch is applied to the specified nodeset.				
ab	This parameter specifies all patches with a status of aborted. Under status, ab indicates the patch application failed or aborted. Under psmall, ab indicates the patch aborted on all peripherals in the office.				
<i>admin_info</i>	This variable is a four-digit number corresponding to a sequence number that indicates the order the patch is applied.				
alarm	This parameter provides the user with a list of alarms that have caused patch audit alarms.				
<i>alarm_type</i>	This variable displays a list of patches for which alarmable conditions exist of the specified alarm type, that caused alarms to be raised in the most recent Patch Audit.				
-continued-					

inform (continued)

inform command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
an	This parameter specifies all patches with a status of applied, not needed. Under status, an indicates the patch was applied to a peripheral but is not in the loadset associated with that peripheral and is, therefore, not required. Under pmall, an indicates the patch was applied, but is not needed on all peripherals in the office. Under setname, an indicates patches applied to the nodeset, but not needed.
ap	This parameter specifies all patches with a status of apply in progress. Under status, ap indicates a patch is currently being applied to the host.
ar	This parameter specifies all patches with a status of applied, reclaimed. Under enetall, ar indicates a patch is applied and reclaimed, meaning the patch can no longer be removed. Under msall, ar indicates a patch is applied and reclaimed, meaning the patch can no longer be removed. Under ns, ar indicates a patch is applied and reclaimed, meaning the patch can no longer be removed.
date	This parameter displays all the patches implemented on the computing module (CM) or message switch (MS) on or after the specified date.
<i>date</i>	This variable specifies the date by year, month, and day.
dc	This parameter specifies all patches with a status of download checked. Under status, dc indicates the patch is downloaded and checked.
<i>devno</i>	This variable specifies the device number of the peripheral module (PM). The valid entry range is 0-9999.
enet	This parameter displays information on the enhanced network (ENET) patches.
enetall	This parameter displays information for all ENET patches with a specified status.
full	This parameter displays all the patches by peripheral type. If full is followed by a substring, it lists all the patches identified by the substring by peripheral type.
host	This parameter displays the status of all patches applicable to the host switch. The host can be the CM for the MC58020 or the MS for MSGSWTCH.
info	This parameter displays all patches with the specified administrative information. This parameter applies to host and MS patches only.
init	This parameter shows the restarts done since the patch was applied or the restarts done since the patch was removed.
list	This parameter displays patch information for all available targets.
-continued-	

inform (continued)

inform command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
missing	This parameter displays missing sequence numbers for all targets. Sequence numbers are values inserted into patches to determine their order of application.
module	This parameter displays all updates to a particular module with a history of each patch entry. This parameter applies to host targets only.
<i>module</i>	This variable specifies the module name for which information is displayed.
ms	This parameter displays information on MS patches.
msall	This parameter displays information for all MS patches with a specified status.
na	This parameter specifies all patches with a status of not applied. Under enetall, na indicates the patch is available but not applied. Under msall, na indicates the patch is available but not applied.
ne	This parameter specifies all patches with a status of needed. Under status, ne indicates the patch is in a peripheral's loadset, but is not applied to that peripheral. Under pmall, ne indicates the patch is needed on all peripherals in the office. Under setname, ne indicates the patch is needed on the nodeset.
nn	This parameter specifies all patches with a status of not needed. Under status, nn indicates that a patch had been downloaded and checked but failed the check. For XPMs, LIUs, and LIMs, this involves checking available load names. Under pmall, nn indicates the patch was not needed on all peripherals in the office.
ns	This parameter displays the patches to a nodeset. This applies only to PMs.
pa	This parameter specifies all patches with a status of package applied.
<i>patchid</i>	This variable is an eight-character sequential code automatically assigned by the system to identify the patch or patchset.
<i>plane</i>	This variable specifies the ENET plane where the patch is applied. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
pm	This parameter displays information for an XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) patch to a PM. When pm is specified, the pmtyp and devno must also be entered.
pmall	This parameter displays all patches with the specified status for all peripherals in the office.
pload	This parameter displays peripheral load file names and associated patches.
-continued-	

inform (continued)

inform command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>pmtype</i>	This variable specifies the type of the PM. Some valid entry values are: MS message switch LIU link interface unit LIM link interface module XPM XMS-based peripheral module APUX application processor unit with UNIX LCOM LIU communications VPU voice processing unit
<i>pr</i>	This parameter specifies all patches with a status of package replaced.
<i>r</i>	This parameter specifies all patches with a status of removed. Under status, r indicates that a patch had been applied, but is now removed from its target processor. Under psmall, r indicates the patch was removed from all peripherals in the office. Under setname, r indicates the patch was removed from the specified nodeset.
<i>rp</i>	This parameter specifies all patches with a status of remove in progress. Under status, rp indicates the patch is currently being removed from the host.
<i>setname</i>	This variable specifies the eight-character patchid of the nodeset.
<i>shelf</i>	This variable specifies the ENET plane shelf for which to display information. The valid entry range is 0-3.
<i>site</i>	This parameter displays information on all site administration patches.
<i>status</i>	This parameter displays all patches on all targets with a particular status.
<i>store</i>	This parameter displays program and data store information for the specified patch. This parameter applies to host patches only.
<i>substr</i>	This variable specifies any of the initial characters of a patchid. Up to twelve characters can be entered when specifying an NTX package number, but generally only the patch initials or a common language location identifier (CLLI) are entered.
<i>summary</i>	This parameter displays the total number of patches for a load. The report displays the patches by status.
<i>un</i>	This parameter specifies all patches with a status of unavailable for reclaim.
-continued-	

inform (continued)

inform command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>unit</i>	This variable specifies for which side of the MS to display information. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
<i>unitno</i>	This variable specifies the unit number of the PM. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
End	

Qualifications

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

- The list of patches produced by the inform alarm command string may differ in content from the PCH134 Log Report that is generated by the Patch Audit. The difference is that patches that appear on the PCH134 Log may not be displayed because telephone company personnel have the ability to take corrective action to correct alarmable conditions after alarms are raised by the Audit.
- XPM patches that are not applied will be reported using the SRC and MAN categories.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the inform command.

Examples of the inform command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
inform alarm ↵	<p>Task: Display patches with a minor alarm condition.</p> <p>Response: Minor Alarm Patches: ----- MAG44C36 BLF04I36</p> <p>Explanation: You have displayed patches with a minor alarm condition.</p>
-continued-	

inform (continued)

Examples of the inform command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
inform list full ↵	<p>Task: Display a complete list of patches.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>87/12/05 01:22 *** bcs24be_rrtm_comg_871208 *** 1988/03/21 01:46:03.895 MON. PATCH ID INFO A TP MODULES TYPE DATE TIME R ST ----- - PRS26A24 Y CC NSKEYPRC ZC01 SRC 88/03/21 01:33:26 UN A JAL13A24 Y CC CMD 88/03/21 01:30:26 UN A PATCHP ZC01 BCS24RTM N CC 88/03/21 01:12:54 NR A XWW00A25 N PM MAN 88/03/21 01:36:12 NR A NLT25BC LO SET 88/03/21 01:36:12 NR PM LOADS IN THIS OFFICE: RMDA01 MTMKA02 BTMKA02 KTMKA02 BLMLA02 RDCMMA02 NLT24BE NDT24BE LCM24D END OF PM LOADS.</pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays a complete list of patches.</p>
inform alarm minor ↵	<p>Task: Display patches with a minor alarm condition.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>Minor Alarm Patches: ----- MAG44C36 BLF04I36</pre> <p>Explanation: You have displayed patches with a minor alarm condition.</p>
-continued-	

inform (continued)

Examples of the inform command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

inform alarm ↵

Task: Display all patches with an alarm condition.

Response:

No Alarm Patches:

ABC02I36
DRC03I36
XYZ04C36

Minor Alarm Patches:

MAG44C36
BFL04I36

Major Alarm Patches:

BFL05I36
JAH34C36

Critical Alarm Patches:

DDH28C36
SMH14C36

Explanation: You have displayed all patches with an alarm condition.

inform list nfs ↵

where

nfs specifies the beginning characters of the patchid

Task: Display patches with the same beginning characters in their patchid.

Response:

PATCH ID	INFO	A	TP	MODULES	TYPE	DATE	TIME	ST
-----	----	-	---	-----	----	----	----	--
NFS14A21	0010	Y	CM	CMLINK AC12	SRC	87/12/04	01:34:12	R
NFS13A21	0009	Y	CM	CMLINK AC11	SRC	87/11/10	12:43:41	A

Explanation: You found two patches with nfs as their beginning patchid.

-continued-

inform (continued)

Examples of the inform command (continued)																																																																																																				
Example	Task, response, and explanation																																																																																																			
<p>inform date 871209 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>871209</p>	<p>specifies the date</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display all patches implemented on or after a date.</p> <p>Response:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PATCH ID</th> <th>INFO</th> <th>A</th> <th>TP</th> <th>MODULES</th> <th>TYPE</th> <th>DATE</th> <th>TIME</th> <th>ST</th> </tr> <tr> <th>-----</th> <th>----</th> <th>-</th> <th>---</th> <th>-----</th> <th>----</th> <th>----</th> <th>----</th> <th>---</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>STD03A21</td> <td></td> <td>N</td> <td>CM</td> <td>CMLINK AC12</td> <td>MAN</td> <td>87/12/19</td> <td>11:29:08</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>87/12/09</td> <td>12:21:12</td> <td>R</td> </tr> <tr> <td>STD02A21</td> <td>0005</td> <td>Y</td> <td>CM</td> <td>CMLINK AC12</td> <td>MAN</td> <td>87/12/19</td> <td>11:29:08</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>CMLINK AC12</td> <td>MAN</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>CMPPR AE22</td> <td>SRC</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>BTI22A21</td> <td>0007</td> <td>Y</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>CMD</td> <td>87/12/09</td> <td>13:43:12</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>XDM01A21</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>87/12/09</td> <td>01:20:47</td> <td>PM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>XDM02A21</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>87/12/13</td> <td>03:26:31</td> <td>PM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>XDM03A21</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>87/12/23</td> <td>21:32:08</td> <td>PM</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: You found six patches applied on or after December 9, 1987.</p>	PATCH ID	INFO	A	TP	MODULES	TYPE	DATE	TIME	ST	-----	----	-	---	-----	----	----	----	---	STD03A21		N	CM	CMLINK AC12	MAN	87/12/19	11:29:08	A							87/12/09	12:21:12	R	STD02A21	0005	Y	CM	CMLINK AC12	MAN	87/12/19	11:29:08	A					CMLINK AC12	MAN								CMPPR AE22	SRC				BTI22A21	0007	Y			CMD	87/12/09	13:43:12	A	XDM01A21						87/12/09	01:20:47	PM	XDM02A21						87/12/13	03:26:31	PM	XDM03A21						87/12/23	21:32:08	PM
PATCH ID	INFO	A	TP	MODULES	TYPE	DATE	TIME	ST																																																																																												
-----	----	-	---	-----	----	----	----	---																																																																																												
STD03A21		N	CM	CMLINK AC12	MAN	87/12/19	11:29:08	A																																																																																												
						87/12/09	12:21:12	R																																																																																												
STD02A21	0005	Y	CM	CMLINK AC12	MAN	87/12/19	11:29:08	A																																																																																												
				CMLINK AC12	MAN																																																																																															
				CMPPR AE22	SRC																																																																																															
BTI22A21	0007	Y			CMD	87/12/09	13:43:12	A																																																																																												
XDM01A21						87/12/09	01:20:47	PM																																																																																												
XDM02A21						87/12/13	03:26:31	PM																																																																																												
XDM03A21						87/12/23	21:32:08	PM																																																																																												
<p>inform module cmppr ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>cmppr</p>	<p>specifies the module name</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display the patches by module.</p> <p>Response:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PATCH ID</th> <th>INFO</th> <th>A</th> <th>TP</th> <th>MODULES</th> <th>TYPE</th> <th>DATE</th> <th>TIME</th> <th>ST</th> </tr> <tr> <th>-----</th> <th>----</th> <th>-</th> <th>---</th> <th>-----</th> <th>----</th> <th>----</th> <th>----</th> <th>---</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>STD02A21</td> <td>0005</td> <td>Y</td> <td>CM</td> <td>CMLINK AC12</td> <td>MAN</td> <td>87/12/19</td> <td>11:29:08</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>CMLINK AC12</td> <td>MAN</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>CMLINK AE22</td> <td>SRC</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: You found all the patches applied to module cmppr.</p>	PATCH ID	INFO	A	TP	MODULES	TYPE	DATE	TIME	ST	-----	----	-	---	-----	----	----	----	---	STD02A21	0005	Y	CM	CMLINK AC12	MAN	87/12/19	11:29:08	A					CMLINK AC12	MAN								CMLINK AE22	SRC																																																									
PATCH ID	INFO	A	TP	MODULES	TYPE	DATE	TIME	ST																																																																																												
-----	----	-	---	-----	----	----	----	---																																																																																												
STD02A21	0005	Y	CM	CMLINK AC12	MAN	87/12/19	11:29:08	A																																																																																												
				CMLINK AC12	MAN																																																																																															
				CMLINK AE22	SRC																																																																																															
-continued-																																																																																																				

inform (continued)

Examples of the inform command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

inform status r ↓

Task: Display the patches that have been removed.

Response:

PATCH ID	INFO	A	TP	MODULES	TYPE	DATE	TIME	ST
NFS14A21	0010	Y	CM	CMLINK CMPPR	AC12 AE22	SRC 87/12/04	01:34:12	R

Explanation: You have found one patch that has been removed.

inform store ↓

Task: Display host patches on program and data store.

Response:

PATCH ID	BYTES	RECLAIMED	RECLAIMABLE
NFS14A21	120	NO	YES

Remaining available PS (BYTES): 500000

Explanation: You found one patch for the host program and data store.

inform ms 0 ↓
where

0 specifies the unit number

Task: Display the patches on the message switch.

Response:

76/02/14 11:19 MBCS32BR_RTPD DATAFILLED ALLRTS 01/18/91
1991/01/20 18:18:48.803 SUN.
Uses load set MSC32BR

** Patch Status Information: **

PATCH ID	PATCHSET	LOADSET	ACT
CHF11I32	A	NE	OFF

Explanation: You found one patch on the message switch unit 0.

-continued-

inform (continued)

Examples of the inform command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>inform summary ↵</code>	<p>Task: Display summary information of the patches.</p> <p>Response: Highest sequence numbers</p> <pre>----- M68K patches in BCS24: 5 XPM patches in BCS24: 10 XPM patches in BCS25: 2 ----- Patches applied 4 Patches removed 1 Patches being applied 0 Patches being removed 0 Patches aborted 0 Patches not needed 1 Patches dlchecked 1 ----- Total 7</pre> <p>Explanation: You found a total of 7 patches.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the inform command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<code>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters.</code>	<p>Meaning: You entered the command incorrectly.</p> <p>Action: Check the validity of the command string and reenter the command.</p>
-continued-	

inform (end)

Responses for the inform command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
**ERROR: PM type is invalid.	<p>Meaning: You specified a pmtyp that is not valid. Check the device number or unit number.</p> <p>Action: Check the pmtyp and device number and reenter the command.</p>
**ERROR: PM type name too long.	<p>Meaning: You specified a pmtyp that exceeds the maximum length of four characters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a pmtyp of less than four characters.</p>
**ERROR: Substring too long.	<p>Meaning: You specified a substring that is too long.</p> <p>Action: Check the substring and enter the required length.</p>
No patches matching specification found	<p>Meaning: You entered the command correctly but there are no patches that match your parameters.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Not tied to a loadset	<p>Meaning: You entered the command correctly but there are no patches that are tied to the loadset you specified.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
End	

match (continued)

match command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>shelf</i>	This variable specifies for which shelf of the ENET plane the patches are matched. The valid entry range is 0-3.
<i>side</i>	This variable specifies for which side of the MS the patches are matched.
<i>tolerance</i>	This variable sets the maximum number of failed matches. When tolerance is reached, the process is interrupted. The valid entry range is 0-200.
<i>unitno</i>	This variable is the unit number of the PM. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
<i>update</i>	This parameter corrects the mismatched data between the host and peripheral patches.
End	

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the match command.

Examples of the match command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>match ms 0 ↵ where</pre>	<p>0 specifies the side</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Match the host and MS patches.</p> <p>Response: No difference between patch list in MS 0 and CC</p> <p>Explanation: This command found a complete match with no differences.</p>
-continued-	

match (continued)

Examples of the match command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>match pm lgc 0 0 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>lgc specifies the pmtyp 0 specifies the device number 0 specifies the unit number</p>	<hr/> <p>Task: Match the patches of XPM 0 0.</p> <p>Response: PATCHES IN LGC 0 0 NOT LISTED IN CC XAB01X30 XYY02X30 PATCHES IN CC NOT LISTED IN LGC 0 0 ABC01A30</p> <p>Explanation: This command lists the patches that are not matched.</p>
<p>match pm lgc 0 0 update ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>lgc specifies the pmtyp 0 specifies the device number 0 specifies the unit number</p>	<hr/> <p>Task: Use the update parameter.</p> <p>Response: PATCHES MATCH IN CC AND LGC 0 0</p> <p>Explanation: This command updates the patches that were not matched.</p>
<p>End</p>	

match (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the match command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PATCHES IN CC NOT LISTED IN LGC 0 0	<p>Meaning: The patches in the central control (CC) list do not correspond to those in the PM line group controller (LGC) 0 0 list.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the update parameter.</p>
PATCHES MATCH IN CC AND LGC 0 0	<p>Meaning: The patches in the CC list correspond to those in the peripheral module LGC 0 0 list.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

matchall

Function

Use the matchall command to match and update all host and peripheral patches. The matchall command also updates the units and eligible units fields in the modules column of the inform list. It matches the patched peripherals when a new batch change supplement (BCS) is installed in an office and allows for patching of integrated services network (ISN) peripherals which are SOS based.

matchall command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
matchall	enet fp lim liu ms xpm
Parameters and variables	Description
enet	This parameter matches enhanced networks (ENET).
fp	This parameter matches file processors (FP).
lim	This parameter matches link interface module (LIM) and host patches. It clears and rebuilds the internal data structure of LIM peripherals to get an accurate picture of patch distribution.
liu	This parameter matches link interface unit (LIU) and host patches.
ms	This parameter matches patches on both sides of the message switch (MS) to the host patches and updates the host patch list.
xpm	This parameter matches XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) and host patches and updates the host patch list.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the matchall command.

matchall (end)

Examples of the matchall command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
matchall lim ↵	<p>Task: Match LIM and host patches.</p> <p>Response: matching node: LIM 0 0 New loadset created: LPC28BJ matching node: LIM 0 1 matching node: LIM 1 0 matching node: LIM 1 1 matching node: LIM 2 0 matching node: LIM 2 1</p> <p>Explanation: You see a list of the nodes as they are matched.</p>
matchall ms ↵	<p>Task: Match patches on both sides of the MS to host patches.</p> <p>Response: matching node: MS 0 New loadset created: MSG28BJ matching node: MS 1</p> <p>Explanation: You see a list of nodes as they are matched.</p>

Response

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

Response for the matchall command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
matching node: MS 0 New loadset created: MSG28BJ matching node: MS 1	<p>Meaning: You matched both sides of the MS to the host patches.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

nodeset

Function

Use the nodeset command to create nodesets. A nodeset is a logical entity containing a group of peripherals of a certain class. The two available nodeset classes are integrated services network (ISN) and XMS-based peripheral module (XPM).

Once you have defined a nodeset, a patch can be checked, applied, removed, or reclaimed against that nodeset. A maximum of fifteen nodesets can be defined in the system. Nodesets are allocated in protected data store. Once you have defined a nodeset, it remains as part of the load when an image is taken and survives any type of restart.

nodeset command parameters and variables						
Command	Parameters and variables					
nodeset	add	<i>setname</i>	[enet ms pm	<i>plane side pmtype</i>	<i>startshelf devno</i>	<i>endshelf unitno</i>
	delete	<i>setname</i>				
	query	<i>setname</i>				
	remove	<i>setname</i>	[enet ms pm	<i>plane side pmtype</i>	<i>startshelf devno</i>	<i>endshelf unitno</i>
Parameters and variables	Description					
add	This parameter adds a peripheral or another nodeset to a nodeset. A nodeset can only contain nodes of the same (ISN or XPM) machine class.					
delete	This parameter deletes a nodeset.					
<i>devno</i>	This variable specifies the device number of the device added to the nodeset. If a second device number is entered, the first number indicates the first number in a range of devices added to the nodeset. The valid entry range is 0-9999.					
<i>endshelf</i>	This variable specifies the last enhanced network (ENET) plane shelf to add to the nodeset.					
enet	This parameter adds the ENET to a nodeset.					
ms	This parameter adds the message switch (MS) to a nodeset.					
-continued-						

nodeset (continued)

nodeset command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>plane</i>	This variable specifies which plane of the ENET is added to the nodeset. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
<i>pm</i>	This parameter adds a peripheral module (PM) to a nodeset.
<i>pmtype</i>	This variable specifies which PM is added to the nodeset. Some valid entry values are: LIU link interface unit LIM link interface module XPM XMS-based peripheral module APUX application processor unit with UNIX LCOM LIU communications VPU voice processing unit
<i>query</i>	This parameter queries one or all currently defined nodesets.
<i>remove</i>	This parameter removes a nodeset.
<i>setname</i>	This variable is an eight-character patchid which identifies a logical entity containing a group of peripherals of the ISN or XPM machine classes.
<i>side</i>	This variable specifies the side of the MS to add to the nodeset. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
<i>startshelf</i>	This variable specifies the first ENET plane shelf to add to the nodeset.
<i>unitno</i>	This variable specifies the unit number of the PM to add to the nodeset. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
End	

Qualification

This command is only available on the SuperNode.

nodeset (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the nodeset command.

Examples of the nodeset command																													
Example	Task, response, and explanation																												
<p>nodeset add mary pm lgc 1 1 33 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>mary specifies the set name lgc specifies the PM type 1 specifies the starting device number 1 specifies the ending device number 33 specifies the unit number</p>	<p>Task: Create a nodeset and add a line group controller (LGC).</p> <p>Response: Creating new nodeset: MARY</p> <p>Verify that the nodeset was created:</p> <p>nodeset query</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Index</th> <th>Set Name</th> <th>Set Class</th> <th>In Use</th> </tr> <tr> <th>----</th> <th>-----</th> <th>-----</th> <th>-----</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td><Undfnd></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>MARY</td> <td>XPM</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td><Undfnd></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td><Undfnd></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td><Undfnd></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: You see the nodeset was created and is not in use.</p>	Index	Set Name	Set Class	In Use	----	-----	-----	-----	0	<Undfnd>	-	-	1	MARY	XPM	N	2	<Undfnd>	-	-	3	<Undfnd>	-	-	4	<Undfnd>	-	-
Index	Set Name	Set Class	In Use																										
----	-----	-----	-----																										
0	<Undfnd>	-	-																										
1	MARY	XPM	N																										
2	<Undfnd>	-	-																										
3	<Undfnd>	-	-																										
4	<Undfnd>	-	-																										
<p>nodeset query otherisn ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>otherisn specifies the set name</p>	<p>Task: Query a nodeset.</p> <p>Response: NODESET OTHERISN: LIM 1 -unit 1 MS -unit 0</p> <p>Explanation: The nodeset otherisn includes LIM module device 1, unit 1, and MS side 0.</p>																												

nodeset (end)

Response

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

Response for the nodeset command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID MACHINE CLASS	<p>Meaning: You tried to add a node to a nodeset containing nodes of a different class. A nodeset can only contain nodes of the same machine class. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Add the node to a nodeset of the same class.</p>

Function

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

q command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
q	patcher
Parameters and variables	Description
patcher	This parameter displays the directory information.

Qualification

Use help for command syntax.

Example

The following table provides an example of the q command.

Example of the q command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
q patcher ↵	<p>Task: Access online directory documentation.</p> <p>Response: Patcher Utility -- subcommands are: CHECK - Check syntax and consistency of patch file. APPLY - Apply a patch. REMOVE - Remove a patch. RECLAIM - Reclaim program and data store used by a SOS patch. NODESET - Manipulate a nodeset. DISPLAY - Display administrative information. DLCHECK - Determine if a patch is required or not. INFORM - Display information on patches. SET - Link a patchset to a target. UNSET - Unlink a patchset from a target. MATCH - Match host and peripheral patches. MATCHALL - Match and update all host and peripheral patches. BUNDLE - HIDEs/SHOWs contents of patch packages. QUIT - Quit Patcher Utility</p> <p>Explanation: This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

q (end)

Response

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

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

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit the PATCHER directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

quit (continued)

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

Responses

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

quit (end)

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

reclaim

Function

Use the reclaim command to reclaim the program and data store used by a procedure that has been patched by a source patch.

reclaim command parameters and variables							
Command	Parameters and variables						
reclaim	patch	<i>patchid</i>	<i>host</i>				
			cm				
			enet	<i>plane</i>	<i>shelf</i>		
			ms	<i>side</i>			
			ns	<i>setname</i>	[<i>notolerance</i> <i>tolerance</i>]		
			pm	<i>pmtype</i>		<i>devno</i>	<i>unitno</i>
		prompt					
		query					
	Parameters and variables		Description				
	<i>host</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to reclaiming patches from the host.					
<i>notolerance</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to zero tolerance. No failed attempts are permitted while reclaiming a patch.						
cm	This parameter reclaims a patch from the computing module (CM).						
<i>devno</i>	This variable specifies the number of the device where the patch is reclaimed. The valid entry range is 0-9999.						
enet	The parameter reclaims a patch from the enhanced network (ENET).						
ms	This parameter reclaims a patch from the message switch (MS).						
ns	This parameter reclaims a patch from a nodeset.						
patch	This parameter reclaims the program and data store used by a procedure which has been patched by a source patch.						
<i>patchid</i>	This variable is an eight-character sequential code automatically assigned by the system to identify the patch where memory is being reclaimed.						
<i>plane</i>	This variable specifies the plane of the ENET. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.						
-continued-							

reclaim (continued)

reclaim command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>pm</i>	This parameter reclaims a patch from a peripheral module (PM).
<i>pmtyp</i>	This variable specifies which PM patch is reclaimed. Some valid entry values are: MS message switch LIU link interface unit LIM link interface module XPM XMS-based peripheral module APUX application processor unit with UNIX LCOM LIU communications VPU voice processing unit
<i>prompt</i>	This parameter gives you loader prompts.
<i>query</i>	This parameter displays the patches that can be reclaimed.
<i>setname</i>	This variable is an eight-character patchid which identifies a group of peripherals of the Integrated Services Network (ISN) or XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) machine classes.
<i>shelf</i>	This variable specifies the shelf of the ENET plane. The valid entry range is 0-3.
<i>side</i>	This variable specifies from which side of the MS the patch is reclaimed. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
<i>tolerance</i>	This variable sets the maximum number of failed attempts for reclaiming store. When tolerance is reached, the process is interrupted. The valid entry range is 0-200.
<i>unitno</i>	This variable specifies the number of the PM from which the patch is reclaimed. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
End	

Qualifications

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

- If the patchid is not specified, the system displays a list of all reclaimable patches.
- Memory can only be reclaimed if a restart has occurred.
- Once the memory has been reclaimed, the patch can not be removed.

reclaim (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the reclaim command.

Examples of the reclaim command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>reclaim query ↵</code>	<p>Task: Display the patches which can be reclaimed.</p> <p>Response: Patches eligible for reclaim are: AAA03I28 XSD23A28</p> <p>Explanation: Two patches are eligible for reclaim.</p>
<code>reclaim patch aaa03i28 ms 0 ↵</code> <i>where</i> aaa03i28 specifies the patchid 0 specifies the side of the ms	<p>Task: Reclaim memory for a specific patch.</p> <p>Response: **Warning: Reclaiming patch AAA03I28 will prevent its removal. Continue with reclaim? >y Memory reclaimed for patch AAA03I28.</p> <p>Explanation: You are warned that reclaiming the patch aaa03i28 prevents its removal. Once you confirm the reclamation, the system reclaims the patch from the MS side 0.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the reclaim command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<code>**ERROR: Memory already reclaimed for patch <patchid></code>	<p>Meaning: The memory for the specified patchid has already been reclaimed.</p> <p>Action: Check the patchid and reissue the command using the correct patchid.</p>
-continued-	

reclaim (end)

Responses for the reclaim command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
**ERROR: Memory can not be reclaimed until after a restart	Meaning: Memory can only be reclaimed after a restart has occurred. Action: Reissue the command after the restart has occurred.
**ERROR: Memory can not be reclaimed until the patch is applied	Meaning: The patch must be applied before the memory for it can be reclaimed. Action: Ensure the patch has been applied before reclaiming the memory.
Memory reclaimed for patch <patchid>	Meaning: The memory has been successfully reclaimed for the specified patch. Action: None
End	

remove

Function

Use the remove command to remove previously applied patches or patchsets.

remove command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
remove	<i>patchid</i> enet <i>plane</i> <i>shelf</i> ms <i>side</i> ns <i>setname</i> [<i>notolerance</i>] <i>broadcast</i> [<i>tolerance</i>] pm <i>pmtype</i> <i>devno</i> <i>unitno</i> noset [<i>noprompt</i>] <i>prompt</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>noprompt</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to no prompting from the loader.
<i>notolerance</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to zero tolerance. No failed attempts are permitted while removing a patch.
<i>broadcast</i>	This variable specifies that the patch is applied to: active active units only inactive inactive units only pm both active and inactive units
<i>devno</i>	This variable specifies the device number of the peripheral module (PM) where the patch or patchset is removed. The valid entry range is 0-9999.
enet	This parameter removes a patch from the enhanced network (ENET).
ms	This parameter removes a patch or patchset from the message switch (MS).
noset	This parameter prevents a patch or patchset from being removed from the data structure which binds patches to a particular load.
ns	This parameter removes a patch from a nodeset. A nodeset is a group of peripherals of the Integrated Services Network (ISN) or XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) machine classes.
<i>patchid</i>	This variable is an eight-character sequential code automatically assigned by the system to identify the patch or patchset.
-continued-	

remove (continued)

remove command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>plane</i>	This variable specifies the ENET plane where the patch is removed. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
<i>pm</i>	This parameter removes an XPM patch from a peripheral module (PM). When <i>pm</i> is specified, the <i>pmtype</i> and <i>devno</i> must also be entered.
<i>pmtype</i>	This variable specifies the type of PM where the patch or patchset is removed. Some valid entry values are: MS message switch LIU link interface unit LIM link interface module XPM XMS-based peripheral module APUX application processor unit with UNIX LCOM LIU communications VPU voice processing unit
<i>prompt</i>	This parameter specifies that the loader issue prompts to you when a source patch is being applied or removed. This parameter is normally used when replacing interrupt handlers.
<i>setname</i>	This variable specifies the eight-character patchid of the nodeset.
<i>side</i>	This variable specifies the MS side where the patch or patchset is removed. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
<i>shelf</i>	This variable specifies the ENET plane shelf where the patch is removed. The valid entry range is 0-3.
<i>tolerance</i>	This variable sets the maximum number of failed attempts at removing a patch. When tolerance is reached, the process is interrupted. The valid entry range is 0-200.
<i>unitno</i>	This variable specifies the unit number of the PM where the patch or patchset is removed. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
End	

Qualifications

None

remove (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the remove command.

Examples of the remove command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>remove std02a21 ↵ where</pre> <p>std02a21 specifies the patchid</p>	<p>Task: Remove a specified patch.</p> <p>Response: Checking patch STD02A21 for removal: Patch STD02A21 checked Source patch removed from CMMPPR AE22 Source patch removed from CMLINK AC12 CI command: WTAB TH 52 3 16 Patch STD02A21 removed</p> <p>Explanation: This command removes patch std02a21.</p>
<pre>remove far01i28 pm lim 2 ↵ where</pre> <p>far01i28 specifies the patchid lim specifies the pm type 2 specifies the device number</p>	<p>Task: Remove a patch from a PM.</p> <p>Response: Checking patch FAR01I28 for removal. Patch FAR01I28 checked. Source patch removed from SWERR. Patch FAR01I28 removed.</p> <p>Explanation: This command removes patch far01i28 from device 0 of LIM 2.</p>
-continued-	

remove (continued)

Examples of the remove command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>remove xdr34x31 ns xxx inactive ↵ where</pre>	<p>xdr34x31 specifies the patchid xxx specifies the setname inactive specifies the broadcast</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Remove a patch through broadcast patching.</p> <p>Response: Broadcast Patching will be used to remove XDR34X31 from the inactive unit LTC 0 LTC 1 LTC 2 LTC 3</p> <p>Do you wish to continue? Please confirm ("YES" or "NO") >yes Broadcast Patching in progress LTC 0 0 XDR34X31 removed LTC 1 1 XDR34X31 removed LTC 2 0 XDR34X31 removed LTC 3 1 XDR34X31 removed</p> <p>Explanation: This command removes the patch xdr34x31 from the line trunk controller (LTC) units through broadcast patching.</p>
-continued-	

remove (end)

Examples of the remove command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>remove wow00a31 ↵ where</pre>	<p>wow00a31 specifies the patchid</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Remove an obsolete patch.</p> <p>Response: ***WARNING PATCH WOW00A31 WAS APPLIED AS PART OF A PATCH PACKAGE AND MAY BE A REPLACEMENT FOR AN OBSOLETE PATCH. DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? (RESPOND 'YES' OR 'NO') >yes PATCH WOW00A31 REMOVED</p> <p>Explanation: This command removes the obsolete patch wow00a31.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the remove command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
**ERROR: Can only specify PM option once	<p>Meaning: The parameter pm was entered more than once. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Specify the pm parameter only once when entering the command.</p>
**ERROR: <patchid> must be removed before <patchid>	<p>Meaning: The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Remove the first patch before attempting to remove the second one.</p>

set (continued)

set command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>side</i>	This variable specifies the MS side where the patchset is linked. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
<i>unitno</i>	This variable specifies the unit number of the PM where the patch or patchset is linked. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
End	

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the set command.

Example of the set command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>set lt19z1 pm ltc 0 0 ↵ where</pre> <p>lt19z1 specifies the patchset ltc specifies the pm type 0 specifies the device number 0 specifies the unit number</p>	<hr/> <p>Task: Link a patchset to a PM.</p> <p>Response: SET SUCCESSFUL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Node has been set</p> <p>Explanation: The patchset lt19z1 is linked to the PM line trunk controller (LTC) 0 0.</p>

set (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the set command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
**ERROR: Error detected in set	Meaning: An error was detected in the patchset. Action: Check the patchset for discrepancies and reenter the command.
Set successful	Meaning: You executed the command successfully. Action: None

status

Function

Use the status command to generate a Patch Status Report and to exclude specific patch IDs from causing alarms.

status command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
status	<i>patch status report</i>
	exclude [<i>current list</i> <i>patchid(s)</i>]
	include [<i>syntax</i> <i>patchid(s)</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>current list</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the the current list of all patches previously excluded.
<i>patch status report</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the patch status report. The command will cause a patch status report to be generated and output to the user. Generation of this report does not cause alarms to be raised or match operations to be performed.
<i>syntax</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the status command syntax.
exclude	This parameter is provided to allow you to exclude selected patches from causing alarms. This is especially useful if the telephone company expects a patch condition to exist for an extended amount of time, but does not want to take immediate action. It can also be used to display a list of currently excluded patches.
include	This parameter allows you to reinstate previously excluded patches. Patchids included using this parameter will be subject to alarm generation during the next scheduled Patch Audit.
<i>patchid(s)</i>	This variable is an alphanumeric value representing the number of the patch to be either included or excluded. The valid entry value is limited to eight characters.

status (continued)

Qualifications

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

- If a patchid is excluded using the EXCLUDE command after an alarm has been raised by the Patch Audit, the alarm associated with the patchid will be cleared if no additional alarmable conditions exist.
- The Patch Status Report may differ in content from the PCH314 Log Report that is generated by the Patch Audit. The difference is that patches that appear on the PCH314 Log may not appear on the Status Report because telephone company personnel have the ability to take corrective action to clear alarms after they are raised by the Audit.
- Multiple patchids may be included by separating the patchids by spaces in the command string.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the status command.

Examples of the status command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
status exclude ↵	<p>Task: Generate a Patch Status Report of currently excluded patches.</p> <p>Response: BLF04I36 BLF05I36</p> <p>Explanation: A list of currently excluded patches has been generated.</p>
<p>status exclude abc02i36 drc03i36 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>abc02i36 specifies a currently excluded patchid drc03i36 specifies a currently excluded patchid</p>	<p>Task: Exclude specific patchids.</p> <p>Response: Patch ABC02I36 EXCLUDED. Patch DRC03I36 EXCLUDED.</p> <p>Explanation: The specified patchids have been excluded.</p>
-continued-	

status (continued)

Examples of the status command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>status include abc03i36 drc04i36 .\ where abc03i36 drc04i36</pre>	<p>is a currently excluded patchid is a currently excluded patchid</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Reinstates previously excluded patches.</p> <p>Response: Patch ABC03I36 included. Patch DRC04I36 included.</p> <p>Explanation: The specified patchids have been reinstated.</p>
<pre>status include .\</pre>	<hr/> <p>Task: Display status command syntax.</p> <p>Response: STATUS - Display Patch Condition Status of Patches. Parms: [<options>{EXCLUDE[<patchid_type>...STRING], INCLUDE[<patchid_type>...STRING]}]</p> <p>Explanation: A display of the status command syntax has been generated.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the status command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Patch ABC02I36 already excluded.</pre>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: You have attempted to exclude a patch ID that has already been excluded.</p> <p>Action: Review the Patch Status Report for patches that are alarmable and take corrective action as necessary. This may mean applying, removing, changing the ACT status of a patch, or using the exclude command to prevent alarms from being raised by the audit.</p>
-continued-	

status (end)

Responses for the status command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Patch ABC03I36 not found.	<p>Meaning: You have attempted to include an invalid patch ID.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a valid patch ID.</p>
Patch DRC03I36 already INCLUDED.	<p>Meaning: You tried to enter a replacement value for the <i>patchid(s)</i> variable with a patch that already is included.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a patch ID that is not already included.</p>
End	

unset

Function

Use the unset command to unlink a patchset from a peripheral module (PM). The patches in the patchset are turned off for the associated PM.

unset command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
unset	<i>patchset</i> enet <i>plane</i> <i>shelf</i> ms <i>side</i> pm <i>pmtree</i> <i>devno</i> <i>unitno</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>devno</i>	This variable is the device number of the PM. The valid entry range is 0-9999.
enet	This parameter indicates the enhanced network (ENET) where the patchset is unlinked.
ms	This parameter indicates the message switch (MS) where the patchset is unlinked.
<i>patchset</i>	This variable identifies a set of one or more patches to unlink from a PM. A patchset ties a group of patches to a node or binds a group of patches to a load. Patchsets are created to show you which patches are present on a node or in a load.
<i>plane</i>	This variable indicates the plane of the ENET. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
pm	This parameter indicates the PM where the patchset is unlinked.
<i>pmtree</i>	This variable indicates the type of PM where the patchset is unlinked. Some valid entry values are: LIU link interface unit LIM link interface module XPM XMS-based peripheral module APUX application processor unit with UNIX LCOM LIU communications VPU voice processing unit
<i>shelf</i>	This variable indicates the shelf of the ENET plane. The valid entry range is 0-3.
-continued-	

unset (continued)

unset command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>side</i>	This variable specifies the side of the MS where the patchset is unlinked.
<i>unitno</i>	This variable is the unit number of the PM. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.
End	

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the unset command.

Example of the unset command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>unset lt19z1 pm ltc 0 0 ↵ where</pre>	<pre>lt19z1 specifies the patchset ltc specifies the pm type 0 specifies the device number 0 specifies the unit number</pre>
	<p>Task: Unlink a patchset from a PM.</p> <p>Response: UNSET successful</p> <p>Explanation: You unlinked the patchset lt19z1 from unit 0 of line trunk controller (LTC) 0.</p>

unset (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the unset command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
**ERROR: Error detected in unset	Meaning: An error was detected in the patchset. Action: Check the patchset for discrepancies and reenter the command.
Unset successful	Meaning: The command executed successfully. Action: None

xplist

Function

Use the xplist command to determine for a particular XPM unit, which patches have been applied as a result of loading a patched loadfile, and which patches have been applied using the patch process.

xplist command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
xplist	<i>pmtype devno unitno</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>devno</i>	This variable specifies the number of the device for which patch information is to be determined and has a range of 0-9999
<i>pmtype</i>	This variable specifies the PM type for which patch information is to be determined. ltc, lgc, sms, and smu are examples of pmtypes.
<i>unitno</i>	This variable is the number of the unit for which patch information is to be determined and has a range of 0-1.

Qualifications

The xplist command is valid for XPM nodes only. The XPM node must be loaded and able to communicate with the CM in order for the load file patching information to be obtained.

xplist (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the xplist command.

Example of the xplist command							
Example	Task, response, and explanation						
<pre>xplist ltc 0 1 ↵ where</pre> <p>ltc is the PM type 0 is the device number 1 is the unit number</p>	<p>Task: List patches for loadfile pertaining to ltc 0 unit 1.</p> <p>Response:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PATCHES</th> <th>LOADFILE PATCHED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DXC99X37</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AUB33X36</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: There are to patches pertaining ot ltc 0 unit 1.</p>	PATCHES	LOADFILE PATCHED	DXC99X37	YES	AUB33X36	YES
PATCHES	LOADFILE PATCHED						
DXC99X37	YES						
AUB33X36	YES						

Response

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

Response for the xplist command											
MAP output	Meaning and action										
<pre>PATCHES</pre> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>LOADFILE PATCHED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>XRD09X36</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>XDD39X36</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>XDX45X36</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>XDV22X36</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		LOADFILE PATCHED	XRD09X36	YES	XDD39X36	YES	XDX45X36	YES	XDV22X36	NO	<p>Meaning: The first three patches were loadfile patched, and the last patch, XDV22X36 was not; it was patched using the PATCHER apply command.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
	LOADFILE PATCHED										
XRD09X36	YES										
XDD39X36	YES										
XDX45X36	YES										
XDV22X36	NO										

PROG level commands

The program (PROG) directory contains the command program listing for the command interpreter (CI) level of the map. The PROG directory is a read-only (R/O) directory which resides permanently on your Symbol Table (ST). It contains the command program listing for the CI system. All new command programs added to the DMS switch appear in this directory.

Certain PROG commands are Directory Access Commands (DAC), which create new CI increments when issued. When a new directory is added to the ST, it allows you to use all the commands belonging to that increment.

The availability of commands is determined by the software package(s) selected by the operating company. Therefore, all PROG directory commands might not be available in a particular DMS-100 switching office.

The contents of the program directory may be viewed by issuing the print progdir command string.

Accessing the PROG level

When you perform login at the MAP, you access the PROG directory directly and all valid PROG level commands then are available.

PROG commands

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

PROG commands	
Command	Page
abbt	P-97
accsver	P-99
acdmr	P-103
-continued-	

PROG commands (continued)	
Command	Page
acdpoools	P-105
acdrtdis	P-107
acdshow	P-109
aftci	P-111
amadump	P-113
amadumpb	P-117
amrepci	P-119
autodump	P-121
autopatch	P-129
bcsmon	P-131
bcsupdate	P-133
bicrelay	P-135
c7mon	P-141
c7tu	P-143
calldump	P-145
cdcsetup	P-149
checkrel	P-151
checktab	P-155
clog	P-163
cnamdcag	P-165
compress	P-167
copy	P-171
cpstat	P-175
cpstatus	P-177
ctype	P-179
cutover	P-181
dasim	P-183
-continued-	

PROG commands (continued)	
Command	Page
dbut	P-185
dcttool	P-187
dgtables	P-189
dirpcopy	P-193
dirppfmt	P-197
diskadm	P-201
diskut	P-205
dmopro	P-207
dnlpcdmo	P-211
dnpicdmo	P-215
dnpiclist	P-219
dramrec	P-229
dsinwt	P-233
dskalloc	P-235
dskut	P-239
dsmccs	P-241
dsntp	P-243
dump	P-245
eadasfmt	P-249
eadaskey	P-255
edit	P-259
eicts	P-263
enretro	P-265
esatools	P-267
esgoff	P-269
esp	P-271
expand	P-275
-continued-	

PROG commands (continued)	
Command	Page
fm	P-281
footprt	P-283
getpat	P-285
gfntest	P-289
grpnumon	P-291
grpsetup	P-293
gwxref	P-299
help	P-303
hlrquery	P-305
ibnpiclist	P-313
icts	P-321
jffreeze	P-323
ktreport	P-327
ldmate	P-339
ldrci	P-345
list	P-347
listab	P-349
lmcut	P-351
lnkutil	P-353
load	P-355
logformat	P-359
logutil	P-367
lpiclist	P-369
makeres	P-377
mapci	P-379
masstc	P-383
matelink	P-385
-continued-	

PROG commands (continued)	
Command	Page
memattr	P-395
mount	P-397
movebcs	P-399
mtcchk	P-403
mtxalm	P-405
mtxtrack	P-409
ncsci	P-411
nmp	P-415
occts	P-417
omdump	P-419
ommaster	P-423
omshow	P-429
package	P-437
parmcac	P-441
patchedit	P-445
patcher	P-449
phmerge	P-451
piclist	P-453
pmloader	P-461
pops	P-467
printmap	P-471
privclas	P-473
pt	P-477
pvnacg	P-479
qbb	P-481
qbclid	P-485
qbert	P-489
-continued-	

PROG commands (continued)	
Command	Page
qbnv	P-497
qcall	P-511
qcm	P-513
qcopyaft	P-519
qcounts	P-521
qcpugno	P-527
qcust	P-529
qdch	P-535
qdn	P-549
qdna	P-553
qdnsu	P-557
qdnwrk	P-561
qgrp	P-569
qha	P-581
qhasu	P-587
qhu	P-593
qit	P-599
qlen	P-607
qlenwrk	P-615
qload	P-621
qloop	P-627
qit	P-629
qmadn	P-633
qncos	P-637
qphf	P-641
qphi	P-653
qprio	P-657
-continued-	

PROG commands (continued)	
Command	Page
qscmp	P-661
qsconn	P-665
qscugno	P-669
qsl	P-671
qsrd	P-679
qsrdxfr	P-683
qtopsp	P-685
query	P-689
querypld	P-711
queryrdt	P-713
queryxfer	P-715
qv	P-717
qview	P-721
qwucr	P-723
rasl	P-727
rculen	P-729
reg	P-731
remlogin	P-733
remlogout	P-739
restab	P-741
revive	P-743
rextest	P-751
rfmtdisp	P-755
savemap	P-757
scpcdb	P-759
scpdbreq	P-761
scpeddci	P-763
-continued-	

PROG commands (continued)	
Command	Page
scpehpet	P-765
seiquery	P-767
servord	P-771
setbanner	P-773
shadowut	P-777
sherlock	P-779
sigmon	P-791
sigrtu	P-793
slu	P-795
smdidisp	P-797
smdilnk	P-801
smdrlnk	P-803
snpingci	P-805
spms	P-807
sramci	P-809
srdbreq	P-811
srdbupd	P-819
ssac	P-823
stopdump	P-825
store	P-827
sum	P-845
swnode	P-849
tabaudit	P-853
table	P-855
tcmmon	P-857
tfan	P-865
topspw	P-867
-continued-	

PROG commands (continued)	
Command	Page
tqmist	P-869
tsndmp	P-871
vip	P-875
wideband	P-877
xbert	P-881
xpmlfp	P-887
End	

abbt

Function

Use the abbt command to access the ABBT directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the abbt command.

Example of the abbt command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
abbt ↵	<p>Task: Access the ABBT directory.</p> <p>Response: ABBT:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the ABBT directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the abbt command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The ABBT directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

abbt (end)

Responses for the abbt command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the ABBT directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

accsver

Function

Use the accsver command to check the SCP data base for ACCS numbers through the SS7 network without making an actual call.

accsver command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
accsver	<i>intl</i> <i>clgnum</i> <i>cldnum</i> <i>billnum</i> $\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{nopin} \\ \textit{pin} \end{array} \right]$ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{ignore} \\ \textit{n} \\ \textit{y} \end{array} \right]$ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{default gtname} \\ \textit{gtname} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>default gtname</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to assume the default global title name (GTNAME) in this query.
<i>ignore</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to assume that the CCITT parameter is intended to be ignored, such as in the case of a collect billed call.
<i>pin</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to a BNS query.
<i>billnum</i>	This variable specifies the billing number.
<i>cldnum</i>	This variable specifies the called number.
<i>clgnum</i>	This variable specifies the calling number.
<i>gtname</i>	This variable specifies the GTNAME to be used in this query.
<i>intl</i>	This variable specifies if a call is international (overseas). Enter Y for an international call or N if this is not an international call.
<i>n</i>	This parameter indicates that the system assumes that the card is 14-digit card instead of a CCITT card.
<i>pin</i>	This variable specifies the PIN. If a value is entered, a CCV query is launched. The valid entry range is 0-9999.
<i>y</i>	This parameter indicates that the card is a CCITT card.

Qualification

The GTNAME specified must be identical to the name datafilled as the key in table C7GTTYE.

accsver (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the accsver command.

Examples of the accsver command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>accsver y 6195208888 2012200000 20122000001 2000 n accsgt ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>6195208888 specifies the calling number 2012200000 specifies the called number 20122000001 specifies the billing number 2000 specifies the PIN n specifies that this is not a CCITT calling card accsgt specifies the GTNAME</p>	<p>Task: Check the SCP data base for ACCS numbers through the SS7 network without making an actual call.</p> <p>Response: THE RESPONSE FROM THE DATABASE TOOK 0 MINUTES, 1 SECONDS, 0 MILLISECONDS</p> <p>Explanation: This is an overseas call, the specified PIN indicates that the billed number is a calling card, and the N value indicates that the calling card is not a CCITT calling card. The global title is used rather than the default global title.</p>
<p>accsver y 6195208888 2012200000 20122000001 2000 n ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>6195208888 specifies the calling number 2012200000 specifies the called number 20122000001 specifies the billing number 2000 specifies the PIN n specifies that this is not a CCITT calling card</p>	<p>Task: Check the SCP data base for ACCS numbers through the SS7 network without making an actual call.</p> <p>Response: THE RESPONSE FROM THE DATABASE TOOK 0 MINUTES, 1 SECONDS, 10 MILLISECONDS</p> <p>Explanation: This is an overseas call, the specified PIN indicates that the billed number is a calling card, and the N value indicates that the calling card is not a CCITT calling card. Since the global title is not specified, the system assumes the default global title.</p>
-continued-	

accsver (continued)

Examples of the accsver command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>accsver y 6195209988 2012200000 89122291999180640 2000 y accsgt ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>6195209988 specifies the calling number 2012200000 specifies the called number 89122291999180640 specifies the billing number 2000 specifies the PIN accsgt specifies the GTNAME</p>	<p>Task: Check the SCP data base for ACCS numbers through the SS7 network without making an actual call.</p> <p>Response: THE RESPONSE FROM THE DATABASE TOOK 0 MINUTES, 1 SECONDS, 32 MILLISECONDS</p> <p>Explanation: The billed number is of the CCITT format and a value of "Y" is entered for field CCITT, so the system understands that the card format is CCITT. The command specified a global title rather than the default global title.</p>
<p>accsver y 6195208899 2012200000 2012200000 accsgt ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>6195208899 specifies the calling number 2012200000 specifies the called number 2012200000 specifies the billing number accsgt specifies the GTNAME</p>	<p>Task: Check the SCP data base for ACCS numbers through the SS7 network without making an actual call.</p> <p>Response: THE RESPONSE FROM THE DATABASE TOOK 0 MINUTES, 1 SECONDS, 109 MILLISECONDS</p> <p>Explanation: Since no PIN is entered and the billed number is the same as the called number, the system assumes that this is a collect billed call. Since it is a collect billed call, the system expects the CCITT parameter to be ignored. This command uses accsgt as the value for the <i>gtname</i> variable.</p>
<p>End</p>	

accsver (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the accsver command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CCITT FORMAT CALLING CARD NUMBER MUST HAVE FROM 12 TO 19 DIGITS.	<p>Meaning: The following command was entered:</p> <pre>>accsver y 6195208888 2012200000 2012200001 2000 accsgt y</pre> <p>This command is invalid because the calling card entry uses the domestic (14-digit) format and the fact that the global title is specified (accsgt) causes accsver to think that the billed number is a CCITT card.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with proper syntax.</p>
INVALID GT NAME, CHECK TABLE C7GTTYPE	<p>Meaning: The following command was entered:</p> <pre>>accsver 6195208888 2012200007 89122291999180640 2000 y</pre> <p>This command is invalid. The billed number is of the CCITT format but the global title is not entered, so the system thinks the number is a 14-digit calling card. Additionally, the system expects a global title and thinks the "y" for the <i>intl</i> variable is a global title.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with proper syntax.</p>

acdmr

Function

Use the acdmr command to access the ACDMR directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the acdmr command.

Example of the acdmr command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
acdmr ↵	<p>Task: Access the ACDMR directory.</p> <p>Response: ACDMR :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the ACDMR directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the acdmr command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The ACDMR directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

acdmr (end)

Responses for the acdmr command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the ACDMR directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

acdpoools

Function

Use the acdpoools command to access the ACDPOOLS directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the acdpoools command.

Example of the acdpoools command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
acdpoools ↵	<p>Task: Access the ACDPOOLS directory.</p> <p>Response: ACDPOOLS :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the ACDPOOLS directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the acdpoools command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The ACDPOOLS directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

acd pools (end)

Responses for the acd pools command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>".	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the ACDPOOLS directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

acdrtdis

Function

Use the acdrtdis command to access the ACDRTDIS directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the acdrtdis command.

Example of the acdrtdis command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
acdrtdis ↵	<p>Task: Access the ACDRTDIS directory.</p> <p>Response: ACDRTDIS:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the ACDRTDIS directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the acdrtdis command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The ACDRTDIS directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

acdrtdis (end)

Responses for the acdrtdis command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the ACDRTDIS directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

acdshow

Function

Use the acdshow command to access the ACDSHOW directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the acdshow command.

Example of the acdshow command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
acdshow ↵	<p>Task: Access the ACDSHOW directory.</p> <p>Response: Current display mode is BRIEF. ACDSHOW:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the ACDSHOW directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the acdshow command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The ACDSHOW directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

acdshow (end)

Responses for the acdshow command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the ACDSHOW directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

aftci

Function

Use the aftci command to access the AFTCI directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the aftci command.

Example of the aftci command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
aftci ↵	<p>Task: Access the AFTCI directory.</p> <p>Response: AFTCI :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the AFTCI directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the aftci command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The AFTCI directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

aftci (end)

Responses for the aftci command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the AFTCI directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

amadump

Function

Use the amadump command to access the AMADUMP directory. The Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) files containing the AMA billing information can be found by accessing the DIRP level through the IOD level of the MAP display. Once at the DIRP level, a query command displays the volume name corresponding to AMA or SMDR. Once the volume name is known, use the DSKUT utility or the DISKUT utility to find the file name. AMADUMP displays only billable files; the billable files can be seen by listing table CRSFMT.

The ama_active parameter is useful for quickly examining AMA records generated by test calls, or other AMA records of special interest, as they are being recorded in the active AMA file. Normally, this action would be accomplished using the AMADUMP directory filter command to extract the records of interest from the record being actively recorded as a result of normal call traffic.

amadump command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
amadump	<i>format</i> [ama_active ama_parallel calldump file_name]
Parameters and variables	Description
ama_active	This parameter opens the currently mounted active AMA file.
ama_parallel	This parameter opens the currently mounted parallel AMA file.
calldump	This parameter allows the use of AMADUMP filters for CALLDUMP.
<i>file_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the file. The file name may be any AMA, SMDR, or other billable file resident on the volume.
<i>format</i>	This variable specifies the form in which the data are transmitted and stored. Valid formats are NT , INTL, CDR, CDRA, CDRB, CDRC, CDRCTEMP , CDRD, VCDRUCS26, and BC. The most common format is Bellcore (BC).

amadump (continued)

Qualifications

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

- You can use the ama_active parameter only if the currently mounted active AMA file resides on an IOC disk volume or an SLM disk volume. (That is, the currently mounted active file cannot reside on tape or DPP.)
- Using the ama_active parameter with the amadump command does not disturb AMA record generation, AMA recording, or DIRP functionality.

Example

The following table provides an example of the amadump command.

Example of the amadump command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
amadump bc amafile ↵ <i>where</i> bc amafile	specifies the format specifies the file name <hr/> Task: Access the AMADUMP directory. Response: AMADUMP : Explanation: You have accessed the AMADUMP directory.

Responses

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

Responses for the amadump command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND ABORTED. ERROR ENCOUNTERED WHILE READING THE FACILITY NAME PARAMETER.	<hr/> Meaning: You aborted the command before it executed. Action: None.
-continued-	

amadump (end)

Responses for the amadump command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The AMADUMP directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
>>> THERE IS NO ACTIVE AMA FILE MOUNTED IN DIRP.	<p>Meaning: You used the ama_active parameter in the command string in order to open the currently mounted active AMA file.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using another type of file.</p>
>>> THERE IS NO PARALLEL AMA FILE MOUNTED IN DIRP.	<p>Meaning: You used the ama_parallel parameter in the command string in order to open the currently mounted parallel AMA file.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using another type of file.</p>
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the AMADUMP directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

amadumpb

Function

Use the amadumpb command to dump the current buffer for a specified stream to an output file. The output file is the one normally used when the buffer is filled and dumped.

amadumpb command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
amadumpb	<i>stream</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>stream</i>	This variable defines the stream to be dumped to an output file. One stream exists for each AMAPROC process defined in table CRSFMT. Two common streams are AMA and SMDR. If no stream is specified, the system defaults to the AMA stream.

Qualification

The amadumpb command response displays the name of the stream to be dumped and requires a confirmation of the dump.

Example

The following table provides an example of the amadumpb command.

Example of the amadumpb command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
amadumpb ↵	<p>Task: Dump the current AMA buffer to an output file.</p> <p>Response: AMA BUFFER WILL BE SENT TO OUTPUT FILE FOR STREAM: AMA Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", "N"):</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the stream to be dumped and requires confirmation in order to complete the command.</p>

amadumpb (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the amadumpb command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND ACCEPTED. BUFFER HAS BEEN SENT TO OUTPUT FILE.	<p>Meaning: You confirmed the action, and the buffer was sent to the output file.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
COMMAND REJECTED. SPECIFIED STREAM IS INVALID: <stream>	<p>Meaning: The stream specified in the command was not recognized by the system.</p> <p>Action: Retry the command with a valid stream, or retry the command with the default stream.</p>
CURRENT BUFFER IS EMPTY. DUMP REQUEST NOT NEEDED.	<p>Meaning: The buffer requested in the command is empty. Since information cannot be sent to the output file, the system did not complete the command.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

amrepci

Function

Use the amrepci command to access the AMREPCI directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the amrepci command.

Example of the amrepci command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
amrepci ↵	<p>Task: Access the AMREPCI directory.</p> <p>Response: AMREPCI :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the AMREPCI directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the amrepci command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The AMREPCI directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

amrepci (end)

Responses for the amrepci command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the AMREPCI directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

autodump

Function

Use the autodump command with a parameter to control the scheduled autodumps.

autodump command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
autodump	history manual off on retain status
Parameters and variables	Description
history	This parameter displays output messages and other information on the last image dump attempt.
manual	This parameter starts an auto-image dump immediately. It runs the autodump command manually within the auto-image dump process, and can be used as a substitute for the existing dump command.
off	This parameter turns the auto-image dump process off.
on	This parameter turns the auto-image dump process on.
retain	This parameter changes primary load route updating.
status	This parameter displays information about the last successful image dump, the last image dump, the current status of the image dump process, the next scheduled dump time, and the volume that holds the image dump.

Qualification

There is no default. If you do not enter the required data to complete the command, you are prompted for a parameter. At any time while in the prompt mode, you may terminate the command by using the abort command.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the autodump command.

autodump (continued)**Examples of the autodump command****Example Task, response, and explanation****autodump history** ↵

Task: Display information about the last image dump.

Response: Successful Image: S880516104701IMG
 Taken: 1988/05/16 10:47:08.610 MON.
 On Volume: D010IMAGE

 Last Image: S880516104701IMG
 Taken: 1988/05/16 10:47:08.610 MON.
 On Volume: D010IMAGE

 Printing History File for Last Image...
 Stopping Journal File...
 Waiting for output to complete...
 Journal File stopped.
 Dump START Time: 1988/05/16 10:47:08.610 MON.
 Old AUTOLOAD ROUTE:THUMBWHEEL CODE A CMS 0 IOC 0
 MTD 0
 New AUTOLOAD ROUTE:THUMBWHEEL CODE C CMC 0 IOC 1
 DDU 1
 DUMPING RAM.
 DUMPING DS.
 DUMPING PS.
 DUMPING ENTRY.
 CHECKING RAM.
 CHECKING DS.
 CHECKING PS.
 Dump END time: 1988/05/16 11:35:44.069 MON.
 Renaming Image File from ACTIVE to SAFE...
 Image File Renamed.
 Rotating Journal File...
 Rotate Initiated. Check DIRP log for details.
 Starting Journal File...
 Journal File started.

Explanation: This command displays information about the last image dump.

-continued-

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

Task: Display information about the last dump and the next scheduled dump.

Response: Successful Image: S880516104701IMG
 Taken: 1988/05/16 10:47:08.610 MON.
 On Volume: D010IMAGE

 Last Image: S880519141502IMG (ERASED)
 Taken: 1988/05/19 14:15:20.713 THU.
 On Volume: D000IMAGE

 SCHEDULED Image Dump is ON.
 Next scheduled dump is MONDAY at 10:42 hours.
 Next image to be dumped on D010TEMP.

Explanation: This command displays information about the last dump and the next scheduled dump.

End

autodump (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the autodump command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ENTER: <OPERATION>	<p>Meaning: You omitted the required parameter.</p> <p>Action: Enter a parameter or abort the command.</p>
Error Printing History File.	<p>Meaning: You entered the history parameter but the history file has been erased or corrupted.</p> <p>Action: Investigate the cause of the error by looking at the file.</p>
File does not exist.	<p>Meaning: You entered the history parameter but the history file has been erased.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Image Dump Aborted - Another dump is already in progress.	<p>Meaning: A dump is in progress.</p> <p>Action: Wait for previous command to execute. Reenter the command.</p>
Image Dump Aborted - CC Rex Test in progress.	<p>Meaning: You entered the manual parameter or a scheduled image dump is starting while the CC Rex Test is in progress. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command after the completion of the CC Rex Test.</p>
Image Dump Aborted - could not create HISTORY file.	<p>Meaning: The image history file can not be created. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Investigate the disk hardware.</p>
-continued-	

autodump (continued)

Responses for the autodump command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Image Dump Aborted - Could not stop Journal File	<p>Meaning: The journal file is active but could not be stopped. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Investigate the journal file system.</p>
Image Dump Aborted - No ACTIVE volumes in table IMAGEDEV.	<p>Meaning: You entered the manual parameter but there are no volumes in the IMAGEDEV table that are active. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Datafill a volume or activate an existing volume in the IMAGEDEV table and repeat the command.</p>
Image Dump Aborted - Not enough space on any ACTIVE volumes.	<p>Meaning: The system could not find enough space on any active volumes and aborted the dump.</p> <p>Action: Verify the disk space and remove unwanted image files.</p>
Image Dump Already Started.	<p>Meaning: You entered the manual parameter but there is a scheduled image dump already in progress. The system executes the image dump.</p> <p>Action: Wait for the system to complete the image dump before entering a command.</p>
Image Dump Failed.	<p>Meaning: The image dump failed.</p> <p>Action: Investigate SOS logs to find out why the dump failed.</p>
Image Dump STARTED: 1992/05/16 10:47:08.610	<p>Meaning: This response indicates the time the system began the image dump. The system continues to execute the image dump.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

autodump (continued)

Responses for the autodump command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Last Image: S880516104701IMG (ERASED) Taken: 1992/05/16 10:47:08.610 MON. On Volume: D010IMAGE.	<p>Meaning: You entered the history parameter but the image failed or was interrupted by a command. The system erased the image file.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Last Image: S880516104701IMG Taken: 1992/05/16 10:47:08.610 MON. On Volume: D010IMAGE.	<p>Meaning: You entered the history or status parameter and a prior successful image had been taken.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Next image to be dumped on D010IMAGE.	<p>Meaning: You entered the history or on parameter and the next dump is scheduled on the displayed volume.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Next scheduled dump is MONDAY at 10:42 hours.	<p>Meaning: You entered the history or on parameter and the dump is scheduled to occur on the displayed date and time.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
No Last Image Information Available.	<p>Meaning: You entered the history or status parameter and the system had not attempted to take a previous image.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
No Successful Image Information Available.	<p>Meaning: You entered the history or status parameter and the system had not taken a previous successful image.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

autodump (continued)

Responses for the autodump command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Printing History File for Last Image...	<p>Meaning: You entered the history parameter successfully.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Record length invalid.	<p>Meaning: You entered the autodump history command. This message indicates that the history file for the last image dump attempt has been corrupted and can not be displayed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
SCHEDULED Image Dump in 2 minutes...	<p>Meaning: This message appears two minutes prior to the actual dump messages.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
SCHEDULED Image dump in approximately 5 minutes... Please refrain from using dump unsafe commands. Quit to CI if necessary. Use the STOPDUMP command to ABORT.	<p>Meaning: These messages appear five minutes prior to the actual dump messages.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
SCHEDULED Image Dump Is OFF.	<p>Meaning: You entered the autodump history or the autodump off command. You turned off the scheduled image dump process.</p> <p>Action: Use the autodump on command to turn the process on and start dump scheduling.</p>
SCHEDULED Image Dump Is ON.	<p>Meaning: You entered the autodump history or the autodump on command. You turned on the scheduled image dump process.</p> <p>Action: Use the autodump off command to turn the process off and stop any scheduled dumps.</p>
-continued-	

autodump (end)

Responses for the autodump command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
SCHEDULED Image Dump Process is not on. Use AUTODUMP ON to activate.	<p>Meaning: You entered the autodump manual command. This message indicates that the scheduled image dump process has not been turned on yet.</p> <p>Action: Use autodump on to initialize the scheduled image dump process.</p>
Successful Image: S880516104701IMG Taken: 1992/05/16 10:47:08.610 MON. On Volume: D010IMAGE.	<p>Meaning: You entered the autodump history or the autodump status command and a successful image was taken. The filename, the date the image was taken, and the volume the image resides on is displayed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
*** WARNING *** Errors requesting Image dump. *** WARNING *** Image may NOT be dumped.	<p>Meaning: You entered the autodump manual command. This message indicates that the system had a problem sending the request to take an image dump. The request may have arrived before the error occurred so the dump may not be taken.</p> <p>Action: Wait for any additional system messages. If there are none, reenter the command.</p>
*** WARNING *** NO dump scheduled in table IMGSCHEd.	<p>Meaning: You entered the autodump history or the autodump on command. This message indicates that there are no scheduled dumps datafilled in table IMGSCHEd.</p> <p>Action: Activate a scheduled dump in table IMGSCHEd or ignore the warning message.</p>
End	

autopatch

Function

Use the autopatch command to access the AUTOPATCH directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the autopatch command.

Example of the autopatch command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
autopatch ↵	<p>Task: Access the AUTOPATCH directory.</p> <p>Response: AUTOPATCH:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the AUTOPATCH directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the autopatch command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The AUTOPATCH directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

autopatch (end)

Responses for the autopatch command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the AUTOPATCH directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

bcsmon

Function

Use the bcsmon command to access the BCSMON directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the bcsmon command.

Example of the bcsmon command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bcsmon ↵	<p>Task: Access the BCSMON directory.</p> <p>Response: BCSMON:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the BCSMON directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the bcsmon command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The BCSMON directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

bcsmon (end)

Responses for the bcsmon command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the BCSMON directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

bcsupdate

Function

Use the bcsupdate command to access the BCSUPDATE directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the bcsupdate command.

Example of the bcsupdate command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bcsupdate ↵	<p>Task: Access the BCSUPDATE directory.</p> <p>Response: BCSUPDATE :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the BCSUPDATE directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the bcsupdate command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The BCSUPDATE directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

bcsupdate (end)

Responses for the bcsupdate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the BCSUPDATE directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

bicrelay

Function

Use the bicrelay command to activate and deactivate the BIC relay test (BRT) for the entire office. Turning the BRT off does not affect the use of the manual command from the LCM menu level. Options also are provided to reset the scheduled BRT and to query status. The status query displays the number of LCM level tests in progress and the next LCM scheduled to be tested.

bicrelay command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
bicrelay	allow off on query reset suppress
Parameters and variables	Description
allow	This parameter causes the system to allow any PM181 drawer state change logs caused by the system BRT.
off	This parameter stops the BRT . If the test was in progress, the current test completes. If the test was not executing, the test resumes in the next window. Once re-enabled, the BRT starts where it left off before this command was entered.
on	This parameter begins testing each drawer of the LCMs that have been included in the test schedule. Tests begin if within the window defined by the office parameter BICRELAY_XLCM_TEST_SCHEDULE. If not, testing begins when the next window arrives. Once the tests begin, check the PM132 log report that is generated.
query	This parameter displays whether on not the test is running currently, displays whether the PM181 drawer state change logs are suppressed or are allowed, displays the number of tests in progress, and displays the next LCM scheduled to be tested by the system BRT.
reset	This parameter resets the BRT to the first LCM in the office that can be tested. Perform this function at any time as long as the test was turned off previously and no tests are in progress.
suppress	This parameter causes the system to suppress any PM181 drawer state change logs caused by the system BRT.

bicrelay (continued)

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the bicrelay command.

Examples of the bicrelay command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bicrelay allow ↵	<p>Task: Allow any PM181 drawer state change logs.</p> <p>Response: PM 181 DRAWER STATE CHANGE LOGS CAUSED BY THE BIC RELAY SYSTEM TEST WILL BE ALLOWED.</p> <p>Explanation: This command allows any PM181 drawer state change logs caused by the system BRT.</p>
bicrelay off ↵	<p>Task: Turn off the BRT.</p> <p>Response: THE BIC RELAY TEST HAS BEEN TURNED OFF.</p> <p>Explanation: This command turns off the BRT. If the test was in progress, the current test completes. If the test was not executing, the test resumes in the next window. Once re-enabled, the BRT starts where it left off before this command was entered.</p>
bicrelay on ↵	<p>Task: Turn on the BRT.</p> <p>Response: THE BIC RELAY TEST WILL BEGIN AT THE SCHEDULED START TIME.</p> <p>Explanation: The system begins testing each drawer of the LCMs that have been included in the test schedule. Tests begin if they are within the window defined by the office parameter BICRELAY_XLCM_TEST_SCHEDULE. If not, testing begins when the next window arrives. Once the tests begin, check the PM132 log report that is generated.</p>
-continued-	

bicrelay (continued)

Examples of the bicrelay command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bicrelay query ↵	<p>Task: Perform a status query.</p> <p>Response: SYSTEM LEVEL BIC RELAY TEST: ON PM 181 DRAWER STATE CHANGE LOGS: ALLOWED CURRENT NUMBER OF TASKS IN PROGRESS: 3 NEXT SCHEDULED LCM: LCM HOST 00 0</p> <p>Explanation: For this example, the test is running currently or is schedules to start. The PM181 drawer state change logs are allowed, three tests are in progress, and the next LCM scheduled to be tested is LCM HOST 00 0.</p>
bicrelay query ↵	<p>Task: Perform a status query.</p> <p>Response: SYSTEM LEVEL BIC RELAY TEST: OFF PM 181 DRAWER STATE CHANGE LOGS: SUPPRESSED CURRENT NUMBER OF TASKS IN PROGRESS: 0 NEXT SCHEDULED LCM: LCM HOST 00 0</p> <p>Explanation: For this example, the test is not running currently and has been turned off. The PM181 drawer state change logs are suppressed and the next LCM scheduled to be tested is LCM HOST 00 0.</p>
bicrelay reset ↵	<p>Task: Reset the BRT.</p> <p>Response: THE BIC RELAY TEST HAS BEEN RESET AND WILL BEGIN AT THE SCHEDULED TIMEFRAME.</p> <p>Explanation: For this example, assume that the reset is being performed on the BRT with the test off. The system begins testing each drawer of the LCMs that have been included in the test schedule. Tests begin if they are within the window defined by the office parameter BICRELAY_XLCM_TEST_SCHEDULE. If not, testing begins when the next window arrives.</p>
-continued-	

bicrelay (continued)

Examples of the bicrelay command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>bicrelay suppress ↵</code>	<p>Task: Suppress any PM181 drawer state change logs.</p> <p>Response: PM 181 DRAWER STATE CHANGE LOGS CAUSED BY THE BIC RELAY SYSTEM TEST WILL BE SUPPRESSED.</p> <p>Explanation: This command causes the system to suppress any PM181 drawer state change logs caused by the system BRT.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the bicrelay command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No valid LCMs in office. BIC RELAY test not enabled.	<p>Meaning: This message is in response to the bicrelay on command string. No LCMs are datafilled in the office.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Possible corruption of data: Check parameter BIC_NUM_SIMIL_TESTS in table OFCVAR.	<p>Meaning: This message is in response to the bicrelay on command string. Some corruption occurred in the parameter BIC_NUM_SIMIL_TESTS in Table OFCVAR. This condition does not occur often.</p> <p>Action: Perform a reload restart to correct the corruption.</p>
-continued-	

bicrelay (end)

Responses for the bicrelay command (continued)

MAP output Meaning and action

The BIC RELAY test must be turned OFF and all tests must be complete before using this option.

Meaning: This message is in response to the bicrelay reset command string when some BRT still are in progress. (It does not matter if the test is on or off.)

Action: Use the bicrelay off command string to turn the test off before executing the bicrelay reset command string again.

End

c7mon

Function

Use the c7mon command to access the C7MON directory.

c7mon command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
c7mon	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the c7mon command.

Example of the c7mon command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
c7mon ↵	<p>Task: Access the C7MON directory.</p> <p>Response: C7MON:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the C7MON directory.</p>

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the c7mon command.

Responses for the c7mon command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The C7MON directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

c7mon (end)

Responses for the c7mon command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the C7MON directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

c7tu

Function

Use the c7tu command to access the C7TU directory.

c7tu command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
c7tu	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the c7tu command.

Example of the c7tu command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
c7tu ↵	<p>Task: Access the C7TU directory.</p> <p>Response: C7TU:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the C7TU directory.</p>

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the c7tu command.

Responses for the c7tu command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The C7TU directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

c7tu (end)

Responses for the c7tu command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the C7TU directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

calldump

Function

Use the calldump command to display information about the last billable calls.

calldump command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
calldump	<i>ama</i> [<i>brief</i>] previous full smdr hex
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>ama</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using billing records from the automatic message accounting (AMA) stream.
<i>brief</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the billing information in brief detail.
full	This parameter displays the billing information in full detail.
hex	This parameter displays the billing information in hexadecimal format.
previous	This parameter displays the billing information that was captured the last time the calldump command was entered.
smdr	This parameter specifies that the billing records are taken from the station message detail recording (SMDR) stream.

Qualifications

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

- The calldump command is safe to use and has little impact on call processing real time.
- The system draws the information from the internal call record buffer and displays it in AMA format.
- The system dumps information to the device independent recording package (DIRP) and displays it at the terminal, and then clears the internal call record buffer.

calldump (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the calldump command.

Examples of the calldump command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
calldump ↵	<p>Task: Display information about the last billable calls.</p> <p>Response: <pre> HEX ID AA STRUCTURE CODE:40001C CALL CODE:006C SENSOR TYPE:036C SENSOR ID:0000000C REC OFFICE TYPE:036C REC OFFICE ID:0000000C DATE:90627C TIMING IND:00000C STUDY IND:0201000C ANSWER:0C SERVICE OBSERVED:0C OPER ACTION:0C SERVICE FEATURE:000C ORIG NPA:919C ORIG NUMBER:7828826C OVERSEAS IND:0C TERM NPA:00800C TERM NUMBER:5551212 CONNECT TIME:1548158C ELAPSED TIME:000098182C MODULE CODE:120C CUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION:00057C MODULE CODE:000C </pre> </p> <p>Explanation: This command displays information about the last billable calls in AMA format.</p>
calldump hex ↵	<p>Task: Display information in hexadecimal format.</p> <p>Response: <pre> 0108000000350000AA00076C026C036C0673957C036C0619 351C21214C00000C0000000C0C0C0C000C619C5450113C08 56169C00000000086C0C00450000AA00700C035C036C0619 351C036C0619351C21214C00000C0200032C1C0C0C900C61 9C5201234C0C00000C0000000C0855237C000000000C1050 901C000001090C00450000AA00700C035C036C0619351C03 6C0619351C21214C00000C020002C1C0C0C900C619C5201 234C1C00619C7239611C0851386C000000000C1050901C00 0000540C00450000AA00700C035C036C0619351C036C0619 351C21214C00000C0200032C1C0C0C900C619C5201234C1C 00000C0000000C0858057C000000000C1050901C00000004 0C </pre> </p> <p>Explanation: This command displays information about the last billable calls in hexadecimal format.</p>

calldump (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the calldump command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BAD PARAMETER :	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid parameter or typed the command incorrectly.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
CALLDUMP OR AMADUMP IS IN USE BY ANOTHER USER. PLEASE TRY AGAIN.	<p>Meaning: Calldump may be used by only one person at a time.</p> <p>Action: Wait five minutes and try again.</p>
DATA ERROR :	<p>Meaning: The call records have been corrupted.</p> <p>Action: Save the data given by calldump so that it can be verified by the maintenance support group.</p>
INTERNAL ERROR :	<p>Meaning: The command failed due to a system error or the lack of a required system resource. This response is accompanied with a system response identifying the problem.</p> <p>Action: Try the command again. If it does not function correctly, contact the maintenance support group.</p>
THERE HAS BEEN NO PREVIOUS INVOCATION OF CALLDUMP, THEREFORE, THERE IS NO PREVIOUS CALL DATA TO BE DISPLAYED.	<p>Meaning: This is the first time the calldump command has been used; therefore, there is no data available for the previous parameter to retrieve.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

calldump (end)

Responses for the calldump command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
UNEXPECTED ERROR :	<p>Meaning: A transient error has occurred.</p> <p>Action: Try the command again. If the error persists, contact the maintenance support group.</p>
WARNING : ANOTHER USER HAS INVOKED THE CALLDUMP COMMAND WITHIN THE LAST 5 MINUTES. MULTIPLE USERS SHOULD COORDINATE THEIR USE OF THIS TOOL. DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? (YES/NO)	<p>Meaning: The calldump command may be used by only one user at a time. If an attempt is made to use calldump within five minutes of another user having invoked it, there is a risk of capturing the other user's data.</p> <p>Action: Check to see if the other user is finished using the calldump command. Enter yes if you wish to continue using it, or no if you do not.</p>
End	

cdcsetup

Function

Use the cdcsetup command to setup Customer Data Change commands.

cdcsetup command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
cdcsetup	<i>nontelco</i> telco
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>nontelco</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to accessing only Customer Data Change commands.
telco	This parameter accesses all commands.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

checkrel

Function

Use the checkrel command to determine if the product engineering code (PEC) release of a SuperNode (SN) card is compatible with the software loaded in the switch.

checkrel command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
checkrel	<i>sn_subsys sn_pec pec_rel</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>pec_rel</i>	This variable specifies the PEC release. The release code can be seen on the front of the supernode card.
<i>sn_pec</i>	This variable specifies the PEC of the supernode card. The code can be seen on the front of the card.
<i>sn_subsys</i>	This variable specifies the name of the supernode subsystem. The valid entry values are cm, ms, enet, lim, liu, ap, hsi, lts, and lc.

Qualification

When the checkrel command is used, the result of the compatibility check (YES/*NO) is dependent on the datafill of Table PCINV. Incorrect datafill will result in a wrong response.

checkrel (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the checkrel command.

Examples of the checkrel command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>checkrel ms nt9x17aa s9 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>ms specifies the subsystem nt9x17aa specifies the PEC number s9 specifies the PEC release</p>	<p>Task: Determine if the PEC release of a SN card is compatible with the software loaded in the switch.</p> <p>Response: PEC BASELINE EXCEPT RELEASE COMPATIBLE NT9X17AA S0 SC S9 YES</p> <p>Explanation: This card release is above baseline.</p>
<p>checkrel ms nt9x17aa 10 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>ms specifies the subsystem nt9x17aa specifies the PEC number 10 specifies the PEC release</p>	<p>Task: Determine if the PEC release of a SN card is compatible with the software loaded in the switch.</p> <p>Response: PEC BASELINE EXCEPT RELEASE COMPATIBLE NT9X17AA S0 SC 10 *NO</p> <p>Explanation: This card release is below baseline. Do not plug the card into the MS.</p>
-continued-	

checkrel (continued)

Examples of the checkrel command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
checkrel ms nt9x17aa sc ↵ <i>where</i> ms specifies the subsystem nt9x17aa specifies the PEC number sc specifies the PEC release	<hr/> <p>Task: Determine if the PEC release of a SN card is compatible with the software loaded in the switch.</p> <p>Response: PEC BASELINE EXCEPT RELEASE COMPATIBLE NT9X17AA S0 SC SC *NO</p> <p>Explanation: This card release is one of the exception releases. Do not plug the card into the MS.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">End</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the checkrel command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CI: >CHECKREL MS NT9X17AA S9 <pre> PEC BASELINE EXCEPT RELEASE COMPATIBLE NT9X17AA S0 SC S9 YES </pre>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: This card release is above baseline.</p> <p>Action: None</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">-continued-</p>

checkrel (end)

Responses for the checkrel command (continued)

MAP output Meaning and action

CI: >CHECKREL MS NT9X17AA 10

PEC	BASELINE	EXCEPT	RELEASE	COMPATIBLE
NT9X17AA	S0	SC	10	*NO

Meaning: This card release is below baseline.

Action: Do not plug the card into the MS.

CI: >CHECKREL MS NT9X17AA SC

PEC	BASELINE	EXCEPT	RELEASE	COMPATIBLE
NT9X17AA	S0	SC	SC	*NO

Meaning: This card release is one of the exception releases.

Action: Do not plug the card into the MS.

End

checktab

Function

Use the checktab command to check for corrupt data in the tables on the DMS. Checktab verifies the data in one table, a range of tables, or in all tables on the DMS.

checktab command parameters and variables				
Command	Parameters and variables			
checktab	only	<i>table_name</i>	[<i>default device</i>] [<i>device_name</i>]	<i>file_name</i>
	all	[<i>default device</i>] [<i>device_name</i>]		
	exceptions	[<i>default device</i>] [<i>device_name</i>]	<i>file_name</i>	
	from	<i>start_table</i>	to	<i>end_table</i> [<i>default device</i>] [<i>device_name</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description			
<i>default device</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to use the default device.			
only	This parameter causes the system to check a single table.			
all	This parameter checks all tables.			
<i>device_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the device to which output is directed.			
<i>end_table</i>	This variable specifies the name of the last table in a range of tables.			
exceptions	This parameter displays a list of the checktab exceptions.			
<i>file_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the file to which output is directed.			
from	This parameter checks all tables following and including a given table in the Table CUSTAB.			
<i>start_table</i>	This variable specifies the name of the first table in a range of tables.			
<i>table_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the table.			
to	This parameter precedes the name of the last table in a range of tables.			

Qualifications

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

checktab (continued)

- The checktab command generates two output files: the console file and the summary file. These files can be directed to any devices, including the tape drive.
 - The console file lists the corrupt tuples of tables and subtables. If no errors are encountered, these files are automatically erased unless the output device specified is a tape.
 - When a checktab session is started, the summary file is opened on sfdev. The summary file keeps a record of all the tables checked. When the session ends, the file on sfdev is closed and copied to the output device specified in the command string.
- To check for corrupt data on an individual tuple basis, use the check command. It functions in the same way as the checktab command but allows you to check single tuples.



CAUTION

Risk of service interruption

When entered with the all or from parameters, the checktab command takes several hours to run.

When entered with the all or from parameters, the checktab command takes several hours to run.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the checktab command.

Examples of the checktab command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>checktab only scgrp ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>scgrp</p>	<p>specifies the table to check</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Verify the data in Table SCGRP.</p> <p>Response: TABLE SCGRP& New Table Control. Completed tuple checking SUMMARY& Tbl SCGRP& tuple checked 1, passed 1, failed 0.</p> <p>Explanation: No errors are detected. Console file scgrp\$file is automatically erased, unless stored on tape.</p>
-continued-	

checktab (continued)

Examples of the checktab command (continued)

Example **Task, response, and explanation**

checktab only topeatrk ↵
where

topeatrk specifies the name of the table to check

Task: Verify the data in Table TOPEATRK.

Response: TABLE TOPEATRK& New Table Control.
 CARRIER IS INVALID
 MUST BE DATAFILLED IN TABLE TOPEACAR
 ---Error& Data does not verify.
 POSITION TOPNCMCCS
 .
 .
 .
 .
 CARRIER IS INVALID
 MUST BE DATAFILLED IN TABLE TOPEACAR
 ---Error& Data does not verify.
 POSITION TOLLOPERINC
 Completed tuple checking.
 SUMMARY&Tbl TOPEATRK& tuples checked 72, passed
 0, failed 72.

Explanation: Errors are detected. The system response is displayed on the terminal and stored in console file topeatrk\$file.

-continued-

checktab (continued)

Examples of the checktab command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
checktab from carrmtc to hpwaste ↵ <i>where</i>	
carrmtc	specifies the name of the beginning table
hpwaste	specifies the name of the last table
	<hr/> <p>Task: Verify the data in a range of tables.</p> <p>Response: TABLE CARRMTC: New Table Control. INSV CARRIER AFFECTED&DCM 0 0,DCM 0 1,DCM 0 2,DCM 0 3,DCM 0 4 ---ERROR: Failed to check tuple. POSITION DCM DEFAULT Completed tuple checking. SUMMARY: Tbl CARRMTC: tuples checked 21, passed 20, failed 1. TABLE HEAPTAB: New Table Control. Completed tuple checking. SUMMARY: Tbl HEAPTAB: tuples checked 2, passed 2, failed 0.</p> <p>Explanation: This command verifies the data for all the tables between Table CARRMTC and Table HPWASTE. No device is specified. Output will go to the default device. To display the tables and subtables which passed checking, enter:</p> <pre>PRINT SUMMARY\$FILE</pre> <p>The following example shows the first few lines in the file.</p> <pre>Tbl CARRMTC: tuples checked 21, passed 20,failed 1. Tbl HEAPTAB: tuples checked 2, passed 2, failed 0.</pre>
End	

checktab (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the checktab command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CHECKTAB aborted.	<p>Meaning: Either you or the system aborted the checktab command.</p> <p>Action: If you want the command to complete execution, reenter the checktab command, starting at the last table checked.</p>
ERROR: CHECKTAB is not implemented for this table.	<p>Meaning: The table specified belongs to an exceptions list for the checktab command. The checktab command can not be run on this table.</p> <p>Action: If this table must be checked, use the change table editor command (without parameters) on each tuple in the table.</p>
ERROR-End table not after start table.	<p>Meaning: In the specified range of tables, the end table comes before the start table in Table CUSTAB.</p> <p>Action: Verify the order of the tables in Table CUSTAB. Reenter the command correctly.</p>
ERROR-Filename too long.	<p>Meaning: You entered a file name that exceeds eight characters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with an appropriate file name.</p>
-continued-	

checktab (continued)

Responses for the checktab command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ERROR-Not a valid tablename. or ERROR-Not a valid start tablename. or ERROR-Not a valid end tablename.	Meaning: You specified a table that is not in Table CUSTAB. Action: Check the table name and reenter the command correctly.
ERROR: Not a valid table name.	Meaning: You specified a table that does not exist. Action: Enter a correct table name.
ERROR-Start and end tables are the same. No range specified.	Meaning: You specified the same table name for both the start and end tables. Action: Reenter the command correctly.
ERROR-Tablename parameter required.	Meaning: You did not specify a table name. Action: Reenter the command specifying a table name.
ERROR-Tuple is invalid.	Meaning: The system has encountered a tuple with fields that contain incorrect values or corrupt data. Action: Check and correct the tuple using the check command.
ERROR-Tablename is too long.	Meaning: You entered a table name that exceeds sixteen characters. Action: Reenter the command correctly.
-continued-	

checktab (end)

Responses for the checktab command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<p>ERROR-Unable to erase current summary file on SFDEV. NOTE-Another CHECKTAB might be running on another terminal!</p>	<p>Meaning: Another user is currently running the checktab command.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command when no one else is using the checktab command.</p>
<p>Tuple checking still in progress...</p>	<p>Meaning: The checktab command was issued against a very large table. The system indicates that the process is still in progress.</p> <p>Action: Wait until checking is complete.</p>
<p>End</p>	

clog

Function

Use the clog command to access the CLOG directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the clog command.

Example of the clog command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
clog ↵	<p>Task: Access the CLOG directory.</p> <p>Response: CLOG:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the CLOG directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the clog command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The CLOG directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

clog (end)

Responses for the clog command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the CLOG directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

cnamdacg

Function

Use the cnamdacg command to display the internally stored list of calling name delivery (CNAMD) automatic call gapping (ACG) six-digit code controls. There are no parameters for the cnamdacg command. By typing the command from a MAP terminal, a list of the active CNAMD ACG six-digit code controls display.

The output provided by the cnamdacg command includes a list of the active ACG six-digit code controls with their associated gap interval, duration interval, and time remaining for the code control (that is, the time remaining until the duration timer expires.)

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the cnamdacg command.

Example of the cnamdacg command													
Example	Task, response, and explanation												
cnamdacg ↵	<p>Task: Display the active CNAMD ACG six-digit code controls.</p> <p>Response: CNAMD 6-DIGIT ACG CODE CONTROLS:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>NPA-NXX</th> <th>GAP (SECS)</th> <th>DURATION (SECS)</th> <th>TIME REMAINING (SECS)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>613621</td> <td>3</td> <td>128</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>516852</td> <td>8</td> <td>1024</td> <td>861</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>=====</p> <p>TOTAL: 2 ACG CODE CONTROLS</p> <p>Explanation: The system displays two active CNAM ACG six-digit code controls.</p>	NPA-NXX	GAP (SECS)	DURATION (SECS)	TIME REMAINING (SECS)	613621	3	128	75	516852	8	1024	861
NPA-NXX	GAP (SECS)	DURATION (SECS)	TIME REMAINING (SECS)										
613621	3	128	75										
516852	8	1024	861										

cnamdacg (end)

Response

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

Response for the cnamdacg command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO ACG CONTROL IS IN EFFECT.	Meaning: No ACG code control is active for CNAMD. Action: None

compress

Function


Use the compress command to compress DMS files into a format which can be decompressed by the CI expand command.

compress command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
compress	<i>sourcefile_name</i> <i>newfile_name</i> <i>device</i> [<i>notext</i> text]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>notext</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to non-text files.
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the destination of the new file.
<i>newfile_name</i>	This variable is the name of the compressed file.
<i>sourcefile_name</i>	This variable is the name of the source file to compress.
text	This parameter compresses text files.

Qualifications

The compress command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, or limitations:

- The compress command is compatible with the DMS CI expand command, and with the expand command on the IBM mainframe and on UNIX based machines.
- The amount of compression achieved depends on the size and specific characteristics of the source file.
- If the compressed file is altered in any way, the original file can not be reproduced.

	<p>CAUTION Risk of service interruption The compress command can take a long time to execute for large files.</p>
---	---

The compress command can take a long time to execute for large files.

compress (continued)

- The compress command does not allow variable length record binary files to be compressed. It assumes that all files with variable length records are text files. To compress files with variable length records, specify the text option.
- If the text option is used to compress a file, it must also be used when decompressing that file.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the compress command.

Examples of the compress command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>compress bigfile bigfile\$z d000perm ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>bigfile specifies the source file bigfile\$z specifies the new file d000perm specifies the device</p>	<p>Task: Compress a file.</p> <p>Response: Warning: Must use VARIABLE option when EXPANDING This can take a long time for large files. Compress success completed on bigfile.</p> <p>Explanation: The file named bigfile was successfully compressed, and a new file with the compressed data was created and named bigfile\$z.</p>
<p>compress textfile textfile\$z t1 text ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>textfile specifies the source file textfile\$z specifies the new file t1 specifies the device</p>	<p>Task: Compress a text file.</p> <p>Response: Warning: Must use VARIABLE option when EXPANDING This can take a long time for large files. Compress successfully completed on textfile.</p> <p>Explanation: The file named textfile was successfully compressed, and a new file named textfile\$z was created on tape drive 1.</p>

compress (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the compress command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Cannot find destination device.	<p>Meaning: You specified an invalid device or a device that is not in service. Execution stops.</p> <p>Action: Specify a valid device or put the device in service. Reenter the command.</p>
Compress successfully completed on textfile\$.z.	<p>Meaning: You successfully entered the compress command.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Could not allocate enough store to run.	<p>Meaning: The system could not allocate enough memory to run the compress command.</p> <p>Action: Expand the memory or try again when the system is not busy.</p>
Could not find textfile.	<p>Meaning: You specified an invalid source file. Execution stops.</p> <p>Action: Check the source file name using the listst command and reenter the command.</p>
<file system error message>	<p>Meaning: A file system error occurred when the system tried to write a record to the output file. Execution stops.</p> <p>Action: Check the file system error message for a hardware problem.</p>
-continued-	

compress (end)

Responses for the compress command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<file system error message> Cannot create new file for output.	<p>Meaning: A file system error occurred. Execution stops.</p> <p>Action: Check the file system error message for a device error or a hardware problem.</p>
<file system error message> Could not open file for input	<p>Meaning: A file system error occurred when the system tried to open the input file. Execution stops.</p> <p>Action: Check the file system error message for a hardware problem.</p>
<file system error message> Problem on reading record from input file.	<p>Meaning: A file system error occurred when the system tried to read a record from the input file. Execution stops.</p> <p>Action: Check the file system error message for a hardware problem.</p>
Invalid option.	<p>Meaning: You specified an unknown option. The only valid option is text (t). Execution stops.</p> <p>Action: Try again with a valid option.</p>
MUST USE TEXT OPTION FOR VARIABLE LENGTH FILES.	<p>Meaning: The command does not compress files with variable length records unless the text (t) option is specified. Execution stops.</p> <p>Action: If the file is a text file, use the text option. A binary file with variable length records cannot be compressed.</p>
This can take a long time for large files.	<p>Meaning: The program displays this warning before it starts.</p> <p>Action: Wait for program completion. This is the normal message when compress begins to execute.</p>
End	

copy

Function

Use the copy command to make a copy of any file.

copy command parameters and variables																																		
Command	Parameters and variables																																	
copy	<i>fromfile</i> <i>tofile</i> <i>device</i> <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">[</td> <td style="border: none;">append</td> <td style="border: none;">]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;">fill <i>blank</i></td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;"> <i>char</i></td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;">for <i>numrec</i></td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;">from <i>recno</i></td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;">lrecl <i>reclngth</i></td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;">recfm <i>carc</i></td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;"> f</td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;"> rf</td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;"> v</td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;">repl</td> <td style="border: none;">]</td> </tr> </table>	[append]		fill <i>blank</i>			<i>char</i>			for <i>numrec</i>			from <i>recno</i>			lrecl <i>reclngth</i>			recfm <i>carc</i>			f			rf			v			repl]
[append]																																
	fill <i>blank</i>																																	
	<i>char</i>																																	
	for <i>numrec</i>																																	
	from <i>recno</i>																																	
	lrecl <i>reclngth</i>																																	
	recfm <i>carc</i>																																	
	f																																	
	rf																																	
	v																																	
	repl]																																
Parameters and variables	Description																																	
<i>blank</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using blanks to fill empty data space.																																	
append	This parameter specifies the input is appended to the output file.																																	
carc	This parameter specifies the print file format.																																	
<i>char</i>	This variable specifies a character to fill empty data space.																																	
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the output device name. The device is not needed if you copy files within the same volume.																																	
f	This parameter specifies the fixed length sequential file format.																																	
fill	This parameter indicates a character is specified for empty data space.																																	
from	This parameter indicates the starting record number.																																	
<i>fromfile</i>	This variable specifies the input file name.																																	
for	This parameter indicates a number of records.																																	
lrecl	This parameter indicates a logical record length.																																	
-continued-																																		

copy (continued)

copy command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>numrec</i>	This variable specifies the number of records to copy. The valid entry range is 1-4294967295.
<i>recfm</i>	This parameter indicates the record file format.
<i>reclngth</i>	This variable specifies the logical record length. The valid entry range is 0-8191.
<i>recno</i>	This variable specifies the starting record number to copy. The valid entry range is 1-4294967295.
<i>repl</i>	This parameter specifies to replace the records in the output file.
<i>rf</i>	This parameter specifies the fixed length random access file format.
<i>tofile</i>	This variable specifies the output file name.
<i>v</i>	This parameter specifies the variable length sequential file format.
End	

Qualification

Options can be specified in any order.

Example

The following table provides an example of the copy command.

Example of the copy command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
copy fox test ↵ <i>where</i>	
<i>fox</i>	specifies the from file
<i>test</i>	specifies the to file
	Task: Copy a file within the same volume.
	Response: None
	Explanation: This command copies the fox file to a file named test within the same volume.

Response

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

Response for the copy command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<code>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters. COPY -- Wrong number of parameters.</code>	<p>Meaning: You entered the command with too much information or incorrect information.</p> <p>Action: Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>

cpstat

Function

Use the cpstat command to display all occupancies. This command provides a measure of the following:

- CPU occupancies, including call processing occupancy
- additional CPU time available for call processing work
- indications of overload and switch performance

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the cpstat command.

Example of the cpstat command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
cpstat ↵	<p>Task: Display measurements of CPU occupancies.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>CATMP/HR CPOCC CPAVAIL ENGLEVEL CCOVRD 180 2% 76% BELOW OFF SCHED FORE MAINT DNC OM GTERM BKG IDLE 20% 1% 6% 0% 0% 0% 42% 29%</pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays all the occupancy measurements.</p>

cpstat (end)

Response

The following table provides an explanation for the response to the cpstat command.

Response for the cpstat command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters.	<p>Meaning: You entered the command with parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command without parameters.</p>

cpstatus

Function

Use the cpstatus command to access the CPSTATUS directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the cpstatus command.

Example of the cpstatus command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
cpstatus ↵	<p>Task: Access the CPSTATUS directory.</p> <p>Response: CPSTATUS :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the CPSTATUS directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the cpstatus command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The CPSTATUS directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

cpstatus (end)

Responses for the cpstatus command (continued)

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

Undefined command "<command>" .	
---------------------------------	--

	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the CPSTATUS directory is not included in this software load.</p>
--	--

	<p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
--	--

End

ctype

Function

Use the ctype command to scan tables for ctypes and to create a user table.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the ctype command.

Example of the ctype command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ctype ↵	<p>Task: Scan table for ctypes and create a user table.</p> <p>Response: None</p> <p>Explanation: This command scans tables for ctypes and creates a user table.</p>

Responses

None

cutover

Function

Use the cutover command to access the CUTOVER directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the cutover command.

Example of the cutover command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
cutover ↵	<p>Task: Access the CUTOVER directory.</p> <p>Response: CUTOVER :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the CUTOVER directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the cutover command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The CUTOVER directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

cutover (end)

Responses for the cutover command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>".	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the CUTOVER directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

dasim

Function

Use the dasim command to access the DASIM directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the dasim command.

Example of the dasim command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dasim ↵	<p>Task: Access the DASIM directory.</p> <p>Response: DASIM:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the DASIM directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the dasim command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The DASIM directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

dasim (end)

Responses for the dasim command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the DASIM directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

dbut

Function

Use the dbut command to access the DBUT directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the dbut command.

Example of the dbut command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dbut ↵	<p>Task: Access the DBUT directory.</p> <p>Response: DBUT :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the DBUT directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the dbut command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The DBUT directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

dbut (end)

Responses for the dbut command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the DBUT directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

dcttool

Function

Use the dcttool command to access the DCTTOOL directory. The DCTTOOL directory provides access to the testbook, display, and delete commands. These commands are similar to those in the TTP and LTP menu levels.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the dcttool command.

Example of the dcttool command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dcttool ↵	<p>Task: Access the DCTTOOL directory.</p> <p>Response: DCTTOOL :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the DCTTOOL directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the dcttool command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The DCTTOOL directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

dcttool (end)

Responses for the dcttool command (continued)

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

Undefined command "<command>" .	
---------------------------------	--

	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the DCTTOOL directory is not included in this software load.</p>
--	---

	<p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
--	--

End

dgtables

Function

Use the dgtables command to determine if enough store is available in the ILGC for the DCODE table before it is downloaded. The dgtables command also is used to download the two digit analysis tables (DGHEAD and DGCODE) to the ILGC.

dgtables command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
dgtables	check send
Parameters and variables	Description
check	This parameter determines if there is enough store available in the ILGC to download the DGCODE table. Use this parameter after the DGCODE table has been changed and before attempting to download the two digit analysis tables.
send	This parameter downloads the two digit analysis tables (DGHEAD and DGCODE)

Qualifications

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

- If either or both tables are changed, these changes only are propagated to the ILGC when it is returned to service (RTS) or when the dgtables send command string is entered.
- This command does send static data to the XPM for the digit analysis tables but does not clear the in service trouble (ISTB) flag for the static data mismatch condition.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the dgtables command.

dgtables (continued)

Examples of the dgtables command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dgtables check ↵	<p>Task: Check to ensure that sufficient store is available.</p> <p>Response: SUFFICIENT STORE IS AVAILABLE IN XPM FOR DGCODE TABLE.</p> <p>Explanation: This command checks to ensure that sufficient store is available in order to download Table DGCODE.</p>
dgtables send ↵	<p>Task: Download the DGHEAD and DGCODE tables.</p> <p>Response: DGHEAD AND DGCODE TABLES DOWNLOADED SUCCESSFULLY.</p> <p>Explanation: This command downloads the two digit analysis tables.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the dgtables command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ERROR OCCURRED WHILE DOWNLOADING THE DGHEAD TABLE - CHECK LOGS	<p>Meaning: An error occurred while downloading the tables. The download did not execute.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
or	
ERROR OCCURRED WHILE DOWNLOADING THE DGCODE TABLE - CHECK LOGS	
-continued-	

dgtables (end)

Responses for the dgtables command (continued)

MAP output Meaning and action

WARNING - INSUFFICIENT STORE AVAILABLE IN XPM FOR DGCODE TABLE.

Meaning: This message indicates that not enough store is available in the ILGC to hold the DGCODE table. The message appears in response to the dgtables check command string as well as the dgtables send command string. If this response appears when you are attempting to download tables, the download does not execute.

Action: None

End

dirpcopy

Function

Use the dirpcopy command to copy from one to three source files to a single output file. The contents of the source files will be appended to the output file in the order in which the source files are specified on the command line. You can specify the number of DIRP blocks (2048 bytes each) to copy from the files and you can designate a starting block for the copy operation.

dirpcopy command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
dirpcopy	<i>subsystem</i> 1 2 3 <i>devicenam</i> [<i>1name</i>] [<i>target</i>] [<i>entire file</i>] [<i>startblocknum numblocks</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>1name</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using the SOS file name of the first source file you specified if you do not enter a target file name.
<i>entire file</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to copying the entire file if you do not specify the total number of blocks to copy and the starting block number to copy.
1	This variable specifies the SOS file name of the first source file.
2	This variable specifies the SOS file name of the second source file. This is not a required entry.
3	This variable specifies the SOS file name of the third source file. This is not a required entry.
<i>devicenam</i>	This variable specifies the SOS device name of the output device.
<i>numblocks</i>	This variable specifies the total number of blocks to copy. If the number of blocks and starting block number values are not specified, the system defaults to copying the entire file. The valid entry range is 1-32767.
<i>startblocknum</i>	This variable specifies the start block number to copy. If the number of blocks and starting block number values are not specified, the system defaults to copying the entire file. The valid entry range is 1-32767.
<i>subsystem</i>	This variable specifies the subsystem identifier for a subsystem bound into DIRP.
<i>target</i>	This variable specifies the SOS file name of the target file. If no target name is specified, the system defaults to the SOS file name of the first source file you specified.

dirpcopy (continued)

Qualifications

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

- The dirpcopy command treats the set of one to three files as a large circular buffer, just as it treated the single file before. If the number of blocks to copy is designated beyond the end of the last of the set of files, the copy wraps around and resumes at the beginning of the first file entered.
- If you enter more than one filename, but do not specify the number of blocks to copy when issuing the dirpcopy command, the entire contents of all files specified are copied to a single target file.
- If more than one input file is to be specified, the file name must be entered at the same time on the command line. If you press the return key after entering one file name, the system assumes that the end of the list of input file names has been reached and prompts for the next required parameter. You will not be given an opportunity to enter another file name.
- Files on tape volumes mounted to DIRP cannot be copied. Disk files that are mounted can be copied at your risk. This means that you must avoid situations where DIRP attempts to use a file that is being copied. The information that is copied in this case can be updated during the copy operation.

Example

The following table provides an example of the dirpcopy command.

dirpcopy (continued)

Example of the dirpcopy command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>dirpcopy ama b900814114601ama b9000831101901ama t0 parback 30 100 ↵</pre> <p>where</p> <p>ama b900814114601ama b9000831101901ama t0 parback 30 100</p>	<p>specifies the subsystem identifier for the subsystem bound into DIRP</p> <p>specifies the SOS file name of the first source file</p> <p>specifies the SOS file name of the second source file</p> <p>specifies the SOS device name of the output device</p> <p>specifies the SOS file name of the target file name</p> <p>specifies the start block number to copy</p> <p>specifies the total number of blocks to copy</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Copy a selected number of blocks from two specified input files.</p> <p>Response: Invalid File: <FIRST IN FILE NAME> FILE name Enter: <FIRST IN FILE NAME> [<SECOND IN FILE NAME>] [<THIRD IN FILE NAME>] <OUT VOLUME NAME> [<OUT FILE NAME>] [<START BLOCK NUMBER>] [<NUMBER OF BLOCKS>]</p> <p>Explanation: This command is supposed to copy 100 blocks from the two files to the output file on the tape volume named t0. However, this command string was entered with an invalid file name. Note: If the number of blocks in the two files after the 30th clock read (whether that is in the first or second file) is less than 100, the copy wraps around and resumes at the beginning of the first input file.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the dirpcopy command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>COPY ENDED -- CANNOT COPY TAPE VOLUME MOUNTED TO DIRP. VOLUME: <volume_name></pre>	<p>Meaning: Tape volumes cannot be copied while mounted to DIRP. This restriction prevents a situation in which DIRP attempts to open a tape volume for recording while the volume is being copied. Copying disk files on mounted volumes is allowed at your risk.</p> <p>Action: You should demount the affected tape volumes from DIRP and reissue the dirpcopy command.</p>
-continued-	

dirpcopy (end)

Responses for the dirpcopy command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
END OF FILE <filename> TOTAL BLOCKS COPIED SO FAR: <number of blocks>. DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE?	<p>Meaning: You have stipulated that more than one file is to be copied. The dircopy command completed the copy of one file and is continuing with the copy operation on the next input file specified on the command line. You can elect to end the copy at this point.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to continue or no to abort the action.</p>
FILE DATES ARE OUT OF ORDER. DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE?	<p>Meaning: You entered a set of files in which the time stamps are not ordered by increasing dates. It is likely that you want the contents of the output file to preserve the chronological order of the date within the source files.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to continue or no to abort the action.</p>
FILENAME SUFFIX DOES NOT MATCH SUBSYSTEM ENTERED FILE: <filename> DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE:	<p>Meaning: The subsystem suffix of one of the source files does not match the subsystem name entered. The subsystem name should match the filename suffix because the subsystem name is used to determine if the source was recorded in fixed or variable block recording mode. Although a copy is allowed even if the suffix and subsystem name do not match, if the recording mode of the subsystem differs from that under which the file was actually recorded, the resulting output could be corrupt.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to continue or no to abort the action.</p>
NOT VALID DIRP FILENAME <filename> DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE:	<p>Meaning: You entered a source file name that does not match the standard format used by DIRP.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to continue or no to abort the action.</p>
End	

dirppfmt

Function

Use the dirppfmt command to preformat a DISK-type volume for DIRP parallel recording by creating a single large file. The process of preformatting such a volume can be time consuming. The expected time requirement is displayed at the MAP level when the command is entered.

dirppfmt command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
dirppfmt	<i>volumename</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>volumename</i>	This variable specifies the DISK-type volume that is to be preformatted with a file name.

Qualifications

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

- The volume being formatted should not be on the same disk device as the active regular file or the current parallel file of a critical subsystem such as Automated Message Accounting (AMA).
- The volume being formatted should not contain any files.
- The preformat operation should be performed during off-peak traffic hours.

Example

The following table provides an example of the dirppfmt command.

dirppfmt (continued)

Example of the dirppfmt command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>dirppfmt d000amp1 ↵ where</pre>	<p>d000amp1 specifies the DISK-type volume</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Preformat a DISK-type volume.</p> <p>Response: WARNING - This command could take about 20 minutes to execute. *** WARNING - Parallel volume preformatting will *** consume a considerable amount of CPU time and *** will slow disk response. Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"): >no</p> <p>Explanation: This action was aborted because the message reminded the executor that this command should not be executed during peak traffic hours.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the dirppfmt command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>This volume already has some files on it. This volume cannot be preformatted for dirp parallel recording until all files are erased.</pre>	<p>Meaning: You attempted to preformat a volume which still contained files. This no longer is allowed.</p> <p>Action: Determine if the files which remain on the volume are still needed. If not, erase these files (using the DIRP menu level cleanup command if they are DIRP files) and try the DIRP dirppfmt command to preformat again. If some of the files on the volume still are needed, choose another volume which is empty.</p>
-continued-	

dirppfmt (end)

Responses for the dirppfmt command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
VOLUME NOT FOUND	<p>Meaning: This response indicates that the system could not verify the device name you entered.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command with a valid device name or abort this command.</p>
<p>WARNING - This command could take about <#> minutes to execute. *** WARNING - Parallel volume preformatting will consume *** a considerable amount of CPU time and will slow disk *** response. Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):</p>	<p>Meaning: This response warns you that executing the dirppfmt command will be time-consuming and provides an activity confirmation message.</p> <p>Action: Either enter yes to continue the process or no to abort this command.</p>
<p>WRONG TYPE: <VOLUMENAME> DEVICE name Enter: <VOLUME NAME></p>	<p>Meaning: This response indicates that you entered an invalid device name.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command with a valid device name or abort this command.</p>
End	


diskadm

Function

Use the diskadm command to access the DISKADM directory.

diskadm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
diskadm	<i>device</i> <i>node_type</i> <i>node_num</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the device name. The valid entry values are s00d and s01d.
<i>node_num</i>	This variable specifies the node number. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>node_type</i>	This variable specifies the node type.

Qualification

	<p>WARNING</p> <p>The diskadm command can be used only if the device is in a MBsy state.</p>
--	---

The diskadm command can be used only if the device is in a MBsy state.

diskadm (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the diskadm command.

Example of the diskadm command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>diskadm s00d ↵ where</pre>	
s00d	specifies the device name
	<p>Task: Access the DISKADM directory.</p> <p>Response: Start up command sequence is in progress. This may take a few minutes. Start up command sequence failed. Tape cartridge is not inserted in tape drive. Administration of S00D on CM is now active. DISKADM; CM</p> <p>Explanation: You have access to the SLM and the DISKADM directory commands.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the diskadm command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The DISKADM directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

diskadm (end)

Responses for the diskadm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<p>Start up command sequence is in progress. This may take a few minutes. DISKADM command is aborted. Unknown device name.</p>	<p>Meaning: You tried to enter the command with the old syntax.</p> <p>Action: Check the new command syntax and reenter the command.</p>
<p>Undefined command "<command>" .</p>	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the DISKADM directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
<p>End</p>	

diskut

Function

Use the diskut command to access the DISKUT directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the diskut command.

Example of the diskut command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
diskut ↵	<p>Task: Access the DISKUT directory.</p> <p>Response: DISKUT:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the DISKUT directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the diskut command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The DISKUT directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

diskut (end)

Responses for the diskut command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the DISKUT directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

dmopro

Function

Use the dmopro command to process data modification orders (DMO) in bulk.

dmopro command parameters and variables								
Command	Parameters and variables							
dmopro	<i>filename</i>	<u>norecord</u> record	<u>loud</u> quiet	<u>nojournal</u> journal	<u>dist</u> nodist	<u>0</u> <i>startnum</i>	(1) (2)	
dmopro (continued)	(1) <u>0</u> (2) <i>maxerrs</i>	<u>currentdev</u> <i>device</i>	<u>deffile</u> <i>outfile</i>					(end)
Parameters and variables	Description							
<u>0</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to starting at the beginning of the file when startnum is not used. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to accepting no errors when maxerrs is not used.							
<u>currentdev</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using the current device for the output file.							
<u>deffile</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using the input file name with a minimum of three characters for a prefix.							
<u>dist</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to sending the changes to the data distributor, if it is loaded.							
<u>loud</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying messages on your terminal.							
<u>nojournal</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to omitting the journal file.							
<u>norecord</u>	This default parameter indicates that the log recorder is not used. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to ignoring the log recorder.							
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the output device name.							
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the input file name. The contents of the input file must be represented in upper case letters.							
journal	This parameter creates a journal file.							
-continued-								

dmopro (continued)

dmopro command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>maxerrs</i>	This variable specifies the number of errors that are acceptable. The valid entry range is -1-32167.
<i>nodist</i>	This parameter indicates that the changes are not sent to the data distributor.
<i>outfile</i>	This variable specifies an output file name.
<i>quiet</i>	This parameter indicates messages are not displayed on your terminal.
<i>record</i>	This parameter indicates that the log recorder is used.
<i>startnum</i>	This variable specifies the starting record number.
End	

Qualifications

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

- The data modification order file must be created using the `dnlpcdmo` command.
- The contents of the input file must be represented in upper case letters.
- If the data distributor option is not present in the load the system ignores the `nodist` parameter.

The following is a list of the possible command states. A DMO may be prefixed by any one of these keywords (a minimum of three characters-for example -V-).

- -V-: DMO has been verified but database has not been modified
- SYNTAX: Syntax of DMO is in error
- CONSISTENCY: DMO data is inconsistent with respect to current database
- KEY: Specified key is in error
- DATA: Specified data tuple could not be translated
- PROCESSING: Error was encountered while attempting to modify database
- UNDEFINED: DMO command was not defined under your environment
- -P-: DMO was successfully processed during last pass

dmopro (continued)

- -O-: DMO was successfully processed during some previous pass
- -Q-: NO QUIT COMMAND FOUND IN INPUT FILE
- -E-: ERROR ENCOUNTERED FROM FILE SYSTEM

Examples

The following table provides examples of the dmopro command.

Examples of the dmopro command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>dmopro data ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>data</p>	<p>specifies the file name</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Process DMO.</p> <p>Response: SUCCESSFUL</p> <p>Explanation: This command sends data changes to the data distributor.</p>
<p>dmopro data nodist ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>data</p>	<p>specifies the file name</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Process DMO.</p> <p>Response: SUCCESSFUL</p> <p>Explanation: This command does not send data changes to the data distributor.</p>

Responses

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

dmopro (end)

Responses for the dmopro command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DMO ERRORS	<p>Meaning: You specified an input file that has errors.</p> <p>Action: Find and correct the errors. Reenter the command.</p>
ERROR - JOURNAL AND NODIST ARE INCOMPATIBLE OPTIONS.	<p>Meaning: You specified the journal and nodist options together. If the data distributor option is not present in the load the nodist parameter is ignored.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with one option or the other.</p>
INPUT FILE DOES NOT EXIST	<p>Meaning: You specified an input file that does not exist.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with an appropriate DMO input file.</p>
SUCCESSFUL	<p>Meaning: The input file processed correctly.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
UNSUCCESSFUL	<p>Meaning: You specified an input file that encountered problems.</p> <p>Action: Find and correct the problems. Reenter the command.</p>

dnlpcdmo

Function

Use the dnlpcdmo command to create a bulk data modification order (DMO) file which can be used by the dmopro command to specify the preferred carrier for directory numbers in Table DNLPICT.

dnlpcdmo command parameters and variables							
Command	Parameters and variables						
dnlpcdmo	<i>filedev</i>	<i>fname</i>	<i>npa</i>	<i>nxx</i>	<i>from_no</i>	<i>to_no</i>	(1)
dnlpcdmo (continued)	(1)	<i>carrier</i>					(end)
Parameters and variables	Description						
<i>carrier</i>	This variable is the alphanumeric carrier name associated with the directory number specified.						
<i>filedev</i>	This variable is the alphanumeric name of any valid DMS storage device.						
<i>fname</i>	This variable is the alphanumeric name of the file to be created. The file name may be up to 17 characters long.						
<i>from_no</i>	This variable is the beginning four-digit directory number. The valid entry range is 0-9999.						
<i>npa</i>	This variable is the three-digit numbering plan area code. The valid entry range is 200-919.						
<i>nxx</i>	This variable is the three-digit exchange code. The valid entry range is 200-999.						
<i>to_no</i>	This variable is the ending four-digit directory number. This number must be equal to or greater than the <i>from_no</i> . The valid entry range is 0-9999.						

Qualifications

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

The three-digit numbering plan area code must be in the following format:

- the first digit must not be 0 or 1.
- the second digit must be 0 or 1.
- the third digit must not be 0.

dnlpcdmo (continued)

The three-digit exchange code must be in the following format:

- the first digit must not be 0 or 1.
- the second digit must not be 0.
- the third digit must not be 0.

Example

The following table provides an example of the dnlpcdmo command.

Example of the dnlpcdmo command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>dnlpcdmo sfdev eastside 919 834 1300 1699 eacarr1 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>sfdev specifies the device name eastside specifies the file name 919 specifies the area code 834 specifies the exchange code 1300 specifies the beginning directory number 1699 specifies the ending directory number eacarr1 specifies the carrier name</p>	<p>Task: Create a bulk DMO file.</p> <p>Response: DNLPCDMO SFDEV EASTSIDE 919 834 1300 1699 EACARR1 PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"): >yes DNLPCDMO: NOW GENERATING DMO... DNLPCDMO: COMMAND SUCCESSFUL - FILE CLOSED</p> <p>Explanation: This command creates a bulk DMO file and stores it in the file named eastside on device sfdev. This file can be used by the dmopro command to specify the preferred carrier for directory numbers in Table DNLPIC.</p>

dnlpcdmo (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the dnlpcdmo command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CARRIER NAME SPECIFIED IS NOT IN TABLE PICNAME	<p>Meaning: You selected a carrier name that is not datafilled in Table PICNAME.</p> <p>Action: Datafill Table PICNAME with the carrier name and reenter the command.</p>
FROM-NXX SHOULD BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO TO-NXX	<p>Meaning: You entered an ending number larger than the beginning number.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the correct values.</p>
NPA SHOULD BE OF THE FORM N0/1X	<p>Meaning: You entered the numbering plan area code incorrectly.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the correct numbering plan area code format.</p>
THERE ARE NO DNS DATAFILLED WITHIN SPECIFIED RANGE	<p>Meaning: You specified directory numbers that are not datafilled in Table DNPIC.</p> <p>Action: Verify the directory numbers specified or datafill Table DNPIC with the correct numbers.</p>
THIS IS NOT A VALID CARRIER NAME FOR REPORTING	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid carrier name.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a correct carrier name.</p>

dnpicdmo

Function

Use the dnpicdmo command to generate a bulk data modification order (DMO) file containing a range of directory numbers (DN) within a NPA-NXX and their associated EA data.

dnpicdmo command parameters and variables							
Command	Parameters and variables						
dnpicdmo	<i>device</i>	<i>fn</i>	<i>npa</i>	<i>nxx</i>	<i>from_oc</i>	<i>to_oc</i>	(1)
dnpicdmo (continued)	(1)	<i>carr</i>	<i>choice</i>				(end)
Parameters and variables	Description						
<i>carr</i>	This variable is the carrier name associated with all DNs in the specified range. Numeric carrier names must be enclosed in single quotes. The maximum length is 16 characters.						
<i>choice</i>	This variable is the value (y or n) associated with all DNs in the specified range.						
<i>device</i>	This variable is the alphanumeric name of the device where the bulk DMO file is stored (for example, sfdev, tape, disk or console).						
<i>fn</i>	This variable is the name of the Bulk DMO file generated. The maximum length is 17 characters.						
<i>from_oc</i>	This variable specifies the lower boundary of the station digits for the desired DN range.						
<i>npa</i>	This variable is the numbering plan area for the desired DN range.						
<i>nxx</i>	This variable is the central office code for the desired DN range.						
<i>to_oc</i>	This variable specifies the upper boundary of the station digits for the desired DN range. This value must be greater than the from_oc value.						

Qualifications

The dnpicdmo command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, or limitations:

- All parameters are required.
- The bulk DMO file is processed using the CI commands dmover and dmopro to datafill Table DNPIC. This command is intended to create initial datafill for Table DNPIC, and therefore generates the bulk DMO file in input mode.

dnpicdmo (continued)

- The value supplied for the carrier does not have to be datafilled in Table PICNAME when the dnpicdmo command is issued. This allows you to generate the bulk DMO file well in advance of table datafill. However, the carrier name must be defined in Table PICNAME before the bulk DMO file is processed with the dmopro or dmover command.
- The dnpicdmo command always supplies the value N for the carrier toll denied (CTD) field of Table DNPIC.

Example

The following table provides an example of the dnpicdmo command.

Example of the dnpicdmo command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>dnpicdmo t1 eastside 919 555 1300 1699 eacarr1 y ↵ <i>where</i></p>	
t1	specifies the device name
eastside	specifies the file name
919	specifies the the numbering plan area
555	specifies the the central office code
1300	specifies the lower boundary
1699	specifies the upper boundary
eacarr1	specifies the carrier name
y	specifies the choice
<hr/> <p>Task: Create a bulk DMO file.</p>	
<p>Response: DNPICDMO T1 EASTSIDE 919 555 1300 1699 EACARR1 Y Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"): >yes TAB DNPIC INP 919 555 13 00 EACARR1 Y N 919 555 13 01 EACARR1 Y N 919 555 13 02 EACARR1 Y N . . . 919 555 16 99 EACARR1 Y N QUI</p>	
<p>Explanation: This command creates a file named eastside on tape drive t1 for NPA-XXX 919-555, station digits 1300-1699. All station digits are assigned the PIC eacarr1 and a choice value of Y.</p>	

dnpicdmo (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the dnpicdmo command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT CLOSE FILE - DO NOT USE FILE	<p>Meaning: A file system error occurred while the system was closing the output file. This message is followed by the standard file system error message. The command terminates.</p> <p>Action: Enter the command later.</p>
CANNOT CREATE FILE	<p>Meaning: A file system error occurred, and the output file cannot be opened. This message is followed by the standard file system error message. The command terminates.</p> <p>Action: Enter the command later.</p>
CARRIER MUST BE 16 CHARACTERS OR LESS	<p>Meaning: You entered a carrier name that is too long. The command terminates.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a carrier name of 16 characters or less.</p>
ERROR WRITING TO FILE - DO NOT USE FILE	<p>Meaning: A file system error occurred while writing to the output file. This message is followed by the standard file system error message. The command terminates.</p> <p>Action: Enter the command later.</p>
FILENAME MUST BE 17 CHARACTERS OR LESS	<p>Meaning: You entered a filename that is too long. The command terminates.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a filename of 17 characters or less.</p>
-continued-	

dnpicdmo (end)

Responses for the dnpicdmo command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FROM-XXXX MUST BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO TO-XXXX	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid range of station digits. The command terminates.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a valid range of station digits.</p>
NOW GENERATING DMO...	<p>Meaning: The output file has been successfully opened. Continue to process command.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
NPA MUST BE OF THE FORM N0/1X	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid NPA. The command terminates.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using a valid NPA.</p>
PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):	<p>Meaning: You entered the command. The system waits for confirmation.</p> <p>Action: Enter the response yes (or y) to execute the command; no, (n), or any other response, to terminate the command.</p>
End	

dnpiclist

Function

Use the `dnpiclist` command to generate a DNPIC presubscription report that lists the directory numbers (DNs) associated with a carrier. (The carrier is the primary inter-LATA carrier [PIC] of the DN.) The report lists the total count of DN assigned to specific carriers.

dnpiclist command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
dnpiclist	<i>default</i> [<i>dnrange</i> <i>npa</i> <i>oc1</i> <i>oc2</i>] [<i>nosum</i>] (1) <i>carr_nm</i> [<i>summary</i>] (2) <i>all</i> (3)
dnpiclist (continued)	(1) [<i>both</i>] (2) [<i>inter</i>] (3) [<i>intra</i>] (end)
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to listing only DN that do not have a PIC in the report.
<i>nosum</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to generating a report with DN listings.
<i>all</i>	This parameter generates a report for all inter-LATA carriers (IC) and international carriers (INC) datafilled in Table PICNAME including nilcar.
<i>both</i>	This parameter generates a report for both inter-LATA and intra-LATA carriers.
<i>carr_nm</i>	This variable specifies the carrier name. The carrier name must be datafilled in Table PICNAME. (Nilcar and nocar can be input for carrier name.) Numeric carrier names must be enclosed in single quotes. The maximum length is 16 characters.
<i>dnrange</i>	This parameter generates a report that covers a range of DN. The DN are datafilled in Table DNPIC.
<i>inter</i>	This parameter generates a report for inter-LATA carriers only.
<i>intra</i>	This parameter generates a report for intra-LATA carriers only.
-continued-	

dnpiclist (continued)

dnpiclist command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>npa</i>	This variable specifies the numbering plan area (NPA) of the DN range. The valid entry range is 200-999.
<i>oc1</i>	This variable (<i>from_ofc_code</i>) specifies the office code within the specified NPA for the lower boundary of the DN range. The valid entry range is 200-999.
<i>oc2</i>	This variable (<i>to_ofc_code</i>) specifies the office code within the specified NPA for the upper boundary of the DN range. This value must be numerically greater than or equal to <i>from_nxx</i> ; otherwise, the system displays an error message and the report terminates. The valid entry range is 200-999.
summary	This parameter reports only the inter-LATA carriers/international carriers (IC/INC) or default total counts. A DN listing is not generated.
End	

Qualifications

The `dnpiclist` command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, or limitations:

- The default parameter is datafilled in Table DNPIC for the DN and datafill depends on the packages installed.
- During report generation, you are not allowed to edit Table DNPIC or Table PICNAME.
- If `nocar` is entered as the carrier name, the system generates the report as if the default parameter had been entered.



CAUTION

The `dnpiclist` command can take several hours to complete execution.

Depending on the traffic load, the output device specified, and the number of lines datafilled in Table DNPIC, report generation can take a significant amount of time. It is recommended that the `dnpiclist` command be executed when the traffic load is low.

For example, a report sent to a 1200 BAUD printer using the `dnpiclist all` command for seven carriers, with 50,000 lines total, and no traffic load, takes 3 hours 26 minutes to print. A summary takes only 12 seconds for the same scenario.

dnpiclist (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the dnpiclist command.

Examples of the dnpiclist command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dnpiclist carrx ↵ where	
carrx	specifies the carrier name
	<p>Task: Display all of the DNs assigned to a carrier.</p> <p>Response: CI: >DNPICLIST CARRX</p> <pre> *** DNPIC PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT *** START DATE/TIME: 1986/07/31 02:01:35 CARRIER: CARRX DN ----- 919 233 0012 919 233 0013 . . . 919 929 9845 919 929 9987 CARRX COUNT = 25843 STOP DATE/TIME: 1986/07/31 04:35:20 *** END OF DNPIC PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT *** </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays all of the DNs (datafilled in Table DNPIC) that are assigned to carrier carrx and displays the total number of DNs listed.</p>
-continued-	

dnpiclist (continued)

Examples of the dnpiclist command (continued)

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

dnpiclist all dnrage 919 832 833 ↓
where

919	specifies the numbering plan area
832	specifies the beginning office code numbers
833	specifies the ending office code numbers

Task: Display the DN information within a range assigned to each carrier.

Response: CI:
 >DNPICLIST ALL DNRANGE 919 832 833

```

*** DNPIC PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT ***
START DATE/TIME: 1986/07/31 01:28:42
CARRIER: NILCAR
DN
-----
919 832 1000
919 832 2354
.
.
919 833 7898
919 833 9877

NILCAR COUNT =                3765
CARRIER: CARRZ
DN
-----
919 832 2343
919 832 2743
.
.
919 833 9123
919 833 9387
CARRZ COUNT =                934
CARRIER: CARRX
DN
-----
919 832 1934
919 832 2309
  
```

-continued-

dnpiclist (continued)

Examples of the dnpiclist command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

Response:

```

      .
      .
      .
919 833 8769
919 833 9098
CARRX COUNT =          5843
TOTALS:
NILCAR COUNT =          3765
CARRZ  COUNT =           934
CARRX  COUNT =          5843
-----
TOTAL PRESUBSCRIBED = 10542
DEFAULT COUNT =      4345

STOP DATE/TIME:  1986/07/31 04:35:23

*** END OF DNPIC PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT ***

```

Explanation: This command displays the DNs, total number of DNs, total number of presubscribed DNs, and total number of default DNs within the range 919-832-0000 to 919-833-9999 assigned to each carrier.

-continued-

dnpiclist (continued)

Examples of the dnpiclist command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

Depending on the packages present in the office, four messages can be output for the default carrier or treatment.

- If NTX710AA is present, but NTX714AA is not present, the following message displays:

SEE TABLE TRKLATA FOR THE DEFAULT CARRIER OR TREATMENT

- If NTX714AA is present, but NTX710AA is not present, the following message displays:

SEE TABLE TOPEATRK FOR THE DEFAULT CARRIER OR TREATMENT

- If NTX710AA and NTX714AA are present, the following message displays:

SEE TABLE TRKLATA OR TABLE TOPEATRK FOR THE DEFAULT CARRIER OR TREATMENT

- If neither package is in the office, the following message displays:

NO INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FOR THE DEFAULT CARRIER OR TREATMENT

Explanation: This command displays all of the DNs datafilled in Table DNPIC that have not been assigned a PIC (nocar is datafilled in Table DNPIC for the DN), and displays the total number of DNs listed. In this case, the system routes all PIC-dialed calls to the default carrier or a treatment specified for the incoming trunk group in Table TRKLATA or Table TOPEATRK.

- If these calls are routed to a carrier, the carrier name should be datafilled in Table TRKLATA or Table TOPEATRK.
- If the calls are routed to a treatment, the treatment should be datafilled in Table TRKLATA or Table TOPEATRK.

-continued-

dnpiclist (continued)

Examples of the dnpiclist command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>dnpiclist abc summary ↵</code> <i>where</i>	
abc	specifies the carrier name
Task:	Display the total number of subscribers that have a specified carrier as a PIC.
Response:	<pre> CI: >DNPICLIST ABC SUMMARY *** DNPIC PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT *** START DATE/TIME: 1986/07/31 08:23:00 ABC COUNT = 10384 STOP DATE/TIME: 1986/07/31 08:59:18 *** END OF DNPIC PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT *** </pre>
Explanation:	This command displays the total number of subscribers that have carrier abc as a PIC.
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the dnpiclist command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CARRIER NAME SPECIFIED IS NOT IN TABLE PICNAME	<p>Meaning: You specified an invalid carrier name. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using a valid carrier name.</p>
COULD NOT ALLOCATE DNPICLIST EVENT	<p>Meaning: Software resources are not available at this time. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Try generating the report later.</p>
-continued-	

dnpiclist (continued)

Responses for the dnpiclist command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
EDITING TABLE DNPIC IS NOT ALLOWED WHILE THE DNPICLIST COMMAND IS EXECUTING	<p>Meaning: Data changes to table DNPIC are not allowed during report generation. Editing of Table DNPIC is denied.</p> <p>Action: Edit table DNPIC after report generation is complete.</p>
EDITING TABLE PICNAME IS NOT ALLOWED WHILE THE DNPICLIST COMMAND IS EXECUTING	<p>Meaning: Data changes to table PICNAME are not allowed during report generation. Editing of Table PICNAME is denied.</p> <p>Action: Edit table PICNAME after report generation is complete.</p>
FROM-NXX SHOULD BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO TO-NXX IN DNRANGE PARAMETER	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid range of office codes. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using a valid range of office codes.</p>
NPA SHOULD BE OF THE FORM N0/1X	<p>Meaning: You specified an invalid NPA. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using a valid NPA.</p>
PACKAGE NTX829AA IS NOT PRESENT FOR INTRALATA DATA	<p>Meaning: The package for LEAS intra-LATA PICs (NTX829AA) is not equipped on this system.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
THERE ARE NO DNS IN THE DATAFILL WITHIN THE SPECIFIED RANGE	<p>Meaning: There are no DNS datafilled in Table DNPIC within the specified range. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using a range of office codes that are datafilled in Table DNPIC.</p>
-continued-	

dnpiclist (end)

Responses for the dnpiclist command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
THERE ARE NO NORTH AMERICAN DNS IN THE DATAFILL	<p>Meaning: There are no DNS datafilled in Table DNPIC. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Datafill Table DNPIC for report generation.</p>
THERE ARE NO TUPLES DATAFILLED IN TABLE <tablename>	<p>Meaning: The table specified in the response is not datafilled.</p> <p>Where <i>tablename</i> is either DNPIC or DNLPIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ If this message is displayed in response to the both parameter, the system displays information for the table that is datafilled.▪ If this message is displayed in response to either the inter or intra parameter, the system displays no information. <p>Action: None</p>
THIS IS NOT A VALID CARRIER NAME FOR REPORTING	<p>Meaning: You specified an invalid carrier name. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using a valid carrier name.</p>
End	

dramrec

Function

Use the dramrec command to access the DRAM directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the dramrec command.

Example of the dramrec command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dramrec ↵	<p>Task: Access the DRAM directory.</p> <p>Response: DRAM:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the DRAM directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the dramrec command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT ALLOCATE DRAM DIRECTORY	<p>Meaning: This response is not normally displayed. Resources are not available to build all the directory commands for your use.</p> <p>Action: Contact your maintenance support group.</p>
-continued-	

dramrec (continued)

Responses for the dramrec command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT EXTEND DRAM ST	<p>Meaning: This response is not normally displayed. Your terminal directory is full.</p> <p>Action: Quit out of all tables and MAP levels and reenter the command. If the problem persists, contact your maintenance support group.</p>
CANNOT FREE DRAM DIRECTORY	<p>Meaning: This response is not normally displayed. Resources are not detached to leave the directory.</p> <p>Action: Log out and log back in. If the problem persists, contact your maintenance support group.</p>
COULD NOT ALLOCATE DRAM EVENT	<p>Meaning: This response is not normally displayed. There is a possible hardware problem.</p> <p>Action: Verify that all DRAM hardware is present. If the problem persists, contact your maintenance support group.</p>
DRAMREC -- COMMAND DISALLOWED DURING DUMP	<p>Meaning: The DRAM directory can not be accessed during a system dump.</p> <p>Action: Wait and try the command later.</p>
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The DRAM directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
RECORDING FACILITY IN USE	<p>Meaning: Someone else is using the DRAM recording utility.</p> <p>Action: Wait and try the command later.</p>
-continued-	

dramrec (end)

Responses for the dramrec command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the DRAM directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

dsinwt

Function

Use the dsinwt command to access the DSINWT directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the dsinwt command.

Example of the dsinwt command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dsinwt ↵	<p>Task: Access the DSINWT directory.</p> <p>Response: DSINWT :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the DSINWT directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the dsinwt command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The DSINWT directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

dsinwt (end)

Responses for the dsinwt command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>".	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the DSINWT directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	


dskalloc

Function

Use the dskalloc command to access the DSKALLOC directory.

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

Qualification

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

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

```

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

dskalloc (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the dskalloc command.

Examples of the dskalloc command																										
Example	Task, response, and explanation																									
<p>dskalloc 2 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>2</p>	<p>specifies the DDU number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Enter the DSKALLOC directory.</p> <p>Response: Volumes currently defined in store for unit 2 Can these be replaced ? Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"): >no ** WARNING ** USING CURRENT STORE VOLUME DESCRIPTION This may vary from Drive Definition. Because applying this definition may cause irrecoverable loss of data, UPDATE Command will be inhibited.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Open</th> <th>Allocated</th> <th>LabelModified</th> <th>SerialNumber</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Address</th> <th>ReadOnly</th> <th>RootDir</th> <th>InitSysfl</th> <th>Size</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TEST1</td> <td>D020</td> <td>YES NO</td> <td>YES YES</td> <td>NO NO 2840 65535</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TEST2</td> <td>D020</td> <td>YES NO</td> <td>YES YES</td> <td>NO NO 2841 65535</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TEST3</td> <td>D020</td> <td>YES NO</td> <td>YES YES</td> <td>NO NO 2842 5000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>=====</p> <p>Unused space on the disk: 5156 Blocks</p> <p>Explanation: You entered the directory without replacing the volumes in DDU 2.</p>	Name	Open	Allocated	LabelModified	SerialNumber	Address	ReadOnly	RootDir	InitSysfl	Size	TEST1	D020	YES NO	YES YES	NO NO 2840 65535	TEST2	D020	YES NO	YES YES	NO NO 2841 65535	TEST3	D020	YES NO	YES YES	NO NO 2842 5000
Name	Open	Allocated	LabelModified	SerialNumber																						
Address	ReadOnly	RootDir	InitSysfl	Size																						
TEST1	D020	YES NO	YES YES	NO NO 2840 65535																						
TEST2	D020	YES NO	YES YES	NO NO 2841 65535																						
TEST3	D020	YES NO	YES YES	NO NO 2842 5000																						
-continued-																										

dskalloc (continued)

Examples of the dskalloc command (continued)																										
Example	Task, response, and explanation																									
<p>dskalloc 2 ↵ <i>where</i></p>	<p>2 specifies the DDU number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Enter the DSKALLOC directory.</p> <p>Response:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Open</th> <th>Allocated</th> <th>LabelModified</th> <th>SerialNumber</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Address</th> <th>ReadOnly</th> <th>RootDir</th> <th>InitSysfl</th> <th>Size</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TEST1</td> <td>D020</td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TEST2</td> <td>D020</td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TEST3</td> <td>D020</td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Unused space on the disk: 5156 Blocks</p> <p>Explanation: You entered the directory again without returning the DDU to service since your last allocations.</p>	Name	Open	Allocated	LabelModified	SerialNumber	Address	ReadOnly	RootDir	InitSysfl	Size	TEST1	D020	YES	NO	YES	TEST2	D020	YES	NO	YES	TEST3	D020	YES	NO	YES
Name	Open	Allocated	LabelModified	SerialNumber																						
Address	ReadOnly	RootDir	InitSysfl	Size																						
TEST1	D020	YES	NO	YES																						
TEST2	D020	YES	NO	YES																						
TEST3	D020	YES	NO	YES																						
<p>dskalloc 2 ↵ <i>where</i></p>	<p>2 specifies the DDU number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Access the DSKALLOC directory.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> ***** WARNING ***** THE DISK IS UN_FORMATTED OR HAS NO VOLUME ALLOCATION PROCEED WITH FORMATTING OF DRIVE? PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" or "NO"): >yes STARTING FORMAT PROCESS - MAY TAKE UP TO 10 MINS DRIVE HAS BEEN FORMATTED NO VOLUME ALLOCATED UNUSED: xxxxx BLOCKS </pre> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the DSKALLOC directory and accessed the DDU for the allocation process for the first time. You formatted the DDU for use.</p>																									
<p>End</p>																										

dskalloc (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the dskalloc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>** ERROR ** Disk is NOT in alterable state. Controller must be MAN_BUSY and Drive must be SPUN_UP or NOT_ALLOCATED</pre>	<p>Meaning: You tried to enter the DSKALLOC directory without making the DDU manual busy.</p> <p>Action: Use the DDU menu commands to make the DDU manual busy and try the dskalloc command again.</p>
<pre>MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.</pre>	<p>Meaning: The DSKALLOC directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
<pre>Undefined command "<command>" .</pre>	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the DSKALLOC directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>

dskut

Function

Use the dskut command to access the DSKUT directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the dskut command.

Example of the dskut command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dskut ↵	<p>Task: Access the DSKUT directory.</p> <p>Response: DSKUT :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the DSKUT directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the dskut command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The DSKUT directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

dskut (end)

Responses for the dskut command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the DSKUT directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

dsmccs

Function

Use the dsmccs command to access the DSMCCS directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the dsmccs command.

Example of the dsmccs command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dsmccs ↵	<p>Task: Access the DSMCCS directory.</p> <p>Response: DSMCCS :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the DSMCCS directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the dsmccs command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The DSMCCS directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

dsmccs (end)

Responses for the dsmccs command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the DSMCCS directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

dsmtmp

Function

Use the dsmtmp command to access the DSMTP directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the dsmtmp command.

Example of the dsmtmp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dsmtmp ↵	<p>Task: Access the DSMTP directory.</p> <p>Response: DSMTP :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the DSMTP directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the dsmtmp command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The DSMTP directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: Access another directory or end this session.</p>
-continued-	

dsmtplib (end)

Responses for the dsmtplib command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "<command>".	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the DSMTP directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: Reissue this command, access another directory, or end this session.</p>
End	

dump

Function

Use the dump command to make a system image.

dump command parameters and variables																																																					
Command	Parameters and variables																																																				
dump	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>filename</i></td> <td><i>device</i></td> <td>[active</td> <td>(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>debug</td> <td>(2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>[nocheck</td> <td>(3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td> firstdspage <i>first</i></td> <td>(4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td> <i>page</i></td> <td>(5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td> lastdspage <i>last</i></td> <td>(6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td> <i>page</i></td> <td>(7)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td> firstpspage <i>first</i></td> <td>(8)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td> <i>page</i></td> <td>(9)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td> lastpspage <i>last</i></td> <td>(10)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td> <i>page</i></td> <td>(11)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>mate</td> <td>(12)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>unsafe</td> <td>(12)</td> </tr> </table>	<i>filename</i>	<i>device</i>	[active	(1)			debug	(2)			[nocheck	(3)			firstdspage <i>first</i>	(4)			<i>page</i>	(5)			lastdspage <i>last</i>	(6)			<i>page</i>	(7)			firstpspage <i>first</i>	(8)			<i>page</i>	(9)			lastpspage <i>last</i>	(10)			<i>page</i>	(11)			mate	(12)			unsafe	(12)
<i>filename</i>	<i>device</i>	[active	(1)																																																		
		debug	(2)																																																		
		[nocheck	(3)																																																		
		firstdspage <i>first</i>	(4)																																																		
		<i>page</i>	(5)																																																		
		lastdspage <i>last</i>	(6)																																																		
		<i>page</i>	(7)																																																		
		firstpspage <i>first</i>	(8)																																																		
		<i>page</i>	(9)																																																		
		lastpspage <i>last</i>	(10)																																																		
		<i>page</i>	(11)																																																		
		mate	(12)																																																		
		unsafe	(12)																																																		
dump (continued)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>(1) [retain</td> <td>[terse</td> <td>[node</td> <td>[<i>unit</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) [update</td> <td>[silent</td> <td>total</td> <td><i>ms0</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(3)]</td> <td>verbose]</td> <td></td> <td><i>ms1</i></td> <td>(end)</td> </tr> </table>	(1) [retain	[terse	[node	[<i>unit</i>		(2) [update	[silent	total	<i>ms0</i>		(3)]	verbose]		<i>ms1</i>	(end)																																					
(1) [retain	[terse	[node	[<i>unit</i>																																																		
(2) [update	[silent	total	<i>ms0</i>																																																		
(3)]	verbose]		<i>ms1</i>	(end)																																																	
Parameters and variables	Description																																																				
<i>first</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the first DS page when the firstdspage parameter is specified. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the first PS page when the firstpspage parameter is specified.																																																				
<i>last</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the last DS page when the lastdspage parameter is specified. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the last PS page when the lastpspage parameter is specified.																																																				
<i>ms0</i>	This default parameter dumps the MS0. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to dump the MS0.																																																				
<i>retain</i>	This default parameter retains the current autoload route. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the current autoload route.																																																				
<i>terse</i>	This default parameter determines the amount of console output that is generated. The default is the terse parameter, which does not output a message per vast area dumped.																																																				
-continued-																																																					

dump (continued)

dump command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
active	This parameter dumps active processor with PROT store frozen.
debug	This parameter dumps the already frozen mate for BNR debug.
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the device name.
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the file name for the dump.
firstdspage	This parameter specifies the number of the first DS page to dump.
firstpspage	This parameter specifies the number of the first PS page to dump.
lastdspage	This parameter specifies the number of the last DS page to dump.
lastpspage	This parameter specifies the number of the last PS page to dump.
mate	This parameter drops sync, freezes mate, then dumps mate's store.
ms1	This parameter dumps the MS1.
nocheck	This parameter specifies that the dump does not check the image during debugging.
node	This parameter dumps a specified node.
<i>page</i>	This variable is the page number for the PS and DS pages. The valid entry range is 0-32767.
silent	This verbosity parameter specifies that no console output is generated.
total	This parameter dumps both the CM and a MS.
-continued-	

dump (continued)

dump command parameters and variables (continued)					
Parameters and variables	Description				
<i>unit</i>	This variable specifies the unit number for many nodes.				
	NAME	NODE #	UNIT	SHELF	PLANE
	ap	0-99			
	apux	0-750			
	cfi	0-255	0-1		
	cm				
	dts	0-16	0-1		
	eiu	0-750			
	enet			0-1	0-7
	fp	0-99			
	friu	0-750			
	hft	0-255	0-1		
	hsi	0-255	0-1		
	hsie	0-255	0-1		
	lcom	0-750			
	lim	0-99	0-9		
	liu7	0-750			
	lmx	0-255	0-1		
	ms	0-1			
	niu	0-29	0-1		
	psp	0-255	0-1		
	vpu	0-750			
	xliu	0-750			
update	This parameter updates the current autoload route.				
unsafe	This parameter does an active dump with PROT store only partly frozen.				
verbose	This verbosity parameter determines the amount of console output that is generated.				
End					

Qualifications

None

dump (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the dump command.

Example of the dump command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>dump vpu33aa s01dxpm active retain verbose node vpu 31 ↵</pre> <p><i>where</i></p> <p>vpu33aa specifies the file name s01dxpm specifies the device vpu specifies the node name 31 specifies the unit</p>	<hr/> <p>Task: Dump a system image.</p> <p>Response: Not currently available</p> <p>Explanation: This command dumps an image of vpu 31 to the file vpu33aa on device s01dxpm. The dump is of an active unit on an autoload route with all system messages displayed.</p>

Responses

Not currently available

eadasfmt

Function

Use the eadasfmt (Engineering and Administrative Data Acquisition System Format) command to display data that the system is sending to EADAS.

eadasfmt command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
eadasfmt	<i>class</i> <i>all</i> <i>section_number</i> [<i>record1</i> <i>record2</i>] <i>tuple1</i> <i>tuple2</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying all occurrences of a parameter within a class.
<i>class</i>	This parameter specifies the literal string name of an EADAS class. The valid entry values are EADAS30M, EADAS60M, or EADAS24H.
<i>record1</i>	This variable specifies the beginning record number within the specified section for the EADAS/DC class. Records can be specified only if the section number is entered. The valid entry range is 0-9999.
<i>record2</i>	This variable specifies the ending record value in a range of records. The value of the beginning record in the range must be lower than the value of the ending record in the range. The valid entry range is 0-9999.
<i>section_number</i>	This variable specifies the section number of an EADAS class. The valid entry range is 0-127.
<i>tuple1</i>	This variable specifies the tuple name (string) associated with the specified section for the EADAS/DC class. Tuples can be specified only if the section number is entered. Tuple1 may also be the first tuple in a range.
<i>tuple2</i>	This variable specifies the ending tuple (string) in a range of tuple names. The first tuple in the range must be lower than the second tuple in the range.

eadasfmt (continued)

Qualifications

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

- The eadasfmt command does not display measurement data. It formats sections into EADAS/DC (Device Controller) operational measurement (OM) classes.
- This command shows the group and field names associated with each record transmitted. The OM key name and information is given for each record in the section.
- If a range of numeric keys are specified and the section key is based on OM counts from OM groups TRK, TRK250, NWMSILC, or DCRICTRK, the keys are assumed to be Administrative Numbers (ADNUMs). The output is converted into numeric common language location identifiers (CLLIs) and ordered by ADNUM values.

eadasfmt (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the eadasfmt command.

Example of the eadasfmt command																													
Example	Task, response, and explanation																												
<p>eadasfmt EADAS30M 112 1 13 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>EADAS30M specifies the class name 112 specifies the section number 1 specifies the first in a range of record numbers 13 specifies the last in a range of record numbers</p>	<p>Task: Obtain information about an EADAS class.</p> <p>Response: CLASS: EADAS30M PRECISION: single SECTION ID: 112</p> <p>Register 0 Register 1 Register 2 Register 3 (up to 33 regs may exist)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>record id number</th> <th>groupname fieldname</th> <th>groupname fieldname</th> <th>groupname fieldname</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>key of record 1</td> <td>info for record 1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>key of record 2</td> <td>info for record 2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13</td> <td>key of record 13</td> <td>info for record 13</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: This command successfully obtained information about EADAS class EADAS30M, section number 112, records 1 through 13.</p>	record id number	groupname fieldname	groupname fieldname	groupname fieldname	1	key of record 1	info for record 1		2	key of record 2	info for record 2		13	key of record 13	info for record 13	
record id number	groupname fieldname	groupname fieldname	groupname fieldname																										
1	key of record 1	info for record 1																											
2	key of record 2	info for record 2																											
.	.	.	.																										
.	.	.	.																										
.	.	.	.																										
13	key of record 13	info for record 13																											

eadasfmt (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the eadasfmt command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Invalid class.	<p>Meaning: The class is not in EADAS.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command specifying an EADAS class.</p>
Invalid Input	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid record key or tuple key.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a valid record key or tuple key.</p>
Invalid Key	<p>Meaning: You entered a tuple key that is not within the specified range.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a tuple key within the specified range.</p>
Invalid range.	<p>Meaning: You specified a range where the first record was larger than the second record.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with an appropriate record range.</p>
Invalid Section specification.	<p>Meaning: You specified an invalid section number.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a valid section number.</p>
Key too large.	<p>Meaning: You specified a range where the second record was too large.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with an appropriate record range.</p>
-continued-	

eadasfmt (end)

Responses for the eadasfmt command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Must be an EADAS/DC class and have a buffer allocated.	<p>Meaning: You specified an invalid OM class or a non-EADAS/DC class or the buffer space was not allocated.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the correct EADAS/DC class and allocate the buffer space.</p>
No Sections have been datafilled in class.	<p>Meaning: There are no sections within the specified class.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Record not transmitted.	<p>Meaning: You specified a record that is not in an EADAS/DC class.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a record that can be found in an EADAS/DC class.</p>
Section is not in EADAS class and section.	<p>Meaning: You specified a section number that is not in the specified EADAS class.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a valid EADAS section number.</p>
Sections are 0 to 127 or "ALL".	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid section number.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a valid section number or the all parameter.</p>
End	

eadaskey

Function

Use the eadaskey (Engineering and Administrative Data Acquisition System key) command to add or delete records in sections.

eadaskey command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
eadaskey	<i>class</i> <i>section_number</i> [add delete] [<i>all</i> <i>record1</i> <i>tuple</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to adding or deleting all records within the specified section.
add	This parameter adds a record to the specified section.
<i>class</i>	This variable is the literal string name of an EADAS class. The valid entry values are EADAS30M, EADAS60M, or EADAS24H.
delete	This parameter removes a record from the specified section.
<i>record1</i>	This variable specifies the number of the record within the section. The valid entry range is 0-9999.
<i>section_number</i>	This variable specifies the section number of an EADAS class. The valid entry range is 0-254.
<i>tuple</i>	This variable specifies the name (string) of the tuple within the chosen section.

Qualifications

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

- The eadaskey command allows the operating company to select the keys of groups that are transmitted in response to an EADAS poll and explicitly prevents the transmission to EADAS of certain tuples of an OM group.
- Any subset of records from a section can be selected for transmission to EADAS. Each record is directly associated with a tuple key name.
- When a tuple key is removed from or added to an operational measurement (OM) group, automatic deletion or addition of a section record occurs after the next OMXFR (OM transfer) period.

eadaskey (continued)

- The eadaskey command checks the specified section to determine if the section key is based on OM groups TRK, TRK250, NWMSILC, or DCRICTRK CLLIs (common language location identifiers). If the section key is based on one of the OM groups, the key is given in numeric form and is assumed to be an administrative number (ADNUM). The ADNUM is then converted to an internal CLLI number to correctly identify the record that is being added or deleted.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the eadaskey command.

Examples of the eadaskey command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>eadaskey EADAS60M 98 delete all ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>EADAS60M 98</p>	<p>specifies the section number specifies the record number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Delete all records in a section.</p> <p>Response: OK</p> <p>Explanation: This command deletes all records in section 98 of the EADAS60M class from transmission to EADAS.</p>
<p>eadaskey EADAS60M 98 add 1 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>EADAS60M 98</p>	<p>specifies the section number specifies the record number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Add a record to a section.</p> <p>Response: OK</p> <p>Explanation: This command adds record 1 of section 98 in the EADAS60M class for transmission to EADAS.</p> <p>Note: Initially, all records of all sections in a given class are transmitted to EADAS.</p>

Responses

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

eadaskey (continued)

Responses for the eadaskey command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Class format is changing--try again	<p>Meaning: You entered a valid command during a data accumulation period.</p> <p>Action: Enter the command when the accumulation period ends.</p>
Data Store Error	<p>Meaning: A system error occurred and data store could not be allocated to store the requested changes.</p> <p>Action: Reenter your request at a later time.</p>
Enter integer of string record ID	<p>Meaning: You entered the add or delete parameter with a record ID number and a string.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with either a value for the record ID number or a string.</p>
Invalid Class	<p>Meaning: You entered an undefined class.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with an appropriate EADAS class.</p>
Invalid record ID	<p>Meaning: You entered the add or delete parameter with an incorrect record ID string name.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a correct record ID string name.</p>
Key should be an ADNUM for those sections based on CLLIs.	<p>Meaning: You specified an invalid ADNUM.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a valid ADNUM.</p>
Must be an EADAS/DC class and have a buffer allocated	<p>Meaning: You specified a class that is not in EADAS.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with an appropriate EADAS class.</p>
-continued-	

eadaskey (end)

Responses for the eadaskey command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Must enter record ID	<p>Meaning: You specified the add parameter without a record.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command and specify a record.</p>
Record currently not transmitted	<p>Meaning: You attempted to delete a record that is not available.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate record.</p>
Record is already being transmitted	<p>Meaning: You attempted to add a record that is already available. The system assigns the specified record to the office.</p> <p>Action: None.</p>
Record key does not exist in office	<p>Meaning: You specified an incorrect record with the add parameter. The system did not assign the record to the office.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the proper record key for the office.</p>
Section is not in EADAS class	<p>Meaning: You specified a section that is not in the EADAS class.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the correct class or section.</p>
To add all records use EADSECTS to first delete the section from the class. Add the section back and it will contain all of the records.	<p>Meaning: You entered the add parameter followed by the all parameter.</p> <p>Action: Use the eadsect command to delete the section from the class, then add the section a second time.</p>
End	

edit

Function

Use the edit command to access the EDIT directory.

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

Qualification

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

Examples

The following table provides examples of the edit command.

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

edit (continued)

Examples of the edit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>edit strato 132 ↵ where</pre>	<p>strato specifies the file name 132 specifies the number of characters per line</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Edit a file in 132-character mode.</p> <p>Response: You see the file with the specified number of characters.</p> <p>Explanation: You see the file strato in 132-character mode.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the edit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The EDIT directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Undefined command "<command>".	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the EDIT directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

edit (end)

Responses for the edit command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Wrong number of parameters.	<p>Meaning: You entered the command without parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with parameters.</p>
End	

eicts

Function

Use the eicts command to access the EICTS directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the eicts command.

Example of the eicts command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
eicts ↵	<p>Task: Access the EICTS directory.</p> <p>Response: EICTS :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the EICTS directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the eicts command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The EICTS directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

eicts (end)

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

enretro

Function

Use the enretro command to access the ENRETRO directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the enretro command.

Example of the enretro command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
enretro ↵	<p>Task: Access the ENRETRO directory.</p> <p>Response: ENRETRO :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the ENRETRO directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the enretro command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The ENRETRO directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

enretro (end)

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

esatools

Function

Use the esatools command to access the ESATOOLS directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the esatools command.

Example of the esatools command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
esatools ↵	<p>Task: Access the ESATOOLS directory.</p> <p>Response: ESATOOLS :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the ESATOOLS directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the esatools command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The ESATOOLS directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

esatools (end)

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

esgoff

Function

Use the esgoff command to turn off the emergency service groups (ESG) alarm. The ESG is the terminating hunt group option used by police, fire, and ambulance.

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

Qualifications

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

- If the alarm is not disabled, it will be reactivated the next time a call terminates to an ESG station.
- To deactivate the ESG alarm permanently, the office parameter ESG_ALARM must be set to 'N'.

Example

The following table provides an example of the esgoff command.

Example of the esgoff command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
esgoff ↵	<p>Task: Turn off the ESG alarm.</p> <p>Response: Not currently available</p> <p>Explanation: This command turns off the ESG alarm.</p>

Responses

Not currently available

esp

Function

Use the esp command to start, stop or query the Essential Service Protection (ESP) feature.

esp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
esp	<u>on</u> off
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>on</u>	This default parameter activates the ESP feature. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the status of the ESP feature.
off	This parameter deactivates the ESP feature.

Qualification

The ESP feature guarantees lines with the Essential Line (ELN) option preferential dial tone service under all traffic levels in external peripheral modules (XPMs).

Examples

The following table provides examples of the esp command.

Examples of the esp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
esp on ↵	<p>Task: Activate the ESP feature.</p> <p>Response: ESSENTIAL LINES WILL BE GIVEN PRIORITY SERVICE OTHER LINES MAY RECEIVE SLOWER SERVICE Please confirm ("YES" or "NO") >yes ESP STARTED by RP221 from RP221 on 1976/01/01 14:31:46</p> <p>Explanation: You started the ESP feature at 2:31:46 p.m. on January 1, 1976.</p>
-continued-	

esp (continued)

Examples of the esp command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
esp ↵	<p>Task: Query the status of the ESP feature.</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>ESP STARTED BY RP221 FROM RP221 ON 1976/01/01 14:31:46</p> <p>or</p> <p>ESP STOPPED BY RP221 FROM RP221 ON 1976/01/01 14:31:46</p> <p>Explanation: You see the status of the ESP feature and the time it was last set.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the esp command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ESP ON	<p>Meaning: ESP has not been stopped or restarted since the switch was loaded.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<p>ESSENTIAL LINES WILL BE GIVEN PRIORITY SERVICE</p> <p>OTHER LINES MAY RECEIVE SLOWER SERVICE</p> <p>Please confirm ("YES" or "NO")</p>	<p>Meaning: The system prompts for confirmation to start the ESP feature.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to start the ESP or no to leave it alone.</p>
-continued-	

esp (end)

Responses for the esp command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<p>ESSENTIAL LINES WILL NOT BE GIVEN PRIORITY SERVICE ALL LINES WILL RECEIVE EQUAL SERVICE Please confirm ("YES" or "NO")</p>	<p>Meaning: The system prompts for confirmation that ESP should be disabled.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to stop the ESP or no to leave it alone.</p>
End	

expand

Function


Use the expand command to expand compressed files.

expand command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
expand	<i>sourcefile_name</i> <i>newfile_name</i> <i>device</i> [<u>variable</u> text]
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>variable</u>	This default parameter expands non-text files. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to non-text file format.
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the destination of the new file.
<i>newfile_name</i>	This variable assigns a name to the expanded file.
text	This parameter expands text files.
<i>sourcefile_name</i>	This variable is the name of the source file to expand.

Qualifications

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

- If the file was compressed with the text option it must also be expanded with the text option.
- The expand command is compatible with the DMS CI compress command, and with the compress command on the IBM mainframe and on UNIX based machines.
- When expanding files on UNIX based machines be sure to use the -b12 option to enable the expand command to expand the files.

	<p>CAUTION This command may cause a service interruption. This command may take a long time to complete when run on large files.</p>
---	--

This command may take a long time to complete when run on large files.

expand (continued)

- The expand command defaults to binary files with a fixed record length. It is not possible to expand a binary file and have the destination file in variable length record format.

Example

The following table provides an example of the expand command.

Example of the expand command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>expand sometextfile\$z sometextfile t1 text ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>sometextfile\$z sometextfile t1</pre>	<pre>specifies the compressed file specifies the new file name specifies the device name</pre>
Task:	Expand a compressed file.
Response:	THIS CAN TAKE A LONG TIME ON LARGE FILES EXPAND SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED ON SOMETEXTFILE
Explanation:	This command produces a new file called sometextfile from a compressed file called sometextfile\$z and put it on tape drive 1.

Responses

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

Responses for the expand command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Cannot find destination device	<p>Meaning: The expand command cannot find the destination device.</p> <p>Action: Try again with a valid device name.</p>
Could not allocate enough memory	<p>Meaning: There is not enough memory for the expand command to run.</p> <p>Action: Extend the memory or try when the switch is not busy.</p>
-continued-	

expand (continued)

Responses for the expand command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Could not allocate enough store to run	<p>Meaning: There is not enough memory allocated for the expand command to run.</p> <p>Action: Expand the memory or try again when the system is not busy.</p>
Could not find <filename>	<p>Meaning: The expand command could not find the source filename.</p> <p>Action: Verify that the file exists and that it is listed to the terminal running the expand command. Verify that the file name is spelled correctly.</p>
Either the file was not compressed with the text option or the file is corrupt.	<p>Meaning: A problem occurred when expanding a file with the text option.</p> <p>Action: Check if the file was compressed with the text option or if the file is corrupt.</p>
Error, code > 2** <a number between 9 and 12> Input file is corrupt	<p>Meaning: The expand command had problems with the file it is expanding.</p> <p>Action: Check if the source file is corrupt.</p>
Expand successfully completed on sometextfile	<p>Meaning: The expand command successfully expanded the source file and renamed it sometextfile.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
File compressed with 16 bits This program can only handle 12 bits.	<p>Meaning: The bit size per code is too large. This only happens to files that were compressed on a UNIX based machine.</p> <p>Action: To expand a file on DMS use the -b12 option when compressing on UNIX.</p>
-continued-	

expand (continued)

Responses for the expand command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
File not in block compressed format	<p>Meaning: The file has been compressed but not with block compression.</p> <p>Action: If working on a UNIX based machine, use a version which uses block compression.</p>
File not in compressed format	<p>Meaning: The source file is not in compressed format.</p> <p>Action: Try again with the file in compressed format.</p>
<file system error message> Cannot create new file for output	<p>Meaning: A file system error occurred when the system tried to open the output file.</p> <p>Action: Check the file system error message for a read-only or a hardware problem.</p>
<file system error message> Could not open file for input	<p>Meaning: A file system error occurred when the system tried to open the input file.</p> <p>Action: Check the file system error message. Determine if there is there a hardware problem.</p>
<file system error message> Problem with writing out a record	<p>Meaning: A file system error occurred when trying to write out a record. Output device may be full.</p> <p>Action: Check the file system error message for a hardware problem.</p>
Input file corrupt after clear signal	<p>Meaning: The expand command had problems with the file it is expanding.</p> <p>Action: Check if the source file is corrupt.</p>
-continued-	

expand (end)

Responses for the expand command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Invalid option	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid option.</p> <p>Action: Try again with a valid option.</p>
Output file already exists.	<p>Meaning: The destination file already exists.</p> <p>Action: Erase the existing file or use a different name for the destination file.</p>
Problem on reading record from input file	<p>Meaning: A file system error occurred when the system tried to read a record from the input file.</p> <p>Action: Check the error message for a hardware problem.</p>
This can take a long time for large files	<p>Meaning: The program issues this warning before it starts to indicate that this command can be slow when used on large files.</p> <p>Action: Wait for program completion. This is the normal message when the expand command starts to expand files.</p>
End	

Function

Use the fm command to access the FM directory, which contains Force Management commands for QMS operators.

fm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
fm	team <i>team_number</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
team	This parameter indicates that a team number will be specified.
<i>team_number</i>	This variable specifies the team number. The valid entry range is 0-30.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the fm command.

Example of the fm command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
fm team 20 ↵	<p>Task: Access the FM directory.</p> <p>Response: FM:</p> <p>Explanation: This command string accesses FM directory commands for team 20.</p>

Response

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

fm (end)

Response for the fm command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID TEAM NUMBER	<p>Meaning: No TOPS position are datafilled in table TOPSPOS with the given team number.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Undefined command "FM".	<p>Meaning: You entered the command to access the FM directory without specifying a team number or the FM directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

footprt

Function

Use the footprt command to access the FOOTPRT directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the footprt command.

Example of the footprt command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
footprt ↵	<p>Task: Access the FOOTPRT directory.</p> <p>Response: FOOTPRT:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the FOOTPRT directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the footprt command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The FOOTPRT directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

footprt (end)

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

Function

Use the getpat command to search all devices in table PADNDEV for patch files, or to search devices listed in table PADNDEV for patches that have been removed. The getpat command searches for and sorts CC/CM, XPM, and ISN patches.

Prior to sorting the patches, the getpat command ensures that needed patches are present. The getpat command informs you about missing needed patches with a screen summary, and also with the PCH109 log report. Patches that are missing needed patches are written to table PATCTRL with a “missing needs” label in the acknowledgment field.

If office parameter APPLY_PATCHES_BY_SEQUENCE is turned on in table OFCENG, the getpat command sorts dlchecked patches by sequence number. Patches that are out of sequence are written to table PATCTRL with an acknowledgment that they are out of sequence.

Using the getpat removed command string searches devices listed in table PADNDEV for patches that have been removed. The system produces a display listing the removed patches as they are located on each device listed in table PADNDEV. After all the devices have been searched, the removed patches are sorted by the patches that are needed.

Note: It is necessary to sort the patches at this time in order to determine if any of the patches found are missing needed patches. Then, you can choose to abort the command and resolve the missing need conflict.

The system provides activity confirmation prompts that require you to approve each previously removed patch found for auto apply. Entering Y adds the patch to table PATCTRL and entering N specifies not to add the patch to table PATCTRL. After confirming the patches individually, the system requires that you confirm, edit, or reject the list of confirmed patches.

If you choose to confirm the list, the system performs another sort on the list of confirmed patches by patches needed. The removed patches then are placed in table PATCTRL and a getpat command summary displays on the screen. If you choose to edit the list of confirmed removed patches, you can go back through the confirmed patches on a patch-by-patch basis. Finally, you can halt the getpat command execution by selecting reject.

getpat (continued)

getpat command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
getpat	<i>srch for all patches</i> removed
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>srch for all patches</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to searching all devices in table PADNDEV for patch files.
removed	This parameter causes the getpat command to search devices listed in table PATCTRL for patches that have been removed.

Qualification

The getpat command initially deletes all entries within table PATCTRL before datafilling the table.

Example

The following table provides an example of the getpat command.

Example of the getpat command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
getpat removed ↵	<p>Task: Search devices listed in table PATCTRL for patches that have been removed.</p> <p>Response: Deleting patches from TABLE PATCTRL... Searching table PADNDEV device D010MTCEDISK for patch id's... 2 REMOVED PATCHES FOUND... MDG24I36 EGJ17C36 Searching SFDEV for patch-id's... 3 REMOVED PATCHES FOUND... XRV33X36 CHC34C36 DFB90C36</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(continued)</p>
- continued -	

getpat (continued)

Example of the getpat command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<p>Response: Sorting removed patches found by patches-needed... 4 patches sorted-1 patches needed patches not found... DFB90C36 needs DFB89C36Please confirm that following patches: (enter "Y" or "N" for each patch, or you may enter ABORT to exit the GETPAT command at any time. MDG24I36 >Y EGJ17C36 >Y XRV33X36 >Y CHC34C36 >Y DFB90C36 >Y These patches have been previously REMOVED. Are you sure you want them to be auto-Applied? ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT, OR E TO EDIT. >Y Sorting confirmed removed patches found by patches needed... These removed patches will be placed in "table patctrl" to be auto-applied... writing patches to TABLE PATCTRL. 4 patches written to TABLE PATCTRL.. ----- GETPAT SUMMARY -----</p> <p>5 removed patches found.</p> <p>4 patches confirmed for autoapply. 2 confirmed patches available autoapply. MDG24I36 XRV33X36</p> <p>1 patches need to be applied automatically. EGJ17C36</p> <p>1 patches need other patches not found DFB90C36 needs DFB89C36 -----</p> <p>GETPAT REMOVED command execution completed.</p> <p>Explanation: The getpat removed command string executed properly.</p>

- end -

getpat (end)

Response

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

Response for the getpat command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Undefined command "GETPATT"	<p>Meaning: You misspelled the command.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command correctly.</p>

gfntest

Function

Use the gfntest command to exercise the software for a CCS7 application in order to verify the integrity of the new subsystems.

gfntest command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
gfntest	Not currently available

Qualifications

Not currently available

Example

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

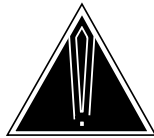
grpnumon

Function

Use the grpnumon command to activate the group number feature control that provides for assignment and use of unique group numbers. These numbers access the group data for Call Pickup (CPU), Speed Calling User (SCU), and hunt groups using SERVORD. The hunt groups are Multi-Line Hunt (MLH), Distributed Line Hunt (DLH), Directory Number Hunt (DNH), and Bridged Night Number (BNN).

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

Qualifications



CAUTION

Failure to follow activation sequence can result in data corruption.

This command must never be used unless the grpsetup function has been performed to create bulk DMO files. Service orders should not be processed until after the bulk DMO files have been executed.

Changes to CPU and SCU group data during the creation and running of the bulk DMO files can cause differences between the data in the DMS-100 and the bulk DMO files.

For example, a SERVORD processed after the creation of the bulk DMO files, but before the bulk DMO files are executed, is not reflected in the switch after the bulk DMO files have been executed.

The bulk DMO files overwrite the CPU or SCU group data in the DMS-100.

grpnumon (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the grpnumon command.

Example of the grpnumon command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
grpnumon ↵	<p>Task: Activate the grpnumon utilities.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>THIS COMMAND ACTIVATES GROUP NUMBER FEATURE CONTROL. REFER TO DOCUMENTATION FOR PROPER ACTIVATION SEQUENCE. WARNING! WARNING! WARNING! FAILURE TO FOLLOW ACTIVATION SEQUENCE CAN RESULT IN DATA CORRUPTION. Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"): >yes</pre> <p>Explanation: The group number feature control is active.</p>

Response

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

Response for the grpnumon command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
GRP_NUM_FEAT_CTRL IS NOW ON GRP INITIALIZATION IS NOW COMPLETE	<p>Meaning: The group number feature control is activated for CPU, SCU, and hunt groups.</p> <p>Action: None</p>


grpsetup

Function

Use the grpsetup command to run utilities to create bulk data modification order (DMO) files that provide group number assignments for existing Call Pickup (CPU) and Speed Calling User (SCU) groups, based on the data in Tables IBNFEAT and KSETFEAT.

grpsetup command parameters and variables				
Command	Parameters and variables			
grpsetup	<i>devicename1</i>	<i>filename1</i>	<i>devicename2</i>	<i>filename2</i>
Parameters and variables	Description			
<i>devicename1</i>	This variable specifies the output device name for the bulk DMO file identified as filename1.			
<i>devicename2</i>	This variable specifies the output device name for the bulk DMO file identified as filename2. Both files can be on the same device.			
<i>filename1</i>	This variable is the first of two file names for the bulk DMO file. This file contains changes required in Tables CUSTAREA and IBNFEAT.			
<i>filename2</i>	This variable is the second of two file names for the bulk DMO file. This file contains changes required in Table KSETFEAT.			

Qualifications

	<p>CAUTION Failure to follow activation sequence can result in data corruption. Service orders should not be processed until after the bulk DMO files created using the grpsetup command have been executed.</p>
---	--

Changes to CPU and SCU group data during the creation and running of the bulk DMO files can cause differences between the data in the DMS-100 and the bulk DMO files.

For example, a SERVORD processed after the creation of the bulk DMO files, but before the bulk DMO files are executed, is not reflected in the switch after the bulk DMO files have been executed.

The bulk DMO files overwrite the CPU or SCU group data in the DMS-100.

grpsetup (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the grpsetup command.

Example of the grpsetup command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>grpsetup sfdev tmp sfdev tmp1 ↵ where</pre>	<p>sfdev specifies the output device name tmp specifies the first file name sfdev specifies the output device name tmp1 specifies the second file name</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Create bulk DMO files.</p> <p>Response: GRPSETUP SFDEV TMP SFDEV TMP1 Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"): GRPSETUP: NOW GENERATING DMO... FINISHED IBN LINES. CONTINUING WITH KEY SETS. GRPSETUP: COMMAND SUCCESSFUL - FILES CLOSED</p> <p>Explanation: This command creates the bulk DMO files TMP and TMP1, which provide the group number assignments for existing CPU and SCU groups.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the grpsetup command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Command as entered: GRPSETUP <devicename1> <filename1> <devicename2> <filename2> Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):</pre>	<p>Meaning: The system is asking for confirmation of the command string.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to run the grpsetup command. Enter no to abort the grpsetup command.</p>
-continued-	

grpsetup (continued)

Responses for the grpsetup command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FINISHED IBN LINES. CONTINUING WITH KEY SETS.	<p>Meaning: The grpsetup command has finished creating group numbers for IBN lines and proceeds to create group numbers for key sets.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
FINISHED KEY SET LINES.	<p>Meaning: The grpsetup command has finished creating group numbers for key set lines.</p> <p>Action: None.</p>
GRPSETUP: CANNOT CLOSE FILE - DO NOT USE FILE.	<p>Meaning: There is a DMS file system error.</p> <p>Action: Perform the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delete the grpsetup files. ▪ Respond with appropriate actions to clear the problem indicated by the file system return code. ▪ Reissue the grpsetup command.
GRPSETUP: CANNOT CREATE FILE	<p>Meaning: There is a DMS file system error. The system aborts the command and issues a file system return code. If the error occurs in the first file, no grpsetup files are created. If the error occurs in the second file, the first grpsetup file is closed, and the second file is not created.</p> <p>Action: Perform the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delete any existing grpsetup file. ▪ Respond with appropriate actions to clear the problem indicated by the file system return code. ▪ Reissue the grpsetup command.
-continued-	

grpsetup (continued)

Responses for the grpsetup command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
GRPSETUP: ERROR WRITING TO FILE - DO NOT USE FILE	<p>Meaning: There is a DMS file system error. The system aborts the command and issues a file system return code.</p> <p>Action: Perform the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Delete the grpsetup files.▪ Respond with appropriate actions to clear the problem indicated by the file system return code.▪ Reissue the grpsetup command.
GRPSETUP: FILENAME MUST BE 17 CHARACTERS OR LESS	<p>Meaning: You entered a DMO file name that contains more than 17 characters.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a file name of 17 characters or less.</p>
<p>GRPSETUP - GENERATES A BULK DMO FILE FOR TABLES IBNFEBAT AND KSETFEAT TO ESTABLISH GROUP NUMBERS FOR GROUP NUMBER FEATURE CONTROL.</p> <p>WARNING !!!! WARNING !!!! WARNING !!!</p> <p>IF A DISK DEVICE IS USED TO STORE THE FILES CREATED BY THIS UTILITY, THE DEVICENAME MAY BE THE SAME FOR BOTH FILES, HOWEVER THE FILES GENERATED BY THIS UTILITY ARE VERY LARGE AND MAY EXCEED THE DEVICE CAPACITY. IF THE DEVICE IS A TAPE DRIVE, THE DEVICENAME MUST NOT BE THE SAME FOR BOTH FILES.</p> <p>Parms: <devicename1> DEVICE name <filename1> STRING <devicename2> DEVICE name <filename2> STRING</p>	<p>Meaning: A parameter is incorrect.</p> <p>Action: Check the system message for incorrect parameters. Reissue the command using correct parameters.</p>
GRPSETUP: NOW GENERATING DMO...	<p>Meaning: The grpsetup command is creating the bulk DMO file, as requested.</p> <p>Action: None.</p>
-continued-	

grpsetup (continued)

Responses for the grpsetup command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
GRPSETUP: THIS UTILITY MAY BE USED ONLY ONCE.	<p>Meaning: After the grpnumon command has been executed, the grpsetup command cannot be entered again.</p> <p>Action: None. Once the grpsetup and grpnumon commands have been executed, there should be no need to use either command again.</p>
<len> BELONGS TO A CORRUPTED CPU GROUP. DELETE CPU FROM THIS LEN AND ALL OTHER MEMBERS OF THIS GROUP.	<p>Meaning: The LEN in the marked CPU group is corrupted.</p> <p>Action: Perform the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delete the CPU group marked as bad. ▪ Reenter the CPU group ensuring that all the linking LENs are correct. ▪ Delete both files used by the grpsetup command. ▪ Reissue the grpsetup command.
<len> IS IN A CORRUPTED CPU GROUP.	<p>Meaning: The CPU group in which the LEN resides is corrupted.</p> <p>Action: Perform the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delete the CPU group marked as bad. ▪ Reenter the CPU group, ensuring all linking LENs are correct. ▪ Delete both files used by the grpsetup command. ▪ Reissue the grpsetup command.
NO IBN LINES FOUND. CONTINUING WITH KEY SETS.	<p>Meaning: No IBN lines were available to put into groups. The grpsetup command continues to execute normally. The grpsetup command continues by creating group numbers for the key sets.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

grpsetup (end)

Responses for the grpsetup command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO KEY SET LINES FOUND.	<p>Meaning: There are no key set lines on the system. No group numbers were assigned for key set lines. No group numbers are assigned for key set lines and the grpsetup command continues execution.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
End	

gwxref

Function

Use the gwxref command to display screening data from the signaling transfer point (STP) Gateway Screening tables.

gwxref command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
gwxref	linkset <i>linksetname</i> <i>displaylev</i> [<u>full</u>] [ref <i>tablename</i> <i>refname</i>] users
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>full</u>	This default parameter is used to display the data in an expanded format. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the data in an expanded format.
brief	This parameter displays the output in a brief format.
<i>displaylev</i>	This variable specifies the number of levels to display. The valid entry range is 0-15.
linkset	This parameter indicates the linkset is specified.
<i>linksetname</i>	This variable specifies the name of the beginning linkset.
ref	This parameter indicates the refname is specified.
<i>refname</i>	This variable specifies the name of the beginning screening reference.
<i>tablename</i>	This variable specifies the name of the table in which the screening reference is defined.
users	This parameter displays a list of users with the specified screening reference and table.

Qualifications

The gwxref command is available only for customers with the Gateway Screening feature. It applies to STP and Integrated Node (INode).

The screening references are defined in the following tables:

- C7ALWOPC
- C7BLKOPC
- C7ALWSIO

gwxref (continued)

- C7BLKSIO
- C7ALWDPC
- C7BLKDPC
- C7DESTFLD
- C7CGPA
- C7ALWGTT
- C7CDPA
- C7AFTPC

Example

The following table provides an example of the gwxref command.

Example of the gwxref command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>gwxref users c7alwopc test ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>c7alwopc specifies the table name test specifies the reference name</p>	<hr/> <p>Task: Display screening data.</p> <p>Response: There are 1 users of function C7ALWOPC TEST C7ALWOPC END</p> <p>Explanation: This command produces a list of screening data for tests beginning with Table C7ALWOPC. There is one user of Table C7ALWOPC who is screening reference test.</p>

gwxref (end)

Response

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

Response for the gwxref command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
There are <num> users of function <table> <ref> <tablename> <refname>	<p>Meaning: The number of screening rules (<num>) that reference the given function (<table> <ref>) are displayed. This is followed by a list of all the table names and rules (<table name> <refname>) that use the given function.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

help

Function

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

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>help esp ↵ where</pre>	<p>esp specifies the name of a valid command</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Access online help documentation.</p> <p>Response: Use the esp command to start, stop or query the Essential Service Protection (ESP) feature.</p> <p>Explanation: This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

help (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Undefined command "<command>".	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, the specified directory is accessed using another entry code, or the specified directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

hlrquery

Function

Use the hlrquery command to obtain routing information from a home location register (HLR) assigned to the Mobile Subscriber ISDN (MSISDN) of the mobile. The hlrquery command directly effects the functionality provided by this feature and sits as an application above MAP. You may provide a repeat number and interval time so that repetitive HLR queries can be carried out and perhaps monitored by other tools. The hlrquery command also displays the amount of time required for the query operation.

hlrquery command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
hlrquery	<i>msidn</i> <i>nrepeat</i> <i>reptime</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>msidn</i>	This variable specifies the Mobile Subscriber ISDN number.
<i>nrepeat</i>	This variable specifies the number of repeat queries. The valid entry range is 0-100.
<i>reptime</i>	This variable specifies the repeat interval for repetitive queries. The valid entry range is 90-360 seconds.

Qualifications



CAUTION

MSRN could be allocated and not deallocated

Successful execution of this command results in an Mobile Subscriber Roaming Number (MSRN) being allocated in the visitor location register (VLR). However, this MSRN is not being used for a call, which ties up limited resources, and is not deallocated until detected by an audit.

The allocation of MSRN in the VLR may be done on a per call basis. Execution of this command results in an MSRN being allocated in such a VLR. However, this MSRN is not being used for a call and is not deallocated until detected by an audit. Since MSRN's are a limited resource, the hlrquery command should not be executed repetitively within a short space of time. Unused MSRN's should be deallocated by the visited VLR within a 90 second quarantine period.

hlrquery (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the hlrquery command.

Examples of the hlrquery command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>hlrquery '4439302090385' ↵ where</pre>	<pre>'4439302090385' specifies the MSISDN</pre> <hr/> <p>Task: Query the HLR.</p> <p>Response: QUERY SENT TO HLR RESPONSE: IMSI: 3993498029 MSRN: 44902009325</p> <p>RESPONSE TIME: 354 mS</p> <p>Explanation: This command executed successfully and displays the routing information. The response from the HLR took 354 milliseconds.</p>
<pre>hlrquery '4439303092301' ↵ where</pre>	<pre>'4439303092301' specifies the MSISDN</pre> <hr/> <p>Task: Query the HLR.</p> <p>Response: QUERY SENT TO HLR RESPONSE: REMOTE ERROR: Unknown Subscriber</p> <p>RESPONSE TIME: 1234 mS</p> <p>Explanation: This command encountered an error.</p>
-continued-	

hlrquery (continued)

Examples of the hlrquery command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>hlrquery '4439358200342' ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>'4439358200342'</p>	<p>specifies the MSISDN</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query the HLR.</p> <p>Response: QUERY SENT TO HLR RESPONSE: TIMEOUT....</p> <p>Explanation: The MAP did not receive a reply from the HLR within the 15-30 second timeout period. The command aborts.</p>
<p>hlrquery '4439302090386' ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>'4439302090386'</p>	<p>specifies the MSISDN</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query the HLR.</p> <p>Response: QUERY SENT TO HLR RESPONSE: IMSI: 3993498029 FOR#: 4493902009325</p> <p> RESPONSE TIME: 853 mS</p> <p>Explanation: This command executed successfully and displays the routing information. The HLR returns a forward-to number instead of an MSRN because call forwarding is active. The response from the HLR took 853 milliseconds.</p>
-continued-	

hlrquery (continued)

Examples of the hlrquery command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>hlrquery '4429202090543' 4 100 ↵ where</pre>	<pre>'4429202090543' specifies the MSISDN 4 specifies the number of repetitions 100 specifies the number of seconds between repetitions</pre>
Task:	Make multiple queries of the HLR.
Response:	<pre>QUERY SENT TO HLR RESPONSE: 1 of 4 - 12:21:13 IMSI: 3923698087 MSRN: 4493903528395 RESPONSE TIME: 302 mS QUERY SENT TO HLR RESPONSE: 2 of 4 - 12:22:53 IMSI: 3923698087 MSRN: 4493903528395 RESPONSE TIME: 420 mS QUERY SENT TO HLR RESPONSE: 3 of 4 - 12:24:33 IMSI: 3923698087 MSRN: 4493903528395 RESPONSE TIME: 195 mS QUERY SENT TO HLR RESPONSE: 4 of 4 - 12:26:13 IMSI: 3923698087 MSRN: 4493903528395 RESPONSE TIME: 231 mS</pre>
Explanation:	This command executed successfully for four repetitions. Each repetition shows the time and routing information with the response time taken.
End	

hlrquery (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the hlrquery command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre> QUERY NOT SENT TO HLR RESPONSE: LOCAL ERROR: ...Display error string provided by MAP ... </pre>	<p>Meaning: If the IMSI/MSRN are not obtained an error is reported. This local error can be due to any of the following causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No routing for an address of such nature • No routing for this specific address • Subsystem failure • Subsystem congestion • Unequipped user • Network failure • Network congestion <p>Action: None</p>
<pre> QUERY SENT TO HLR RESPONSE: IMSI: 3993498029 MSRN: 443930229022 RESPONSE TIME: 545 mS </pre>	<p>Meaning: You executed the command successfully.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

hlrquery (continued)

Responses for the hlrquery command (continued)

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

QUERY SENT TO HLR RESPONSE: REMOTE ERROR: ... Display error string provided by MAP ... Can be a Reject message also RESPONSE TIME: 1105 mS	
--	--

Meaning: If the IMSI/MSRN are not obtained an error is reported. This remote error can be due to any of the following causes:

- Unknown subscriber
- Absent subscriber
- Call barred
- CUG reject
- Forwarding violation
- System failure
- Bearer service not provisioned
- Teleservice not provisioned
- Facility not supported
- Unexpected data value
- Data missing

Action: None

QUERY SENT TO HLR RESPONSE: TIMEOUT....	
---	--

Meaning: MAP did not receive a reply from the HLR within the 15-30 second timeout period. The command aborts.

Action: None

-continued-

ibnpiclist

Function

Use the *ibnpiclist* command to generate an Equal Access (EA) presubscription report that lists Integrated Business Network (IBN) lines and private branch exchange (PBX) trunks associated with a carrier. The carrier is the primary inter-LATA carrier (PIC) for the IBN directory number (DN) or PBX billing number. A total count of DNs assigned to specific carriers is included in the report.

ibnpiclist command parameters and variables																						
Command	Parameters and variables																					
ibnpiclist	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>[<i>default</i>]</td> <td>[<i>both</i>]</td> <td>[<i>dnrange</i></td> <td><i>npa</i></td> <td><i>to_nxx</i></td> <td><i>from_nxx</i>]</td> <td>(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[<i>all</i>]</td> <td>[<i>ibnlines</i>]</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[<i>carrier</i>]</td> <td>[<i>pbxtrunk</i>]</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(3)</td> </tr> </table>	[<i>default</i>]	[<i>both</i>]	[<i>dnrange</i>	<i>npa</i>	<i>to_nxx</i>	<i>from_nxx</i>]	(1)	[<i>all</i>]	[<i>ibnlines</i>]					(2)	[<i>carrier</i>]	[<i>pbxtrunk</i>]					(3)
[<i>default</i>]	[<i>both</i>]	[<i>dnrange</i>	<i>npa</i>	<i>to_nxx</i>	<i>from_nxx</i>]	(1)																
[<i>all</i>]	[<i>ibnlines</i>]					(2)																
[<i>carrier</i>]	[<i>pbxtrunk</i>]					(3)																
ibnpiclist (continued)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>(1) [<i>nosum</i>]</td> <td>[<i>both</i>]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) [<i>summary</i>]</td> <td>[<i>inter</i>]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(3) [<i>intra</i>]</td> <td>[<i>intra</i>]</td> <td>(end)</td> </tr> </table>	(1) [<i>nosum</i>]	[<i>both</i>]		(2) [<i>summary</i>]	[<i>inter</i>]		(3) [<i>intra</i>]	[<i>intra</i>]	(end)												
(1) [<i>nosum</i>]	[<i>both</i>]																					
(2) [<i>summary</i>]	[<i>inter</i>]																					
(3) [<i>intra</i>]	[<i>intra</i>]	(end)																				
Parameters and variables	Description																					
<i>both</i>	This default parameter generates a report for PBX trunks and IBN lines when placed in the second parameter position. Omitting this entry from the second position forces the system to default to including PBX trunks and IBN lines. This parameter generates a report for both inter-LATA and intra-LATA when placed in the last position. Omitting this entry from the last position forces the system to default to reporting information for both inter-LATA and intra-LATA.																					
<i>default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to reporting only the MDC lines which do not have a PIC assigned in the MDC line feature table (IBNFEAT), or business set and data unit feature table (KSETFEAT), and PBX trunks which do not have a PIC assigned in the trunk group table (TRKGRP).																					
<i>nosum</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying a complete listing.																					
<i>all</i>	This parameter generates a report with all inter-LATA carriers (PICs) datafilled in Table OCCNAME, NILC (nil carrier), and the total number of message and device controller (MDC) lines and PBX trunks which do not have a PIC.																					
<i>carrier</i>	This variable specifies the carrier name. The carrier name must be datafilled in Table OCCNAME. Numeric carrier names must be enclosed in single quotes.																					
<i>dnrange</i>	This parameter generates a report for a range of DNs and billing numbers.																					
-continued-																						

ibnpiclist (continued)

ibnpiclist command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>from_nxx</i>	This variable specifies the office code for the lower DN range.
<i>ibnline</i>	This parameter reports only IBN lines.
<i>inter</i>	This parameter reports inter-LATA information only.
<i>intra</i>	This parameter reports intra-LATA information only.
<i>npa</i>	This variable specifies the numbering plan area (NPA) for the specified DN range.
<i>pbxtrunk</i>	This parameter reports only PBX trunks.
<i>summary</i>	This parameter reports only display carrier names and totals, without a list of DNs and billing numbers.
<i>to_nxx</i>	This variable specifies the office code for the upper DN range.
End	

Qualifications

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

- The carrier name must be datafilled in the EA list of other common carrier names table OCCNAME.
- If the carrier name is a numerical string, it must be enclosed in single quotes.
- The parameters *intra*, *inter* and *both* are optional because not all offices have feature package NTXF69AA intra-LATA PIC for MDC. The CI command checks to see if the package is present and executes as it did previously if feature NTXF69AA intra-LATA PIC for MDC is not found.

ibnpiclist (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the ibnpiclist command.

Examples of the ibnpiclist command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>ibnpiclist all dnrage 613 621 722 both ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>613 is the NPA for the specified DN range 621 is the office code for the lower DN range 722 is the office code for the upper DN range</p>	<p>Task: Generate an EA presubscription report with all data for the specified range.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> *** IBN EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT *** START DATE/TIME: 90/06/10 12:13:01 CARRIER: CARRIER1 DN/BILLNUM LEN/CLLI PRESUBSCRIBED ----- 6137220001 HOST 00 0 00 01 INTER INTRA 6137220002 HOST 00 0 00 02 INTER . . 6137229999 HOST 00 1 00 11 INTRA 6136215711 PXTRUNK1 INTER 6136215800 PXTRUNK8 INTRA . . . 6136215979 PXTRUNKY INTER INTRA 6136215999 PXTRUNKZ INTRA . . </pre>
-continued-	

ibnpiclist (continued)

Examples of the ibnpiclist command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<pre> CARRIER: CARRIERZ DN/BILLNUM LEN/CLLI PRESUBSCRIBED ----- 6137220003 HOST 00 0 00 03 INTER INTRA 6137220011 HOST 00 0 00 09 INTRA . . . 6137229978 HOST 00 1 00 01 INTER 6136215894 PXTRUNK28 INTER 6136215899 PXTRUNK32 INTER . . 6136215988 PXTRUNKM INTER INTRA 6136215998 PXTRUNKN INTER 6136215988 PXTRUNKM INTER INTRA 6136215998 PXTRUNKN INTER TOTALS: CARRIER1 INTERLATA COUNT = 10 CARRIER1 INTRALATA COUNT = 10 . . CARRIERZ INTERLATA COUNT = 107 CARRIERZ INTRALATA COUNT = 107 ----- TOTAL INTERLATA PRESUBSCRIBED = 656 TOTAL INTRALATA PRESUBSCRIBED = 345 INTERLATA DEFAULT COUNT = 2319 INTRALATA DEFAULT COUNT = 2456 STOP DATE/TIME: 90/06/10 12:13:01 *** END OF IBN EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT *** </pre>
Explanation:	<p>This command generates an EA presubscription report for carrier CARR1 that includes the IBN lines (DN and LEN) and the PBX trunks (billing number and CLLI) between 613-621-0000 and 613-722-9999, for both inter-LATA and intra-LATA.</p>
-continued-	

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

ibnpiclist carrier1 pbxtrunk inter ↵
where

carrier1 specifies the carrier name

Task: Generate an EA presubscription report for a carrier including the PBX trunk and inter-LATA information.

Response:

```

*** IBN EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT ***
START DATE/TIME: 90/06/10 12:13:01
CARRIER: CARRIER1 INTERLATA DN/BILLNUM LEN/CLLI
-----
6136215701          PXTRUNKA
6136215733          PXTRUNKB
.
.
6136215908 PXTRUNKX
CARRIER1 INTERLATA COUNT = 31
STOP DATE/TIME: 90/06/10 12:13:01
*** END OF IBN EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT ***

```

Explanation: This command generates an EA presubscription report that lists the billing number and CLLI of all the PBX trunks assigned to carrier1 with inter-LATA information only.

-continued-

ibnpiclist (continued)

Examples of the <code>ibnpiclist</code> command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p><code>ibnpiclist '123' pbxtrunk intra ↵</code> <i>where</i></p> <p>'123'</p>	<p>specifies the carrier name</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Generate an EA presubscription report for a carrier including the PBX trunk and intra-LATA information.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> *** IBN EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT *** START DATE/TIME: 90/06/10 12:13:01 CARRIER: 123 INTRALATA DN/BILLNUM LEN/CLLI ----- 6136215702 PXTRUNKA 6136215734 PXTRUNKB . . . 6136215909 PXTRUNKX 123 INTRALATA COUNT = 31 STOP DATE/TIME: 90/06/10 12:15:24 </pre> <p>Explanation: This command generates an EA presubscription report that lists the billing numbers and CLLI of all the PBX trunks assigned to carrier 123 with intra-LATA information only.</p>
End	

ibnpiclist (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the ibnpiclist command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CARRIER NAME SPECIFIED IS NOT IN TABLE OCCNAME	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid carrier name. The report is terminated.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using a valid carrier name.</p>
COULD NOT ALLOCATE IBNPICLIST EVENT	<p>Meaning: Software resources are not available at this time. The report request is denied.</p> <p>Action: Enter the request later.</p>
EITHER INCORRECT OPTIONAL PARAMETER(S) OR TOO MANY PARAMETERS	<p>Meaning: You entered the command incorrectly. The report request is denied.</p> <p>Action: Check the command syntax and reenter the command correctly.</p>
FROM-NXX SHOULD BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO TO-NXX IN DNRANGE	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid range of office codes. The report request is denied.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using a valid range of office codes.</p>
IBNPICLIST REPORT IN PROGRESS	<p>Meaning: You attempted to edit Table IBNFEAT, KSETFEAT, TRKGRP, HUNTMEM, or OCCNAME while the report is generating. Editing is denied.</p> <p>Action: Edit the table after the report generation is complete.</p>
NPA SHOULD BE OF THE FORM N0/1X	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid NPA. The report request is denied.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using a valid NPA.</p>
-continued-	

ibnpiclist (end)

Responses for the ibnpiclist command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OUT OF RANGE: <FROM-NXX> (200 TO 999)	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid DN for the lower bound of the DN range. The report request is denied.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using a valid nxx.</p>
OUT OF RANGE: <TO-NXX> (200 TO 999)	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid DN for the upper bound of the DN range. The report request is denied.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using a valid nxx.</p>
THERE ARE NO DNS IN THE DATAFILL WITHIN THE SPECIFIED RANGE	<p>Meaning: No DNs exist in the office datafill for the range entered. The report request is denied.</p> <p>Action: Datafill DNs, or reenter the command with a valid range.</p>
THERE ARE NO NORTH AMERICAN DNS IN THE DATAFILL	<p>Meaning: No DNs are datafilled in the office. The report request is denied.</p> <p>Action: Datafill DNs, and reenter the command later.</p>
End	

icts

Function

Use the icts command to access the ICTS directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the icts command.

Example of the icts command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
icts ↵	<p>Task: Access the ICTS directory.</p> <p>Response: ICTS:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the ICTS directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the icts command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The ICTS directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

icts (end)

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

jffreeze

Function

Use the jffreeze command to take a system image, and to restrict data modifications of certain tables in order to apply new BCS software. The jffreeze command can also be used to display the status of the feature or to display the journal file (JF) history.

jffreeze command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
jffreeze	history on status
Parameters and variables	Description
history	This parameter displays the contents of the current JF history file.
on	This parameter initiates the process of taking a system image, journal file auto-rotation, and command and data modification order (DMO) screening.
status	This parameter displays whether the jffreeze feature is on or off, the date of activation, and the dates of any data lock suspensions. The status parameter also lists the restricted commands and tables.

Qualifications

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

- When the jffreeze command is used to perform a system image dump, it restricts the use of certain CI commands and modifications to certain tables. You can display the restricted tables by entering the jffreeze command with the status parameter.
- Online technical support is required to turn the jffreeze command off.
- The journal file is automatically rotated every 24 hours.



CAUTION

The terminal will be unavailable

The terminal will be unavailable for up to two hours while the system dump is in process.

The terminal will be unavailable for up to two hours while the system dump is in process.

jffreeze (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the jffreeze command.

Examples of the jffreeze command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
jffreeze on ↵	<p>Task: Activate the jffreeze feature.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> DATA FREEZE ACTIVATION ----- ONCE ACTIVE, ON_LINE TECHNICAL SUPPORT WILL BE REQUIRED TO TURN JFFREEZE OFF. THE SYSTEM IMAGE FOR DUMP AND RESTORE MUST BE TAKEN AT THIS TIME. DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? Please confirm ('YES' or 'NO') >yes JFFREEZE ACTIVATION CONTINUING.... SYSTEM IMAGE FOR DUMP AND RESTORE ----- ENTER THE FREE IOC OR SLM DISK VOLUME TO TO RECEIVE THE SYSTEM IMAGE FILE(S): >d000image THE SYSTEM IMAGE DUMP WILL COMMENCE IN 2 MINUTES. DO YOU WISH TO PROCEED? Please confirm ('YES' or 'NO') >yes JFFREEZE IMAGE DUMP COMMENCES IN TWO MINUTES... JOURNAL FILE ----- TABLE DIRPSSYS: FROM ANOTHER TERMINAL, CHANGE AND VERIFY THE FOLLOWING DATA IN THE JF TUPLE: SSYSNAME..RETPD CRETPD..FILEDATE SHEDDAYS..ROTACLOS AUTOXFER ----- JF 30 30 FIRSTACT NNNNNNNN BOTH NONE READY TO CONTINUE? Please confirm ('YES' or 'NO') >yes THE JOURNAL FILE WILL BE STARTED/ROTATED NOW. JFFREEZE WILL AUTOROTATE THE JOURNAL FILE NIGHTLY. ***** ** JFFREEZE IS NOW ACTIVE - DATA FREEZE IN EFFECT ** ***** Explanation: This command takes a system image, rotates the journal file, and completes the command and DMO screening.</pre>
-continued-	

jffreeze (continued)

Examples of the jffreeze command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
jffreeze history ↵	<p>Task: Display the history of the journal file.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> JF FILENAME START DATE VOLUME ----- A890327013308JF 1989/03/27 01:33:48 SAT. D010JF : : ... </pre> <p>Explanation: The JF history file displays the names of all the journal files created while the jffreeze feature was active, the date and time when each file was activated, and the volume on which the files reside.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the jffreeze command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DATA FREEZE IN EFFECT - COMMAND DISALLOWED	<p>Meaning: You entered a command that is not allowed while the jffreeze feature is active.</p> <p>Action: Avoid using restricted commands while the jffreeze feature is active.</p>
DATA FREEZE IN EFFECT - ONLY ESSENTIAL DMOs PERMITTED	<p>Meaning: Only essential data changes are permitted while the jffreeze feature is active.</p> <p>Action: Avoid making data changes to tables while the jffreeze feature is active.</p>
DATA FREEZE IN EFFECT - USE DMOPRO WITH JOURNAL OPTION	<p>Meaning: This is a prompt to enter the dmopro command with the journal option.</p> <p>Action: Enter the dmopro command using the journal option.</p>
-continued-	

jffreeze (end)

Responses for the jffreeze command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
IMAGE DUMP FAILED JFFREEZE ACTIVATION ABORTED	<p>Meaning: The system was unable to take a successful system image.</p> <p>Action: Identify and correct the problem.</p>
SYSTEM IMAGE NOT SUCCESSFUL - JFFREEZE ABORTED	<p>Meaning: When a successful system image cannot be taken, the jffreeze command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the jffreeze command.</p>
UNABLE TO START/ROTATE JOURNAL FILE CORRECT THE INACTIVE JF SUBSYSTEM AND RESPOND WHEN READY. YOU HAVE THE OPTION TO ABORT THE COMMAND... DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? YES/NO	<p>Meaning: When a system image is successfully taken, jffreeze attempts to start or rotate the journal file.</p> <p>Action: Verify that the JF volume is datafilled in Table DIRPPool. Attempt to rotate the JF again.</p>
End	

ktreport

Function

Use the ktreport command to produce killer trunk reports from raw data containing usage and peg counts for trunks observed during a specified interval. The active report displays all trunk groups under observation at the time the report executes. The filedir report displays a list of the available raw data reports contained in a killer trunk observation file. The analyze report analyzes a raw data report and outputs a list of trunks exhibiting killer trunk properties.

ktreport command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
ktreport	active analyze <i>fn</i> <i>rpt</i> <i>actfile</i> <i>rpt</i> $\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{value} \\ \textit{alltrks} \\ \textit{ktminmax} \\ \textit{parms} \quad \textit{pegmin} \quad \textit{ktmax} \quad \textit{srmin} \end{array} \right]$ filedir <i>fn</i> <i>actfile</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying only those trunks exhibiting killer trunk properties.
<i>actfile</i>	This parameter specifies the current killer trunk DIRP stream file.
<i>active</i>	This parameter reports a list of trunk groups currently instrumented by the killer trunk system.
<i>alltrks</i>	This parameter reports all trunks under observation.
<i>analyze</i>	This parameter reports raw data analyzed using the killer trunk criteria, and the report shows which trunks exhibit killer trunk properties.
<i>filedir</i>	This parameter reports a list of all raw data reports in a specified killer trunk observation file.
<i>fn</i>	This variable specifies the filename of the killer trunk observation file that is processed. The filename must be in the symbol directory. If the current killer trunk DIRP stream file is processed, the keyword <i>actfile</i> can be entered for the <i>fn</i> parameter.
-continued-	

ktreport (continued)

ktreport command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>ktmax</i>	This variable specifies the maximum average holding time threshold for determining if the trunk is a killer trunk. The valid entry range is 1-32767 seconds.
<i>ktminmax</i>	This parameter overrides any other set of killer trunk criteria for a trunk group if that trunk group is datafilled in Table KTMINMAX.
<i>parms</i>	This parameter overrides the killer trunk criteria found in the raw data file used to analyze the data.
<i>pegmin</i>	This variable specifies the peg count threshold for determining if the trunk is a killer trunk. The valid entry range is 1-32767 seconds.
<i>rpt</i>	This variable indicates how far into the killer trunk observation file that the raw data report resides. The valid entry range is 1-96.
<i>srmin</i>	This variable specifies the minimum average holding time threshold for determining if the trunk is a slow release trunk. The valid entry range is 1-32767 seconds.
End	

Qualifications

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

- The Table KTGROUPS must be datafilled.
- The ktreport command uses the following criteria to determine if a trunk circuit exhibits a killer trunk property:
 - Always idle: (usage = 0) and (peg = 0)
 - Always busy: (usage >= interval duration - 1 scan rate) and (peg = 0) and (trunk state at end of report interval was busy)
 - Slow release: HT > SRHTMIN
 - Killer trunk: (HT < KTHTMAX) and (peg > KTPEGMIN)
 - KT and SR: (HT < KTHTMAX) and (peg > KTPEGMIN) and (HT > SRHTMIN)
- The property definition criteria used to evaluate a trunk group's raw data are taken in the following order of precedence:
 - From Table KTMINMAX if the optional parameter ktminmax is issued, only if the trunk group is datafilled in Table KTMINMAX.
 - From the parms parameter sequence if issued.

ktreport (continued)

- From the Table KTPARMS values stored in the report at the time the report was created.
- The last scan to occur in a report interval may not be immediately prior to the interval stop time. Thus the usage collected may not be exactly equal to the interval duration. The maximum difference between the interval duration and usage collected by the scan is not larger than the scan rate itself. At the end of each report interval, a snapshot of the states of the instrumented trunks is taken and stored in the raw data report. The ktreport command checks the trunk state for one of the busy states before deciding on the always busy property.
- For certain datafill of KTHTMAX, KTPEGMIN, and SRHTMIN, a trunk can exhibit both killer trunk and slow release characteristics.
- The property definition criteria obtained from the raw data report are used to analyze the trunk data, unless either or both of the optional parameters are issued.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the ktreport command.

Examples of the ktreport command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>ktreport active ↵</p>	<p>Task: List all trunks under killer trunk observation at the time of the report.</p> <p>Response: ===== KILLER TRUNK REPORT: Active Trunk Groups Report Time: 87/09/22 08:25:58 ----- OTWAON52CG01 OTWAON52CG02 RALENC28IC05 . . . WASHDC442W00 TOTAL TRUNK GROUPS INSTRUMENTED = 115 TOTAL TRUNKS INSTRUMENTED = 1136 =====</p> <p>Explanation: You see a list of the killer trunks. This report showed 115 groups with 1136 lines.</p>
-continued-	

ktreport (continued)

Examples of the ktreport command (continued)													
Example	Task, response, and explanation												
<code>ktreport active ↵</code>	<p>Task: List all trunks under killer trunk observation at the time of the report.</p> <p>Response: ===== KILLER TRUNK REPORT: Active Trunk Groups Report Time: 90/09/22 10:00:20 ----- NO TRUNK GROUPS INSTRUMENTED AT THIS TIME =====</p> <p>Explanation: No trunk groups are under observation.</p>												
<code>ktreport filedir a8707061220016ktrk ↵</code> <i>where</i>	<p><code>a8707061220016ktrk</code> specifies the filename</p> <p>Task: List the raw data reports contained in a file.</p> <p>Response: ===== KILLER TRUNK REPORT: Directory of file A870706122016TRK Report Time: 87/07/09 8:20:05 ----- Report Interval: 0 Hrs 20 Min</p> <table><thead><tr><th>REPORT</th><th>INTERVAL</th></tr><tr><th>NO</th><th>START</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>10:50 .. 87/07/06</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>11:10 .. 87/07/06</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>11:30 .. 87/07/06</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>11:50 .. 87/07/06</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>=====</p> <p>Explanation: You see a list of the reports by number, date and time which were stored in the file A8707061220016KTRK.</p>	REPORT	INTERVAL	NO	START	1	10:50 .. 87/07/06	2	11:10 .. 87/07/06	3	11:30 .. 87/07/06	4	11:50 .. 87/07/06
REPORT	INTERVAL												
NO	START												
1	10:50 .. 87/07/06												
2	11:10 .. 87/07/06												
3	11:30 .. 87/07/06												
4	11:50 .. 87/07/06												
-continued-													

ktreport (continued)

Examples of the ktreport command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<p>Response:</p> <pre> ----- GROUP MEMBER PEG USAGE HT TROUBLE CRITERIA TOPCOMAMF 5 14 640 45 KT and SR 2 LNTOPSI 0 6 180 30 Killer Trunk 3 1 0 0 * Always Idle LNTOPSO 0 1 100 100 Slow Release 1 ----- NOTE: holding time for any circuit with pegs = 0 is undefined </pre> <p>Explanation: More than one set of criteria indicates Table KTMINMAX was used. The peg value, first HT value, and second HT value come from KTPEGMIN, KTHTMAX, and SRHTMIN tables, respectively. Criteria are cross-referenced by number with each trunk group included in the report. If any CLLI from the report is no longer datafilled in the office, then the text *** CLLI NOT DATAFILLED is output immediately after the criteria index for that CLLI. Trouble text may be always busy, always idle, killer trunk, slow release, KT and SR, or blank (no trouble, for the alltrks option). NO TROUBLE DETECTED is printed on the report if no circuits meet the criteria for a killer trunk property.</p>
-continued-	

ktreport (continued)

Examples of the ktreport command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>ktreport analyze r870715080044ktrk 2 ↵ where</pre>	<pre>a870715080044ktrk specifies the file name 2 specifies the report number</pre> <hr/> <p>Task: Analyze the second raw data report of killer trunk observation file A870715080044KTRK.</p> <p>Response: ===== KILLER TRUNK REPORT: Analyze File R870715080044KTRK Report Number: 2 Report Time: 87/09/22 08:25:59 Interval Start Time: 87/09/21 13:15:00 Accumulation Time: 4 Hours 15 Minutes Instrumentation Mode: Manual Scan Rate: Fast ----- NO TROUBLE DETECTED =====</p> <p>Explanation: No trunks meet the criteria for a killer trunk property.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the ktreport command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT OPEN FOR READ; FILE ALREADY OPEN FOR WRITE	<p>Meaning: An error occurred when the system tried to open the file.</p> <p>Action: Close the file. Reenter the command. If the problem persists, report the I/O error using normal practices.</p>
-continued-	

ktreport (continued)

Responses for the ktreport command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT REPORT ON ACTIVE KTRK TAPE FILES	<p>Meaning: You attempted to process the active killer trunk file, but the current volume mounted is a tape volume. It is not possible to manipulate a tape volume in the same manner as a disk volume.</p> <p>Action: If necessary, turn KT off so that the current tape file is closed, demount it from the DIRP system, mount the tape from the MAP and repeat the ktreport command using the filename of the file to be processed rather than the keyword actfile.</p>
DEVICE ERROR	<p>Meaning: An error occurred when the system tried to read or close the file. The device may be out of service.</p> <p>Action: Put the device in service. Reenter the command. If the problem persists, report the I/O error using normal practices.</p>
DEVICE NOT SUPPORTED FOR KT REPORTING	<p>Meaning: The file resides on an invalid device for killer trunk reporting.</p> <p>Action: Move the file to a disk, tape, or sfdev device.</p>
FILE CANNOT BE CLOSED AS REQUESTED	<p>Meaning: An error occurred when the system tried to read or close the file. The file may not be open.</p> <p>Action: Open the file. Reenter the command. If problems persist, report the I/O error using normal practices.</p>
FILE CANNOT BE OPENED IN REQUESTED ACCESS MODE	<p>Meaning: An error occurred when the system tried to open the file. You may not have appropriate privilege to read or write to this file.</p> <p>Action: Close the file. Reenter the command. If the problem persists, report the I/O error using normal practices.</p>
-continued-	

ktreport (continued)

Responses for the ktreport command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FILE DOES NOT EXIST	<p>Meaning: An error occurred when the system tried to open the file.</p> <p>Action: Check the filename. Reenter the command.</p>
FILE NOT OPEN	<p>Meaning: An error occurred when the system tried to read or close the file.</p> <p>Action: Open the file. Reenter the command. If problems persist, report the I/O error using normal practices.</p>
INTERNAL FILE SYSTEM TABLES FULL	<p>Meaning: An error occurred when the system tried to open the file.</p> <p>Action: Log out and log back in. Reenter the command. If problems persist, contact the next level of support.</p>
INVALID INSTRUMENTATION MODE FROM HEADER RECORD	<p>Meaning: The first record in the raw data file must be formatted correctly. The value read from the header record for the instrumentation mode was invalid.</p> <p>Action: Correct the header record format or disregard the file.</p>
INVALID SCAN RATE FROM HEADER RECORD	<p>Meaning: The first record in the raw data file must be formatted correctly. The value read from the header record for the scan rate was invalid.</p> <p>Action: Correct the header record format or disregard the file.</p>
LINE TOO LONG FOR BUFFER-TRUNCATED	<p>Meaning: An error occurred when the system tried to read or close the file. You may have entered a command over 80 characters long.</p> <p>Action: Report the I/O error using normal practices.</p>
-continued-	

ktreport (continued)

Responses for the ktreport command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MEDIUM ERROR	<p>Meaning: An error occurred when the system tried to read or close the file. The disk or tape may not be formatted for use.</p> <p>Action: Report the I/O error using normal practices.</p>
NO FILE IS OPEN FOR KTRK STREAM	<p>Meaning: There is no killer trunk stream DIRP volume mounted or the file is open.</p> <p>Action: Correct the DIRP datafill and mount the DIRP killer trunk volume.</p>
NO MEMORY AVAILABLE FOR CRITERIA BUFFER	<p>Meaning: You entered a ktreport analyze command with the ktminmax parameter. There is not enough temporary data storage available to allocate a 1400-word criteria buffer.</p> <p>Action: Make the temporary data storage available for the buffer and reenter the command.</p>
NO MEMORY AVAILABLE FOR REPORT BUFFER	<p>Meaning: You entered a ktreport analyze command. There is not enough temporary data storage available to allocate an 18 186-word report buffer.</p> <p>Action: Make the temporary data storage available for the report buffer and reenter the command.</p>
NO MEMORY AVAILABLE FOR WORKING BUFFER	<p>Meaning: You entered a ktreport analyze or filedir command. There is not enough temporary data storage available to allocate a 1024-word buffer.</p> <p>Action: Make the temporary data storage available for the buffer and reenter the command.</p>
REPORT NUMBER x COULD NOT BE FOUND IN FILE xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	<p>Meaning: You entered a report number that is not valid for the input file specified.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate report number or find the appropriate file and reenter the command.</p>
-continued-	

ktreport (end)

Responses for the ktreport command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY	<p>Meaning: You entered a ktreport analyze or filedir command with a file name that was not in the symbol directory.</p> <p>Action: Make the file name available to the symbol directory. If it is a disk file, enter dskut and list the volume the file resides on. If it is a tape file, mount the tape and list the files on the tape. If it is an sfdev file, list sfdev using the listsf command.</p>
USER-SUPPLIED BUFFER INVALID	<p>Meaning: An error occurred when the system tried to read or close the file.</p> <p>Action: Report the I/O error using normal practices.</p>
VOLUME INCORRECTLY FORMATTED	<p>Meaning: An error occurred when the system tried to open the file. The tape may not be formatted.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command. If problems persist, report the I/O error using normal practices.</p>
End	

ldmate

Function

Use the ldmate command to load an image in the inactive central processing unit (CPU).

ldmate command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
ldmate	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{direct} \\ \text{viams} \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ll} \text{disk} & \text{filename} \\ \text{tape} & \text{tapefile} \end{array} \right] \right] \begin{array}{l} \text{wait} \\ \text{nowait} \end{array}$
Parameters and variables	Description
direct	This parameter dedicates an SLM to load the inactive CPU. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the direct mode.
<i>wait</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates the system will wait for the command to complete before allowing additional commands to be entered if the no-wait parameter is not entered.
<i>filename</i>	This variable identifies the disk file name. The valid entry is 17 or less alphanumeric characters.
nowait	This parameter allows additional commands to be entered before the command is completed.
<i>tapefile</i>	This variable specifies the tape file number on the SLM tape. The valid entry range is 1-127. If the file number is unknown an inserttape and listfile must be performed.
viams	This parameter loads the inactive CPU through the DMS bus.

Qualifications

None

ldmate (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the ldmate command.

Examples of the ldmate command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ldmate direct tape estp27ay_cm ↵ <i>where</i> estp27ay_cm	specifies the file name <hr/> Task: Load the inactive CPU. Response: Request submitted. DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: Could not split PMC node. Explanation: The loadmate operation cannot split the P-side message controller.
ldmate direct tape estp27ay_cm nowait ↵ <i>where</i> estp27ay_cm	specifies the file name <hr/> Task: Load the inactive CPU directly without waiting. Response: Request submitted LDMate progress OK. Explanation: The inactive CPU is successfully loaded with file estp27av_cm using the direct command with the nowait parameter.

Responses

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

Responses for the ldmate command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: Could not activate mate bootloader.	<hr/> Meaning: The system was unable to start the mate firmware bootloader. Action: Investigate the failure in the log reports and SWERRs.
-continued-	

Idmate (continued)

Responses for the Idmate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: Could not claim Mate Communication Register.	<p>Meaning: The loadmate operation could not claim the mate communication register (MCR) which is necessary for mate communication.</p> <p>Action: Investigate the failure in the log reports and SWERRs.</p>
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: Could not read mate BCS firmware version.	<p>Meaning: The system was unable to read the version of firmware on the inactive side.</p> <p>Action: Investigate the failure in the log reports and SWERRs.</p>
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: Could not reset mate CPU.	<p>Meaning: The system was unable to reset the mate CPU.</p> <p>Action: Investigate the failure in the log reports and SWERRs.</p>
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: Could not restart mate CPU.	<p>Meaning: The system was unable to restart the mate CPU.</p> <p>Action: Investigate the failure in the log reports and SWERRs.</p>
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: Could not split PMC node.	<p>Meaning: The loadmate operation was unable to split the P-side message controller (PMC) node.</p> <p>Action: Investigate the failure in the log reports and SWERRs.</p>
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: Failed on allocation of resources.	<p>Meaning: The system could not allocate resources for the loadmate operation.</p> <p>Action: Investigate the failure in the log reports and SWERRs.</p>
-continued-	

ldmate (continued)

Responses for the ldmate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: File must reside on an SLM unit.	Meaning: The specified file does not reside on a system load module (SLM) unit. Action: Specify a file that resides on the SLM unit.
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: File must reside on Inactive CPU side SLM.	Meaning: The specified file resides on the active side of the SLM. Action: SYNC the switch, switch activity, or drop the SYNC to use the specified SLM. Execute the loadmate on the other SLM.
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: File specified not in CM ITOC on the SLM disk unit.	Meaning: The system was unable to find the specified file on the SLM disk. The system only searches for CM load files. Action: Enter proper file information.
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: Incompatible version of mate firmware, BCS26 version or later needed.	Meaning: The NT9X13 firmware installed on the inactive CPU side does not support loadmate operation. Action: Install the appropriate firmware.
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: Mate bootloader encountered an error while loading.	Meaning: The mate bootloader encountered an error while trying to load the inactive side with the specified file. Action: Investigate the failure in the log reports and SWERRs.
-continued-	

Idmate (continued)

Responses for the Idmate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: PMC node is unsplit.	<p>Meaning: The P-side message controller (PMC) node has become unsplit so the inactive CPU bootloader does not have a link dedicated to the SLM.</p> <p>Action: Investigate the failure in the log reports and SWERRs.</p>
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: SLM is out of service	<p>Meaning: The inactive side SLM must be in service to perform the loadmate operation.</p> <p>Action: Attempt to return the specified SLM to service. Try the loadmate operation again.</p>
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: Switch must be out of SYNC to perform LDMATE operation.	<p>Meaning: The inactive CPU cannot be loaded while the switch is in SYNC.</p> <p>Action: Attempt to drop sync on the switch. If successful, try the loadmate operation again.</p>
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: System error.	<p>Meaning: The Idmate worker process died because of an unexpected system failure.</p> <p>Action: Investigate the failure in the log reports and SWERRs.</p>
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: Timed out on Inactive CPU bootloader.	<p>Meaning: The loadmate CI worker process did not receive a response from the inactive CPU firmware indicating the success or failure of the bootloader.</p> <p>Action: Investigate the failure in the log reports and SWERRs.</p>
-continued-	

ldmate (end)

Responses for the ldmate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DIRECT LOADMATE OPERATION FAILED: Timeout on LDMATE worker process.	<p>Meaning: The loadmate CI process has timed out while waiting for a response from the loadmate worker process. The loadmate worker process refers to a resource management scheme (RMS) worker process that handles requests from the loadmate CI.</p> <p>Action: Investigate the failure in the log reports and SWERRs.</p>
DIRECT LOADMATE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED.	<p>Meaning: The inactive CPU has been successfully loaded.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
End	

ldrci

Function

Use the ldrci command to access the LDRCI directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the ldrci command.

Example of the ldrci command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ldrci ↵	<p>Task: Access the LDRCI directory.</p> <p>Response: LDRCI :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the LDRCI directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the ldrci command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The LDRCI directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

ldrci (end)

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

list

Function

Use the list command to list the files on the tape mounted on the specified drive and enter the file names into the users' directory.

list command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
list	<i>tape_drive</i> [<i>user</i> <i>first</i> <i>last</i> <i>all</i> <i>directory</i> <i>from</i> <i>to</i> <i>dates</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to all files.
<i>first</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the first file.
<i>last</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the last file.
<i>user</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the user directory.
<i>dates</i>	This variable specifies only files created on the specified dates.
<i>directory</i>	This variable specifies the directory to update with file names.
<i>from</i>	This variable specifies the starting file name.
<i>tape_drive</i>	This variable specifies the tape drive where the tape is mounted. The valid entry range is 0-15.
<i>to</i>	This variable specifies the ending file name.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

list (end)

Response

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

Responses for the list command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
File is part N of a multi-volume file starting on tape XXXXXX	<p>Meaning: The listed file is volume N of a multi-volume tape file and the serial number of the first tape of the file is XXXXXX.</p> <p>Action: Demount the tape and replace it by another, if it has been selected incorrectly.</p>

listab

Function

Use the listab command to scan each of the five 64K listab pools and display to the screen the number of listabs currently in use for each of the listab pools.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the listab command.

Example of the listab command															
Example	Task, response, and explanation														
listab ↵	<p>Task: Scan and display the listabs in use.</p> <p>Response:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>POOL</th> <th>Listabs in use</th> </tr> <tr> <th>----</th> <th>-----</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>(0 TO 65520)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>(0 TO 65520)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>(0 TO 65520)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>(0 TO 65520)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>(0 TO 65520)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: This command scans and displays the listabs in use for each of the listab pools.</p>	POOL	Listabs in use	----	-----	0	(0 TO 65520)	1	(0 TO 65520)	2	(0 TO 65520)	3	(0 TO 65520)	4	(0 TO 65520)
POOL	Listabs in use														
----	-----														
0	(0 TO 65520)														
1	(0 TO 65520)														
2	(0 TO 65520)														
3	(0 TO 65520)														
4	(0 TO 65520)														

listab (end)

Response

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

Response for the listab command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
POOL	Listabs in use
----	-----
0	(0 TO 65520)
1	(0 TO 65520)
2	(0 TO 65520)
3	(0 TO 65520)
4	(0 TO 65520)
Meaning: You entered the command correctly.	
Action: None	

lmcut

Function

Use the lmcut command to access the LMCUT directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the lmcut command.

Example of the lmcut command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
lmcut ↵	<p>Task: Access the directory.</p> <p>Response: LMCUT :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the LMCUT directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the lmcut command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The LMCUT directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

lmcut (end)

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

Inkutil

Function

Use the Inkutil command to access the LNKUTIL directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the Inkutil command.

Example of the Inkutil command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
Inkutil ↵	<p>Task: Access the LNKUTIL directory.</p> <p>Response: LNKUTIL:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the LNKUTIL directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the Inkutil command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The LNKUTIL directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

Inkutil (end)

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

load (continued)

load command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>new</u>	This default parameter loads only new modules. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to load only new modules.
<u>noauto</u>	This default parameter does not do automatic system responses.
<u>nodebug</u>	This default parameter does not enter debug mode. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to skip the debug mode option.
<u>perm</u>	This default parameter makes the module load a permanent part of the system load. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to making the module load a permanent part of the system load.
<u>prompt</u>	This default parameter provides prompt mode. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to prompt mode.
<u>reload</u>	This default parameter does a system reload on restart. Omitting this entry forces the system to do a system reload on restart.
<u>restart</u>	This default parameter does a system restart after the load. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to a system restart after the load.
any	This parameter loads any module.
auto	This parameter does automatic system responses.
check	This parameter checks for errors.
cold	This parameter does a system cold start.
debug	This parameter starts debug mode.
<i>ed_code</i>	This variable specifies the edition code.
erase	This parameter erases modules.
fast	This parameter specifies a fast speed.
<i>image</i>	This variable specifies the image where debug mode begins.
<i>modlist</i>	This variable specifies the module list. A module list may contain several modules.
<i>module</i>	This variable specifies the module name.
-continued-	

load (continued)

load command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
nocheck	This parameter does not check for errors.
noerror	This parameter does not display error messages.
noinform	This parameter does not display information messages.
noipl	This parameter does not do an initial program load.
noprompt	This parameter does not provide prompt mode.
norestart	This parameter does not restart the system after the load.
nousec	This parameter does not track the time in seconds used to load the modules.
nowarn	This parameter does not display warning messages.
<i>pkglist</i>	This variable specifies the package list. A package may contain several module lists.
<i>pkg_name</i>	This variable specifies the package name.
prptchec	This parameter prints the time in seconds used to load the modules.
psspeed	This parameter indicates that a speed is supplied.
<i>records</i>	This variable specifies the record where debug mode begins.
reipl	This parameter does another initial program load.
replace	This parameter replaces modules.
slow	This parameter specifies a slow speed.
<i>stmodfile</i>	This variable specifies the starting module within the module list.
<i>stmodlist</i>	This variable specifies the starting module list within the package.
temp	This parameter makes the module load a temporary part of the system load.
update	This parameter updates modules.
-continued-	

load (end)

load command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
usesec	This parameter tracks the time in seconds used to load the modules.
warm	This parameter does a system warm start.
End	

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

logformat

Function

Use the logformat command to format log files containing raw data generated by the DLOG DIRP (Device Independent Recording Package) subsystem to readable log files.

logformat command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
logformat	<i>input_file</i> [<i>to_file</i> <i>fname</i> <i>device</i>] <u>1</u> <i>to_terminal</i> <i>start_block</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>1</u>	This parameter starts from the first block. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to starting from the first block.
<i>device</i>	This variable is the device to which the formatted log file is sent. The device can be a tape, a disk volume or sfdev.
<i>fname</i>	This variable is the name assigned to the formatted log file. The name should not be one which could be recognized as a DIRP DLOG file name.
<i>input_file</i>	This variable is any file on tape, disk, sfdev, or any other device type which contains unformatted logs. The logformat command recognizes the special header in every unformatted log file.
<i>start_block</i>	This variable specifies the block where formatting starts. The valid entry range is 1-286435456.
<i>to_file</i>	This parameter sends the output to a file.
<i>to_terminal</i>	This parameter sends the output to your terminal.

Qualifications

This command may only be used by one person at a time.

Before a log file can be formatted, it must be closed. To close files, enter the close command at the DIRP level of the MAP.

Because the maximum size of a file on disk is 32 767 records, you may encounter problems when formatting large log files. This should rarely occur, but to format large files, you can format to tape, or interrupt the command (<break> hx) every few hundred records.

logformat (continued)

DIRP DLOG file names have the following format:

- xyymmddhhmmsqDLOG
 - x is the file status which has one of the following values:
 - P closed unformatted log files
 - A open unformatted log files
 - yy is the year when the original unformatted file was created
 - mm is the month when the original unformatted file was created
 - dd is the day when the original unformatted file was created
 - hh is the hour when the original unformatted file was created
 - mm is the minute when the original unformatted file was created
 - sq is the file sequence number across all DIRP subsystems

Examples

The following table provides examples of the logformat command.

Examples of the logformat command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>logformat 0890110030004dlog tofile testcase sfdev ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>0890110030004dlog specifies the input file name testcase specifies the output file name sfdev specifies the device name</p>	<p>Task: Format logs and keep them in a file.</p> <p>Response: The input file contains 3 block(s) and a header. Logformat in progress..... WARNING: Formatting logs generated before a restart can result in non-fatal controlled formatting traps. Formatting completed.</p> <p>Explanation: The logs formatted successfully.</p>
-continued-	

logformat (continued)

Examples of the logformat command (continued)

Example **Task, response, and explanation**

logformat p890110030004dlog toterminal ↵

where

p890110030004dlog specifies the input file name

Task: Format logs and send the output to your terminal.

Response: The input file contains 3 block(s) and a header.
 Logformat in progress.....
 WARNING: Formatting logs generated before a
 restart can result in non-fatal controlled
 formatting traps and potentially misleading logs.
 TRK123 JAN10 03:00:03 6102 FAIL PP CC COMMNCTN
 ORIG CKT SPARE 35 TERM
 EXPECTED MSGTYPE 000C RECEIVED MSGTYPE 000D
 REPORTED BY CKT SPARE 35 CALLID= 688187
 AUDT105 JAN10 03:00:03 6103 INFO TRUNK RESET
 TRUNK CKT SPARE 35 CALLID 688187
 FROM STATE CPB TO STATE IDL
 :
 :
 :

 AUDT105 JAN10 03:59:49 6245 INFO TRUNK RESET
 TRUNK CKT SPARE 14 CALLID 688198
 FROM STATE CPB TO STATE IDL
 Formatting completed.
 0 formatting trap(s) occurred.

Explanation: Formatting completed successfully. No formatting traps occurred.

End

logformat (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the logformat command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
0 formatting trap(s) occurred. %% or X formatting trap(s) occurred. Non-fatal controlled formatting trap #XXXX Non-fatal controlled formatting trap #XXXX Non-fatal controlled formatting trap #XXXX	<p>Meaning: Formatting traps (particularly when logs in question were generated before a restart or BCS application, or on another switch) are not severe.</p> <p>Action: To continue formatting, reissue the logformat command using the last formatted block (or the following one) as the starting block. Use the trap numbers to determine which traps do not need to be fixed or reported.</p>
Could not create new file to output formatted logs.	<p>Meaning: The system could not create the output file. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Check the error message for the reason the output file could not be created.</p>
Could not get file information for input file.	<p>Meaning: The system could not read the input file. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Check the specified volume.</p>
Could not get volume information for input device.	<p>Meaning: The system could not find the volume information for the input file name. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Check if the input device is working and in service.</p>
-continued-	

logformat (continued)

Responses for the logformat command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Formatting halted at block #XXXX.	<p>Meaning: The system has reached the formatting trap limit of 3. The block number indicates where the last formatting trap occurred. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Depending on where the trap occurred, reissue the logformat command specifying either the last formatted block, or the next block to process, as the starting block.</p>
Formatting process has been killed.	<p>Meaning: A system process has killed the formatting process. This message appears only when a trap which does not relate to formatting occurs. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Formatting trap occurred. See trap number XXX.	<p>Meaning: A log report in the specified log file can not be formatted. This does not always indicate a serious problem. The unformatted log file may have been generated in an earlier BCS, or before restarts. The information necessary to format the log report is no longer available. The system continues formatting subsequent log reports until the formatting trap limit of 3 is reached.</p> <p>Action: Ignore the formatting trap. Isolate the non-fatal controlled trap in the LOGUTIL directory using the trapinfo command and the displayed trap number.</p>
Header indicates that input file is NOT an unformatted DIRP log file.	<p>Meaning: The specified input file does not contain the special header of an unformatted log file. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Ensure that the input file is an unformatted DIRP log file.</p>
Input file contains incorrect record length. Verify that it is an unformatted log file.	<p>Meaning: The input file does not contain the correct record length of 2048 bytes. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: If the file is not an unformatted log file, the file may be corrupt and can not be formatted.</p>
-continued-	

logformat (continued)

Responses for the logformat command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Input file is NOT an unformatted log file.	<p>Meaning: The specified input file does not have the fixed length format of 2048 bytes common to all unformatted log files. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: For disk files, use the showfl command in the DISKUT directory to verify that the input file is an unformatted DIRP log file.</p>
Input file not on a readable device.	<p>Meaning: You specified an improper device, such as a printer. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Check the specified volume.</p>
LOGFORMAT already in use. Try again later.	<p>Meaning: The system only allows one user of the logformat CI command at a time. The system makes the logformat command unavailable until the first user has stopped using the command.</p> <p>Action: Wait until no one else is using the logformat command.</p>
LOGFORMAT command aborted due to insufficient system resources.	<p>Meaning: The system has insufficient resources to allocate the required pools or mailboxes. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Logformat in progress..... WARNING: Formatting logs generated before a restart can result in non-fatal controlled formatting traps and potentially misleading logs.	<p>Meaning: All the file header checks (BCS number, switch identifier and unformatted log file pattern) have passed or, you have previously specified your wish to bypass them when you are prompted. Misleading logs can occur because some logs capture information at log formatting time rather than at log generation time, and this information may no longer be present after a restart.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

logformat (continued)

Responses for the logformat command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Non-formatting related trap occurred while formatting.	<p>Meaning: A trap which is not related to formatting has occurred. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Take corrective action for this trap.</p>
Output device specified cannot be written to.	<p>Meaning: The output device may be read only. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Check the specified volume.</p>
Processed block number XXXX.	<p>Meaning: The logformat command has reached the XXXXth block. This message is only output when a DLOG log file is being formatted to a file and does not appear when it is being formatted to a terminal. This message is output every fifth block.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Starting block exceeds number of blocks in file.	<p>Meaning: You entered a starting block number higher than the end of file. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Enter the logformat command specifying a lower starting block number.</p>
The input file contains XXXX block(s) and a header.	<p>Meaning: The input file header contains the BCS number and switch identifier and a special pattern indicating that it is an unformatted DIRP DLOG file.</p> <p>Action: None.</p>
The input file does not contain any blocks. %% or The input file only contains XXX block(s). %% followed by %%	<p>Meaning: Starting block exceeds number of blocks in file. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: The file is empty or contains less blocks than the number specified by the starting block.</p>
-continued-	

logformat (end)

Responses for the logformat command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Too many formatting traps. Formatting halted.	<p>Meaning: The formatting trap limit has been reached. The command aborts. The system lists the trap numbers of all formatting traps and the block number where formatting halted.</p> <p>Action: Do not take any action on the formatting traps which have occurred. Reenter the logformat command using the last formatted block number as the starting block.</p>
WARNING: Header indicates that input file was generated in a different BCS (BCS ISSUE XX, SUBISSUE X). Formatting traps are likely to result and some logs may be incorrect. Do you wish to continue? Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	<p>Meaning: When the DIRP DLOG subsystem uses a file to record unformatted logs, it first records the BCS issue and subissue in its header. The BCS issue and subissue in the file do not correspond to those of the BCS load in the switch as indicated by the value in the BCS_NUMBER field in Table OFCSTD.</p> <p>Action: You can continue if formatting traps and potentially misleading logs are overlooked. These traps and logs can be the result of different configurations across switches.</p>
WARNING: Header indicates that input file was generated on a different switch (xxxxxxxxxxxx) Formatting traps are likely to result and some logs may be incorrect. Do you wish to continue? Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	<p>Meaning: When the DIRP DLOG subsystem uses a file to record unformatted logs, it first records the switch identifier (CLLI) in its header. This CLLI does not correspond to the CLLI presently in the switch. If the length of the CLLI name contained in the log file exceeds 16 characters, a single blank is displayed as the switch identifier.</p> <p>Action: You can continue if formatting traps and potentially misleading logs are overlooked. These traps and logs can be the result of different configurations across switches.</p>
End	

logutil

Function

Use the logutil command to access the LOGUTIL directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the logutil command.

Example of the logutil command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
logutil ↵	<p>Task: Access the LOGUTIL directory.</p> <p>Response: LOGUTIL:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the LOGUTIL directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the logutil command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The LOGUTIL directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

logutil (end)

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

lpiclist

Function

Use the lpiclist command to provide database presubscription reporting for local access transport area (LATA) primary inter-LATA or intra-LATA carriers (PICs).

lpiclist command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
lpiclist	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{default} \\ \textit{carrier} \\ \textit{all} \end{array} \right]$ \textit{lata} $\textit{lataname}$ $\left[\textit{dnrange}$ \textit{npa} $\textit{oc1}$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} (1) \\ (2) \\ (3) \end{array} \right] \right.$
lpiclist (continued)	(1) $\textit{oc2}$ $\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{nosum} \\ \textit{summary} \end{array} \right]$ $\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{both} \\ \textit{inter} \\ \textit{intra} \end{array} \right]$ (2) (3) (\textit{end})
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to generate a listing of POTS (plain ordinary telephone services) directory numbers (DNs) that do not have an associated PIC.
<i>nosum</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying a complete listing.
<i>all</i>	This parameter generates a report for all inter-LATA carriers (IC) and international carriers (INC) present in Table OCCNAME.
<i>both</i>	This parameter generates a report for both inter-LATA and intra-LATA carriers.
<i>carrier</i>	This variable specifies the carrier name. The carrier name must be present in Table OCCNAME. Numeric carrier names must be enclosed in single quotes.
<i>dnrange</i>	This parameter generates a report for the range of DN's given.
<i>inter</i>	This parameter generates a report for inter-LATA carriers only.
<i>intra</i>	This parameter generates a report for intra-LATA carriers only.
<i>lata</i>	This parameter generates a report for the DN's within a specified local access and transport area (LATA).
<i>lata_name</i>	This variable specifies the LATA name. The LATA name must be present in Table LATANAME.
-continued-	

lpiclist (continued)

lpiclist command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>npa</i>	This variable specifies the numbering plan area (NPA).
<i>oc1</i>	This variable (<i>from_ofc_code</i>) specifies the beginning office code of the DN range.
<i>oc2</i>	This variable (<i>to_ofc_code</i>) specifies the ending office code of the DN range.
<i>summary</i>	This parameter reports only the total count(s). (The DN listings are not output.)
End	

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the lpiclist command.

lpiclist (continued)

Examples of the lpiclist command

Example Task, response, and explanation

lpiclist default ↵

Task: Display the EA presubscription report.

Response: *** EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT ***
START DATE/TIME: 1992/11/17 07:50:53

CARRIER: DEFAULT

DN/BILLNUM	LEN/CLLI
5182320000	HOST 00 0 03 05
5182320005	HOST 00 0 04 02
5182320007	HOST 00 0 02 01
.	.
.	.
.	.
6139399993	HOST 00 0 02 03
6139399999	HOST 00 1 01 07

INTRALATA DEFAULT COUNT= 281

STOP DATE/TIME: 1992/11/17 07:52:04
*** END OF LPIC EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION
REPORT ***

Explanation: This command displays the DN and LEN of all DNs assigned to the default carrier.

-continued-

Ipclist (continued)

Examples of the Ipclist command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>Ipclist xyz444 dnrage 613 482 490 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>xyz444 specifies the carrier name 613 specifies the NPA 482 specifies the beginning office code of the DN range 490 specifies the ending office code of the DN range</p>	<p>Task: Display the EA presubscription report for a range.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> *** EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT *** START DATE/TIME: YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss CARRIER: XYZ444 DN LEN ----- 6134820000 HOST 00 0 03 05 6134820005 HOST 00 0 04 02 6134820007 HOST 00 0 02 01 . . . 6134909993 HOST 00 0 02 03 6134909999 HOST 00 1 01 07 XYZ444 COUNT= 538 STOP DATE/TIME: YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss *** END OF LPIC EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT *** </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays the DN and LEN of all POTS DNs between 613-482-0000 and 613-490-9999 assigned to carrier xyz444.</p>
-continued-	

Ipclist (continued)

Examples of the Ipclist command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

Ipclist xyz444 lata lata1 dnrage 613 0 999 ↵

where

xyz444	specifies the carrier name
lata1	specifies the LATA name
613	specifies the NPA
0	specifies the beginning office code of the DN range
999	specifies the ending office code of the DN range

Task: Display the EA presubscription report for a LATA range.

Response: *** EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT ***
 START DATE/TIME:
 YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss
 CARRIER: XYZ444
 DN LEN

 6132950000 HOST 00 0 03 05
 . .
 . .
 6134909999 HOST 00 1 01 07
 XYZ444 COUNT= 738
 STOP DATE/TIME: YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss
 *** END OF EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT

Explanation: This command displays the DN and LEN of all POTS DNs that are in LATA1 and NPA 613 assigned to carrier xyz444.

-continued-

Ipclist (continued)

Examples of the Ipclist command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
Ipclist ddd333 summary ↵ <i>where</i>	
ddd333	specifies the carrier
	<p>Task: Display a summary for a carrier.</p> <p>Response: *** EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT *** START DATE/TIME: YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss DDD333 COUNT= 522 STOP DATE/TIME: YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss *** END OF EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT ***</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the total number of DNs assigned to carrier ddd333.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the Ipclist command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CARRIER NAME SPECIFIED IS NOT IN TABLE OCCNAME	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid carrier name. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Enter the command using a valid carrier name.</p>
-continued-	

Ipclist (end)

Responses for the Ipclist command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<FROM-OFC-CODE> SHOULD BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO <TO-OFC-CODE> IN DNRANGE PARAMETER	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid range of office codes. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Enter the command using a valid range of office codes.</p>
LATANAME SPECIFIED IS NOT IN TABLE LATANAME	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid LATA name. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Enter the command using a valid LATA name.</p>
End	

makeres

Function

Use the makeres command to access the MAKERES directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the makeres command.

Example of the makeres command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
makeres ↵	<p>Task: Access the MAKERES directory.</p> <p>Response: MAKERES :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the MAKERES directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the makeres command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The MAKERES directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

makeres (end)

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

mapci

Function

Use the mapci command to enter MAP mode.

mapci command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
mapci	<i>disp</i> nodisp
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>disp</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying information to your terminal.
nodisp	This parameter prevents the information from displaying on your terminal.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the mapci command.

Example of the mapci command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
mapci nodisp ↵	<p>Task: Enter MAP mode.</p> <p>Response: ></p> <p>Explanation: You entered MAP mode without the display.</p>
-continued-	

mapci (continued)

Example of the mapci command (continued)

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

<pre>mapci ↵</pre>	
--------------------	--

	<pre>Task: Enter MAP mode.</pre>
--	----------------------------------

	<pre>Response:</pre>
--	----------------------

	<pre>MAPCI MAPCI</pre>
--	------------------------

	<pre>0 Quit</pre>
	<pre>2 Mtc</pre>
	<pre>3 SASelect</pre>
	<pre>4 NWM</pre>
	<pre>5 CPSys</pre>
	<pre>6 IBNMEAS</pre>
	<pre>7</pre>
	<pre>8 FPE</pre>
	<pre>9 TESTTOOL</pre>
	<pre>10</pre>
	<pre>11</pre>
	<pre>12</pre>
	<pre>13</pre>
	<pre>14</pre>
	<pre>15</pre>
	<pre>16</pre>
	<pre>17</pre>
	<pre>18</pre>

	<pre>ADMIN</pre>
	<pre>Time 13:17 ></pre>

	<pre>Explanation: You entered MAP mode with the display.</pre>
--	--

	<p>End</p>
--	------------

mapci (end)

Response

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

Response for the mapci command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MAPCI	MAPCI
0 Quit	
2 Mtc	
3 SASelect	
4 NWM	
5 CPSys	
6 IBNMEAS	
7	
8 FPE	
9 TESTTOOL	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
ADMIN	
Time 13:17 >	
	Meaning: You entered the MAP mode with display.
	Action: Choose one of the commands presented.

masstc

Function

Use the masstc command to access the MASSTC directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the masstc command.

Example of the masstc command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
masstc ↵	<p>Task: Access the MASSTC directory.</p> <p>Response: MASSTC :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the MASSTC directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the masstc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The MASSTC directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

masstc (end)

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

matelink

Function

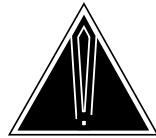
Use the matelink command to control the virtual link between the active and inactive central processing units (CPUs).

matelink command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
matelink	<i>status</i> [<i>brief</i>] [<i>keep</i>] [full] [clear]
	bsy [<i>prompt</i>] [noprompt]
	rts [<i>wait</i>] [<i>noforce</i>] [nowait] [force]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>brief</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying only the claimed users.
<i>keep</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to messaging information.
<i>noforce</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to disabling split mode entry when one MS or one MC link is out of service.
<i>prompt</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to prompting during the current session.
<i>wait</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to waiting for the command to complete.
bsy	This parameter disables the virtual link. If the link is in use by any application, the system warns you and prompts as to whether or not to continue.
clear	This parameter sets messaging information back to zero.
force	This parameter enables split mode entry when one message switch (MS) or one message controller (MC) link is out of service.
full	This parameter displays all the registered users of the split mode message system.
noprompt	This parameter requests that no prompts be issued during the current session.
-continued-	

matelink (continued)

matelink command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
nowait	This parameter makes the terminal available for other actions.
rts	This parameter attempts to return the virtual link to service.
status	This parameter displays the status of the virtual link. Only the claimed users are displayed unless the full parameter is used.
End	

Qualification



CAUTION

Risk of service interruption

The matelink bsy command aborts all current use of the virtual link.

Use of the virtual link aborts regardless of the status of the mate, or the application.

matelink (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the matelink command.

Example of the matelink command						
Example	Task, response, and explanation					
matelink status full ↵						
Task: Display the full status of the virtual link.						
Response: Virtual link OK. User Information:						
USERID	NAME	Messages	OK	Messages	Failed	Claim
		IN	OUT	IN	OUT	
1	Split CM	0001	0000	0000	0000	X
4	SM Audit	0092	0092	0000	0000	X
5	MIO_CTRL	0004	0002	0001	0000	X
6	MIOSTRM0	0234	0432	0000	0000	X
7	MIOSTRM1	0034	0112	0000	0000	X
8	MIOSTRM2	0000	0000	0000	0000	
9	MIOSTRM3	0000	0000	0000	0000	
10	MIOSTRM4	0000	0000	0000	0000	
11	MIOSTRM5	0000	0000	0000	0000	
12	MIOSTRM6	0000	0000	0000	0000	
13	MIOSTRM7	0000	0000	0000	0000	
14	MIOSTRM8	0000	0000	0000	0000	
15	MIOSTRM9	0000	0000	0000	0000	
Explanation: The "Virtual Link" field displays the state of the link. The following values can appear in this field:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CBSY - indicates that the virtual link is not available because of system limitations or constraints (not in split mode). ▪ PBSY - indicates that the virtual link is not available because the inactive CPU side is not responding. ▪ OK - indicates that the virtual link has been returned to service and that the CPU sides can communicate. 						

matelink (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the matelink command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FORCE option is for emergency use only! Please Confirm ('Yes' or 'No')	<p>Meaning: This prompt appears whenever the force option is used to verify if users are aware of their actions. The fault reasons are the same as those for matelink rts.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to confirm the force option or no to stop the force option.</p>
MATELINK BSY failed. Reason: Could not allocate mailbox.	<p>Meaning: An attempt to allocate a required mailbox has failed.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
MATELINK BSY failed. Reason: Invalid request has been received.	<p>Meaning: The system has received an invalid split request.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
MATELINK BSY failed. Reason: Main split process is unavailable.	<p>Meaning: The split mode main process is not available.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
MATELINK BSY failed. Reason: MateCom_External_Err	<p>Meaning: The system encountered a problem sending a remote management scheme (RMS) request to exit split mode. Split mode resources will be cleaned up and split mode terminated.</p> <p>Action: None.</p>
MATELINK BSY failed. Reason: MateCom_System_Err	<p>Meaning: The switch is already in split mode but the split status is set incorrectly.</p> <p>Action: Wait a minute and reenter the command.</p>
-continued-	

matelink (continued)

Responses for the matelink command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MATELINK BSY failed. Reason: MateCom request in progress	<p>Meaning: A previous matelink request is currently in progress.</p> <p>Action: Wait a minute and then reenter the command.</p>
MATELINK BSY failed. Reason: Not allowed InSYNC	<p>Meaning: Matelink bsy is an invalid command while the switch is InSYNC.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
MATELINK BSY failed: Reason: Not allowed on Inactive CPU side.	<p>Meaning: The virtual link cannot be busied from the inactive side of the switch.</p> <p>Action: Enter the command from the active side of the switch.</p>
MATELINK BSY failed. Reason: Unexpected message received.	<p>Meaning: An unexpected message was received from the split mode main process.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
MATELINK BSY failed. Reason: Virtual link already CBSY.	<p>Meaning: The virtual link is not in service.</p> <p>Action: None.</p>
MATELINK BSY successful.	<p>Meaning: The virtual link has been successfully busied.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
MATELINK RTS successful.	<p>Meaning: MATECOM has been successfully returned to service. Applications may now use its facilities.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

matelink (continued)

Responses for the matelink command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Active could not get own clock.	<p>Meaning: The active CPU must use its own clock during split mode.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Attempt to isolate MS.	<p>Meaning: Both links on a message controller (MC) are out of service. The system does not allow split mode entry when a MC is out of service.</p> <p>Action: Return the MC to service. Reenter the command.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Cannot enter split while InSync	<p>Meaning: The virtual link cannot be returned to service while the switch is InSYNC.</p> <p>Action: Drop sync and retry split mode entry.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: CM maintenance resource problem.	<p>Meaning: The system encountered a problem allocating CM maintenance resources.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Could not allocate Mailbox.	<p>Meaning: An attempt to allocate a required mailbox has failed.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Could not claim master user.	<p>Meaning: The master MATECOM user could not be claimed.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Could not initiate son process.	<p>Meaning: The split mode son process could not be created or started.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
-continued-	

matelink (continued)

Responses for the matelink command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Could not register for audit.	<p>Meaning: The system could not register a master user for audit.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Could not register master user.	<p>Meaning: The master MATECOM user could not be registered.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Failed to claim MCR.	<p>Meaning: The mate communication register (MCR) could not be claimed, probably because it is in use by another process.</p> <p>Action: Enter the queryflg command at the CM level of the MAP to determine what process currently owns the MCR. This process must finish or be aborted before split mode can be entered.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Inactive CPU under test.	<p>Meaning: The inactive CPU is currently under test by another process.</p> <p>Action: Enter the queryflg command at the CM MAP level to check which process has the inactive CPU under test.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Invalid request has been received.	<p>Meaning: The system has received an invalid request.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Invalid split status.	<p>Meaning: The split status is not valid.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Main split process is unavailable	<p>Meaning: The main split mode process is unavailable.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
-continued-	

matelink (continued)

Responses for the matelink command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: MateCom_System_Err	Meaning: There is a problem with system resources. Action: Wait a moment and reenter the command.
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: MateCom_UnAvail	Meaning: Mate communication resources are currently unavailable. Action: Enter the command again later.
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: No response from CM maintenance.	Meaning: The system encountered a problem communicating with CM maintenance. Action: Reenter the command.
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: No response from mate.	Meaning: The inactive CPU has not responded to the active CPU. The system has already attempted to enter split mode by requesting a cold restart and was unsuccessful entering split mode. Action: Ensure that the inactive CPU is flashing "A1" and retry split mode entry.
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Not allowed InSYNC.	Meaning: The virtual link cannot be returned to service while the switch is InSYNC. Action: Drop sync and reenter the command.
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Not allowed on Inactive CPU Side	Meaning: The matelink rts command cannot be entered from the inactive side of the switch. Action: Enter the command from the active side
-continued-	

matelink (continued)

Responses for the matelink command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Problem sending RMS request.	<p>Meaning: The system encounters a problem sending a request to a resource management scheme (RMS).</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Problem with out-of-service links.	<p>Meaning: The MC links which are out of service are preventing entry into split mode.</p> <p>Action: Depending on which links are out of service, it may be possible to enter split mode by using the force option.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: SSC fault or TOD fault.	<p>Meaning: There is a fault with one of the subsystem clocks (SSC) or there is a time-of-day (TOD) fault on the active side.</p> <p>Action: Ensure that both SSC are in service and that both TODs on the active side are in service. Retry split mode entry.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Son process not responding.	<p>Meaning: The split mode son process is not responding.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Unable to mask interrupts.	<p>Meaning: The system is unable to mask interrupts.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
RTS of MATELINK failed: Reason: Unexpected message received.	<p>Meaning: An unexpected message was received from the split mode main process.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
-continued-	

matelink (end)

Responses for the matelink command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Virtual link CBSY. No Current Users.	<p>Meaning: The virtual link is not available because of system limitations or constraints or has not been returned to service.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Virtual link OK.	<p>Meaning: The virtual link is in service. All registered or claimed users are displayed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Virtual link PBSY No Current Users.	<p>Meaning: The virtual link is not available because the inactive CPU side is not responding.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command when the CPU side is CBSY.</p>
End	

memattr

Function

Use the memattr command to conveniently list all member groups that are datafilled for a specific common language location identifier (CLLI) in Table MEMATTR.

memattr command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
memattr	<i>clli</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>clli</i>	This variable specifies the CLLI to find in the Table MEMATTR.

Qualifications

The memattr command is part of the optional feature, VPN (virtual private network) HOTLINE, which creates the MEMATTR table. This table stores attributes for either specific dedicated access line (DAL) members or groups of DAL members. The key to the table is <CLLI><LWB_MEMBER><UPB_MEMBER>. Thus the craftsperson must know the actual datafill when deleting or changing a DAL CLLI in Table TRKGRP that has corresponding MEMATTR datafill.

Example

The following table provides an example of the memattr command.

Example of the memattr command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
memattr memls ↵ <i>where</i>	
memls	specifies the CLLI
Task:	List all member groups for a specific CLLI.
Response:	RANGES DATAFILLED FRO MEMLS IN TABLE MEMATTR ARE : LOWER BOUND UPPER BOUND 1 2 11 11 30 90
Explanation:	This command displays all member groups for the CLLI memls.

memattr (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the memattr command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Invalid trunk CLLI	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid CLLI.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a valid CLLI.</p>
MEMATTR - PRINT THE RANGES FOR GIVEN CLLI FROM THE MEMATTR TABLE Parms: <CLLI> STRING	<p>Meaning: This is the help command.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Next par is: <CLLI> STRING Enter: <CLLI>	<p>Meaning: You entered the command without the CLLI. The system prompts for the CLLI string.</p> <p>Action: Enter the CLLI.</p>
THIS CLLI IS NOT DATAFILLED IN THE MEMATTR TABLE	<p>Meaning: You entered a CLLI that is not in the MEMATTR table.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with an appropriate CLLI.</p>

mount

Function

Use the mount command to mount a tape on the specified drive.

mount command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
mount	[<i>tape_name</i>] <i>drive_no</i> [format <i>volume</i>] std ucs
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>drive_no</i>	This variable specifies the tape drive where you wish to mount a tape. The valid entry range is 0-15.
<i>tape_name</i>	This variable specifies the tape name.
format	This parameter formats the tape in preparation for use.
<i>volume</i>	This variable specifies the volume name for the tape being formatted.
std	This parameter specifies a standard tape.
ucs	This parameter specifies a universal carrier software 26 tape. Currently, Variable Call Detail Recording (VCDR) billing for the UCS26 formatter is allowed only on Integrated Business Network (IBN) trunk to trunk calls.

Qualifications

None

mount (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the mount command.

Example of the mount command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>mount 1 ↵ where</pre>	<p>1 specifies the tape drive</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Mount a tape.</p> <p>Response: Not currently available</p> <p>Explanation: This command mounts a tape on drive number 1.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the mount command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Device not ready	<p>Meaning: You specified a drive that does not have a tape on it.</p> <p>Action: Place a tape in the drive and reenter the command.</p>
Segment N of multi-volume file, Serial number XXXXXX	<p>Meaning: You tried to mount a second or subsequent volume of a multi-volume tape file. You see the volume identifier of the tape and the name of the first file on the tape, if there is one.</p> <p>Action: You may demount the tape and replace it by another if it has been selected incorrectly.</p>

movebcs

Function

Use the movebcs command to set up the data transfer facility that prepares an active side, datafilled load to have its table data transferred to the inactive side, undatafilled load.

movebcs command parameters and variables																			
Command	Parameters and variables																		
movebcs	<i>all</i>																		
	cancel																		
	clear	<i>table</i>																	
	demount	<i>tapename</i>																	
	from	<i>table</i>																	
	halt																		
	limit	<i>limit_no</i>																	
	mount	<i>tapedrive</i>																	
	ntxdelta	<i>ntx_pkg</i>																	
	only	<i>table</i>																	
	report	<i>finalrept</i>																	
	retrofit	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>copy</td> <td><i>filename</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>off</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>on</td> <td><i>retro_on</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>query</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	copy	<i>filename</i>	off		on	<i>retro_on</i>	query										
copy	<i>filename</i>																		
off																			
on	<i>retro_on</i>																		
query																			
	status	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>brief</td> </tr> <tr> <td>full</td> </tr> </table>	brief	full															
brief																			
full																			
	stop	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>before</td> <td><i>table</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>after</td> <td><i>table</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>clear</td> <td> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>before</td> <td><i>table</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>after</td> <td><i>table</i></td> </tr> </table> </td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>query</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	before	<i>table</i>		after	<i>table</i>		clear	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>before</td> <td><i>table</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>after</td> <td><i>table</i></td> </tr> </table>	before	<i>table</i>	after	<i>table</i>		query			
before	<i>table</i>																		
after	<i>table</i>																		
clear	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>before</td> <td><i>table</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>after</td> <td><i>table</i></td> </tr> </table>	before	<i>table</i>	after	<i>table</i>														
before	<i>table</i>																		
after	<i>table</i>																		
query																			
	stopif	<i>stop_no</i>																	
	xreport																		
Parameters and variables	Description																		
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to dump and restore all tables.																		
after	This parameter sets the stop parameter to stop after the given table. When used with the stop clear, this parameter clears the stop after the given table.																		
before	This parameter sets the stop parameter to stop before the given table. When used with the stop clear, this parameter clears the stop before the given table.																		
-continued-																			

movebcs (continued)

movebcs command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
brief	This parameter sets the status parameter to a short format.
cancel	This parameter aborts the dump and restores the process immediately. Warning: it can not be restarted.
clear	This parameter calls a clear procedure to delete entries in a table. When used with the stop parameter, this parameter clears the stop.
copy	This parameter sets the retrofit parameter to copy from tape to sfdev.
demount	This parameter demounts the selected tape.
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the file to retrofit copy.
<i>finalrept</i>	This variable specifies the final report file name.
from	This parameter starts the dump and restores from the specified table. No NTX package delta is done.
full	This parameter sets the status parameter to a long format.
halt	This parameter stops the dump and restores the process after the current table is completed.
limit	This parameter sets the number of acceptable failures on a per table basis. If this threshold is exceeded, then the dump and restore is stopped. The valid entry range is 0-4294967295.
<i>limit_no</i>	This variable specifies the number of acceptable failures limit. If this threshold is exceeded, the dump and restore is stopped. The valid entry range is 0-4294967295.
mount	This parameter selects the specified tape drive for dumping data.
ntxdelta	This parameter does a complete dump and restore as well as a NTX package delta.
<i>ntx_pkg</i>	This variable specifies the NTX package delta name.
off	This parameter sets the retrofit parameter to off.
on	This parameter sets the retrofit parameter to on.
-continued-	

movebcs (continued)

movebcs command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
only	This parameter performs a dump and restore on the specified table.
query	When used with the retrofit parameter, this parameter shows the retrofit status. When used with the stop parameter, this parameter lists all the stops.
report	This parameter creates a final dump and restore report.
<i>retro_on</i>	This variable specifies the retrofit on BCS number. The valid entry range is 0-32767.
retrofit	This parameter retrofits the dump and restore.
status	This parameter displays the dump and restore status.
stop	This parameter stops the dump and restore.
<i>stop_no</i>	This variable specifies the number of acceptable failures. If this threshold is reached the dump and restore is stopped at the end of the table. The valid entry range is 0-4294967295.
stopif	This parameter sets the number of acceptable failures on a per table basis. The dump and restore is stopped at the end of the table if this threshold is reached. The valid entry range is 0-4294967295.
<i>table</i>	This variable specifies the table name.
<i>tapedrive</i>	This variable specifies the tape device number. The valid entry range is 0-15.
<i>tapename</i>	This variable specifies the tape volume name.
xreport	This parameter generates a table exception report.
End	

Qualifications

None

movebcs (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the movebcs command.

Example of the movebcs command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
movebcs ↵	<p>Task: Dump and restore all tables.</p> <p>Response: Getting list of empty tables from active sidefinished marking <nnn> empty tables as COMPLETE (this is additional lines during setup before table data is actually moved) (transfer of table data has been reduced as follows) BCS31: - D/R externally table CRSMAP: 155 - Restore stats: Restored 8 ... Failed 0 - Completed D/R of CRSMAP BCS32: D/R DART # 155 -> CRSMAP : Restored 8, Failed 0 - executing pre dump proc for DATASIZE - executing post dump proc for OFCSTD - executing pre restore proc for NNASST - executing post restore proc for DATASIZE</p> <p>Explanation: This command dumps and restores all tables to the inactive side.</p>

Responses

Not currently available

mtcchk

Function

The mtcchk command is not active currently. If the command is attempted or the help mtcchk command string is entered, the system displays the following response:

```
The function is not available. Please consult the
appropriate NTPs instead.
```


mtxalm

Function

Use the `mtxalm` command to display all alarm information strings on the system for C-side peripheral module (CSPM) and customer terminating equipment (CTE) devices specified. The corresponding cell number displays for each alarm information string.

mtxalm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
<code>mtxalm</code>	<code>all</code> <code>level</code> <code>type</code>
Parameters and variables	Description
<code>all</code>	This parameter displays all alarm information.
<code>level</code>	This variable specifies the alarm level to display. The valid entry values are critical, major, and minor.
<code>type</code>	This variable specifies the alarm type to display. The valid entry values include <code>cspm</code> , <code>cch</code> , and <code>lcr</code> .

Qualifications

None

mtxalm (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the mtxalm command.

Examples of the mtxalm command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>mtxalm cspm ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>cspm</p>	<p>specifies the alarm type</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display alarm information by type.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>ICP 3, CELL 13 CSPM RCMI 0 SYSB, CRITICAL ICP 8, CELL 9 CSPM ICRM 0 ISTB, MINOR ICP 8, CELL 17 CSPM RCMI 0 SYSB, CRITICAL ICP 8, CELL 17 CSPM RCMI 1 SYSB ICP 8, CELL 17 CSPM ICRM 0 ISTB, MINOR</pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays information for all cspm alarms.</p>
<p>mtxalm critical ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>critical</p>	<p>specifies the alarm level</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display alarm information by level.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>ICP 3, CELL 13, CSPM RCMI 0 SYSB, CRITICAL ICP 3, CELL 13 CCH 0 CBSY, CRITICAL ICP 8, CELL 9 VCH OOS, CRITICAL ICP 8, CELL 17, CSPM ICRM 1 SYSB, CRITICAL ICP 8, CELL 17-X, CCH 1 CBSY, CRITICAL ICP 8, CELL 17-X, VCH OOS, CRITICAL ICP 8, CELL 17-Y, CCH 2 CBSY, CRITICAL ICP 8, CELL 17-Z, CCH 3 CBSY, CRITICAL</pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays information for all critical alarms.</p>
-continued-	

mtxalm (continued)

Examples of the mtxalm command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
mtxalm all ↵	<p>Task: Display all alarm information.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>ICP 3, CELL 13,CSPM RCMI 0 MANB, MAJOR ICP 3, CELL 13,CSPM ICRM 1 MANB ICP 3, CELL 13,CSPM RCMI 1 ISTB, MINOR ICP 3, CELL 13 CCH 0 CBSY, CRITICAL ICP 8, CELL 9 VCH OOS, CRITICAL ICP 8, CELL 17,CSPM ICRM 1 SYSB, CRITICAL ICP 8, CELL 17-X, VCH OOS, CRITICAL ICP 8, CELL 17-X, VCH ISTB, MINOR ICP 8, CELL 17-Y, LCR 0 MANB, MAJOR ICP 8, CELL 17-Y, VCH ISTB, MINOR ICP 8, CELL 17-Z, VCH OOS, CRITICAL ICP 8, CELL 17-U, CCH 0 MANB, MINOR ICP 8, CELL 17, ACU MANB, MINOR ICP 8, CELL 17, CTU 0 SYSB, MAJOR ICP 8, CELL 17, CTU 3 SYSB ICP 8, CELL 17, CTU 1 MANB, MINOR</pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays information for all alarms.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the mtxalm command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No Alarms Found.	<p>Meaning: You specified to display all alarms, but none were found.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

mtxalm (end)

Responses for the mtxalm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No <level> Alarms Found.	Meaning: You specified to display an alarm level, but none were found. Action: None
No <type> Alarms Found.	Meaning: You specified to display an alarm type, but none were found. Action: None
End	

mtxtrack

Function

Use the mtxtrack command to access the MTXTRACK directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the mtxtrack command.

Example of the mtxtrack command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
mtxtrack ↵	<p>Task: Access the MTXTRACK directory.</p> <p>Response: MTXTRACK :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the MTXTRACK directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the mtxtrack command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The MTXTRACK directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

mtxtrack (end)

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

ncsci

Function

Use the ncsci command to access the Network Control System (NCS) of a packet handler (PH) from the MAP.

ncsci command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
ncsci	<i>destination</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>destination</i>	This variable is a string of 1-12 alphanumeric characters that specify the name of the interface application on the packet handler as datafilled in Table NCSADDR.

Qualifications

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

- NCS permits detailed maintenance of the packet handler.
- Once NCS is accessed, all commands entered at the MAP are invisible in the Command Interpreter (CI) system until the connection to NCS is released by the quit or logoff commands.
- When NCS is accessed from the DMS CI environment, the system uses the DMS NCS operator application.
- The following NCS commands are no longer needed:
 - login
 - terminal select
 - page
 - logoff

ncsci (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the ncsci command.

Example of the ncsci command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ncsci ph1 ↵ where	
ph1	specifies the packet handler
	<p>Task: Access packet handler PH1 of the NCS from the MAP.</p> <p>Response: connected ENTER USERID:</p> <p>Explanation: The command executed successfully.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the ncsci command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Connected ENTER USERID: ENTER PASSWORD: *****	<p>Meaning: An X.25 connection is established to the NCS on the specified destination. The system prompts you for an NCS userid and password.</p> <p>Action: Enter the correct user identification and password. Once the "NCSCI dest_mnem:" appears on the MAP, you can enter any NCS command and any DMS NCS operator command.</p>
CONNECTION TO NCS FAILED	<p>Meaning: The system was unable to establish an X.25 connection to the NCS.</p> <p>Action: Verify that Tables NCSADDR and X25LINK are properly datafilled. Check the logs.</p>
-continued-	

ncsci (end)

Responses for the ncsci command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INPUT ERROR FOR DESTINATION MNEMONIC	<p>Meaning: You specified a packet handler that is not datafilled in table NCSADDR.</p> <p>Action: Verify the destination mnemonic and reenter the command.</p>
INVALID <DESTINATION_MNEMONIC>	<p>Meaning: You specified a packet handler that is not datafilled in table NCSADDR.</p> <p>Action: Verify the destination mnemonic and reenter the command.</p>
<message_text> PLEASE QUIT SESSION	<p>Meaning: There is a problem with the communication to NCS and the session should now end. The system reclaims all resources allocated to access NCS and returns you to the CI environment.</p> <p>Action: Enter any command to end the NCS session.</p>
UNABLE TO CONNECT TO NCS	<p>Meaning: The system was unable to establish an X.25 connection to the NCS. The system returns you to the DMS CI environment.</p> <p>Action: Verify that tables NCSADDR and X25LINK are properly datafilled. Check the logs for more information.</p>
End	

nmp

Function

Use the nmp command to access the NMP directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the nmp command.

Example of the nmp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
nmp ↵	<p>Task: Access the NMP directory.</p> <p>Response: NMP :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the NMP directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the nmp command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The NMP directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

nmp (end)

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

occts

Function

Use the occts command to access the OCCTS directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the occts command.

Example of the occts command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
occts ↵	<p>Task: Access the OCCTS directory.</p> <p>Response: OCCTS :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the OCCTS directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the occts command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The OCCTS directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

occts (end)

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

omdump

Function

Use the omdump command to dump information about OM classes and groups.

omdump command parameters and variables																						
Command	Parameters and variables																					
omdump	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>[</td> <td>all</td> <td></td> <td>]</td> <td>[</td> <td>commands</td> <td>]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>class</td> <td><i>class</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>format</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>group</td> <td><i>group</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	[all]	[commands]		class	<i>class</i>			format			group	<i>group</i>				
[all]	[commands]																
	class	<i>class</i>			format																	
	group	<i>group</i>																				
Parameters and variables	Description																					
all	This parameter dumps information about all OM classes and groups.																					
class	This parameter indicates a class is specified.																					
<i>class</i>	This variable specifies the class to dump.																					
commands	This parameter dumps command information.																					
format	This parameter dumps format information.																					
group	This parameter indicates a group is specified.																					
<i>group</i>	This variable specifies the group to dump.																					

Qualifications

None

omdump (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the omdump command.

Examples of the omdump command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
omdump class omtest commands ↵ <i>where</i>	
omtest	specifies the class name
	<p>Task: Dump commands information for a class.</p> <p>Response: OMCLASS ONTEST SINGLE OMACCGRP OMTEST ADD GROUP AMA OMACCGRP OMTEST ADD GROUP LMD</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays commands information about the class omtest.</p>
omdump class omtest format ↵ <i>where</i>	
omtest	specifies the class name
	<p>Task: Dump format information for a class.</p> <p>Response: OMTEST AMA AMAENT AMAENT2 AMAEMTR AMAFREE AMAROUTE AMA LMD NTERNATT NORIGATT LMTRU TERMBLK ORIGFAIL PERCLFL LMD STKCOINS REVERT MADNTATT ORIGBLK ORIGABN</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays format information about the class omtest.</p>
-continued-	

omdump (continued)

Examples of the omdump command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

omdump group trk commands ↵
where

trk specifies the group name

Task: Dump commands information for a group.

Response:

```

OMACCGRP PREV5M ADD GROUP TRK
OMACCFLD PREV5M TRK DELETE FIELD PRERTEAB
OMACCFLD PREV5M TRK DELETE FIELD INFAL
OMACCFLD PREV5M TRK DELETE FIELD GLARE
OMACCFLD PREV5M TRK DELETE FIELD OUTFAIL
OMACCFLD PREV5M TRK DELETE FIELD DEFLDCA
OMACCFLD PREV5M TRK DELETE FIELD DREU
OMACCFLD PREV5M TRK DELETE FIELD PREU
OMACCFLD PREV5M TRK DELETE FIELD TRU
OMACCFLD PREV5M TRK DELETE FIELD SBU
OMACCFLD PREV5M TRK DELETE FIELD MBU
OMACCFLD PREV5M TRK DELETE FIELD OUTMTCHF
OMACCFLD PREV5M TRK DELETE FIELD CONNECT
OMACCFLD PREV5M TRK DELETE FIELD TANDEM
OMACCFLD PREV5M TRK DELETE FIELD AOF
OMACCFLD PREV5M TRK DELETE FIELD ANF
OMACCGRP CURR5M ADD GROUP TRK
.
.
.
    
```

Explanation: This command displays commands information about the group trk.

-continued-

omdump (end)

Examples of the omdump command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>omdump group trk format ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>trk</p>	<p>specifies the group name</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Dump format information for a group.</p> <p>Response: PREV5M TRK INCATOT NATTMPT NOVFLATB TOTU TRK CURR5M TRK INCATOT NATTMPT NOVFLATB TOTU TRK</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays format information about the group trk.</p>
End	

Response

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

Response for the omdump command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID SYMBOL	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid command parameter or variable.</p> <p>Action: The system shows a list of parameters and variables. Enter the correct information and the command continues.</p>

ommaster

Function

Use the ommaster command to move the ommaster (operational measurements central collector) from one node to another or to display the current master.

ommaster command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
ommaster	<u>status</u> <i>nodename nodeno</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>status</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that when no entry is entered for the <i>nodename</i> variable, the system shows the current master.
<i>nodename</i>	This variable specifies the target node name.
<i>nodeno</i>	This variable specifies the number of the target node. The valid entry range is 0-9999. This entry is not always required.

Qualifications

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

- This command is available only on the computing module (CM).
- Moving the master causes the loss of currently defined accumulation classes and their data. The classes must be redefined on the new master.
- Do not use the break hx command from the ommaster command.

ommaster (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the ommaster command.

Examples of the ommaster command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ommaster ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Display the current master.</p> <p>Response: CM</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the current master.</p>
ommaster eioc ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>eioc specifies the node name</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Move the master.</p> <p>Response: ARE YOU SURE? >yes OMMASTER Passed. Node EIOC is the Central Collector. Transferring Group Definitions... This action may take 2 Minutes. Defining Groups, please wait... Group Definitions Completed Transferring Key/Information Field Information... This Action may take 15 minutes. Please wait... Defining key and info information, please wait... OMMASTER Configuration is still in progress! * * * * Proceed With Caution * * * * OMMASTER Configuration Succeeded!</p> <p>Explanation: This command moves the master to the eioc node.</p>

ommaster (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the ommaster command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ARE YOU SURE?	<p>Meaning: The prompt prevents accidental master moves. The system waits for confirmation.</p> <p>Action: Enter yes to move the master to the target node. Enter no to cancel the command.</p>
Bad Master Name	<p>Meaning: You specified an unknown node name. The system does not move the master.</p> <p>Action: Check the spelling of the node name and reenter the command.</p>
Command aborted.	<p>Meaning: You entered no at the system confirmation. The system does not move the master.</p> <p>Action: If the master should be moved, reenter the command and confirm it.</p>
Illegal Node Name Given.	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid node name or node number.</p> <p>Action: Check the spelling of the target node name.</p>
OMMASTER Configuration is still in progress! * * * * Proceed With Caution * * * *	<p>Meaning: The master is still moving.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
OMMASTER Configuration Succeeded!	<p>Meaning: The master has been moved to the new node.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

ommaster (continued)

Responses for the ommaster command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OMMASTER Failed. Node communication with <node name> <node number>.	Meaning: The master did not succeed. The link to the target node is not functioning properly. Action: Check the link to the target node and reenter the command.
OMMASTER Not Moved. node <node name> <node number> is the Central Collector.	Meaning: The master did not succeed. The target master is in a state that does not accept a master move. For example, a master move cannot take place when the target node is taking an image. Action: None
OMMASTER Passed. Node <node name> <node number> is the Central Collector.	Meaning: The master move proceeds. The target master is available to become the current master. The system moves data to the new master. Action: None
This node is already the master.	Meaning: You specified the current master as the next master. The system does not move the master. Action: If the master should be moved, reenter the command with a different node name.
Transferring Group Definitions.... This action may take 2 Minutes. Defining groups, please wait... Group Definitions Completed	Meaning: The group definitions are being sent to the new master. "Defining Groups, please wait..." displays periodically to keep you informed of the command's progress. Action: None
-continued-	

ommaster (end)

Responses for the ommaster command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Transferring Key/Information Field Information... This Action may take 15 minutes. Please wait. Defining key and info information, please wait...	<p>Meaning: Key and field data is being sent to the new master. "Defining key and info information, please wait..." displays periodically.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
End	

omshow

Function

Use the omshow command to view active, holding, or accumulation class operational measurements (OM). OMs can be displayed across all the nodes in the system, a range of nodes of a particular type, or a single node.

omshow command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
omshow	<i>group class</i> $\left[\begin{array}{l} \underline{nonum} \\ num \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \underline{nokey} \\ key \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \underline{nodvnm} \\ 'DVNM' \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \underline{nonum} \\ to_num \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \underline{nokey} \\ to_key \end{array} \right]$
omshow (continued)	(1) <i>to_num key to_key</i> (end)
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>nodvnm</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to not using a device name.
<i>nokey</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to not using a key.
<i>nonum</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to not using a tuple number or upper range for the tuple number.
<i>class</i>	This variable is a string that specifies the class to display. The valid entries are active, holding, or a user-defined accumulation class.
'DVNM'	This variable is the device name (DEVNAME) and may be entered if known. It must be entered upper case and must be in quotes such as in the following: <pre>>omshow mpm active 'LCM 2'↓</pre>
<i>group</i>	This variable is a string which specifies the OM group to display.
<i>key</i>	This variable specifies the key value to display.
<i>num</i>	This variable specifies the tuple number to display. The valid entry range is 0-32767.
-continued-	

omshow (continued)

omshow command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>to_key</i>	This variable specifies the upper bound of a key range, when used with the key.
<i>to_num</i>	This variable specifies the upper bound of a tuple range, when used with the tuple number. The valid entry range is 0-32767.
End	

Qualification

The node specification for the omshow command has been moved in the syntax. The node is now specified between the group and the class.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the omshow command.

Examples of the omshow command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
omshow ext cm active ↵ <i>where</i>	
ext active	specifies the group specifies the class
	<hr/> Task: Display active operational measurements. Response: EXT CLASS: ACTIVE START:1991/10/09 06:40:00 WED; STOP: 1991/10/09 06:45:00 WED; SLOWSAMPLES: 3 ; FASTSAMPLES: 30; KEY (EXT_FORMAT_CODE) INFO (EXTINFO) EXTSEIZ EXTOVFL EXTHI EXTSEIZ2 EXTHI2 CM 3 PERM 100 4 5 6 7 8
	Explanation: This command displays the active OMs for the group ext from the cm.
-continued-	

omshow (continued)

Examples of the omshow command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>omshow ext holding ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>ext holding specifies the group specifies the class</p>	<p>Task: Display holding operational measurements.</p> <p>Response: EXT</p> <pre> CLASS: HOLDING START: 1991/10/09 06:40:00 WED; STOP: 1991/10/09 06:45:00 WED; SLOWSAMPLES: 3 ; FASTSAMPLES: 30; KEY (EXT_FORMAT_CODE) INFO (EXTINFO) EXTSEIZ EXTTOVFL EXTHI EXTSEIZ2 EXTHI2 CM 3 PERM 100 4 5 6 7 8 EIOC 3 PERM 1 0 0 0 0 0 </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays the holding OMs for the group ext from all nodes.</p>
-continued-	

omshow (continued)

Examples of the omshow command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>omshow ext holding 56 60 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>ext specifies the group holding specifies the class 56 specifies the starting tuple number 60 specifies the ending tuple number</p>	<p>Task: Display accumulation operational measurements.</p> <p>Response: EXT</p> <pre> CLASS: HOLDING START:1991/10/09 06:40:00 WED; STOP: 1991/10/09 06:45:00 WED; SLOWSAMPLES: 18 ; FASTSAMPLES: 180; KEY (EXT_FORMAT_CODE) INFO (EXTINFO) EXTSEIZ EXTTOVFL EXTHI EXTSEIZ2 EXTHI2 56 GOSRU 0 0 0 0 0 0 57 PVN_EXT_BLK 150 0 0 0 0 0 60 AUX EXTENSION BLK 30 0 0 0 0 0 </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays the tuples 56-60 for the group ext and class holding.</p>
-continued-	

omshow (continued)

Examples of the omshow command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

omshow pm active 'DCM 3' ↵
where

'DCM 3' is the device name

Task: Determine the node number of DCM 3.

Response:

CLASS: ACTIVE
 START:1993/08/31 11:00:00 TUE; STOP: 1993/08/31 11:29:02 TUE;
 SLOWSAMPLES: 17 ; FASTSAMPLES: 173

INFO (PM_OM_INFO_TYPE)

PMERR	PMFLT	PMMSBU	PMUSBU
PMMMBU	PMUMBU	PMSBP	PMMBP
PMSWXFR	PMMWXFR	PMSCXFR	PMMCXFR
PMCCTDG	PMCCTFL	PMPSEERR	PMPSEFLT
PMRGERR	PMRGHFLT	PMSBTCO	PMMBTCO
PMCCTOP	PNINTEG	PMDRFLT	PMDRERR
PMDRMBU	PMDRSBU		

21 DCM	3			
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0

Explanation:The node number of DCM 3 is 21.

End

omshow (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the omshow command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<code><class> is not defined for that group.</code>	<p>Meaning: You entered an accumulation class that does not contain the requested group.</p> <p>Action: Use the omdump command to determine which groups are defined in the desired class or if the class is defined at all.</p>
<code><group> is not a valid group</code>	<p>Meaning: You entered a group that the OM system does not recognize.</p> <p>Action: Check the spelling of the group name. Check operational measurements documentation to determine if the group exists.</p>
<code>Invalid Tuple Range</code>	<p>Meaning: You specified an invalid range of tuples to display. The lower bound of the tuple range is greater than the upper bound of the tuple range.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the proper tuple range.</p>
<code>Key/Tuple out of range for <node>.</code>	<p>Meaning: You specified an invalid range of keys or tuples for the range of nodes. The node indicated is in the range of nodes specified by the omshow command and reports the group desired. However, it does not have any tuples within the specified range.</p> <p>Action: Remove the range (key or tuple) and enter the command again. This shows all the tuples for that group or class on that node. Narrow the range appropriately.</p>
-continued-	

omshow (end)

Responses for the omshow command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Node Not Registered With Master Yet.	<p>Meaning: You entered a command that requires data from the master. However, communication with the master is not available at this time. The node from which the command was issued has not yet initialized.</p> <p>Action: Wait a minute and attempt the command again. If the problem continues, the link to the master, from the node on which the command is issued, is not functioning properly. Refer to link maintenance.</p>
There were no nodes in the specified range that report the requested group/class.	<p>Meaning: The command which was input has no data to display. Either the node specified does not exist, or the group specified does not exist on that node or nodes.</p> <p>Action: Verify that the node, or node range, was specified correctly. Check operational measurements documentation to determine if the OM group is on the nodes in question.</p>
Unable to connect to <node> <nodeno>	<p>Meaning: An omshow command was issued that required communication with either the master or a reporting node. However, the connection to that node cannot be made. The requested node has either not finished its registration process, or the link to that node is not available.</p> <p>Action: Wait a minute, then attempt the command again. If the problem continues, the link to that node is not available. Refer to link maintenance.</p>
End	

package (continued)

package command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
set	This parameter adds the code or needs to a package.
unsafe	This parameter indicates the package is not safe to run without the supporting modules.
End	

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the package command.

Examples of the package command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
package query all ↵	<p>Task: Display package information.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> SEND_PATCHES executing Warning: Between Milestones. No patches will be applied SEND_PATCHES complete APPLY_PATCHES executing APPLY_PATCHES complete . . . MATE_RESTART_WARM executing Waiting for restart to complete MATE_RESTART_WARM complete VERIFY_DUMP_RESTORE executing VERIFY_DUMP_RESTORE not complete INACT - Error: Print sfdev file "TABSTATES" on inactive. Investigate and correct if needed </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays all package information.</p>
-continued-	

package (end)

Examples of the package command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>package dtfm needs ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>dtfm</p>	<p>specifies the package name</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display package information for a specific package and its needs.</p> <p>Response: Package: DTFM Code: --- State: ACTIVE Needs package: SOSBILGE DKFM DKDM DEVMTCSB DKBASE</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays package information for the dtfm package and shows that packages sosbilge, dkfm, dkdm, devmtcsb, and dkbase are required for dtfm to run properly.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the package command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
EITHER incorrect option OR too many parameters	<p>Meaning: You entered the command incorrectly.</p> <p>Action: Check the syntax and reenter the command.</p>
Package "<package>" is unknown.	<p>Meaning: You specified a package that does not exist.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a valid package name.</p>

parmcalc

Function

Use the parmcalc command to display the current values of the office parameters, the recommended values for the office configuration and relevant operational measurements (OM) as an indicator of the validity of the present and recommended values.

parmcalc command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
parmcalc	<i>all</i> <i>off_parm_name</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the parameters of all the offices in Table PARMFORM.
<i>off_parm_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of an office parameter in Table PARMFORM.

Qualifications

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

- Run the BCSMON directory commands first.
- A stack size of 7000 is required to run parmcalc.
- Table PARMFORM contains the formulas read by the parmcalc command to calculate the recommended value for a given office parameter.
- Not all parameters in Table PARMFORM are applicable to the parmcalc command because some parameters contain booleans or require customer input.

parmcals (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the parmcals command.

Examples of the parmcals command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
parmcals ↵	<p>Task: Display all office parameters in Table PARMFORM.</p> <p>Response: The recommended figures below are based on data snap-shot taken: 1989/02/14 07:53 TUE</p> <pre> Parameter Reco Val Cur Val Max Peak % Mean Pk % Mem Change (Words) ----- CFD_EXT_BLOCKS 1000 999 0 0 22 FTRQ2WAREAS 10 1 0 0 540 FTRQ4WAREAS 10 1 0 0 720 FTRQ8WAREAS 10 1 0 0 1080 NUMCALLPROCESSES 70 60 100 50 N/S TOTAL MEMORY CHANGE: 2362 N/S = Not Supported </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays all office parameters in Table PARMFORM.</p>
-continued-	

parmcalc (continued)

Examples of the parmcalc command (continued)																					
Example	Task, response, and explanation																				
parmcalc numcletters ↵ where	<p>numcletters specifies the office parameter</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display the office parameter numcletters.</p> <p>Response: The recommended figures below are based on a data snapshot taken: 1988/06/01 16:09 Mon</p> <p>Parameter</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Reco Val</th> <th>Cur Val</th> <th>Max Peak %</th> <th>Mean Pk %</th> <th>Mem Change (Words)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NUMCLETTERS</td> <td>2000</td> <td>1500</td> <td>93</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: This command displays the values for the office parameter numcletters.</p>	Reco Val	Cur Val	Max Peak %	Mean Pk %	Mem Change (Words)	-----					NUMCLETTERS	2000	1500	93	75					500
Reco Val	Cur Val	Max Peak %	Mean Pk %	Mem Change (Words)																	

NUMCLETTERS	2000	1500	93	75																	
				500																	
End																					

Responses

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

Responses for the parmcalc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Invalid office parameter	<p>Meaning: You specified an office parameter does not exist.</p> <p>Action: Verify that the parameter exists in Table PARMFORM. Reissue the command specifying an existing office parameter.</p>
-continued-	

parmcalc (end)

Responses for the parmcalc command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Office parameter not found in table PARMFORM.	<p>Meaning: You specified a parameter that was not found in Table PARMFORM.</p> <p>Action: Verify that the parameter exists in Table PARMFORM. Reissue the command specifying the correct office parameter.</p>
End	

patchedit (continued)

patchedit command parameters and variables (continued)															
Parameters and variables	Description														
<i>pctype</i>	This variable specifies the PM type. Some possible values are: <table border="0"> <tr><td>MS</td><td>message switch</td></tr> <tr><td>LIU</td><td>link interface unit</td></tr> <tr><td>LIM</td><td>link interface module</td></tr> <tr><td>XPM</td><td>XMS-based peripheral module</td></tr> <tr><td>APUX</td><td>application processor unit with UNIX</td></tr> <tr><td>LCOM</td><td>LIU communications</td></tr> <tr><td>VPU</td><td>voice processing unit</td></tr> </table>	MS	message switch	LIU	link interface unit	LIM	link interface module	XPM	XMS-based peripheral module	APUX	application processor unit with UNIX	LCOM	LIU communications	VPU	voice processing unit
MS	message switch														
LIU	link interface unit														
LIM	link interface module														
XPM	XMS-based peripheral module														
APUX	application processor unit with UNIX														
LCOM	LIU communications														
VPU	voice processing unit														
<i>shelf</i>	This variable specifies the ENET plane shelf. The valid entry range is 0-3.														
<i>side</i>	This variable specifies the sides of the MS. The valid entry range is 0-1.														
<i>unit</i>	This variable specifies the unit number of the PM. The valid entry values are 0 and 1.														
End															

Qualification

ACT category patches with C classification are audited until they are either turned ON, or changed to NA.

Example

The following table provides an example of the patchedit command.

Example of the patchedit command							
Example	Task, response, and explanation						
patchedit ↵	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Task:</td> <td>Query limited host and Integrated Services Network (ISN) patch execution status.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Response:</td> <td>No limited patches currently on host. No limited ISN patches found.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Explanation:</td> <td>This command shows no limited patches on the host and no limited ISN patches.</td> </tr> </table>	Task:	Query limited host and Integrated Services Network (ISN) patch execution status.	Response:	No limited patches currently on host. No limited ISN patches found.	Explanation:	This command shows no limited patches on the host and no limited ISN patches.
Task:	Query limited host and Integrated Services Network (ISN) patch execution status.						
Response:	No limited patches currently on host. No limited ISN patches found.						
Explanation:	This command shows no limited patches on the host and no limited ISN patches.						

patchedit (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the patchedit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Invalid patch id: <patchid>	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid patchid.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a valid patchid.</p>
Limited patch <patchid> is no longer active.	<p>Meaning: You set the limited patch status to off.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Limited Patch <patchid> not known.	<p>Meaning: You entered a patchid that does not belong to a limited patch.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a limited patchid.</p>
Limited patch <patchid> is now active.	<p>Meaning: You set the limited patch status to on.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Limited patch <patchid> is now NA	<p>Meaning: You set the limited patch status to na.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

patcher

Function

Use the patcher command to access the PTCH directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the patcher command.

Example of the patcher command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
patcher ↵	<p>Task: Access the PTCH directory.</p> <p>Response: PTCH:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the PTCH directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the patcher command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The PTCH directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

patcher (end)

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

phmerge

Function

Use the phmerge command to configure the access modules on the packet handler. The phmerge command merges two new master configuration files (MCFs) generated on the operations, administration and maintenance processor (OAMP) and the Network Administration System (NAS), or restores the last merged master configuration file for the specified access module (AM).

phmerge command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
phmerge	<i>am_name</i> [new previous]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>am_name</i>	This variable specifies the AM name to merge.
new	This parameter merges a new NAS MCF with the SERVORD MCF.
previous	This parameter rolls back to the previous merged MCF.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the phmerge command.

Example of the phmerge command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
phmerge am1 new ↵ where	
am1	specifies the access module
Task:	Configure the AMs.
Response:	Waiting for OAMP access. Request has been sent to OAMP.
Explanation:	This command configures the AMs by merging two new MCFs.

phmerge (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the phmerge command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Phmerge command terminates.	Meaning: The system has been waiting over five minutes for the OAMP link to become available. Action: Proceed to another task.
Request has been sent to OAMP.	Meaning: You have successfully executed the phmerge command. Action: Proceed to another task.
Waiting for OAMP access.	Meaning: You have entered the command correctly. The system is waiting for the OAMP link to become available. The system checks the OAMP link status and waits up to five minutes before returning an error message. Action: None

piclist (continued)

piclist command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>oc2</i>	This variable (<i>to_ofc_code</i>) specifies the ending office code of the DN range.
<i>summary</i>	This parameter generates a report of only the total count(s).
End	

Qualifications

None

piclist (continued)

Examples of the piclist command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

piclist xyz444 dnrage 613 482 490 ↵
where

xyz444	specifies the carrier name
613	specifies the NPA
482	specifies the beginning office code of the DN range
490	specifies the ending office code of the DN range

Task: Display the EA presubscription report for a range.

Response: *** EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT ***
 START DATE/TIME:
 YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss
 CARRIER: XYZ444
 DN LEN

 6134820000 HOST 00 0 03 05
 6134820005 HOST 00 0 04 02
 6134820007 HOST 00 0 02 01
 . .
 . .
 . .
 6134909993 HOST 00 0 02 03
 6134909999 HOST 00 1 01 07
 XYZ444 COUNT= 538
 STOP DATE/TIME: YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss
 *** END OF EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT

Explanation: This command displays the DN and LEN of all POTS directory numbers between 613-482-0000 and 613-490-9999 that are assigned to carrier xyz444.

-continued-

piclist (continued)

Examples of the piclist command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

piclist xyz444 lata lata1 dnrage 613 0 999 ↵
where

xyz444	specifies the carrier name
lata1	specifies the LATA name
613	specifies the NPA
0	specifies the beginning office code of the DN range
999	specifies the ending office code of the DN range

Task: Display the EA presubscription report for a LATA range.

Response: *** EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT ***
 START DATE/TIME:
 YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss
 CARRIER: XYZ444
 DN LEN

 6132950000 HOST 00 0 03 05
 . .
 . .
 6134909999 HOST 00 1 01 07
 XYZ444 COUNT= 738
 STOP DATE/TIME: YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss
 *** END OF EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT

Explanation: This command displays the DN and LEN of all POTS directory numbers that are in LATA1 and NPA 613 that are assigned to carrier xyz444.

-continued-

piclist (continued)

Examples of the piclist command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>piclist ddd333 summary ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>ddd333</p>	<p>specifies the carrier</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display a summary for a carrier.</p> <p>Response: *** EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT *** START DATE/TIME: YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss DDD333 COUNT= 522 STOP DATE/TIME: YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss *** END OF EQUAL ACCESS PRESUBSCRIPTION REPORT ***</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the total number of directory numbers assigned to carrier ddd333.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the piclist command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CARRIER NAME SPECIFIED IS NOT IN TABLE OCCNAME	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid carrier name. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Enter the command using a valid carrier name.</p>
-continued-	

piclist (end)

Responses for the piclist command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<FROM-OFC-CODE> SHOULD BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO <TO-OFC-CODE> IN DNRANGE PARAMETER	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid range of office codes. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Enter the command using a valid range of office codes.</p>
LATANAME SPECIFIED IS NOT IN TABLE LATANAME	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid LATA name. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Enter the command using a valid LATA name.</p>
End	

pmloader

Function

Use the pmloader command to cause information about both active and backup loadfiles to be printed.

pmloader command parameters and variables																															
Command	Parameters and variables																														
pmloader	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>audit</td> <td>[</td> <td>all</td> <td></td> <td>]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>load</td> <td><i>load_nm</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>query</td> <td>[</td> <td>all</td> <td></td> <td>]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>load</td> <td><i>load_nm</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>uses</td> <td><i>file_nm</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>alarm</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	audit	[all]			load	<i>load_nm</i>		query	[all]			load	<i>load_nm</i>				uses	<i>file_nm</i>				alarm		
audit	[all]																											
		load	<i>load_nm</i>																												
query	[all]																											
		load	<i>load_nm</i>																												
		uses	<i>file_nm</i>																												
		alarm																													
Parameters and variables	Description																														
all	This parameter causes information for all loadfiles to be printed.																														
alarm	This parameter causes a list of load names and causes for minor alarms related to table PMLOADS.																														
audit	This parameter causes an audit of alarms to be initiated immediately.																														
<i>file_nm</i>	The variable specifies the name of the file which determines uses.																														
load	This parameter indicates that a loadfile is to be specified and must be followed by the <i>load_nm</i> variable.																														
<i>load_nm</i>	This variable specifies the name of the loadfile.																														
query	This parameter causes information about loadfiles listed in table PMLOADS to be printed.																														
uses	This parameter specifies that a uses <i>file_nm</i> variable is to be specified.																														

Qualifications

None

pmloader (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the pmloader command.

Example of the pmloader command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>pmloader audit all ↵</code>	
Task:	Initiate audit for all PMLOADS load files.
Response:	<code>Audit request submitted.</code>
Explanation:	Audit is initiated.

Responses

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

Responses for the pmloader command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A minor alarm is being raised by table PMLOADS for the following reason: <reason>	<p>Meaning: The alarm is caused by a load file name that does not reside on a device name that is recognized. The reason is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ File <file_name> cannot be located on Device <device_name>. ▪ Device <device_name> for File <file_name> can not be found. <p>Action: None</p>
<code>Audit request submitted</code>	<p>Meaning: Response to pmloader audit all or pmloader audit load <i>load_nm</i> command.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

pmloader (continued)

Responses for the pmloader command (continued)						
MAP output		Meaning and action				
Index	Load	ID	BCS	Product	Scannable	Verified
Active	Filename	Directory	Name	Alarms		
Backup	Filename	Directory	Name	Alarms	Scannable	Verified
	FID					

1	NRC33CB	51	0AA	0		
	NRC33CB	TO		N		N
	OFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF		UNSCANNABLE	DIRECTORY		
	NRC33CB	TO		N		N
	OFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF		UNSCANNABLE	DIRECTORY		
8	MPC33AB	38	0AA	0		
	MPC33AB_921218	S01DPMLoad		Y		Y
	8346 5412 1234 8767	No alarm				
	MPC33AB_921218	S01DPMLoad		Y		Y
	0202 8402 0001 0020	No alarm				
22	NLT36AX	31	0AA	0		
	NLT36AX_921210	S01DXPM		Y		Y
	0892 5700 9823 932A	No alarm				
	NLT36AX_921218	S00DXPM		Y		Y
	0202 8400 002C 001A	No alarm				
23	NDT36AX	32	0AA	0		
	NDT36AX_921210	S01DXPM		Y		Y
	A984 7777 4610 8810	No alarm				
	NDT36AX_921218	S00DXPM		Y		Y
	0202 8400 0021 0018	No alarm				
Meaning: This is the response to the pmloader query all command, where:						
	▪ Index	is the index of the entry (or file entry in table PMLOADS). This number is used by table controls which use the old interface.				
	▪ Load	is the name of the file entry.				
	▪ ID	is a random number from 0 to 65535 used to uniquely identify the entry (or file entry).				
	▪ BCS	is the BCS of the load.				
-continued-						

pmloader (continued)

Responses for the pmloader command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Product is an integer that indicates the type of product that will be loaded. Some examples are CM, MS, ENET, etc. ▪ Active Filename is the value of the ACTFILE field in table PMLOADS. ▪ Backup Filename is the value of the BKPFIELD field in table PMLOADS. ▪ Directory Name is the name of the directory or device where the active file is stored. ▪ Scannable is a boolean expression indicating the scannability of the directory. ▪ Verified is a boolean expression that indicates that the active file has been read and verified to be valid by table PMLOADS. ▪ FID is a unique ID assigned by the file system, containing a volume ID and a file ID for the active file. ▪ Alarm Is the alarm associated with the active file entry.
Action: None	
A MINOR alarm is being raised by table PMLOADS	
LOAD	
Filename	Reason

NRC33CB	
NRC33CB	Unscannable directory
NRC33CB	
NRC33CB_920616	Unscannable directory
XLCM34D	
XLCM34D	File not found
SMA33BG	
SMA33BG_920929	Invalid directory
-continued-	

pmloader (end)

Responses for the pmloader command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
	<p>Meaning: This is the response to the pmloader query alarm command, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Load is the name of the file entry. This is the same value as the LOADNAME in table PMLOADS. ▪ Filename Is the file name of either the active or backup file name that caused the alarm. Either value of the ACTFILE or BKIFILE on table PMLOADS. If the ACTFILE and BKIFILE are the same file then it will only output one alarm message. ▪ reason Is the reason for the alarm associated with the file entry. <p>Action: Determined by the alarm.</p>
File <file_name> cannot be located on Device <device_name>.	<p>Meaning: The load file is not stored on the device expected.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Device <device_name> for File <file_name> can not be found.	<p>Meaning: The load file is not stored on the device expected.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Table PMLOADS is not contributing to any PM alarms	<p>Meaning: Because other PM alarms are given precedence for the status of the PM subsystem, it may not be apparent that the alarm PMLOAD has been triggered. Therefore, command pmloader alarm confirms that there is no PMLOAD alarm.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
End	

pops

Function

Use the pops command to display online summaries of the NTP practice-oriented procedures (POPS). The procedures displayed using this command are card-changing procedure for the computing module (CM), message switch (MS), and system load module (SLM).

pops command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
pops	<i>subsystem</i> <i>pec</i> <i>entity</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>entity</i>	<p>This variable specifies the card-changing procedure for which an online summary is requested. The valid entry values depend on the subsystem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For CM, valid entries are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9X12 - 9X13 - 9X14 - 9X20 - 9X21 - 9X26 - 9X27 - 9X30 - 9X31 ▪ For MS, valid entries are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9X13 - 9X14 - 9X15 - 9X17 - 9X20 - 9X23 - 9X26 - 9X30 - 9X31 - 9X32 - 9X49 - 9X52 - 9X53 - 9X54
-continued-	

pops (continued)

pops command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>entity</i> (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For SLM, valid entries are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9X12 - 9X21 - 9X22 - 9X27 - 9X30 - 9X44 - 9X46 - 9X47
<i>pec</i>	This parameter indicates the type of procedure that is being referenced. (Currently, only PEC is used to reference card-changing procedures.)
<i>subsystem</i>	This variable specifies the subsystem on which maintenance is being performed. The valid entry values are cm, ms, and slm.
End	

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the pops command.

pops (continued)

Example of the pops command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>pops cm pec 9X13 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>cm 9X13</p>	<p>specifies the subsystem on which maintenance is being performed specifies the CM card-changing procedure for which an online summary is requested</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Access an online card-changing procedure summary.</p> <p>Response:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that the card to be replaced is on the inactive side. 2. Verify that the inactive CPU is JAMMED and the CM is out of sync (DPSYNC). 3. Busy the CMIC links associated with the inactive CPU. 4. Power down the inactive side of the CM. 7. Test the associated SSC. 8. Test the 9X13 card using the TST command. 9. RTS the CMIC links. 10. SYNCHRONIZE the CM and UNJAM the INACTIVE CPU. 11. After the system has run in sync for minimum of 30 minutes, run a REX test (long) on the 9X13 during a low traffic period. <p>Please refer to Nortel Networks Publication 297-5001-502 for further detail.</p> <p>Explanation: This command specifies a CM 9X13 card-changing procedure.</p>

Responses

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

pops (end)

Responses for the pops command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ERROR:EXPECTED ENTITY NOT FOUND.	<p>Meaning: A corruption occurred and the specified entity no longer can be accessed.</p> <p>Action: A restart would remedy the situation, but the limited severity of this problem does not warrant a restart. Perform no action.</p>
<pop_type or pop_entity> not supported by POPS.	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid value.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the valid POPS type or card number.</p>
Subsystem not supported by POPS.	<p>Meaning: You entered a subsystem other than CM, MS, or SLM.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a valid subsystem.</p>

printmap

Function

Use the printmap command to create a printout of the current MAP screen information.

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

Qualifications

When the printmap command is used to print the contents of the terminal screen, the following conditions must exist:

- The savemap feature must be on.
- An output device for the display must be defined with the send command.

Example

The following table provides an example of the printmap command.

Example of the printmap command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
printmap ↵	<p>Task: Create a printout of a current MAP screen.</p> <p>Response: First, turn on the savemap feature, then define the output device for the display with the send command. Type the commands as shown:</p> <pre style="margin-left: 40px;"> >SAVEMAP ON >SEND PRT2 >PRINTMAP >SEND PREVIOUS SAVEMAP is ON.</pre> <p>Explanation: A printout of the current MAP screen is sent to device PRT2.</p>

printmap (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the printmap command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NOT A MAP	<hr/> Meaning: Your terminal does not support a MAP response. Action: None
NOT IN MAP MODE	<hr/> Meaning: You did not run the savemap command before the printmap command; therefore, no MAP was saved. Action: Enter the savemap command, then enter the printmap command again.
SAVEMAP IS OFF	<hr/> Meaning: You did not run the savemap command before the printmap command; therefore, no MAP was saved. Action: Enter the savemap on command, then enter the printmap command again.

privclas

Function

Use the privclas command to display or modify the privilege class of a command.

privclas command parameters and variables									
Command	Parameters and variables								
privclas	<table> <tr> <td><u>all</u></td> <td rowspan="3">[<u>current class</u>]</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>command</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>subcom</i> <i>command</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>none</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>privclas</i></td> </tr> </table>	<u>all</u>	[<u>current class</u>]	<i>command</i>	<i>subcom</i> <i>command</i>		none		<i>privclas</i>
<u>all</u>	[<u>current class</u>]								
<i>command</i>									
<i>subcom</i> <i>command</i>									
	none								
	<i>privclas</i>								
Parameters and variables	Description								
<u>all</u>	This default parameter displays all commands which were assigned a class.								
<u>current class</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the current class of the specified command or subcommand.								
<i>command</i>	This variable specifies a valid DMS-100 command.								
none	This parameter deletes a command class from a command or subcommand. When a class is removed from a command, all users have access to the command until it is reassigned a class number.								
<i>privclass</i>	This variable specifies the class number of the command or subcommand. When this variable is used, the command or subcommand is assigned this class number and retains it until the next warm restart. The valid entry range is 0-15.								
<i>subcom</i>	This variable specifies a command within a command, such as CMC within the MAPCI command.								

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the privclas command.

privclas (continued)

Examples of the privclas command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
privclas mtc mapci ↵ <i>where</i> mtc mapci	specifies the subcommand name specifies the command name <hr/> Task: Display the command class of the MTC command. Response: Currently not available Explanation: This command displays the command class of the MTC command.
privclas mtc mapci none ↵ <i>where</i> mtc mapci	specifies the subcommand name specifies the command name <hr/> Task: Delete the command class for the MTC command. Response: Currently not available Explanation: This command deletes the command class of the MTC command.

Responses

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

Responses for the privclas command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND NOT CLASSED	<hr/> Meaning: The command was not assigned a command class. Action: Assign a command class.
-continued-	

privclas (end)

Responses for the privclas command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND NOT FOUND	<p>Meaning: The command is not a system command.</p> <p>Action: Verify the command name and enter it correctly.</p>
End	

Function

Use the pt command to access the PT directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the pt command.

Example of the pt command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
pt ↵	<p>Task: Access the PT directory.</p> <p>Response: PT:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the PT directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the pt command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The PT directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

pt (end)

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

pvnacg

Function

Use the pvnacg command to display the six-digit Private Virtual Network (PVN) calling numbers that are under Service Control Point (SCP) overload Automatic Call Gapping (ACG) control.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the pvnacg command.

Example of the pvnacg command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
pvnacg ↵	<p>Task: Display PVN calling numbers under SCP overload ACG control.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> NPA-NXX GAP (10MSECS) DURATION (SECS) TIME REMAINING (SECS) ----- 613621 30000 INFINITE INFINITE 613722 0 128 75 ===== TOTAL : 2 ACG CONTROLS. </pre> <p>Explanation: There are two PVN calling numbers under SCP overload ACG control.</p>

pvnacg (end)

Response

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

Response for the pvnacg command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO ACG CONTROL IS IN EFFECT	<p>Meaning: This message indicates that there currently is no SCP overload ACG in effect.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

qbb

Function

Use the qbb command to query the connection of Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) Bb-channels mapped to all or specified peripheral modules (PMs).

qbb command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qbb	all chl <i>node_type</i> <i>circuit_number</i> <i>channel_number</i> <i>node_type</i> 0-255
Parameters and variables	Description
0-255	This variable specifies the number of the <i>node_type</i> variable replacement value. The valid entry range is 0-255.
all	This parameter queries all Bb-channel connections.
<i>channel_number</i>	This variable specifies the channel number to which the Bb-channel is nailed. This value also is one the 24 channels of the T1. The valid entry range is 1-24.
chl	This parameter queries a channel on a T1.
<i>circuit_number</i>	This variable specifies the port number of one of two T1s connected to the packet handler (PH). The valid entry range is 0-19.
<i>node_type</i>	This variable specifies the node type. The valid entry values are either ltc, lgc, rcc, plgc, prcc, sma, dtc, dtci, tms, algc, adtc, rcc2, srcc, rco2, or smu.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qbb command.

qbb (continued)

Examples of the qbb command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qbb all ↵</p>	<p>Task: Display all Bb-channels associated with the PM.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> INFORMATION ON ISDN BB-CHANNELS PM NO CKT CH LEN B-CH XSG XSG 4 4 HOST 55 1 13 06 B1 XSG XSG 4 5 HOST 55 1 18 05 B2 DS1 LTC 11 5 HOST 55 1 04 01 B1 DS1 LTC 11 5 HOST 55 1 13 05 B2 XSG XSG 1 1 HOST 67 1 01 20 B1 XSG XSG 2 1 HOST 67 1 01 21 B1 </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays the type of circuit (DS1, digital signal 30 (DS30), or XSG), the associated circuit number and channel, the line equipment number (LEN), and the associated B-channel.</p>
<p>qbb xsg 4 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>4 specifies the XSG number</p>	<p>Task: Display Bb-channel information for a specified XSG.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> INFORMATION ON ISDN BB-CHANNELS PM NO CKT CH LEN B-CH XSG XSG 4 1 HOST 67 1 01 24 B1 XSG XSG 4 2 HOST 55 1 08 05 B1 XSG XSG 4 3 HOST 67 1 00 07 B1 XSG XSG 4 4 HOST 67 1 01 12 B1 XSG XSG 4 5 HOST 55 1 08 07 B1 XSG XSG 4 6 HOST 55 1 04 00 B1 XSG XSG 4 20 HOST 67 1 15 22 B1 </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays the circuit numbers, the LENs, and the Bb-channels for XSG number 4.</p>

qbb (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the qbb command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
*** ERROR ** INCORRECT NUMBER OF PARMS *** ERROR ** PARMS NOT OK	Meaning: The number of parameters was not appropriate for the option. Action: None
*** ERROR ** INVALID ARGUMENT	Meaning: The system could not read the parameter. Action: Reenter the command.
*** ERROR ** NO B-TYPE SPECIAL CONNECTION IN THE XPM	Meaning: There is no nailed-up Bb-channel in the XPM. Action: None
*** ERROR ** NO ISLC SPECIAL CONNECTION TO THE CHANNEL	Meaning: The nailed-up connection has not been made in Table SPECCONN. Action: None
*** ERROR ** NO SPECIAL CONNECTION EXISTS	Meaning: There is no nailed-up Bb-channel in the switch. Action: None
*** ERROR ** PARMS NOT OK	Meaning: One of the parameters is out-of-bounds. The parameter number is included with the printed message. Action: None
-continued-	

qbb (end)

Responses for the qbb command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
*** ERROR ** RANGE ERROR PARM NUMBER: <n> *** ERROR ** PARMS NOT OK	Meaning: One of the parameters (2, 3, or 4) was out of bound. Action: None
*** ERROR ** XPM NODE CONVERSION TO TID FAILED	Meaning: The command failed to execute. Action: Check the entered XPM number and issue the command again.
End	

qbclid

Function

Use the qbclid command to display all lines in the office that belong to a BCLID group. Three lists are generated. The first list displays all standard line types defined in Tables LENFEAT, IBNFEAT, and KSETFEAT. The second list displays all line groups defined in Tables HUNTGRP and UCDGRP without the BCLID option datafilled. The third list displays all PX, P2, IBNTO, and IBNT2 trunks from Table TRKGRP with the BCLID option datafilled.

qbclid command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qbclid	<i>all</i> <i>group</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying all groups with the BCLID option datafilled.
<i>group</i>	This variable specifies a particular group of BCLID lines to display. The valid entry range is 0-2047. Note: The tuple information from Table BCLIDGRP is presented at the beginning of the display for easy reference.

Qualification

The qbclid command takes a very long time to run since it scans all data in six different tables (Tables LENFEAT, IBNFEAT, KSETFEAT, HUNTGRP, UCDGRP, and TRKGRP.) Use the hx command if you need to abort the qbclid command before it completes execution.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qbclid command.

qbclid (continued)

Examples of the qbclid command

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

qbclid 68 ↵
where

68 specifies a particular group of BCLID lines to display

Task: Display BCLID lines for a particular group.

Response: NOTICE: This command may take a very long time to complete. HX to abort.

Table BCLIDGRP information

```
-----
BCGRPNUM: 68
USP: Y
BILLDN: 6136212111
DNDISP: FIRST
DATE: N
TIME: N
INTRAGRP: N
BSYSEND:Y
BCLNKLEN: HOST 00 00 0 03
           HOST 00 10 0 02
           HOST 00 10 0 03
```

```
LIST OF BCLID LINES-STANDARD LINES
LEN      DN          TABLEDEF  BCGRPNUM
-----
HOST 00 0 10 21  6212101  LENFEAT  68
HOST 02 0 02 20  6213201  IBNFEAT  68
HOST 01 0 00 01  7220100  KSETFEAT 68
```

```
LIST OF BCLID LINES-GROUPS
GRPNAME  DN          TABLEDEF  BCGRPNUM
-----
1  6212101  HUNTGRP    68
IBNUCDGRP1  nil  UCDGRP    68
```

```
LSIT OF BCLID TRUNKS
CLLI  TYPE          TABLEDEF  BCGRPNUM
-----
CARYPX  PX          TRKGRP    68
2 WMF  IBN2        TRKGRP    68
```

Explanation: This command displays BCLID lines for group 68.

-continued-

qbclid (continued)

Examples of the qbclid command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qbclid ↵

Task: Display BCLID lines for all groups.

Response: NOTICE: This command may take a very long time to complete. HX to abort.

LIST OF BCLID LINES-STANDARD LINES

LEN	DN	TABLEDEF	BCGRPNUM
HOST 00 0 10 21	6212101	LENFEAT	1122
HOST 02 0 02 20	6213201	IBNFEAT	953
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
HOST 01 0 00 01	7220100	KSETFEAT	2047

LIST OF BCLID LINES-GROUPS

GRPNAME	DN	TABLEDEF	BCGRPNUM
1	6212101	HUNTGRP	1831
55	6215004	HUNTGRP	82
59	6215006	HUNTGRP	630
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
IBNUCDGRP1	nil	UCDGRP	68

LSIT OF BCLID TRUNKS

CLLI	TYPE	TABLEDEF	BCGRPNUM
CARYPX	PX	TRKGRP	68
2 WMF	IBN2	TRKGRP	68
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
REGIBNOTDMTT	IBNTO	TRKGRP	35

Explanation: This command displays BCLID lines for all groups.

End

qbclid (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the qbclid command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters. GROUP must be 0 to 2047. Type HELP QBCLID for help.	Meaning: The group number is out-of-range. Action: Reenter a group number within the range of 0-2047.
GROUP number xxxx does not exist. Please check Table BCLIDGRP.	Meaning: The group number you entered is within the valid range of entries, but it is not datafilled in Table BCLIDGRP. Action: Reenter the command with a valid group number.

qbert

Function

Use the qbert command to provide information about integrated bit error rate testers (IBERTs) datafilled in Table FMRESINV. The qbert command displays information about a particular IBERT, specifies which IBERTs can be used by a particular application, specifies which IBERTs are being used by a particular application, and specifies which IBERTs have a suspect status.

Note: The qbert command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status information.

qbert command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qbert	all all for [att berp ltp ttp] [inuse notinuse inuseby [att berp ltp ttp] [failed ok suspect] [<u>full</u> brief] ckt <i>ckt_num</i> ibert <i>ibert_num</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>full</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying all available information.
all	This parameter displays information for all IBERTs when used in the qbert all command string. In the second position, the all parameter displays information for all IBERTs with characteristics defined by subsequent parameters.
att	This parameter is the Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) application.
berp	This parameter is the Bit Error Rate Performance (BERP) application.
brief	This parameter displays only the first line of data for each IBERT.
ckt	This parameter displays data for the IBERT corresponding to a string in the format of the Data Dictionary type FM_RES_KIND_ID.
-continued-	

qbert (continued)

qbert command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>ckt_num</i>	This variable specifies a line equipment number (LEN) or digital test unit (DTU) Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI). The circuit number entry is in the format of the data dictionary type FM_RES_KIND_ID.
failed	This parameter displays information about IBERTs with a status of "failed."
for	This parameter displays information about IBERTs that can be used for a specific application.
ibert	This parameter displays information for a particular IBERT.
<i>ibert_num</i>	This variable specifies the number of the IBERT. The valid entry range is 0-255.
inuse	This parameter displays information about IBERTs that are in use.
inuseby	This parameter displays information about IBERTs that are in use by a particular user.
ltp	This parameter is the Line Test Position (LTP) application.
notinuse	This parameter displays information about IBERTs that are not in use.
ok	This parameter displays information about IBERTs with a status of "ok."
tpp	This parameter is the Trunk Test Position (TTP) application.
suspect	This parameter displays information about IBERTs with a status of "suspect."
End	

Qualifications

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

- When the qbert all command string is entered without additional parameters, the display includes the total number of datafilled IBERTs.
- There are no prompts for the qbert command. Enter this command in no-prompt entry mode only.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qbert command.

qbert (continued)

Examples of the qbert command

Example Task, response, and explanation

qbert all ↵

```

Task:          Display information about all IBERTs.

Response:     IBERT   0  CKT:  HOST 00 0 02 11

                  CLASS SET:  C 1

                  IBERT can be used by ATT
                  IBERT has failed diagnostics.
                  -----
                  IBERT   1  CKT:  HOST 00 1 08 08

                  CLASS SET:  C 2 3

                  IBERT can be used by BERP LTP
                  BERT is currently reserved by: LTP
                  Test is currently running.
                  Circuit under test:  HOST 00 0 00 07

                  IBERT is OK
                  -----
                  .   .   .
                  .   .   .
                  .   .   .
                  IBERT   4  CKT:  MTM 1 21      DTU      1

                  CLASS SET:  ALL

                  IBERT can be used by BERP ATT TTP LTP
                  BERT is currently reserved by: BERP
                  Test is currently running.
                  Circuit under test:  DTC  0 0 1      ICAMDCM  3
                  IBERT is OK
                  -----
                  Number of IBERTs found: 5
    
```

Explanation: This command displays information about all IBERTS.

-continued-

qbert (continued)

Examples of the qbert command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qbert all brief ↵

Task: Display brief information about all IBERTs.

Response:

```

IBERT  0  CKT: HOST 00 0 02 11
IBERT  1  CKT: HOST 00 1 08 08
IBERT  2  CKT: REM1 00 0 12 12
IBERT  3  CKT: MTM 1 20      DTU      0
IBERT  4  CKT: MTM 1 21      DTU      1
Number of IBERTs found: 5
    
```

Explanation: This command displays brief information about all IBERTs.

qbert all inuse ↵

Task: Display information about all IBERTs that are in use.

Response:

```

IBERT  1  CKT: HOST 00 1 08 08

CLASS SET: C 2 3

IBERT can be used by BERP LTP
BERT is currently reserved by: LTP
Test is currently running.
Circuit under test: HOST 00 0 00 07

IBERT is OK
-----
IBERT  4  CKT: MTM 1 21      DTU      1

CLASS SET: ALL

IBERT can be used by BERP ATT TTP LTP
BERT is currently reserved by: BERP
Test is currently running.
Circuit under test: DTC 0 0 1      ICAMDCM  3

IBERT is OK
-----
Number of IBERTs found: 2
    
```

Explanation: This command displays information about all IBERTs that are in use.

-continued-

qbert (continued)

Examples of the qbert command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
qbert all for ltp inuseby berrp ↵	
Task:	Display information about all IBERTs that can be used by LTP and currently are used by BERP.
Response:	<pre> IBERT 4 CKT: MTM 1 21 DTU 1 CLASS SET: ALL IBERT can be used by BERP ATT TTP LTP BERT is currently reserved by: BERP Test is currently running. Circuit under test: DTC 0 0 1 ICAMDCM 3 IBERT is OK ----- Number of IBERTs found: 1 </pre>
Explanation:	This response indicates that one IBERT can be used by LTP and currently are used by BERP.
qbert all failed brief ↵	
Task:	Display brief information about all IBERTs with a status of "failed."
Response:	<pre> IBERT 0 CKT: HOST 00 0 02 11 Number of IBERTs found: 1 </pre>
Explanation:	This response indicates that one IBERT had a status of "failed."
End	

Responses

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

qbert (continued)

Responses for the qbert command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CIRCUIT IS NOT A VALID IBERT	<p>Meaning: The specified circuit is not a valid IBERT.</p> <p>Action: Check Table FMRESINV or enter the qbert all command string to view a list of all datafilled IBERTs.</p>
IBERT <n> CKT: <ckt> CLASS SET: <class set> IBERT can be used by <user list> BERT is currently reserved by: <user> Test is currently running. Circuit under test: <ckt> IBERT <status>	<p>Meaning: The qbert command was entered with a combination of parameters specifying one or more IBERTs.</p> <p>Action: IBERTs with a status of "is suspect" or "has failed diagnostics" should be investigated for repair or replacement.</p>
IBERT NOT DATAFILLED	<p>Meaning: The specified IBERT number has not been datafilled in Table FMRESINV.</p> <p>Action: Check Table FMRESINV or enter the qbert all command string to view a list of all datafilled IBERTs.</p>
INVALID CIRCUIT SPECIFIED	<p>Meaning: The specified circuit is not a valid LEN or DTU CLLI.</p> <p>Action: Check Table TRKMEM or Table LNINV to see if the specified circuit is datafilled.</p>
NO IBERTS FOUND	<p>Meaning: The qbert all command string was entered with one or more parameters. No IBERTs were found matching the desired characteristics, or the qbert all command was entered with no parameters and no IBERTs are datafilled.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

qbert (end)

Responses for the qbert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NUMBER OF IBERTS FOUND: <n>	<p>Meaning: The qbert all command string was entered with one or more parameters and the number of IBERTs matching the desired characteristics was output, or the qbert all command string was entered with no parameters and the total number of IBERTs datafilled displayed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
UNABLE TO GET CKT	<p>Meaning: The command was aborted before getting the circuit.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command.</p>
End	

qbnv

Function

Use the qbnv command to display the existing and the recommended balance network value (BNV) for a range of lines in the switch.

qbnv command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qbnv	<i>from_site from_frame from_unit from_drawer from_circuit to_site</i> (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)
qbnv (continued)	(1) <i>to_frame to_unit to_drawer to_circuit to_site</i> [↵] (2) e (3) e nt (4) e t (5) e t c (6) e t nc (7) ne] (end)
Parameters and variables	Description
↵	This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. After entering the range of lines, the system produces a summary display of existing and new BNVs in the specified range.
e	This parameter lists all lines enabled for the off-hook balance test.
e t	This parameter lists all enabled lines for which the off-hook balance test was conducted.
e nt	This parameter lists all enabled lines for which the off-hook balance test was not conducted.
e t c	This parameter lists all enabled lines for which the off-hook balance test was conducted and results found the existing BNV to differ from the recommended BNV. These lines need to be changed.
e t nc	This parameter lists all enabled lines for which the off-hook balance test was conducted and results found that the existing BNV is the same as the recommended BNV. These lines do not need to be changed.
-continued-	

qbnv (continued)

qbnv command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>from_circuit</i>	This variable specifies the starting circuit number in the specified range of lines. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>from_drawer</i>	This variable specifies the starting drawer number in the specified range of lines. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>from_frame</i>	This variable specifies the starting frame number in the specified range of lines. The valid entry range is 0-511.
<i>from_site</i>	This variable specifies the starting type of peripheral module (PM) in the specified range of lines. The valid entry value is a string.
<i>from_unit</i>	This variable specifies the starting unit number in the specified range of lines. The valid entry range is 0-9.
ne	This parameter lists all lines not enabled for the off-hook balance test.
<i>to_circuit</i>	This variable specifies the ending circuit number in the specified range of lines. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>to_drawer</i>	This variable specifies the ending drawer number in the specified range of lines. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>to_frame</i>	This variable specifies the ending frame number in the specified range of lines. The valid entry range is 0-511.
<i>to_site</i>	This variable specifies the ending type of peripheral module (PM) in the specified range of lines. The valid entry value is a string.
<i>to_unit</i>	This variable specifies the starting unit number in the specified range of lines. The valid entry range is 0-9.
End	

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qbnv command.

qbnv (continued)

Example of the qbnv command

Example Task, response, and explanation

qbnv host 0 0 1 0 host 0 0 03 31 ↵

where

host	specifies the starting type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting unit number for the specified range of lines
1	specifies the starting drawer number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting circuit number for the specified range of lines
host	specifies the ending type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending unit number for the specified range of lines
03	specifies the ending drawer number for the specified range of lines
31	specifies the ending circuit number for the specified range of lines

Task: Display the existing and new BNV setting for a specified range.

Response:

```

                                1           2           3
                                01234567890123456789012345678902
                                =====
HOST 0 0 1  Exist LN9NLNNLNNN9NLLLLLLLLLLLLL99999NNNN
                        New  NN9 NL NNNDNNN LLL LLLL99 NNNLLL
HOST 0 0 2  Exist LN9NLNNLNNN9NLLLLLLLLLLLLL99999NNNN
                        New  NN9 NL NNNNNNN LLL DLLL99 NNNLLL
HOST 0 0 3  Exist LN9NLNNLNNN9NLLLLLLLLLLLLL99999NNNN
                        New  NN9 NL NDNDNNN LLL LLLL99 NNNLLL

```

Explanation: This command displays the existing and new BNV settings for a specified range of lines. The BNV for a line can be located by its corresponding position in the table. The circuit number is arranged in ascending order, from left to right. Each drawer has a row for the existing BNV setting and a row for the new BNV setting.

Each BNV field is associated with one of five symbols (L, N, 9, D, or a blank space). The L symbol represents loaded impedance and the N symbol represents nonloaded impedance. The 9 symbol represents 900+2 impedance. The D symbol represents "disabled" from off-hook balance test and a blank space represents "off-hook test data not available."

-continued-

qbnv (continued)

Example of the qbnv command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qbnv host 0 0 1 0 host 0 0 07 31 e ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>host specifies the starting type of PM for the specified range of lines 0 specifies the starting frame number for the specified range of lines 0 specifies the starting unit number for the specified range of lines 1 specifies the starting drawer number for the specified range of lines 0 specifies the starting circuit number for the specified range of lines host specifies the ending type of PM for the specified range of lines 0 specifies the ending frame number for the specified range of lines 0 specifies the ending unit number for the specified range of lines 07 specifies the ending drawer number for the specified range of lines 31 specifies the ending circuit number for the specified range of lines</p>	
Task:	List all lines in the specifed range that are enabled for the off-hook balance test.
Response:	<pre> HOST 0 0 1 0 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: L HOST 0 0 1 10 EXISTING: 9 RECOMMENDED: L HOST 0 0 2 3 EXISTING: L RECOMMENDED: N HOST 0 0 4 17 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: L HOST 0 0 7 12 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: L HOST 0 0 6 31 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: 9 HOST 0 0 7 0 EXISTING: 9 RECOMMENDED: L HOST 0 0 7 1 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: L </pre>
Explanation:	This command lists all lines in the specifed range that are enabled for the off-hook balance test.
-continued-	

qbnv (continued)

Example of the qbnv command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qbnv host 0 0 1 0 host 0 0 07 31 ne ↵

where

host	specifies the starting type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting unit number for the specified range of lines
1	specifies the starting drawer number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting circuit number for the specified range of lines
host	specifies the ending type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending unit number for the specified range of lines
07	specifies the ending drawer number for the specified range of lines
31	specifies the ending circuit number for the specified range of lines

Task: List all lines in the specified range that are not enabled for the off-hook balance test.

Response:

HOST 0 0 1 0	EXISTING: N
HOST 0 0 1 10	EXISTING: 9
HOST 0 0 2 3	EXISTING: L
HOST 0 0 4 17	EXISTING: N
HOST 0 0 7 12	EXISTING: N
HOST 0 0 6 31	EXISTING: N
HOST 0 0 7 0	EXISTING: 9
HOST 0 0 7 1	EXISTING: N

Explanation: This command lists all lines in the specified range that are not enabled for the off-hook balance test.

-continued-

qbnv (continued)

Example of the qbnv command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qbnv host 0 0 1 0 host 0 0 07 31 t ↵ <i>where</i></p>	
host	specifies the starting type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting unit number for the specified range of lines
1	specifies the starting drawer number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting circuit number for the specified range of lines
host	specifies the ending type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending unit number for the specified range of lines
07	specifies the ending drawer number for the specified range of lines
31	specifies the ending circuit number for the specified range of lines
Task:	List all lines in the specified range for which the off-hook balance test has been conducted.
Response:	<pre> HOST 0 0 1 0 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: L HOST 0 0 1 10 EXISTING: 9 RECOMMENDED: 9 HOST 0 0 2 3 EXISTING: L RECOMMENDED: N HOST 0 0 4 17 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: L HOST 0 0 7 12 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: N HOST 0 0 6 31 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: 9 HOST 0 0 7 0 EXISTING: 9 RECOMMENDED: L HOST 0 0 7 1 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: L </pre>
Explanation:	This command lists all lines in the specified range for which the off-hook balance test has been conducted.
-continued-	

qbnv (continued)

Example of the qbnv command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qbnv host 0 0 1 0 host 0 0 07 31 nt ↵

where

host	specifies the starting type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting unit number for the specified range of lines
1	specifies the starting drawer number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting circuit number for the specified range of lines
host	specifies the ending type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending unit number for the specified range of lines
07	specifies the ending drawer number for the specified range of lines
31	specifies the ending circuit number for the specified range of lines

Task: List all lines in the specified range for which the off-hook balance test has not been conducted.

Response:

HOST 0 0 1 0	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: L
HOST 0 0 1 10	EXISTING: 9	RECOMMENDED: 9
HOST 0 0 2 3	EXISTING: L	RECOMMENDED: N
HOST 0 0 4 17	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: L
HOST 0 0 7 12	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N
HOST 0 0 6 31	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: 9
HOST 0 0 7 0	EXISTING: 9	RECOMMENDED: L
HOST 0 0 7 1	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: L

Explanation: This command lists all lines in the specified range for which the off-hook balance test has not been conducted.

-continued-

qbnv (continued)

Example of the qbnv command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qbnv host 0 0 1 0 host 0 0 07 31 n t c ↵ <i>where</i></p>	
host	specifies the starting type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting unit number for the specified range of lines
1	specifies the starting drawer number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting circuit number for the specified range of lines
host	specifies the ending type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending unit number for the specified range of lines
07	specifies the ending drawer number for the specified range of lines
31	specifies the ending circuit number for the specified range of lines
Task:	List all lines in the specified range for which the recommended BNV differs from the existing BNV.
Response:	<pre> HOST 0 0 1 0 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: L HOST 0 0 1 10 EXISTING: 9 RECOMMENDED: 9 HOST 0 0 2 3 EXISTING: L RECOMMENDED: N HOST 0 0 4 17 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: L HOST 0 0 7 12 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: N HOST 0 0 6 31 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: 9 HOST 0 0 7 0 EXISTING: 9 RECOMMENDED: L HOST 0 0 7 1 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: L </pre>
Explanation:	This command lists all lines in the specified range for which the recommended BNV differs from the existing BNV.
-continued-	

qbnv (continued)

Example of the qbnv command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qbnv host 0 0 1 0 host 0 0 07 31 n c ↵

where

host	specifies the starting type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting unit number for the specified range of lines
1	specifies the starting drawer number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting circuit number for the specified range of lines
host	specifies the ending type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending unit number for the specified range of lines
07	specifies the ending drawer number for the specified range of lines
31	specifies the ending circuit number for the specified range of lines

Task: List all lines in the specified range for which the recommended BNV is the same as the existing BNV.

Response:

HOST 0 0 1 0	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N
HOST 0 0 1 10	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N
HOST 0 0 2 3	EXISTING: L	RECOMMENDED: L
HOST 0 0 4 17	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N
HOST 0 0 4 22	EXISTING: L	RECOMMENDED: L
HOST 0 0 6 31	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N

Explanation: This command lists all lines in the specified range for which the recommended BNV is the same as the existing BNV.

-continued-

qbnv (continued)

Example of the qbnv command (continued)

Example	Task, response, and explanation																		
<p>qbnv host 0 0 1 0 host 0 0 07 31 e t ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>host specifies the starting type of PM for the specified range of lines 0 specifies the starting frame number for the specified range of lines 0 specifies the starting unit number for the specified range of lines 1 specifies the starting drawer number for the specified range of lines 0 specifies the starting circuit number for the specified range of lines host specifies the ending type of PM for the specified range of lines 0 specifies the ending frame number for the specified range of lines 0 specifies the ending unit number for the specified range of lines 07 specifies the ending drawer number for the specified range of lines 31 specifies the ending circuit number for the specified range of lines</p> <hr/> <p>Task: List all enabled lines for which the off-hook balance test was conducted.</p> <p>Response:</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>HOST 0 0 1 0</td> <td>EXISTING: N</td> <td>RECOMMENDED: N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOST 0 0 1 10</td> <td>EXISTING: N</td> <td>RECOMMENDED: N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOST 0 0 2 3</td> <td>EXISTING: L</td> <td>RECOMMENDED: L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOST 0 0 4 17</td> <td>EXISTING: N</td> <td>RECOMMENDED: N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOST 0 0 5 22</td> <td>EXISTING: L</td> <td>RECOMMENDED: L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOST 0 0 6 30</td> <td>EXISTING: N</td> <td>RECOMMENDED: N</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: This command lists all enabled lines for which the off-hook balance test was conducted.</p>	HOST 0 0 1 0	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N	HOST 0 0 1 10	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N	HOST 0 0 2 3	EXISTING: L	RECOMMENDED: L	HOST 0 0 4 17	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N	HOST 0 0 5 22	EXISTING: L	RECOMMENDED: L	HOST 0 0 6 30	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N	
HOST 0 0 1 0	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N																	
HOST 0 0 1 10	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N																	
HOST 0 0 2 3	EXISTING: L	RECOMMENDED: L																	
HOST 0 0 4 17	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N																	
HOST 0 0 5 22	EXISTING: L	RECOMMENDED: L																	
HOST 0 0 6 30	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N																	

-continued-

qbnv (continued)

Example of the qbnv command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qbnv host 0 0 1 0 host 0 0 07 31 e nt ↵

where

host	specifies the starting type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting unit number for the specified range of lines
1	specifies the starting drawer number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting circuit number for the specified range of lines
host	specifies the ending type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending unit number for the specified range of lines
07	specifies the ending drawer number for the specified range of lines
31	specifies the ending circuit number for the specified range of lines

Task: List all enabled lines for which the off-hook balance test was not conducted.

Response:

HOST 0 0 1 0	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N
HOST 0 0 1 10	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N
HOST 0 0 2 3	EXISTING: L	RECOMMENDED: L
HOST 0 0 4 17	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N
HOST 0 0 5 22	EXISTING: L	RECOMMENDED: L
HOST 0 0 6 30	EXISTING: N	RECOMMENDED: N

Explanation: This command lists all enabled lines for which the off-hook balance test was not conducted.

-continued-

qbnv (continued)

Example of the qbnv command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qbnv host 0 0 1 0 host 0 0 07 31 e t c ↵ <i>where</i></p>	
host	specifies the starting type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting unit number for the specified range of lines
1	specifies the starting drawer number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting circuit number for the specified range of lines
host	specifies the ending type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending unit number for the specified range of lines
07	specifies the ending drawer number for the specified range of lines
31	specifies the ending circuit number for the specified range of lines
Task:	List all enabled lines for which the off-hook balance test was conducted and results found the existing BNV to differ from the recommended BNV.
Response:	<pre> HOST 0 0 1 0 EXISTING: L RECOMMENDED: N HOST 0 0 1 10 EXISTING: L RECOMMENDED: N HOST 0 0 2 3 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: 9 HOST 0 0 4 17 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: N HOST 0 0 5 22 EXISTING: L RECOMMENDED: N HOST 0 0 6 30 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: 9 </pre>
Explanation:	This command lists all enabled lines for which the off-hook balance test was conducted and results found the existing BNV to differ from the recommended BNV.
-continued-	

qbnv (end)

Example of the qbnv command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>qbnv host 0 0 1 0 host 0 0 07 31 e t nc ↵ where</pre>	
host	specifies the starting type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting unit number for the specified range of lines
1	specifies the starting drawer number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the starting circuit number for the specified range of lines
host	specifies the ending type of PM for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending frame number for the specified range of lines
0	specifies the ending unit number for the specified range of lines
07	specifies the ending drawer number for the specified range of lines
31	specifies the ending circuit number for the specified range of lines
Task:	List all enabled lines for which the off-hook balance test was not conducted and results found the recommended BNV is the same as the existing BNV.
Response:	<pre>HOST 0 0 1 0 EXISTING: L RECOMMENDED: L HOST 0 0 1 10 EXISTING: L RECOMMENDED: L HOST 0 0 2 3 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: N HOST 0 0 4 17 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: N HOST 0 0 5 22 EXISTING: L RECOMMENDED: L HOST 0 0 6 30 EXISTING: N RECOMMENDED: N</pre>
Explanation:	This command lists all enabled lines for which the off-hook balance test was not conducted and results found the recommended BNV is the same as the existing BNV.
End	

Responses

Currently not available

qcall

Function

Use the qcall command to access the QCALL directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the qcall command.

Example of the qcall command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
qcall ↵	<p>Task: Access the QCALL directory.</p> <p>Response: QCALL :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the QCALL directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the qcall command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The QCALL directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

qcall (end)

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

qcm

Function

Use the qcm command to display the contents of incoming and outgoing call memory blocks associated with a specified line.

Note: The qcm command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status information.

qcm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qcm	<i>dn_num</i> [f] <i>len_num</i> [h]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>dn_num</i>	This variable is a seven-digit directory number (DN). Use this variable for simple DNs including DN_S_LINE (where the DN belongs to a single line in T able LENLINES) and DN_BNN (where the DN is a bridged night number).
f	This default parameter requests a formatted display. Either omit this entry or enter the f character to produce a formatted display.
-continued-	

qcm (continued)

qcm command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
h	This parameter provides the same data that displays when the f parameter is selected. In addition, the hexadecimal option provides a display of the current contents in system memory (a“physical view”) and the data that the DMS requires for table control (the “logical view”).
<i>len_num</i>	<p>This variable is a seven-digit line equipment number (LEN), where the first two digits indicate the frame number, the third digit indicates the bay number, the fourth and fifth digits indicate the drawer number, and the last two digits indicate the line number. Use the <i>len_num</i> variable for the following DNs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DN_P_LIN (where the DN belongs to a party line in Table LENLINES) ▪ DN_P_FREE (where the DN is a free party on a working line) ▪ DN_H_MEM (where the DN is a multiline (MLH) and distributed line hunt (DLH) pilot) ▪ DN_H_PILOT (where the DN is an MLH and DLH member) ▪ DN_DNH_MEM (where the number is a directory number hunt (DNH) member) ▪ DN_DNH_PILOT (where the number is a DNH pilot) ▪ DN_INTERCEPT (where the DN goes to some form of treatment) ▪ DN_OTHER (where the DN is none of the above, not available, but not invalid) ▪ DN_BNN_PILOT (where the DN is a bridged night number (BNN) hunt group pilot) ▪ DN_BNN_MEM (where the DN is a BNN hunt group member) ▪ DN_MADN (where the DN is a multiple access directory number (MADN) from a single call arrangement (SCA), multiple call arrangement (MCA), or extension bridging (EXB) MADN group) ▪ DN_MTC (where the DN belongs to a mobile phone) ▪ DN_TEEN_LINE (where the DN is a teen service DN line option which allows a primary DN and several secondary DNs to be associated with a particular LEN) ▪ DN_SYN (where the DN is a synonym DN) ▪ DN_TWIN (where the DN is a Kapshen and Schrack - Austria (K&S) twin DN)
End	

qcm (continued)

Qualifications

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

- The qcm can be entered using prompt entry mode or using no-prompt entry mode.
- You must query a LEN when a DN specification does not translate into a LEN.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qcm command.

Examples of the qcm command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qcm 6216062 f ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>62160621</p>	<p>specifies the DN</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query a specified DN and display formatted data.</p> <p>Response: CALL MEMORY DISPLAY FOR DN: 6216062 LEN: HOST 00 0 12 01</p> <p>Incoming Call Memory - Time of call: 1989/06/02 09:52:50.277 FRI. Calling DN: 6136216061 Network: PUBLIC Originating Address Type: 003 (UNIQUE) Interworking Encountered: NO Originating DN PRI: UNSUPPRESSED Long Distance Call: NO Intraoffice call: YES Group Intercom: NO Call Waiting: NO Display: ALLOWED</p> <p>Outgoing Call Memory - Called DN: 6216063 Prefix_Count: 0 DN_Unusable: NO Intraoffice call: YES Destination DN PRI: UNSUPPRESSED Call Forwarded: NO Group Intercom: NO CNDB Features: CNDB_NOT_ACTIVE Display: ALLOWED</p> <p>Explanation: This command queries and displays the formatted contents of incoming and outgoing call memory for DN 62160621.</p>
-continued-	

qcm (continued)

Examples of the qcm command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qcm 6216052 h ↵ <i>where</i></p>	<p>6216052 specifies the DN</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query a specified DN and display a hex dump of the data.</p> <p>Response: CALL MEMORY DISPLAY FOR DN: 6216053 LEN: HOST 00 1 17 07 Physical view: C008 0001 0320 201F 0030 7316 A422 A04A 0120 6A36 025A 7000 Incoming Call Memory - logical view: 2003 FD00 201F 0030 7316 A422 004A 0000 0000 0000 A12A Time of call: 1976/01/03 22:06:38.449 SUN. Calling DN: 6137224004 Network: PUBLIC Originating Address Type: 003 (UNIQUE) Interworking Encountered: NO Originating DN PRI: UNSUPPRESSED Long Distance Call: NO Intraoffice call: YES Group Intercom: NO Call Waiting: NO Display: ALLOWED Outgoing Call Memory - logical view: 8001 6A36 025A 0000 0000 0000 0000 0247 Called DN: 6306052 Prefix Count: 0 DN Unusable: NO Intraoffice call: NO Destination DN PRI: UNSUPPRESSED Call Forwarded: NO Group Intercom: NO CNDB Features: CNDB_NOT_ACTIVE Display: ALLOWED</p> <p>Explanation: Hex output was requested using the h parameter for DN 6216052. The system also displays the physical and logical view.</p>
End	

qcm (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the qcm command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
*** BAD DATA ***	<p>Meaning: If undecipherable data exists in a field, the field is replaced with the above response.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command.</p>
Calling DN: UNAVAILABLE	<p>Meaning: If neither a DN nor a LEN is available, the field is replaced with this message.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Calling LEN: <line equipment number>.	<p>Meaning: If the Incoming Call Memory Bank (ICMB) contains a LEN, the calling DN field is replaced with this message.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
DN <directory number> is an UNASSIGNED DN	<p>Meaning: A DN with a type of DN_FREE was entered.</p> <p>Action: Enter an active DN.</p>
DN <directory number> is NOT VALID for this OFFICE	<p>Meaning: A DN with a type of DN_INVALID was entered. This DN is undefined for this office.</p> <p>Action: Enter a DN assigned for this office.</p>
-continued-	

qcm (end)

Responses for the qcm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Formatted or HEX (F H) : F	<p>Meaning: The system prompts for the f parameter or h parameter.</p> <p>Action: Enter the f parameter or h parameter or select the default parameter by pressing the carriage return key. Enter the abort command to terminate the command.</p>
LEN <line equipment number> is NOT VALID for this OFFICE or QCM ERROR: CANNOT GENERATE A CPID FOR LEN <LEN>	<p>Meaning: The parameter is incorrect for the specified reason.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using the correct DN or LEN.</p>
End	

qcopyaft

Function

Use the qcopyaft command to display information about the current status of all active copyaft functions on the system for up to three tape drives.

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

Qualification

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the qcopyaft command.

Example of the qcopyaft command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
qcopyaft ↵	<p>Task: Display current status of all active copyaft functions.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>FILE NAME FILE SIZE TAPE DRIVE BLOCKS COPIED START TIME -----</pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays the status of all active copyaft functions.</p>

Response

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

Response for the qcopyaft command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No COPYAFT functions active	<p>Meaning: There are no active copyaft functions.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

qcounts

Function

Use the qcounts command to send a request to the XLIU to which the XSG is mapped and display protocol and protocol abnormality counts information. The information display includes link level counts, packet level counts, link level protocol abnormality counts, and packet level protocol abnormality counts. The qcounts command also queries or resets the protocol and abnormality counts for layers 1, 2, and 3 or the X.25 and X.75 protocols.

Note: The qcounts command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status information.

qcounts command parameters and variables					
Command	Parameters and variables				
qcounts	cli	<i>cli_member</i>	<i>external_num</i>	[<i>count_level</i>]	[<i>no reset</i> reset]
	ltid	<i>ltgrp</i>	<i>ltnum</i>		
	xsg	<i>xsg_number</i>	chnl	<i>chnl_number</i>	
Parameters and variables	Description				
<i>no reset</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to not resetting counts.				
chnl	This parameter indicates that information displays for specified X.25 service group (XSG) channel.				
<i>chnl_number</i>	This variable specifies the XSG number. The valid entry range is 1-31.				
cli	This parameter indicates that information displays for a CLLI X.75 link (trunk).				
<i>cli_member</i>	This variable specifies the CLLI member.				
<i>count_level</i>	This variable specifies the level of the counts. The valid entry values are link, packet, or all.				
<i>external_num</i>	This variable specifies the external trunk number. The valid entry range is 0-9999				
<i>ltgrp</i>	This variable specifies a valid logical terminal group datafilled in Table LTGRP.				
ltid	This parameter indicates that information displays for an X.25 logical terminal identifier (LTID).				
-continued-					

qcounts (continued)

qcounts command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>ltnum</i>	This variable specifies a logical terminal number. The valid entry range is 1-1022.
<i>reset</i>	This parameter resets counts.
<i>xsg</i>	This parameter indicates that information displays for the specified XSG.
<i>xsg_number</i>	This variable specifies the XSG number. The valid entry range is 0-749.
End	

Qualification

The qcounts command can be entered using prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qcounts command.

qcounts (continued)

Examples of the qcounts command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qcounts xsg 1 chnl 1 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>1 specifies the XSG number 1 specifies the channel number</p>	<hr/> <p>Task: Display protocol and protocol abnormality counts for the specified XSG.</p> <p>Response: LAYER 1 PROTOCOL COUNTS ----- Incomplete Frames:0 Bad CRC: 0 Aborted Frames:0 Invalid Frame Lengths: 0 Received Frames:0 Received Bytes:0 Transmitted Frames: 0 Transmitted Bytes: 0 Received Layer 2 Frames:0 Bad Address: 0 Unsupported Addresses: 0 Invalid Frame Sizes: 0 R75 Tx Port Underrun: 0 R75 Port Overrun: 0 R75 Rx Share Q Empty: 0 R75 Tx Share Q Full: 0 R75 Bux Error: 0 R75 Port Halt: 0 R75 LRC Failure: 0 R75 Remote Buffer Busy:0 R75 Tx Channel Down: 0</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays protocol and error counts for layer 1.</p>
-continued-	

qcounts (continued)

Examples of the qcounts command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qcounts ltid pkt 10 link ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>pkt specifies a valid logical terminal group 10 specifies a logical terminal link specifies the level of the counts</p>	<p>Task: Display protocol and protocol abnormality counts by LTID.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> LAYER 2 PROTOCOL COUNTS ----- Octets received: 400 Octets transmitted: 500 Frames Received I: 8 RR: 8 RNR: 9 REJ: 77 SABME: 11 DM: 9 DISC: 4 UA: 12 FRMR: 7 Frames Transmitted I: 8 RR: 8 RNR: 9 REJ: 77 SABME: 11 DM: 9 DISC: 4 UA: 12 FRMR: 7 Frames Re-transmitted Link resets received: 8 Link resets sent: 8 Link established retransmissions: 22 N2 exceeded: 4 T1 exceeded: 2 Frames discarded: 0 LAYER 2 ABNORMALITY COUNTS ----- DM received: 9 DM sent: 9 Control: 7 Information: 0 Sequence: 1 Length: 0 Unexpected: 1 FRMR: 0 Other: 1 </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays protocol and error counts for layer 2.</p>
-continued-	

qcounts (continued)

Examples of the qcounts command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qcounts cli rpoa3333e1641 packet ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>rpoa3333e1641 packet</p>	<p>specifies the CLLI member specifies the level of the counts</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display protocol and protocol abnormality counts by CLLI for packet-level service.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> LAYER 3 PROTOCOL COUNTS ----- Packets received: VC, PVC: 33 RR: 44 RNR: 11 Data: 88 Packets transmitted: VC, PVC: 33 RR: 44 RNR: 11 Data: 88 Virtual call attempts: Setup: 7 Orig: 4 Term: 4 Unsuccessful virtual call attempts: Blocking: 1 Denied: 0 Clearing: 1 Overload: 0 LAYER 3 ABNORMALITY COUNTS ----- Restart packets, received: 0 sent: 2 Reset packets, received: 1 sent: 0 Clear packets, received: 1 sent: 0 Diagnostic packets transmitted: 0 </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays protocol and protocol abnormality counts information for layer 3.</p>
End	

qcounts (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the qcounts command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CLLI name does not exist.	Meaning: An invalid CLLI was entered. Action: Enter a valid CLLI.
Logical terminal group name does not exist.	Meaning: An invalid LTID was entered. Action: Enter a valid LTID.
Terminal not defined.	Meaning: A valid LTID was entered, but no datafill exists for the terminal. Action: Enter datafill for the terminal in the appropriate tables.

qcpugno

Function

Use the qcpugno command to display all the call pickup (CPU) group numbers, their LINK line equipment number (LINKLEN), whether the line equipment number (LEN) is Integrated Business Network (IBN) or key set (KSET), and the key associated with a key set.

Note: The qcpugno command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status information.

qcpugno command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qcpugno	There are no parameters or variables

Qualification

There are no prompts for the qcpugno command. Enter this command in no-prompt entry mode.

Example

The following table provides an example of the qcpugno command.

Example of the qcpugno command													
Example	Task, response, and explanation												
qcpugno ↵	<p>Task: Display the list of CPU group numbers at a switch with assigned CPU group numbers.</p> <p>Response: THE FOLLOWING IS AN OUTPUT OF THE CPU GRP_NUMBERS IN USE, AND THE LINKLEN ASSOCIATED WITH IT</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>GRP_NUM</th> <th>LEN</th> <th>IBN OR KSET</th> <th>KEY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>HOST 00 0 05 16</td> <td>IBN</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>HOST 00 0 06 02</td> <td>KSET</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: This command displays the list of CPU group numbers at a switch with assigned CPU group numbers 5 and 6.</p>	GRP_NUM	LEN	IBN OR KSET	KEY	5	HOST 00 0 05 16	IBN		6	HOST 00 0 06 02	KSET	5
GRP_NUM	LEN	IBN OR KSET	KEY										
5	HOST 00 0 05 16	IBN											
6	HOST 00 0 06 02	KSET	5										

Response

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

qcpugno (end)

Response for the qcpugno command

MAP output Meaning and action

THE FOLLOWING IS AN OUTPUT OF THE CPU GRP_NUMBERS
IN USE, AND THE LINKLEN ASSOCIATED WITH IT

GRP_NUM	LEN	IBN OR KSET	KEY

<group number>	<LEN>	<IBN or KSET>	<KSET key>

Meaning: When CPU group numbers are used, the display includes the group number LINKLEN, whether the LINKLEN is IBN or KSET and the key associated with a key set.

Action: None

qcust

Function

Use the qcust command to retrieve information about all the lines associated with one or more customer group(s). The qcust command takes up to five customer groups as parameters and traverses Table BNMCUST to upload line data information about the specified customer groups. Table BNMCUST contains all the customer groups associated with customer names. The qcust command can provide initialization datafill for an off-switch database and provide synchronization between the DMS tables and the off-switch database.

The qcust command also can accept a line equipment number (LEN) or logical terminal identifier (LTID) if the data on a single line is required.

The qcust all command string retrieves all line data associated with each customer group on the switch.

qcust command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qcust	all [<i>custname</i> [<i>done</i>]] [<i>incr</i>]] <i>custgrp</i> <i>len</i> ownedby <i>custname</i> initial
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter retrieves information about all the lines associated with each customer group.
<i>custgrp</i>	This variable specifies 1-5 customer group(s).
<i>custname</i>	This variable specifies the customer name.
done	This parameter specifies that the changes have all been collected by another command and that the DMS switch may erase the changed line data.
incr	This parameter synchronizes the database, collects the changed line data and outputs it to the requestor. You are advised to wait four minutes after the last change to a LEN/LTID before issuing an incr command, to ensure that all changes have been stored.
-continued-	

qcust (continued)

qcust command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>initial</i>	This parameter collects all the line data information for the requested customer and outputs it to the requestor.
<i>len</i>	This variable specifies the line equipment number or logical terminal identifier.
<i>ownedby</i>	This parameter collects all the line data information for the requested customer and outputs it to the requestor.
End	

Qualifications

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

- There are no input prompts for this query command.
- QCUST does not retrieve information on plain ordinary telephone service (POTS) lines.

qcust (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the qcust command.

Example of the qcust command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>qcust ntrtp \$ ↵ where</pre>	<pre>ntrtp specifies the customer group</pre> <hr/> <p>Task: Query group NTRTP.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>0 34 Y 4 Y N 99 18 ISDN 18 FUNKBD 18 FUNKY 99 19 PUBLIC 0 99 1 HOST 01 1 01 19 IBN STDLN 6X17AA N 2 8477012 NTRTP 0 0 613 9 DGT \$ 99 1 HOST 01 1 08 31 IBN STDLN 6X17AA N 2 8477013 NTRTP 0 0 613 9 DGT \$ 99 1 HOST 01 1 10 22 IBN STDLN 6X17AA N 2 8477015 NTRTP 0 0 613 99</pre>
-continued-	

qcust (continued)

Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<p>Response:</p> <pre> 1 HOST 01 1 11 03 IBN STDLN 6X17AA N 2 8477016 NTRTP 0 0 613 9 CWT 3WC RAG DGT \$ 99 1 HOST 02 0 10 20 IBN STDLN 6X17AA N 2 8477007 NTRTP 0 0 613 9 DGT \$ 99 1 HOST 01 0 00 28 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N 4 N \$ N \$ 5 1 8477100 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y 9 CWT 3WC RAG CPU \$ 10 3 RAG 10 4 3WC 10 5 CWT Y Y N \$ 10 7 CPU HOST 01 0 00 28 \$ 0 99 1 HOST 01 0 19 11 DATA NPDGP 6X71AA N 4 \$ 13 E FAILED TO GET DATA PROFILE FOR LEN HOST 01 0 19 11 5 1 8477200 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y 9 SMDR \$ 99 1 HOST 01 1 18 26 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N 4 N \$ N \$ 5 1 8477130 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y 9 CWT \$ 10 5 CWT Y Y N \$ 10 8 CXR CTALL N STD 99 1 HOST 02 1 11 08 DATA NPDGP 6X71AA N 4 \$ 13 E FAILED TO GET DATA PROFILE FOR LEN HOST 02 1 11 08 5 1 7726210 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y 9 SMDR \$ 99 1 HOST 03 0 00 04 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N 4 N \$ N \$ 5 1 6212000 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y 99 </pre>
	<p>-continued-</p>

qcust (continued)

Example of the qcust command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

```

Response:  1 HOST 03 0 14 04 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N
               4 N $ N $
               5 1 6212001 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
               99
               1 HOST 03 1 01 04 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N
               4 N $ N $
               5 1 6212002 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
               99
               1 HOST 03 1 15 04 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N
               4 N $ N $
               5 1 6212003 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
               99
               1 HOST 04 0 06 04 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N
               4 N $ N $
               5 1 6212004 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
               99
               1 HOST 04 0 09 04 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N
               4 N $ N $
               5 1 6212005 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
               99
               1 HOST 04 1 02 04 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N
               4 N $ N $
               5 1 6212006 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
               99
               1 HOST 04 1 13 04 PSET PPHON 6X21AA N
               4 N $ N $
               5 1 6212007 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
               99
               1 LCMR 05 1 10 16 PSET SPPHN 6X21AC N
               4 N $ N $
               5 1 8471002 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
               99
               1 LCMR 06 0 19 04 PSET STDLN 6X21AC N
               4 N $ N $
               5 1 8471003 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
               99
               1 LCMR 06 1 00 24 PSET SPPHN 6X21AC N
               4 N $ N $
               5 1 8471004 NTRTP 0 0 613 Y
               99
               @
    
```

Explanation: This command queries group NTRTP.

End

qcust (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the qcust command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
*** ERROR *** < > TYPE OF TYPE OF QCUST IS TYPE_OF_QCUST PROMPTING DISABLED 13 F INVALID PARAMETERS	Meaning: You entered more than five customer groups. Action: Reenter the command or abort.
MISSING PARAMETER 13 F INVALID PARAMETERS	Meaning: You left out the \$ (terminator of custgroups). Action: Reenter the command or abort.

qdch

Function

Use the qdch command to query data provisioned for a D-channel handler (DCH). The qdch command displays the loops associated with a particular DCH channel or all the channels on a DCH, as well as the DCHs which support enhanced line concentrating modules (LCMEs) or ISDN line concentrating modules (LCMIs). The qdch command also displays the logical terminal identifiers (LTIDs) mapped to a Bd-channel connection to the packet handler (PH). In all cases, the qdch command queries either the data for an XMS-based peripheral module (XPM), DCH resources for all LCMIs and LCMEs on the XPM, the DCH channels in an office, or the Bd-channels for the DMS PH which are mapped to an X.25 service group (XSG) endpoint.

qdch command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qdch	bd [all dch dchno [all isg isgno [chnlno pm pmno]]] free]]]
	bra [all dch dchno [all isg isgno [chnlno lcmi [site frameno unitno lcme []]]] free]]] rcu rdt link pm pmno psporno]]]
	ltid [dch dchno isg isgno] free
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying all channels on the DCH.
<i>site</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using the host as the site.
all	This parameter displays information for all Bd-channels or all Basic Rate Access (BRA) channel types in the office.
-continued-	

qdch (continued)

qdch command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>bd</i>	This parameter selects the digital signal 1 (DS-1) endpoint and the logical terminal identifiers (LTIDs) multiplexed to this Bd-channel to the PH.
<i>bra</i>	This parameter selects a BRA channel type. It also displays line equipment numbers (LENS) if connected channels are queried.
<i>chnlno</i>	This variable specifies a channel on the DCH. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>dch</i>	This parameter queries a DCH.
<i>dchno</i>	This variable specifies the DCH number. The valid entry range is 0-255.
<i>frameno</i>	This variable specifies the frame number. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>free</i>	This parameter displays unequipped LENS with DCH/ISG resources when entered with <i>qdch bd</i> command string or <i>qdch bra</i> command string. Entering the <i>free</i> parameter with the <i>ltid</i> parameter displays the unused LTIDs on the specified DCH or ISDN service group (ISG).
<i>isg</i>	This parameter queries an ISG.
<i>isgno</i>	This variable specifies the ISG number. The valid entry range is 0-255.
<i>lcme</i>	This parameter queries BRA DCH channels for all loops on the LCME.
<i>lcmi</i>	This parameter queries DCH BRA channels for all loops on the line concentrating module (LCM) for an LCMI.
<i>link</i>	This parameter selects BRA PMs.
<i>ltid</i>	This parameter selects all the LTIDs associated with the specified ISG.
<i>pm</i>	This variable specifies the peripheral module (PM) type. The valid entry values are either <i>lrc</i> , <i>lgc</i> , <i>rcci</i> , <i>prcc</i> , <i>plgc</i> , <i>sma</i> , <i>algc</i> , <i>rcc2</i> , <i>srcc</i> , <i>rco2</i> , or <i>smu</i> .
<i>pmno</i>	This variable specifies the peripheral module (PM) number. The valid entry range is 0-255.
-continued-	

qdch (continued)

qdch command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>psportno</i>	This variable specifies the PM port number. The valid entry range for the RCC2, SRCC, and RCO2 is 0-53. For all other PMs, the valid entry range is 0-19.
<i>unitno</i>	This variable specifies the unit number. The valid entry range is 0-9.
End	

Qualifications

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

- Only offices equipped with Line Group Controllers or Line Trunk Controllers for ISDN use the parameters listed. These parameters do not apply to offices containing ISDN Access Controllers (IACs).
- The introduction of DCH sparing separates DCH hardware from the service it provides. This is made possible by the introduction of Table ISGDEF (ISDN Service Group Definition) which defines services and allocates them to channels.
- Table DCHINV does not provide service information. Table DCHINV contains only hardware provisioning information about the DCH (Product Equipment Code and location within the office).
- LCMI and LCME options are available to display the allocation of DCH resources on an LCMI or LCME respectively. If XPM option is used DCH resources for all LCMIs and LCMEs on the XPM display.
- The Bd channels mapped to an XSG endpoint only appear on SuperNode. To find the XSG number for a particular XLIU, post the XLIU at the PM map and issue the querypm command. (On NT40, there is no change.)



CAUTION

This command can produce a large volume of data.
If the all parameter is entered, a large amount of data displays.

If the all parameter is entered, a large amount of data displays.

qdch (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qdch command.

Examples of the qdch command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>qdch bd dch 0 29 ↵ where</pre>	<p>0 specifies the DCH number 29 specifies the channel number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query the Bd information on a specified channel.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>DCH ISG CHNL DS1 endpoint PM DS1 ----- 0 29 24 LTC1 1 3 2 GROUPONE 431 GROUPONE 345 GROUPONE 309 GROUPONE 302</pre> <p>Explanation: The Bd information on channel 29 of DCH 0 displays.</p> <p>If no channel is specified, the system displays information for each Bd-channel of the DCH.</p> <p>If an XPM identifier is entered in place of a DCH identifier, the system displays information for all the Bd-channels on the XPM.</p> <p>If the all parameter is entered, the system displays information for all the Bd-channels defined in the office.</p>
-continued-	

qdch (continued)

Examples of the qdch command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qdch bra lcme 21 1 ↵
where

21 specifies the DCH number
 1 specifies the channel number

Task: Display ISDN loops on an LCME with DCH resources allocated.

Response: ISDN loops on this LCME with DCH resources allocated.

```

LEN CARD DCH CH
-----
HOST 21 1 00 01 BX27AA 0 0
HOST 21 1 00 07 BX27AA 0 0
HOST 21 1 00 01 BX27AA 0 0
HOST 21 1 00 07 BX27AA 0 0
HOST 21 1 06 01 BX27AA 1 0
HOST 21 1 07 01 BX27AA 1 0
HOST 21 1 09 01 BX27AA 2 0
HOST 21 1 19 01 BX27AA 3 0
HOST 21 1 22 01 BX27AA 4 0
HOST 21 1 22 03 BX27AA 4 0
HOST 21 1 23 00 BX27AA 4 0
HOST 21 1 23 01 BX27AA 4 0
HOST 21 1 23 02 BX27AA 5 0
HOST 21 1 23 03 BX27AA 5 0
HOST 21 1 23 04 BX27AA 5 0
HOST 21 1 23 05 BX27AA 5 0
HOST 21 1 23 06 BX27AA 6 0
    
```

Explanation: This command displays ISDN loops on an LCME with DCH resources allocated.

-continued-

qdch (continued)

Examples of the qdch command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qdch bra dch 0 free ↵
where

0 specifies the DCH number

Task: Display all the Bd-channels on a specified DCH which are not being used by working loops.

Response: Number of DCH channels which are not yet mapped to a TDM group.

DCH BRA CHANNEL INFORMATION

DCH CHNL LEN

DCH 7 1 HOST 11 0 00 0 UNEQUIP

HOST 11 0 00 2 BX25AA

HOST 11 0 00 3 BX25AA

HOST 11 0 00 4 UNEQUIP

DCH 7 2 HOST 11 0 02-03 4

DCH 7 23 HOST 11 0 08 0 BX25AA

HOST 11 0 08 1 BX25AA

HOST 11 0 08 2 BX25AA

DCH 7 24 HOST 12 0 10-11 0

Explanation: This command displays all the Bd channels on DCH 7 which are not being used by working loops.

Note: The response is different from the LCMI version of the command because the command shows information for DCHs which support LCMEs as well as DCHs which support LCMI. The output for the LCME supporting DCH contains the 10-11 type of entry in the line equipment number (LEN) output. This signifies physical drawer 11 and the number following the LEN represents the number of tdm slots unused on that channel.

-continued-

qdch (continued)

Examples of the qdch command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qdch bra lcme 21 1 ↵ <i>where</i></p>	
21	specifies the frame number
1	specifies the unit number
Task:	Display ISDN loops on an LCME with DCH resources allocated.
Response:	ISDN loops on this LCME with DCH resources allocated.
	<pre> LEN CARD DCH CH ----- HOST 21 1 00 01 BX27AA 0 0 HOST 21 1 00 07 BX27AA 0 0 HOST 21 1 06 01 BX27AA 1 0 HOST 21 1 07 01 BX27AA 1 0 HOST 21 1 09 01 BX27AA 2 0 HOST 21 1 19 01 BX27AA 3 0 HOST 21 1 22 01 BX27AA 4 0 HOST 21 1 22 03 BX27AA 4 0 HOST 21 1 23 00 BX27AA 4 0 HOST 21 1 23 01 BX27AA 4 0 HOST 21 1 23 02 BX27AA 5 0 HOST 21 1 23 03 BX27AA 5 0 HOST 21 1 23 04 BX27AA 5 0 HOST 21 1 23 05 BX27AA 5 0 HOST 21 1 23 06 BX27AA 6 0 </pre>
Explanation:	This command displays ISDN loops on an LCME with DCH resources allocated.
-continued-	

qdch (continued)

Examples of the qdch command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qdch bd ltci 1 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>1</p>	<p>specifies the LTCl number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display the statistical multiplex information for the Bd channels on a specified LTCl.</p> <p>Response: DCH BD CHANNEL INFORMATION</p> <pre>DCH ISG CHNL DS1 ENDPOINT PM DS1 ----- 0 28 24 LTCl 1 3 1 GROUPONE 310 GROUPONE 307 GROUPONE 306 GROUPONE 305 GROUPONE 304 GROUPONE 302 0 29 25 LTCl 1 3 2 GROUPONE 431 GROUPONE 345 GROUPONE 309 GROUPONE 302 0 30 26 LTCl 1 3 3 GROUPONE 428 GROUPONE 427 GROUPONE 426 GROUPONE 425 GROUPONE 424 GROUPONE 423 GROUPONE 422 GROUPONE 421 GROUPONE 301 0 31 27 LTCl 1 3 17 GROUPONE 433 GROUPONE 432 GROUPONE 429 GROUPONE 346 GROUPONE 442 GROUPONE 341 1 30 28 LTCl 1 11 23 1 31 29 LTCl 1 11 1</pre> <p>Explanation: Nine Bd channels are datafilled on this PM, six with SPECCONN connections. There can be up to 32 LTIDs on a Bd-channel. In the example above there are two provisioned DCHs on LTCl 1. Typically, there are two-to-four Bd-channels per DCH.</p>
End	

Responses

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

qdch (continued)

Responses for the qdch command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Bd channel information display complete.	<p>Meaning: The system displays all information on Bds.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
BRA channel information display complete.	<p>Meaning: This message is for information only.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Channel <channel number> is not connected to a DS1 in SPECCONN.	<p>Meaning: The channel selected does not have a special connection defined in Table SPECCONN.</p> <p>Action: Select a valid Bd channel.</p>
Channel <channel number> is not provisioned as Bd.	<p>Meaning: The selected channel is not a Bd-channel.</p> <p>Action: Select a valid Bd channel.</p>
Channel <channel number> is not provisioned as BRA.	<p>Meaning: The selected channel is not a BRA channel.</p> <p>Action: Select a valid BRA channel.</p>
Channel <channel number> is not provisioned as BD.	<p>Meaning: The selected channel is not a Bd-channel.</p> <p>Action: Select a valid Bd channel.</p>
DCH is not datafilled in DCHINV.	<p>Meaning: The DCH number entered is not datafilled in Table DCHINV.</p> <p>Action: Enter a valid DCH number.</p>
-continued-	

qdch (continued)

Responses for the qdch command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Failed to find module number.	<p>Meaning: The module number entered is invalid.</p> <p>Action: Select a valid module number.</p>
Invalid PM.	<p>Meaning: An invalid PM number was entered.</p> <p>Action: Enter the correct PM number.</p>
No DCHs datafilled for this PM.	<p>Meaning: There are no DCHs on the specified PM in Table DCHINV.</p> <p>Action: Select a valid PM.</p>
PM index required or Invalid pm or No DCHs datafilled on this PM	<p>Meaning: Invalid parameter for Bd.</p> <p>Action: Enter the correct parameter.</p>
PM index required.	<p>Meaning: The PM number was omitted.</p> <p>Action: Enter the PM number.</p>
The assigned ISG is not provisioned for Bd.	<p>Meaning: The ISG assigned to the specified DCH is not provisioned for Bd service.</p> <p>Action: Change the service parameters in Table ISGDEF or select another DCH.</p>
-continued-	

qdch (continued)

Responses for the qdch command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
There are no Bd channels datafilled in this office.	Meaning: There are no ISG channels in Table ISGDEF with PD service provisioned. Action: None
There are no Bd channels with connections to loops in this office.	Meaning: There are ISGs with Bd channels provisioned in Table ISGDEF but none of these have connections defined in Table SPECCONN. Action: Datafill connected channels in Table SPECCONN.
There are no BRA channels datafilled in this office.	Meaning: There are no ISG channels in Table ISGDEF with BRA service provisioned. Action: None
There are no BRA channels with connections to loops in this office.	Meaning: There are no working ISDN loops in this office. Action: If loops are required, they must be provisioned in Table LNINV.
There are no DCHs datafilled in this office.	Meaning: There are no DCHs datafilled in Table DCHINV. Action: None
There are no DCHs in this office which have BRA service provisioned.	Meaning: There are no ISGs in Table ISGDEF with BRA service defined. Action: None
There are no DCHs in this office which have PD service provisioned.	Meaning: There are no ISGs in Table ISGDEF with the Packet Data (PD) service defined. Action: None
-continued-	

qdch (continued)

Responses for the qdch command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
There are no loops connected to channel <channel number>.	<p>Meaning: The channels queried are free channels on a DCH or ISG.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
There are <number> LTIDS datafilled against this DCH.	<p>Meaning: This message is for information only.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
There are <number> LTIDS that can be datafilled against this DCH.	<p>Meaning: This message is for information only.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
This LCMI has no TDM connections, pside XPM is an IAC.	<p>Meaning: The qdch command does not apply to LCMI's on the P-side of IACs (ISDN Access Controllers) since IACs do not support BX02 DCHs.</p> <p>Action: Select a valid LCMI.</p>
This is not a valid LCMI.	<p>Meaning: The specified frame and bay are not datafilled as an LCMI in Table LCMINV.</p> <p>Action: Select a valid LCMI.</p>
This ISG is not datafilled in ISGDEF.	<p>Meaning: This ISG is not datafilled in Table ISGDEF.</p> <p>Action: Select a valid ISG.</p>
This ISG is not provisioned for BRA.	<p>Meaning: This message is for information only.</p> <p>Action: Select a valid ISG.</p>
-continued-	

qdch (end)

Responses for the qdch command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
This ISG is not provisioned for BD.	Meaning: This message is for information only. Action: Select a valid ISG.
End	

Function

Use the qdn command to retrieve information about the hardware and software associated with a DN. This command queries a directory number (DN), a subdirectory number (SDN), or an enhanced subdirectory number (ESDN).

qdn command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qdn	<i>directory_num</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>directory_num</i>	This variable is the seven digit DN, SDN, LEN or ESDN being queried.

Qualifications

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

- Only applicable information is printed out. The applicable information varies depending on whether or not the DN is assigned, and whether or not it is a hunt group member, business set, data unit, or an IBN line.
- The CFK feature is available with the NTXE62AA feature package.
- When entered, the following information is displayed:
 - The DN being queried
 - Network attributes of the DN
 - The type of line
 - The LEN associated with the DN
 - NCOS
 - Line class code
 - SNPA
 - Signaling type used on the line associated with the DN
 - Card information
 - Line attribute index
 - Options assigned to the line
 - Customer group information
 - Hunt group information
 - MADN member information

qdn (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qdn command.

Examples of the qdn command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
qdn ↵	<p>Task: Produce a detailed report of a DN using prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response: <pre> DIRECTORY_NUMBER: >6211170 DN: 6211170 TYPE: PILOT OF DNH HUNT GROUP LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER: HOST 00 0 0 17 LINE CLASS CODE: 1FR SIGNALING TYPE: DIGITONE LINE ATTRIBUTE INDEX: 0 OPTIONS: DGT GROUP OPTIONS: CIR MEMBER INFO: 6211170 6211171 6211172 </pre> </p> <p>Explanation: This command produces a detailed report of the number 6211170. This number is a DN, a subdirectory number, or an enhanced subdirectory number.</p>
-continued-	

qdn (continued)

Examples of the qdn command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qdn 6211170 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>6211170</p>	<p>specifies the directory number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Produce a detailed report of a DN using the noprompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response: DN: 6211170 TYPE: PILOT OF DNH HUNT GROUP LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER: HOST 00 0 0 17 LINE CLASS CODE: 1FR SIGNALING TYPE: DIGITONE LINE ATTRIBUTE INDEX: 0 OPTIONS: DGT GROUP OPTIONS: CIR MEMBER INFO: 6211170 6211171 6211172</p> <p>Explanation: This command produces a detailed report of the number 6211170. This number is a DN, a subdirectory number, or an enhanced subdirectory number.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the qdn command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID FOR THIS OFFICE	<p>Meaning: The specified DN does not exist in Table DN. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a valid DN or add the DN to Table DN using service order (SERVORD) commands.</p>
-continued-	

qdn (end)

Responses for the qdn command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DN IS UNASSIGNED	<p>Meaning: The specified DN exists in Table DN, but is not in use. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using an assigned DN or use SERVORD commands to assign the DN.</p>
End	

qdna

Function

Use the qdna command to query all parameters associated with a data network address (DNA).

Note: The qdna command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status information.

qdna command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qdna	dna [<u>all</u> brief]
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>all</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying all packet-switched parameter values.
brief	This parameter displays only the packet-switched parameters with values that are different from the default.
dna	This variable specifies the DNA assigned to a logical terminal. The valid entry range is 0-9999999999999999.

Qualification

The qdna command can be entered either using prompt entry mode or using no-prompt entry mode.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qdna command.

qdna (continued)

Examples of the qdna command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qdna 148 ↵ <i>where</i></p>	
148	<p>specifies the DNA assigned to a logical terminal</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query all parameters associated with a specified DNA using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response: ===== LTID: ISDN 143 LT GROUP NO: 0 LTCLASS: BRAKS CS:Y PS:D TEI:STATIC STATUS: OK CONNTYPE: DET</p> <p>DNA ---</p> <pre> DNASPEC: 148 (X121) *ACCESS: 48 *GROUP:COMKODAK INONLY: N INNPRC:Y INHPRC: Y INNCINTL: N INRCINTRL:N OUTONLY:N OUT: Y OUTRC: Y OUTNP: Y OUTHP:Y OUTDP: N OUTINTL: N PCSINDX: 0 INFAST:N OUTFASTUR:N OUTFASTR: N OUTFASTRO:N OUTACC:N INACCESS: N PKT32: N PKT64: N PKT128:Y PKT256: Y PKT512: N SRVEXCH: 0 RECVTPT:10 SENDTPT: 10 RECVPKT: 256 SENDPKT:256 SECNUI:N NUIREQ: N OUTRCDEF: N RXWDW: 2 TXWDW:2 CHRGALLOW:N CHRGSUBS: N OUTBLKNUI:N BLKNUIACC:N RCFORCE:N HPSSENDPKT:256 HPRECVPKT:256 RPOAPDNIC:0 EXPLRPOA: N MEMHNT: N PHNTDNA:N/A BHTDNA:N/A CUGIDX: N SIGPCUG: Y EXTCUG: N PKY16:N ===== </pre> <p>Explanation: This command queries all parameters associated with DNA 148. The system defaults to displaying all parameters and their values.</p>
-continued-	

qdna (continued)

Examples of the qdna command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qdna 148 brief ↵ <i>where</i></p>	<p>148 specifies the DNA assigned to a logical terminal</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query all parameters associated with a specified DNA using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response: ===== LTID: ISDN 143 LT GROUP NO: 0 LTCLASS: BRAKS CS:Y PS:D TEI:STATIC STATUS: OK CONNTYPE: DET DNA --- DNASPEC: 148(X121) *ACCESS:48 *GROUP:COMKODAK =====</p> <p>Explanation: This command queries all parameters associated with DNA 148. Using the brief parameter displays only the packet-switched parameters whose values differ from the defaults.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the qdna command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DNA <dna> IS INVALID	<p>Meaning: When you are not allowed access to the entered DNA, the qdna command fails.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command with a valid DNA or abort this command.</p>
-continued-	

qdna (end)

Responses for the qdna command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DNA <dna> IS NOT ACCESSIBLE	<p>Meaning: When the entered DNA cannot be accessed, the qdna command fails.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command with a valid DNA or abort this command.</p>
End	

qdnsu

Function

Use the qdnsu command to obtain a detailed or summary report of all unassigned directory numbers (DNs) or unassigned DN in a specified range.

Note: The qdnsu command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status information.

qdnsu command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qdnsu	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \$ \\ r \quad from_dn \quad to_dn \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \$ \\ treatment \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \$ \\ d \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
\$	This parameter accepts the system default for the DN range to be queried, the treatment, and the type of report produced. Entering the \$ parameter for the range to be queried evaluates all DN. Entering the \$ parameter for the number treatment queries all treatment types. Entering the \$ parameter for the type of report provides a summary printout.
d	This parameter produces a detailed printout. The detailed report not only provides the same information as a summary report (a total count of the unassigned DN in the specified range), but also individually lists the unassigned DN.
from_dn	This variable specifies the first DN in a range of DN being queried. The valid entry value is a seven-digit number.
r	This parameter indicates that a specified range of DN will be queried. This parameter must be followed by the two seven-digit DN that represent the starting and final DN of the set to be queried.
to_dn	This variable specifies the last DN in a range of DN being queried. The valid entry value is a seven-digit number.
treatment	<p>This variable specifies the type of number treatment to be queried. The valid entry values are either bldn, anct, trbl, or oprt. These values are defined below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The bldn value represents blank DN. ▪ The anct value represents machine intercept. ▪ The trbl value represents trouble intercept. ▪ The oprt value represents operator intercept.

qdnsu (continued)

Qualifications

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

- If a detailed printout is requested for a large range of DNs, 30 minutes or more processing time may be required before a printout is produced.
- The qdnsu command can be entered using prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qdnsu command.

Examples of the qdnsu command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>qdnsu r 6211050 6211100 anct \$ ↵</pre> <p>where</p> <pre>6211050</pre> <pre>6211100</pre>	<p>specifies the first DN in the range of DNs to be queried</p> <p>specifies the last DN in the range of DNs to be queried</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Produce a summary of unassigned DNs in a range of DNs using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>COMMAND AS ENTERED QDNSU R 6211050 6211100 ANCT SENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >y WARNING: QUERIES OF ALL DNS OR QUERIES OF A LARGE RANGE OF DNS MAY RUN FOR 30 MINUTES OR MORE BEFORE PRODUCING ANY OUTPUT TOTAL COUNT OF UNASSIGNED DN FROM 6211050 TO 6211100: 0 TREATMENT: ANCT</pre> <p>Explanation: The following example obtains a summary of unassigned DNs. The range of DNs queried is 621-1050 through 621-1100. The treatment of numbers queried is ANCT.</p>
-continued-	

qdnsu (end)**Examples of the qdnsu command** (continued)**Example** **Task, response, and explanation****qdnsu** ↵

Task: Produce a summary of unassigned DNs in a range of DNs using prompt entry mode.

Response: DIRECTORY_NUMBER_RANGE: ALL
 >r
 FROM_DN:
 >6211050
 TO_DN:
 >6211100
 TREATMENT: UNDT
 >ANCT
 SUMMARY_OR_DETAILS: S
 >\$
 COMMAND AS ENTERED
 QDNSU R 6211050 6211100 ANCT SENTER Y TO CONFIRM,
 N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
 >y
 WARNING: QUERIES OF ALL DNS OR QUERIES OF A LARGE
 RANGE OF DNS MAY RUN FOR 30 MINUTES OR MORE
 BEFORE PRODUCING ANY OUTPUT

 TOTAL COUNT OF UNASSIGNED DN FROM 6211050 TO
 6211100: 0
 TREATMENT: ANCT

Explanation: The following example obtains a summary of unassigned DNs. The range of DNs queried is 621-1050 through 621-1100. The treatment of numbers queried is ANCT.

End

Responses

Not currently available

qdnwrk

Function

Use the qdnwrk command to produce a detailed or summary printout of software assigned to a specified range of directory numbers (DNs) or all DNs (including DN's with the line class code (LCC) type M5212 and associated line information).

Note: The qdnwrk command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status information.

qdnwrk command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qdnwrk	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \text{all} \\ \text{r} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \text{start_dn} \\ \text{end_dn} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \text{nlcc} \\ \text{lcc} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \$ \\ \text{options} \\ \$ \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{s} \\ \text{d} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
\leftarrow	<p>This symbol represents the action of pressing the ENTER key. This parameter accepts a default value in prompt entry mode.</p> <p>As the system prompts for entries, the field name displays with the current field value. If you want to accept the current value, press the ENTER key to force the default.</p>
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
all	<p>This default parameter queries all DN's rather than a specified range of DN's. Either omit this entry or enter the all parameter to query all DN's.</p>
nlcc	<p>This default parameter searches all LCC types rather than a specified LCC. Either omit this entry or enter the all parameter to search all LCC types.</p>
-continued-	

qdnwrk (continued)

qdnwrk command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>d</i>	This parameter requests a detailed printout which provides the same information as the summary printout with the following additional information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DN being queried ▪ DN type ▪ line equipment number (LEN) associated with the DN ▪ LCC ▪ signaling type ▪ line attribute index ▪ line inventory data ▪ options
<i>end_dn</i>	This variable specifies the last seven-digit DN in a range of DNs to query.
<i>lcc</i>	This variable specifies the LCC of the DN.
<i>options</i>	This variable specifies the options associated with the DN. The options must be followed by the \$ parameter. (If no options are specified, you still must enter the \$ parameter.)
<i>r</i>	This parameter queries a range of DNs.
<i>s</i>	This parameter requests a summary printout which provides the total count of the DNs within the specified range, the LCC, and options.
<i>start_dn</i>	This variable specifies the first seven-digit DN in a range of DNs to query.
End	

Qualifications

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

- The system may require 30 minutes or more to produce a detailed printout for a large range of DNs.
- The qdnwrk command can be entered at any level of maintenance either using prompt entry mode or using no-prompt entry mode.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qdnwrk command.

qdnwrk (continued)

Examples of the qdnwrk command

Example Task, response, and explanation

qdnwrk r 7227000 7227010 m5212 3wc \$ d ↵
where

7227000 specifies the first seven-digit DN in a range of DNs
 7227010 specifies the last seven-digit DN in a range of DNs
 m5212 specifies the LCC
 3wc specifies the option

Task: Produce a detailed report of software assigned to a specified range of DNs using no-prompt entry mode.

Response: WARNING: QUERIES OF ALL DN'S OR QUERIES OF A LARGE RANGE OF DN'S MAY RUN FOR 30 MINUTES OR MORE BEFORE PRODUCING ANY OUTPUT

```
REPORT ON WORKING DNS FROM 7227000 TO 7227010
LCC           M5212                OPTION       3WC
```

```
-----
DN:           7227010
TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE
SNPA: 613    SIG: N/A  LNATTIDX: N/A
LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER:      HOST 00 0 10 09
LCC: M5212 SL N Custgrp_Deleted 0 0 100 0 N
CUSTGRP:COMKODAK SUBGRP: 0  NCOS: 0  RING: Y
CARDCODE:6X21AB GND:N PADGRP:PPHON BNV:NL  MNO:Y
PM NODE NUMBER      :      30
PM TERMINAL NUMBER  :      330
OPTIONS: 3WC GIC FRED 1111 N Y
CWT Y N N 1 2 3
```

```
TOTAL OF WORKING DN FROM 7227000 TO 7227010: 1
-----
```

Explanation: This command produces a report of software assigned to DNs between 7227000 and 7227010 for a DMS-100 office with an M5212 LCC.

-continued-

qdnwrk (continued)

Examples of the qdnwrk command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
qdnwrk ↵	<p>Task: Produce a detailed report of software assigned to a specified range of DNs using prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> DIRECTORY_NUMBER_RANGE: ALL >r FROM_DN >7227000 TO_DN: >7227010 LINE CLASS CODE: NLCC >m5212 OPTION: >3wc SUMMARY OR DETAIL: S >d COMMAND AS ENTERED QDNWRK R 7227000 72201'0 M5212 (3WC) \$ D ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >y WARNING: QUERIES OF ALL DN'S OR QUERIES OF A LARGE RANGE OF DN'S MAY RUN FOR 30 MINUTES OR MORE BEFORE PRODUCING ANY OUTPUT REPORT ON WORKING DNS FROM 7227000 TO 7227010 LCC M5212 OPTION 3WC ----- DN: 7227010 TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE SNPA: 613 SIG: N/A LNATTIDX: N/A LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER: HOST 00 0 10 09 LCC: M5212 SL N Custgrp_Deleted 0 0 100 0 N CUSTGRP:COMKODAK SUBGRP: 0 NCOS: 0 RING: Y CARDCODE:6X21AB GND:N PADGRP:PPHON BNV:NL MNO:Y PM NODE NUMBER : 30 PM TERMINAL NUMBER : 330 OPTIONS: 3WC GIC FRED 1111 N Y CWT Y N N 1 2 3 TOTAL OF WORKING DN FROM 7227000 TO 7227010: 1 ----- </pre> <p>Explanation: This command produces a report of software assigned to DNs between 7227000 and 7227010 for a DMS-100 office with an M5212 LCC.</p>
-continued-	

qdnwrk (continued)

Examples of the qdnwrk command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qdnwrk r 6211200 62113001fr dgt \$ s ↵
where

6211200 specifies the first seven-digit DN in a range of DNs
 6211300 specifies the last seven-digit DN in a range of DNs
 1fr specifies the LCC
 dgt specifies the option

Task: Print a summary report of software assigned to a specified range of DNs using no-prompt entry mode.

Response: COMMAND AS ENTERED
 QDNWRK R 6211200 6211300 1FR DGT\$ S
 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
 >y
 WARNING: QUERIES OF ALL DN'S OR QUERIES OF A
 LARGE RANGE OF DN'S MAY RUN FOR 30 MINUTES OR
 MORE BEFORE PRODUCING ANY OUTPUT

REPORT ON WORKING DNS FROM 6211200 TO 6211300
 LCC 1FR OPTION DGT
 TOTAL OF WORKING DN FROM 6211200 TO 6211300 : 4

Explanation: This command produces a report of software assigned to
 produces a report of software assigned to DNs between 6211200
 and 6211300 for a DMS-100 office with a 1FR LCC.

-continued-

qdnwrk (continued)

Examples of the qdnwrk command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
qdnwrk ↵	<p>Task: Print a summary report of software assigned to a specified range of DNs using prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response: DIRECTORY_NUMBER_RANGE: ALL >r FROM_DN >6211200 TO_DN: >6211300 LINE CLASS CODE: NLCC >1fr OPTION: >dgt SUMMARY OR DETAIL: S >d COMMAND AS ENTERED QDNWRK R 6211200 6211300 1FR (DGT) \$ D ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >y WARNING: QUERIES OF ALL DN'S OR QUERIES OF A LARGE RANGE OF DN'S MAY RUN FOR 30 MINUTES OR MORE BEFORE PRODUCING ANY OUTPUT REPORT ON WORKING DNS FROM 6211200 TO 6211300 LCC 1FR OPTION DGT DN: 6211300 TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE SNPA: 613 SIG: N/A LNATTIDX: N/A LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER: HOST 00 0 10 09 LCC: 1FR SL N Custgrp_Deleted 0 0 100 0 N CUSTGRP:COMKODAK SUBGRP: 0 NCOS: 0 RING: Y CARDCODE:6X21AB GND:N PADGRP:PPHON BNV:NL MNO:Y PM NODE NUMBER : 30 PM TERMINAL NUMBER : 330 OPTIONS: TOTAL OF WORKING DN FROM 6211200 TO 6211300 : 4</p> <p>Explanation: This command produces a report of software assigned to produces a report of software assigned to DNs between 6211200 and 6211300 for a DMS-100 office with a 1FR LCC.</p>
End	

qdnwrk (end)

Responses

Currently not available.

qgrp

Function

Use the qgrp command to print all the members in a specified group type.

Note: The qgrp command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status.

qgrp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qgrp	cpu [grp_num len] ftrgrp [dn [brief ftrgrp_name full] len] gic [dn len [1 key]] hnt [dn len [1 key] grp_num] ksh [dn] len] mdn [dn len [1 key]] qbs [len [1 key]] resscu len scu [grp_num len]
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>1</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to 1 for the key.
-continued-	

qgrp (continued)

qgrp command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>brief</i>	This parameter displays only the characteristics and options of the feature group.
<i>cpu</i>	This parameter displays the members of a call pickup (CPU) group. The CPU feature allows a station to answer incoming calls to another station in the same pickup group. Only a group number can be entered with this parameter when the group number feature control is set to Y in Table OFCOPT.
<i>dn</i>	This variable specifies the directory number (DN), a seven-digit number which designates a subscriber's station within one numbering plan area (NPA). It is usually a three-digit Central Office code followed by a four-digit station number.
<i>ftgrp</i>	This parameter displays the members of a feature group. The ftgrp feature allows the operating company to package residential and business line features into logical groups which can be assigned to individual lines using SERVORD (SO) directory commands.
<i>ftgrp_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of a feature group.
<i>full</i>	This parameter displays a list of all the lines assigned to the feature group.
<i>gic</i>	This parameter displays the members of a Group Intercom (GIC) group. The GIC feature enables a customer to terminate on a member of a predesignated group by using abbreviated dialing.
<i>grp_num</i>	This variable specifies the number of the group type. The valid entry range for the CPU group is 1-32767. The valid entry range for the SCU group is 1-30000 on the NT40 and 1-32767 on the Encore. The valid entry range for the hunt group number is 1-8191. All the hunt group types come from the same pool of numbers.
-continued-	

qgrp (continued)

qgrp command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
hnt	<p>This parameter displays the members of a hunt group. The hunt group types are Bridged Night Number (BNN), directory number hunt (DNH), distributed line hunt (DLH), and multiline hunt (MLH).</p> <p>The BNN feature permits a different number to be advertised for specified hours without a third wire. If the group number feature control is set to Y ABLE OFCOPT, a BNN only can be queried by specifying its group number.</p> <p>The DNH feature permits calls to a busy line to be re-routed within a hunt group in the order of their DNs, beginning with the DN dialed.</p> <p>The DLH feature is a hunting arrangement consisting of lines divided into groups. The hunt is sequential over all groups until a line is selected in an available group.</p> <p>The MLH feature permits calls to a busy line to be routed to other specified lines without assigning a DN to each line.</p>
key	<p>This variable specifies the key on the set that is to be monitored. This variable only can be entered after a line equipment number (LEN). The valid entry range is 1-69. The key parameter only is entered with a LEN. With the exception of the qgrp ksh command string, where only a LEN is required, a key is prompted for when the specified LEN is a Meridian Business Set (MBS). If 1 or the default is entered along with the LEN of the monitored set, the system lists the LEN and key of each station which can query the status of that monitored set. If a key other than 1 is entered with the LEN of the monitoring set, the system lists the LEN of the monitored set and the LEN and key of each remaining station in the group.</p>
ksh	<p>This parameter displays the members of a key short hunt (KSH) group. The KSH feature permits incoming calls to hunt over a set of DN appearances in search of an idle DN on which to terminate. The set either can be standard DNs or Multiple Appearance Directory Numbers (MADNs) and can be all or the set can be a subset of the DNs on an MBS.</p>
len	<p>This variable specifies the LEN which identifies the site, frame, unit, drawer and circuit of the MBS, Integrated Business Network (IBN) line, attendant console, or data unit (DU).</p>
mdn	<p>This parameter displays the members of a MADN group. A MADN is a DN assigned to more than one MBS.</p>
qbs	<p>This parameter displays the members of a query busy station (QBS) group. The QBS feature allows a group of business set users to monitor the busy or idle status of a specific set and to be alerted when that set becomes idle.</p>
-continued-	

qgrp (continued)

qgrp command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
resscu	This parameter displays the members of a Residential Enhanced Services (RES) speed call user (SCU) group. An SCU is a user with access to any of several speed calling features that allow him to dial frequently-used numbers with two- or three-digit codes.
scu	This parameter displays the members of an SCU group. A member of an SCU group is a user with access to another subscriber's speed calling list to dial frequently-used numbers with two- or three- digit codes. Only a group number can be entered with this parameter when group number feature control is set to Y in Table OFCOPT.
End	

Qualifications

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

- The qgrp command can be entered either using prompt entry mode or using no-prompt entry mode.
- The key parameter only is entered with a LEN.
- With the exception of the qgrp ksh command string, where only a LEN is required, a key is prompted for when the specified LEN is a Meridian Business Set (MBS).
- If 1 or the default is entered along with the LEN of the monitored set, the system lists the LEN and key of each station which can query the status of that monitored set.
- If a key other than 1 is entered with the LEN of the monitoring set, the system lists the LEN of the monitored set and the LEN and key of each remaining station in the group.
- If a detailed printout is requested for a large range of DNs, 30 minutes or more of processing time may be required before a printout is produced.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qgrp command.

qgrp (continued)

Examples of the qgrp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qgrp scu 26 ↵ <i>where</i></p>	<p>26 specifies the group number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display information about an SCU group.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> CONTROLLER HOST 01 00 00 01 HOST 01 01 00 01 REM1 01 01 01 01 HOST 00 01 00 04 HOST 01 01 01 02 </pre> <p>The number of members in SCU group 26 is 5.</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the 5 members of SCU group number 26.</p>
<p>qgrp cpu 10 ↵ <i>where</i></p>	<p>10 specifies the group number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display information about a CPU group.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> CPU GROUP ----- LINKLEN: HOST 00 0 05 16 </pre> <p>The number of members in the CPU GROUP is 1.</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the 1 member of CPU group number 1.</p>

-continued-

qgrp (continued)

Examples of the qgrp command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qgrp hnt 120 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>120</p>	<p>specifies the group number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display information about a DLH hunt group.</p> <p>Response: DLH HUNT GROUP #120 ----- PILOT HOST 00 0 05 17 DN 6216100 BNN GROUP #121 HOST 00 0 05 16 DN 6216000 HUNT option TFO applies to this HUNT GROUP. The number of members in the HUNT GROUP is 2.</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays information for the DLH group number 120. The DLH groups always are assigned the Terminating Fault Option (TFO) by default.</p>
-continued-	

qgrp (continued)

Examples of the qgrp command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qgrp ftrgrp bnr14mbs brief ↓
where

bnr14mbs specifies the feature group

Task: Display brief information on a feature group.

Response: FEATURE GROUP

```

NAME:  BNR14MBS            CLASS:  MBS
OWNERSHIP:  PRIVATE  BNRMER
OPTIONS:
CDC
FTRGRP OPTIONS:
LNRA KSMOH SMDR CNF C18 CLIDSP OPT REASDSP
ENGLISH2
SCL L50 CFU CFB CBE
    
```

The number of lines assigned the FEATURE GROUP is 156.

Explanation: This command displays information for the feature group named bnr14mbs. The brief parameter causes the data to display only the characteristics and options of the feature group.

-continued-

qgrp (continued)

Examples of the qgrp command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qgrp ftrgrp 0 0 3 16 full ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>0 0 3 16</p>	<p>specifies the line equipment number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display full information on a feature group using the LEN.</p> <p>Response: FEATURE GROUP -----</p> <p>NAME: IBNBASIC02 CLASS: IBN OWNERSHIP: PUBLIC OPTIONS: NONE FTRGRP OPTIONS: 3WC RAG PRK LNR MSB SCS CNF C18 MWT STD Y N</p> <p>LENS: HOST 00 0 00 29 7245219 HOST 00 0 03 16 7268654 HOST 00 0 03 18 8649034 HOST 00 0 19 25 6557826 HOST 00 1 02 08 4297281 HOST 00 1 04 11 2257886 HOST 00 1 05 31 7262817 HOST 01 0 08 02 4292183</p> <p>The number of lines assigned the FEATURE group is 8.</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays information for the feature group identified by the associated LEN. The full parameter displays a list of all the lines assigned to the feature group.</p>
End	

Responses

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

qgrp (continued)

Responses for the qgrp command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT QUERY BY BNN DN.	<p>Meaning: A BNN hunt group cannot be queried using a DN. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command using the BNN LEN.</p>
<pre> CPU GROUP ----- LINKLEN <group_number_LEN> <group_member_LEN> KEY <n> THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE CPU GROUP IS <n>. </pre>	<p>Meaning: For CPU groups, the linking LEN (LINKLEN) always displays. The LEN for all members in the CPU group also displays. If applicable, the key numbers for the MBS display. A message declaring the number of members in the group displays as well.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
DN <dn> IS INVALID	<p>Meaning: A customer data change (CDC) user queried a DN that they do not own. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a valid DN.</p>
DN <dn> IS NOT A MEMBER OF A <qgrp_type> GROUP.	<p>Meaning: The DN specified is not a member of the group type specified. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a valid DN.</p>
<pre> *** ERROR *** TYPE OF <grp_type> IS <qgrp_type> PLEASE ENTER: <grp_type> </pre>	<p>Meaning: The qgrp command was entered without specifying the type of group to be listed. You are prompted for the group type.</p> <p>Action: Enter the type and number of the group.</p>
-continued-	

qgrp (continued)

Responses for the qgrp command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre><grp_num> NOT INUSE</pre>	<p>Meaning: The specified group number is unassigned. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a valid group number or add the group using SERVORD (SO) directory commands.</p>
<pre><grp_type> HUNT GROUP <grp_num> ----- PILOT: <group_member_LEN DN dn> <group_member_LEN DN dn> No HUNT options apply to this HUNT GROUP. THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE HNT GROUP IS <n>.</pre>	<p>Meaning: For DNH and BNN hunt groups, the pilot LEN and DN always are displayed. (The LEN and DN of all of the members in the hunt group display.) For DLH and MLH hunt groups, only the DN of the pilot LEN displays.</p> <p>In either case, options that apply to the hunt group display. A message declaring the number of members in the group also displays.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre><grp_type> HUNT GROUP <grp_num> ----- PILOT: <group_member_LEN> DN <directory_number> BNN GROUP <#nnnnn> <group_member_LEN> DN <directory_number> HUNT option TFO applies to this HUNT GROUP. THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE HNT GROUP IS <n>.</pre>	<p>Meaning: For hunt groups with BNN, the BNN group line displays with the line of the host group which corresponds to the pilot of the BNN group.</p> <p>The options which apply to the hunt group display. The TFO always is assigned to DLH groups by default. A message declaring the number of members in the group displays as well.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

qgrp (continued)

Responses for the qgrp command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LEN LEN IS INVALID	<p>Meaning: A CDC user queried a LEN that they do not own. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a valid LEN.</p>
LEN LEN IS NOT A MEMBER OF A <qgrp_type> GROUP.	<p>Meaning: You entered a LEN which is not a member of the specified group. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a valid LEN.</p>
SCU GROUP ----- CONTROLLER <group_member_LEN> <group_member_LEN> THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE SCU GROUP IS <n>.	<p>Meaning: For SCU groups, the controlling LEN (identified by the field name "CONTROLLER") always displays. The LEN of all of the members in the SCU group displays subsequently. If applicable, the key numbers for the MBS display. A message declaring the number of members in the group displays as well.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
THE GROUP NUMBER IS UNASSIGNED	<p>Meaning: The group number has not been assigned. There is no group information. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Enter a valid group number.</p>
-continued-	

qgrp (end)

Responses for the qgrp command (continued)

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

THIS MAY TAKE SOME TIME. DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? (Y/N)	
--	--

	<p>Meaning: The controller of the SCU group is an attendant console. The system may take some time to search data structures to obtain the data for the members of the SCU group.</p>
--	--

	<p>Action: Enter Y to continue the command. Enter N to abort.</p>
--	--

End

qha

Function

Use the qha command to produce a detailed or summary report of assigned hardware.

Note: The qha command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status information.

qha command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qha	$ \left[\begin{array}{c} \$ \\ \underline{host1} \\ \underline{lm_ident1} \end{array} \right]_{fn1} \quad un1 \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{host2} \\ \underline{lm_ident2} \end{array} \right]_{fn2} \quad un2 \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{all} \\ r \quad n... \quad \$ \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{nil \ ctn} \\ cardtype \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} n \\ y \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{s} \\ d \end{array} \right] $
Parameters and variables	Description
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode. In the first position, the \$ parameter can be used to query all LMs or LCMs instead of entering a specific line module (LM) range.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. In the second position, the \$ parameter is used as a list delimiter to signal the last line drawer number in a series.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
<u>all</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to querying all line drawers in each LM.
<u>host1</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to host as the site of the first LM or LCM in the range to query.
<u>host2</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to host as the site of the last LM or LCM in the range to query.
<u>ni lctn</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to querying all line card types.
-continued-	

qha (continued)

qha command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>s</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to producing a summary data report that provides a list of all hardware-assigned LENSs with the desired characteristics. The data is grouped by line drawer.
<i>cardtype</i>	<p>This variable specifies the type of line card to be queried. The valid entry values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6X17AA ▪ 6X18AA ▪ 6X18AB ▪ 6X21AA ▪ 6X58AA <p>Note: If no line card type is entered in this field, the system defaults to querying all line cards.</p>
<i>d</i>	This parameter produces a detailed data report that provides a list of all hardware-assigned LENSs with the desired characteristics. The data is grouped by line card slot. This listing also supplies such data as the card type and line drawer.
<i>fn1</i>	This variable specifies is the first frame number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The site name is the initial entry in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>fn2</i>	This variable specifies is the last frame number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>lm_ident1</i>	This variable specifies is the site name of the first LM in the range to be queried. The site name is the initial entry in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry value is a string of four alphanumeric characters. If no site name is entered in this field, the system defaults to host as the site.
<i>lm_ident2</i>	This variable specifies is the site name of the second LM in the range to be queried. The site name is the initial entry in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry value is a string of four alphanumeric characters. If no site name is entered in this field, the system defaults to host as the site.
<i>n</i>	This parameter specifies that both loop and ground start lines are to be queried. (This entry is applicable to the SO directory qha and qhasu commands only.)
<i>n...</i>	This variable specifies the number line drawers to query in each LM. The valid entry range is 0-19. If no line drawer numbers are entered in this field, the system defaults to querying all line drawers.
-continued-	

qha (continued)

qha command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
r	This parameter indicates that a specified range will be queried.
un1	This variable specifies is the first unit number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-9.
un2	This variable specifies is the last unit number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-9.
y	This parameter specifies that only ground start lines are to be queried. (This entry is applicable to the SO directory qha and qhasu commands only.)
End	

Qualification

The qha command can be entered either using prompt entry mode or using no-prompt entry mode.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qha command.

qha (continued)

Examples of the qha command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qha r host 00 0 rem1 00 1 r 0 18 19 \$ 6x21aa n s ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>00 0 specifies the first LM in the range to be queried 00 1 specifies the last LM in the range to be queried 0 18 19 specifies the line drawers to be queried 6x21aa specifies the line card number</p>	<p>Task: Obtain a summary of assigned hardware using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> COMMAND AS ENTERED QHA R HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 R 0 18 19\$ 6X21AA N S ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >y SUMMARY OF HARDWARE ASSIGNED LEN--HA FROM HOST 00 0 TO REM1 00 1 DRAWERS 0 18 19 CARDTYPE 6X21AA OPT ALL LM COUNT COUNT BY LINE DRAWERS 0 18 19 HOST 00 0 15 7 0 8 HOST 00 1 0 0 0 0 REM1 00 0 5 5 0 0 REM1 00 1 2 1 1 0 TOTAL: 22 DRW TOTALS: 13 1 8 </pre> <p>Explanation: The range of queried LMs is host 00 0 through rem1 00 1. Line drawers checked are 0, 18, and 19. Information is provided for card type 6X21AA. Ground and loop start lines also are reported.</p>
-continued-	

qha (continued)

Examples of the qha command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qha ↵

Task: Obtain a summary of assigned hardware using prompt entry mode.

Response: LINE_MODULE_RANGE: ALL
 >r
 FROM_LM: HOST 00 0
 >host 00 0
 TO_LM: HOST 00 0
 >rem1 00 1
 LINE_DRAWER_RANGE: ALL
 >r
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >0
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >18
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >19
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >\$
 CARD CODE: NIL_CTN
 >6x21aa
 GND: N
 >n
 SUMMARY OR DETAIL: S
 >s
 COMMAND AS ENTERED
 QHA R HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 R 0 18 19\$ 6X21AA N S
 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
 >y
 SUMMARY OF HARDWARE ASSIGNED LEN -- HA
 FROM HOST 00 0 TO REM1 00 1 DRAWERS 0 18 19
 CARDTYPE 6X21AA OPT ALL

	LM	COUNT	COUNT BY LINE DRAWERS		
			0	18	19
HOST	00 0	15	7	0	8
HOST	00 1	0	0	0	0
REM1	00 0	5	5	0	0
REM1	00 1	2	1	1	0
TOTAL:		22			
DRW TOTALS:			13	1	8

Explanation: The range of queried LMs is host 00 0 through rem1 00 1. Line drawers checked are 0, 18, and 19. Information is provided for card type 6X21AA. Ground and loop start lines also are reported.

End

qha (end)

Responses

Not currently available

qhasu

Function

Use the qhasu command to obtain a summary or detailed report of hardware assigned and software unassigned line equipment numbers (LENs). This command queries ranges of line modules (LMs), line concentrating modules (LCMs), or line drawers.

Note: The qhasu command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status information.

qhasu command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qhasu	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \$ \\ \text{host1} \\ \text{lm_ident1} \end{array} \right] \text{fn1} \quad \text{un1} \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{host2} \\ \text{lm_ident2} \end{array} \right] \text{fn2} \quad \text{un2} \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{all} \\ r \quad n... \quad \$ \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{nil ctn} \\ \text{cardtype} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} n \\ y \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{s} \\ d \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode. In the first position, the \$ parameter can be used to query all LMs or LCMs instead of entering a specific line module (LM) range.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. In the second position, the \$ parameter is used as a list delimiter to signal the last line drawer number in a series.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
<u>all</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to querying all line drawers in each LM.
<u>host1</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to host as the site of the first LM or LCM in the range to query.
<u>host2</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to host as the site of the last LM or LCM in the range to query.
-continued-	

qhasu (continued)

qhasu command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>ni lctn</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to querying all line card types.
<i>s</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to producing a summary data report that provides a list of all hardware-assigned LENSs with the desired characteristics. The data is grouped by line drawer.
<i>cardtype</i>	<p>This variable specifies the type of line card to be queried. The valid entry values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6X17AA • 6X18AA • 6X18AB • 6X21AA • 6X58AA <p>Note: If no line card type is entered in this field, the system defaults to querying all line cards.</p>
<i>d</i>	This parameter produces a detailed data report that provides a list of all hardware-assigned LENSs with the desired characteristics. The data is grouped by line card slot. This listing also supplies such data as the card type and line drawer.
<i>fn1</i>	This variable specifies is the first frame number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The site name is the initial entry in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>fn2</i>	This variable specifies is the last frame number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>lm_ident1</i>	This variable specifies is the site name of the first LM in the range to be queried. The valid entry value is a string of four alphanumeric characters. If no site name is entered in this field, the system defaults to host as the site.
<i>lm_ident2</i>	This variable specifies is the site name of the first LM in the range to be queried. The valid entry value is a string of four alphanumeric characters. If no site name is entered in this field, the system defaults to host as the site.
<i>n</i>	This parameter specifies that both loop and ground start lines are to be queried. (This entry is applicable to the SO directory qha and qhasu commands only.)
<i>n...</i>	This variable specifies the number line drawers to query in each LM. The valid entry range is 0-19. If no line drawer numbers are entered in this field, the system defaults to querying all line drawers.
-continued-	

qhasu (continued)

qhasu command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
r	This parameter indicates that a specified range will be queried.
un1	This variable specifies is the first unit number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-9.
un2	This variable specifies is the last unit number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-9.
y	This parameter specifies that only ground start lines are to be queried. (This entry is applicable to the SO directory qha and qhasu commands only.)
End	

Qualification

The qhasu command can be entered either using prompt entry mode or using no-prompt entry mode.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qhasu command.

qhasu (continued)

Examples of the qhasu command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qhasu r host 00 0 rem1 00 1 r 5 6 9 10 18 19 \$ 6x21aa y s ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>00 0 specifies the first LM in the range to be queried 00 1 specifies the last LM in the range to be queried 5 6 9 10 18 19 specifies the line drawers to be queried 6x21aa specifies the line card number</p>	<p>Task: Obtain a summary of assigned hardware using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> COMMAND AS ENTERED QHASU R HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 R 6 6 9 10 18 19 \$ 6X21AA Y S ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >y SUMMARY OF HARDWARE ASSIGNED SOFTWARE UNASSIGNED LEN--HASU FR HOST 00 0 TO REM1 00 1 DRAWERS5 6 9 10 18 19 CARDTYPE 6X21AA OPT GND LM COUNT COUNT BY LINE DRAWERS 5 6 9 10 18 19 HOST 00 0 4 0 4 0 0 0 0 HOST 00 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 REM1 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 REM1 00 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 TOTAL: 6 DWR TOTALS: 0 6 0 0 0 0 </pre> <p>Explanation: The range of queried LMs are host 00 0 through rem1 00 1. Line drawers checked are 5, 6, 9, 10, 18, and 19. Information is provided for card type 6X21AA. Only ground start lines are reported.</p>
-continued-	

qhasu (continued)**Examples of the qhasu command** (continued)**Example** **Task, response, and explanation****qhasu** ↵**Task:** Obtain a summary of assigned hardware using prompt entry mode.

Response: LINE_MODULE_RANGE: ALL
 >r
 FROM_LM:
 >00 0
 TO_LM:
 >00 1
 LINE_DRAWER_RANGE: ALL
 >r
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >5
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >6
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >9
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >10
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >18
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >19
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >\$
 CARD CODE: NIL_CTN
 >6x21aa
 GND: N
 >y
 SUMMARY_OR_DETAILS: S
 >s
 COMMAND AS ENTEREDQHASU R HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 R
 5 6 9 10 18 19\$ 6X21AA Y S
 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
 >y

(cont.)

-continued-

qhasu (end)

Examples of the qhasu command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<p>Response:</p> <pre> SUMMARY OF HARDWARE ASSIGNED SOFTWARE UNASSIGNED LEN--HASU FROM HOST 00 0 TO REM1 00 1 DRAWERS 5 6 9 10 18 19 CARDTYPE 6X21AA OPT GND LM COUNT COUN T BY LINE DRAWERS 5 6 9 10 18 19 HOST 00 0 4 0 4 0 0 0 0 HOST 00 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 REM1 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 REM1 00 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 TOTAL: 6 DWR TOTALS: 0 6 0 0 0 0 </pre> <p>Explanation: The range of queried LMs is host 00 0 through rem1 00 1. Line drawers checked are 5, 6, 9, 10, 18, and 19. Information is provided for cards type 6X21AA. Only ground start lines are reported.</p>
End	

Responses

Not currently available

qhu

Function

Use the qhu command to produce a summary or detailed printout of hardware unassigned line equipment numbers (LEN).

Note: The qhu command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status information.

qhu command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qhu	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \$ \\ \underline{host1} \\ \underline{lm_ident1} \end{array} \right]_{fn1} \quad un1 \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{host2} \\ \underline{lm_ident2} \end{array} \right]_{fn2} \quad un2 \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{all} \\ r \quad n... \quad \$ \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{nil \ ctn} \\ \underline{cardtype} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} n \\ y \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{s} \\ d \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries.</p> <p>In vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode. In the first position, the \$ parameter can be used to query all LMs or LCMs instead of entering a specific line module (LM) range.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. In the second position, the \$ parameter is used as a list delimiter to signal the last line drawer number in a series.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
<u>all</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to querying all line drawers in each LM.
<u>host1</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to host as the site of the first LM or LCM in the range to query.
<u>host2</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to host as the site of the last LM or LCM in the range to query.
<u>ni lctn</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to querying all line card types.
-continued-	

qhu (continued)

qhu command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>s</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to producing a summary data report that provides a list of all hardware-assigned LENS with the desired characteristics. The data is grouped by line drawer.
<i>cardtype</i>	<p>This variable specifies the type of line card to be queried. The valid entry values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6X17AA ▪ 6X18AA ▪ 6X18AB ▪ 6X21AA ▪ 6X58AA <p>Note: If no line card type is entered in this field, the system defaults to querying all line cards.</p>
<i>d</i>	This parameter produces a detailed data report that provides a list of all hardware-assigned LENS with the desired characteristics. The data is grouped by line card slot. This listing also supplies such data as the card type and line drawer.
<i>fn1</i>	This variable specifies is the first frame number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The site name is the initial entry in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>fn2</i>	This variable specifies is the last frame number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>lm_ident1</i>	This variable specifies is the site name of the first LM in the range to be queried. The valid entry value is a string of four alphanumeric characters. If no site name is entered in this field, the system defaults to host as the site.
<i>lm_ident2</i>	This variable specifies is the site name of the first LM in the range to be queried. The valid entry value is a string of four alphanumeric characters. If no site name is entered in this field, the system defaults to host as the site.
<i>n</i>	This parameter specifies that both loop and ground start lines are to be queried. (This entry is applicable to the SO directory qha and qhasu commands only.)
<i>n...</i>	This variable specifies the number line drawers to query in each LM. The valid entry range is 0-19. If no line drawer numbers are entered in this field, the system defaults to querying all line drawers.
<i>r</i>	This parameter indicates that a specified range will be queried.

-continued-

qhu (continued)

qhu command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>un1</i>	This variable specifies is the first unit number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-9.
<i>un2</i>	This variable specifies is the last unit number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-9.
<i>y</i>	This parameter specifies that only ground start lines are to be queried. (This entry is applicable to the SO directory qha and qhasu commands only.)
End	

Qualification

The qhu command can be entered either using prompt entry mode or using no-prompt entry mode.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qhu command.

qhu (continued)

Examples of the qhu command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qhu r host 00 0 rem1 00 1 5 6 9 10 18 19 \$ s ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>00 0 specifies the first LM in the range to be queried 00 1 specifies the last LM in the range to be queried 5 6 9 10 18 19 specifies the line drawers to be queried</p>	<p>Task: Obtain a summary of LEN hardware unassigned using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> COMMAND AS ENTERED QHU R HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 R 5 6 9 10 18 19\$ S ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >y SUMMARY OF HARDWARE UNASSIGNED LEN -- HU FROM HOST 00 0 TO REM1 00 1 DRAWERS 5 6 9 10 18 19 LM COUNT COUNT BY LINE DRAWERS 5 6 9 10 18 19 HOST 00 0 32 0 0 0 0 32 0 HOST 00 1 96 0 0 32 32 32 0 REM1 00 0 177 17 32 32 32 32 32 REM1 00 1 175 32 32 32 32 32 32 TOTAL: DWR TOTALS: 49 64 96 96 128 64 </pre> <p>Explanation: This command obtains a summary of LEN hardware unassigned. The range of LMs queried is host 00 0 through rem1 00 1. Line drawers checked are 5, 6, 9, 10, 18, and 19.</p>
-continued-	

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

Task: Obtain a summary of LEN hardware unassigned using prompt entry mode.

Response: LINE_MODULE_RANGE: ALL
 >r
 FROM_LM:
 >00 0
 TO_LM:
 >00 1
 LINE_DRAWER_RANGE: ALL
 >r
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >5
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >6
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >9
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >10
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >\$
 SUMMARY_OR_DETAILS: S
 >s
 COMMAND AS ENTERED
 QHU R HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 R 5 6 9 10 \$ S
 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
 >y
 SUMMARY OF HARDWARE UNASSIGNED LEN -- HU
 FROM HOST 00 0 TO REM1 00 1 DRAWERS 5 6 9 10 18
 19

	LM	COUNT	COUNT BY	LINE	DRAWERS
	5	6	9	10	
HOST	00	0	32	0	0 32 0
HOST	00	1	96	0	32 32 0
REM1	00	0	177	17	32 32 32
REM1	00	1	175	32	32 32 32
TOTAL:					
DWR TOTALS:			49	96	128 64

Explanation: This command obtains a summary of LEN hardware unassigned. The range of line modules queried is HOST 00 0 through REM1 00 1. Line drawers checked are 5, 6, 9, and 10.

End

qhu (end)

Responses

Not currently available

Function

Use the qit command to query the parameters associated with an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) terminal. You can query circuit-switched or packet-switched parameters separately. Five smaller classes within the packet-switched parameters also can be queried separately.

qit command parameters and variables																																											
Command	Parameters and variables																																										
qit	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>ltgrp</i></td> <td><i>ltnum</i></td> <td>[</td> <td>cs</td> <td></td> <td>]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>cug</td> <td>[</td> <td><i>no brief</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>dc</td> <td></td> <td>brief</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>dna</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>link</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>ps</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>pvc</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<i>ltgrp</i>	<i>ltnum</i>	[cs]				cug	[<i>no brief</i>				dc		brief				dna						link						ps						pvc		
<i>ltgrp</i>	<i>ltnum</i>	[cs]																																						
			cug	[<i>no brief</i>																																						
			dc		brief																																						
			dna																																								
			link																																								
			ps																																								
			pvc																																								
Parameters and variables	Description																																										
<i>nobrief</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying all parameters.																																										
brief	This parameter displays only ps parameters whose values differ from the defaults. The brief parameter does not affect the display of cs parameters.																																										
cs	This parameter queries the circuit-switched parameters associated with the specified ISDN terminal.																																										
cug	This parameter queries the closed user group parameters associated with the specified ISDN terminal.																																										
dc	This parameter queries the direct call parameters associated with the specified ISDN terminal.																																										
dna	This parameter queries the data network address (DNA) parameters associated with the specified ISDN terminal.																																										
link	This parameter queries the Link Access Procedure Balanced (LAPB) or Link Access Procedure D-channel (LAPD) parameters associated with the specified ISDN terminal.																																										
<i>ltgrp</i>	This variable specifies the logical terminal group of the logical terminal identifier (LTID) of an ISDN terminal.																																										
-continued-																																											

qit (continued)

qit command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>ltnum</i>	This variable specifies the logical terminal number of the LTID of an ISDN terminal. The valid entry range is 1-1022.
<i>ps</i>	This parameter queries all packet-switched parameters associated with the specified ISDN terminal (LINK, DNA, CUG, DC, and PVC).
<i>pvc</i>	This parameter queries the permanent virtual circuit parameters associated with the specified ISDN terminal.
End	

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qit command.

qit (continued)

Examples of the qit command

Example Task, response, and explanation

qit newgroup 645 cs ↵
where

newgroup specifies the logical terminal group
 645 specifies the logical terminal number

Task: Query circuit-switched parameters for ISDN terminal of logical trunk group.

Response:

```

LTID: NEWGROUP 645
LT GROUP NO: 5
LTCLASS: BRAFS
BEARER SERVICE RESTRICTION: NOPMD
CS: Y PS: N
EKTS SET WITH SPID: 555566667221234
LEN: HOST 00 00 00 03 DYNAMIC TEI
GROUP: COMKODAK SUBGRP: 0 NCOS: 0
LINE CLASS CODE: ISDNKSET
MAXKEYS: 25
OPTIONS:
RLS EO SFC AFC 3WC

KEY DN
--- --
  1 DN 7221234 3

KEY FEATURE
--- -----
  2 AFC
  3 AFC
  6 EBO
 11 3WC
 24 RLS
    
```

Explanation: This command queries circuit-switched parameters for ISDN terminal of logical trunk group.

-continued-

qit (continued)

Examples of the qit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qit isdn 73 dc ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>isdn 73</p>	<p>specifies the logical terminal group specifies the logical terminal number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query packet-switched direct call parameters for ISDN terminal in logical terminal group ISDN.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> LTID: ISDN 73 LT GROUP NO: 1 LTCLASS: BRAKS CS: Y PS: D DCH: 5 DCH Bd CHANNEL: 25 LEN: HOST 40 1 22 00 TEI: 1 STATUS: SEND CONNTYPE: ATT PHSRC: PROVISIONING FOR PORT INVALID AM: AM3 PI: 3 PORT: 1 DC -- *ORIGDNA: 01101320 *RESPDNA: 01101370 *ORIGLCN: 7 NORMCHRG: N PRIORITY: N FASTSEL: N TPTFAC: N *TPTSEND: 3 *TPTRECV: 3 PKTFAC: N *PKTSEND: 128 *PKTRECV: 128 WDWFAC: N WDWSEND: 2 WDWRECV: 2 CUGFAC: N CUGINDX: 1 TRFFAC: N PROCTET1: 0 PROCTET2: 0 PROCTET3: 0 PROCTET4:0 *RPOAFAX: Y *RPOADNIC: 839 </pre> <p>Explanation: This command queries packet-switched direct call parameters for ISDN terminal in logical terminal group ISDN.</p>
-continued-	

qit (continued)

Examples of the qit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qit isdn 73 dc brief ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>isdn 73</p>	<p>specifies the logical terminal group specifies the logical terminal number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query switched direct call parameters for ISDN terminal in logical terminal group in brief format.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> LTID: ISDN 73 LT GROUP NO: 1 LTCLASS: BRAKS CS: Y PS: D DCH: 5 DCH Bd CHANNEL: 25 LEN: OST 40 1 22 00 TEI: 1 STATUS: OK CONNTYPE: ATT AM: AM3 PI: 3 PORT: 1 DC -- ORIGDNA: 01101320 RESPDNA: 01101370 ORIGLCN: 7 TPTSEND: 3 TPTRECV: 3 PKTSEND: 128 PKTRECV: 128 RPOAFAX: Y RPOADNIC: 839 </pre> <p>Explanation: In brief format, only those parameters which differ from the defaults are displayed.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the qit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ERROR - Failure reading table PHINFO	<p>Meaning: The system was unable to read a tuple in Table PHINFO.</p> <p>Action: Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
-continued-	

qit (continued)

Responses for the qit command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ERROR - Invalid Logical Terminal Group	<p>Meaning: The specified logical terminal group does not exist in Table LTGRP.</p> <p>Action: Specify the correct logical terminal group.</p>
ERROR - Unable to obtain Packet Handler location	<p>Meaning: The system was unable to query the termination endpoint of the specified LTID on the PH.</p> <p>Action: Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
ERROR - Unable to obtain status and connection type.	<p>Meaning: The system was unable to query the packet handler (PH) status and connection type.</p> <p>Action: Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
ERROR - Undefined Logical Terminal	<p>Meaning: The specified logical terminal number does not exist in Table LTDEF.</p> <p>Action: Specify the correct logical terminal number.</p>
No circuit switched service	<p>Meaning: You requested circuit-switched data for an LTID which is packet switched only.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command correctly.</p>
None	<p>Meaning: You requested a PH parameter type which has not been configured on the specified ISDN terminal.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

qit (end)

Responses for the qit command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No non-default parameters	<p>Meaning: You queried the LAPB or LAPD parameters with a brief format and there are no nondefault parameters to display.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
No packet switched service	<p>Meaning: You requested packet-switched data for an LTID which is circuit-switched only.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command correctly.</p>
No X.25 packet parameters	<p>Meaning: You requested packet switched data for an LTID which is provisioned on B-packet ISDN line-to-ISDN line.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command correctly.</p>
End	

qlen

Function

Use the qlen command to display the attributes of the specified line equipment number (LEN) or directory number (DN).

Note: The qlen command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order commands to determine status information.

qlen command parameters and variables											
Command	Parameters and variables										
qlen	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><i>host</i></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">]</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">[</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><i>len</i></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><i>site</i></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">]</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">[</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><i>dn</i></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">]</td> </tr> </table>	<i>host</i>]	[<i>len</i>]	<i>site</i>]	[<i>dn</i>]
<i>host</i>]	[<i>len</i>]							
<i>site</i>]	[<i>dn</i>]							
Parameters and variables	Description										
<i>host</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the host site.										
<i>dn</i>	This variable specifies the seven-digit DN.										
<i>len</i>	This variable specifies the seven-digit LEN.										
<i>site</i>	This variable specifies the site name associated to the LEN.										

Qualifications

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

- Only the applicable information prints, depending on whether the LEN is assigned or not, and whether the line is a member of a hunt group, a business set, a data unit, or an IBN line.
- If the DN of a distributed line hunt (DLH) or multiline hunt (MLH) group is specified, the LEN information that prints is that of the pilot member. If the DN is of a MADN, the output is that of the primary member.
- The qlen command can be entered either using prompt entry mode or using no-prompt entry mode.
- When the DN value is entered, this command produces the same type of information as the information produced by the PROG directory qdn command.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qlen command.

qlen (continued)

Examples of the qlen command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qlen ↵</p>	<p>Task: Display the attributes of the specified LEN using prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response: LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER: >HOST 00 0 0 13</p> <p>LEN: HOST 00 0 0 13 TYPE: MULTIPLE PARTY LINE DIRECTORY NUMBER: 6221227 LINE CLASS CODE: 2FR R1 0 SIGNALING TYPE: DIGITONE LINE ATTRIBUTE INDEX: 16 CARDCODE 2X18AD GND N PADGRP Y BNV NL MNO N OPTIONS: ONI DGT \$</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the attributes of LEN HOST 00 0 0 13.</p>
<p>qlen 00 0 0 13 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>00 0 0 13 specifies the LEN</p>	<p>Task: Display the attributes of the specified LEN using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response: LEN: HOST 00 0 0 13 TYPE: MULTIPLE PARTY LINE DIRECTORY NUMBER: 6221227 LINE CLASS CODE: 2FR R1 0 SIGNALING TYPE: DIGITONE LINE ATTRIBUTE INDEX: 16 CARDCODE 2X18AD GND N PADGRP Y BNV NL MNO N OPTIONS: ONI DGT \$</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the attributes of LEN HOST 00 0 0 13.</p>
-continued-	

qlen (continued)

Examples of the qlen command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qlen 0 1 18 8 ↵
where

0 1 18 8 specifies the LEN

Task: Display system output for a LEN assigned to a set with the autodisplay (AUTODISP) feature using no-prompt entry mode.

Response: LEN: HOST 00 1 18 08
 TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE
 SNPA: 613
 DIRECTORY NUMBER: 7421611
 LINE CLASS CODE: PSET (WITH DISPLAY)
 CUSTGRP: COMKODAK SUBGRP: 0 NCOS: 0 RING: Y
 ADDONS: NONE EXTENSION: N
 CARDCODE: 6X21AC GND: N PADGRP: PPHON BNV:
 NL MNO: Y
 PM NODE NUMBER : 16
 PM TERMINAL NUMBER : 22
 MSB
 OPTIONS:
 3WC RAG AUTODISP Y \$
 KEY DN
 --- --
 1 DN 7421611
 KEY FEATURE
 --- -----
 1 AUTODISP Y \$
 3 3WC
 4 RAG

Explanation: This command displays information for LEN HOST 00 1 18 08. This LEN is assigned to a set with the AUTODISP feature.

-continued-

qlen (continued)

Examples of the qlen command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qlen 0 0 0 21 ↵
where

0 0 0 21 specifies the LEN

Task: Displays system output when a LEN is associated with a feature group using no-prompt entry mode.

Response: LEN: HOST 00 0 00 21
 TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE
 SNPA: 613
 DIRECTORY NUMBER: 7425643
 LINE CLASS CODE: PSET (WITH DISPLAY)
 CUSTGRP: BNRGRP1 SUBGRP: 0 NCOS: 0
 RING: Y
 ADDONS: NONE EXTENSION: N
 CARDCODE: 6X21AC GND: N PADGRP: PPHON BNV:
 NL MNO: Y
 PM NODE NUMBER : 18
 PM TERMINAL NUMBER : 22
 OPTIONS:
 3WC RAG AUD CPU 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 \$
 FTRGRP OPTIONS: BNR14MBS
 LNRA KSMOH SMDR CNF C18 CLIDSP OPT REASDSP
 ENGLISH2
 SCL L50 CFU \$ I \$ CFB P 24675 A \$ CBE
 KEY DN
 --- --
 1 DN 7425643
 2 DN 7425644
 KEY FEATURE
 --- -----
 3 3WC
 4 CFU \$ I \$
 4 CFB P 24675 A \$
 4 CBE
 5 SCL 0 L50
 6 RAG
 7 AUD
 8 CNF C18
 9 CPU 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 \$

Explanation: This command displays data for LEN HOST 00 0 00 21. This LEN is associated with a feature group.

-continued-

qlen (continued)

Examples of the qlen command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qlen 01 0 18 00 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>01 0 18 00 specifies the LEN</p>	<p>Task: Display information about a LEN with assigned hardware and unassigned software using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response: TYPE: HARDWARE ASSIGNED SOFTWARE UNASSIGNED CARDCODE: 6X21AB GND: N PADGRP: STDLN BNV: NL MNO: Y PM NODE NUMBER : 28 PM TERMINAL NUMBER : 577</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays information about LEN HOST 01 0 18 00 with assigned hardware and unassigned software</p>
<p>qlen 00 0 05 16 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>00 0 05 16 specifies the LEN</p>	<p>Task: Display information about a RES (Residential Enhanced Services) line when field RES_AS_POTS of office parameter RES_SO_SIMPLIFICATION is set to Y using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response: LEN: HOST 00 0 05 16 TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE SNPA: 613 DIRECTORY NUMBER: 6216000 LINE CLASS CODE: 1FR CUSTGRP: RESGRP SUBGRP: 0 NCOS: 0 SIGNALING TYPE: DIAL PULSE CARDCODE: 2X17AB GND: N PADGRP: STDLN BNV: NL MNO: Y PM NODE NUMBER : 20 PM TERMINAL NUMBER : 177 OPTIONS: None RES OPTIONS: CPU 5 HOST 00 0 05 16</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays information about a RES line when field RES_AS_POTS of office parameter RES_SO_SIMPLIFICATION is set to Y. The new field in this display is "RES OPTIONS."</p>
-continued-	

qlen (continued)

Examples of the qlen command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qlen 00 0 15 16 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>00 0 15 16 specifies the LEN</p>	<p>Task: Display information about an IBN line using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> LEN: HOST 00 0 05 16 TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE SNPA: 613 DIRECTORY NUMBER: 6216000 LINE CLASS CODE: IBN CUSTGRP: COMKODAK SUBGRP: 0 NCOS: 0 SIGNALING TYPE: DIAL PULSE CARDCODE: 2X17AB GND: N PADGRP: STDLN BNV: NL MNO: Y PM NODE NUMBER : 20 PM TERMINAL NUMBER : 177 OPTIONS: CPU 5 HOST 00 0 05 16 </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays information about an IBN line for LEN HOST 00 0 05 16.</p>
-continued-	

qlen (continued)

Examples of the qlen command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qlen 0 1 18 8 ↵
where

1 1 18 8 specifies the LEN

Task: Display information about a specified MBS (Meridian Business Set) line using no-prompt entry mode.

Response:

```

LEN:  HOST 00 1 18 08
TYPE:  SINGLE PARTY LINE
SNPA:  613
DIRECTORY NUMBER:  7224150
LINE CLASS CODE:  PSET (WITH DISPLAY)
CUSTGRP:  COMKODAK  SUBGRP: 0  NCOS: 0  RING: Y
ADDONS:  NONE  EXTENSION: N
CARDCODE 6X21AC  GND: N  PADGRP: PPHON  BNV:
NL MNO:  Y
PM NODE NUMBER      :      28
PM TERMINAL NUMBER :      585
OPTIONS:
NAME PUBLIC PPHN A 3WC PRK DCPX LNR REASDSP
ENGLISH1
INSPECT CWT Y N N 1 4  CNF C14  CFI 24449 I 1  PRIV
  KEY      DN
  ---      --
      1      DN      7224150
      3      DN      9963114
      4      MDN     7227013  SCA  PRIMARY: N
RING:  NEVER
  KEY      FEATURE
  ---      -
      1      PRK
      2      INSPECT
      5      3WC
      6      CWT Y N N 1 4
      7      CNF C14
      8      CFI
      9      PRV      2449 I 1
    
```

Explanation: This command displays information about an MBS line for LEN HOST 00 1 18 08.

End

qlen (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the qlen command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID FOR THIS OFFICE	<p>Meaning: The specified LEN does not exist in Table LENLINES. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a valid LEN or add the LEN to Table LENLINES using SERVORD directory commands.</p>
LEN IS UNASSIGNED	<p>Meaning: The specified LEN exists in Table LENLINES but is not in use. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using an assigned LEN or use SERVORD directory commands to assign the LEN.</p>

qlenwrk

Function

Use the qlenwrk command to obtain a summary or detailed printout of working LENSs. When you specify an option, only lines with that option are included in the output. If no option is specified, the system defaults to including all lines in the specified range. Only one option or no option can be specified. Use the PROG directory qlen command for a complete listing of options assigned to each key.

Note: The qlenwrk command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status information.

qlenwrk command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qlenwrk	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \$ \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} r \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{host1} \\ \text{lm_ident} \end{array} \right] \text{fn1 un2} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{host2} \\ \text{lm_ident} \end{array} \right] \text{fn1 un2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{all lm} \\ r \text{ n...} \$ \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$ <p>(1) (2) (3) (4)</p>
qlenwrk (continued)	$\begin{array}{l} (1) \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{all lcc} \\ \text{lcc} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \$ \\ \text{option} \$ \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{s} \\ \text{d} \end{array} \right] \\ (2) \\ (3) \\ (4) \end{array}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(end)</p>
Parameters and variables	Description
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or closes a series of feature entries. In vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode. In the first position, the \$ parameter can be used to query all LMs or LCMs instead of entering a specific line module (LM) range.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. In the second position, the \$ parameter is used as a list delimiter to signal the last line drawer number in a series.</p> <p>Features are entered much the same as options, but features require additional entries to further define the feature's qualities. After completing the series of all feature data, the \$ parameter is required either in prompt entry mode or in no-prompt entry mode.</p>
-continued-	

qlenwrk (continued)

qlenwrk command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all lcc</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to querying all LCCs in each LM.
<i>all ld</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to querying all line drawers in each LM.
<i>host1</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to host as the site of the first LM or LCM in the range to query.
<i>host2</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to host as the site of the last LM or LCM in the range to query.
<i>s</i>	This default parameter forces the system to default to producing a summary data report that provides a list of all hardware-assigned LENS with the desired characteristics. The data is grouped by line drawer. The system produces the summary data report if you enter the s parameter or if you omit this entry.
<i>d</i>	This parameter produces a detailed data report that provides a list of all hardware-assigned LENS with the desired characteristics. The data is grouped by line card slot. This listing also supplies such data as the card type and line drawer.
<i>fn1</i>	This variable specifies is the first frame number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The site name is the initial entry in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>fn2</i>	This variable specifies is the last frame number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>lm_ident1</i>	This variable specifies is the site name of the first LM in the range to be queried. The site name is the initial entry in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry value is a string of four alphanumeric characters. If no site name is entered in this field, the system defaults to host as the site.
<i>lm_ident2</i>	This variable specifies is the site name of the second LM in the range to be queried. The site name is the initial entry in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry value is a string of four alphanumeric characters. If no site name is entered in this field, the system defaults to host as the site.
<i>n...</i>	This variable specifies the number line drawers to query in each LM. The valid entry range is 0-19. If no line drawer numbers are entered in this field, the system defaults to querying all line drawers.
<i>option</i>	This variable limits the search to lines that use the specified option. Only one option can be specified at a time. The option must be delimited by the \$ parameter.
-continued-	

qlenwrk (continued)

qlenwrk command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
r	This parameter indicates that a specified range will be queried.
un1	This variable specifies is the first unit number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-9.
un2	This variable specifies is the last unit number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-9.
End	

Qualifications

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

- If you specify an option that is assigned to several keys on a business set or feature key template, the qlenwrk command only displays the option once.
- The qlenwrk command can be entered either using prompt entry mode or using no-prompt entry mode.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qlenwrk command.

qlenwrk (continued)

Examples of the qlenwrk command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qlenwrk ↵</p>	<p>Task: Using prompt entry mode, print a summary report of software assigned to all lines in a specified range of LMs.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> LINE_MODULE_RANGE: ALL >r FROM_LM: >host 00 0 TO_LM: >rem1 00 1 LINE_DRAWER_RANGE: ALL > LINE_CLASS_CODE: NLCC >lfr OPTION: >dgt SUMMARY_OR_DETAILS: S >s COMMAND AS ENTERED QDNWRK ALL HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 ALL M5212 (3WC)\$ S ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >y WARNING : QUERIES OF ALL LENS OR A LARGE RANGE OF LENS MAY RUN FOR 30 MINUTES OR MORE SUMMARY OF WORKING LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBERS DRAWERS ALL LCC 1FR OPTION LM COUNT COUNT BY LINE DRAWERS 00 01 02 03 04.....18 19 HOST 00 0 22 14 0 0.....0 8 HOST 00 1 0 0 0 0.....0 0 REM1 00 0 0 0 0 0.....0 0 REM1 00 1 0 0 0 0.....0 0 TOTAL: 22 DWR TOTALS: 14 0 0 0.....0 8 . . . </pre> <p>Explanation: The range of LMs queried is host 00 0 through rem1 00 1. All line drawers are checked. The LCC of the LENS queried is 1FR. The LENS queried have the DGT option.</p>
-continued-	

qlenwrk (continued)

Examples of the qlenwrk command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qlenwrk r host 00 0 rem1 00 1 m5212 3wc \$ s ↵

where

host 00 0 specifies the first LM in a range of LMs to query
 rem1 00 1 specifies the second LM in a range of LMs to query
 m5212 specifies the line class code
 3wc \$ specifies the option followed by the delimiter

Task: Using no-prompt entry mode, print a summary report of software assigned to all lines in a specified range of LMs including LMs with the LCC type and associated line information.

Response: COMMAND AS ENTERED
 QDNWRK ALL HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 ALL M5212 (3WC)\$ S
 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
 >y

WARNING : QUERIES OF ALL LENS OR A LARGE RANGE OF LENS MAY RUN FOR 30 MINUTES OR MORE

SUMMARY OF WORKING LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBERS
 FROM HOST 00 0 TO REM1 00 1 DRAWERS ALL
 LCC M5212 OPTION 3WC

COUNT BY LINE DRAWERS

00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

LM: HOST 00 0 COUNT: 1
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
 0 0 0

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
 LM: HOST 00 1 COUNT: 1
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
 0 0 0

LM: HOST 02 0 COUNT: 1
 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
 0 0 0

TOTAL: 3

DRW TOTALS:
 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Explanation: This command produces a summary of LMs with an LCC of M5212 and the 3wc option.

End

qlenwrk (end)

Responses

Not currently available

qload

Function

Use the qload command to produce a summary of LEN assignments for specified line class codes (LCC).

Note: The qload command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status information.

qload command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qload	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \$ \\ r \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{host1} \\ \text{lm_ident1} \end{array} \right] \text{fn1} \text{un1} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{host2} \\ \text{lm_ident2} \end{array} \right] \text{fn2} \text{un2} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{all ld} \\ r \text{ n...} \$ \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \$ \\ \text{lcc} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all lcc</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to querying all LCCs in each LM.
<i>all ld</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to querying all line drawers in each LM.
<i>host1</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to host as the site of the first LM or LCM in the range to query.
<i>host2</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to host as the site of the last LM or LCM in the range to query.
-continued-	

qload (continued)

qload command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
\$	<p>This parameter either accepts a default value, indicates the end of an options list, or queries all LCCs instead of entering a specific line module (LM) range.</p> <p>In vertical selection lists, the \$ parameter represents the default value for the variable in that list while you are using no-prompt entry mode. In the first position, the \$ parameter can be used to query all LMs or LCMs instead of entering a specific line module (LM) range.</p> <p>The \$ parameter also indicates the end of an options list. This parameter is required after entering a single option or a list of options in either prompt entry mode or no-prompt entry mode. In the second position, the \$ parameter is used as a list delimiter to signal the last line drawer number in a series.</p> <p>In the third position, the \$ parameter can be used to query all LCCs instead of entering a specific line module (LM) range. (All LCCs are represented by the nlcc code in the list of valid LCCs.)</p>
<i>fn1</i>	<p>This variable specifies is the first frame number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The site name is the initial entry in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-99.</p>
<i>fn2</i>	<p>This variable specifies is the last frame number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-99.</p>
<i>lm_ident1</i>	<p>This variable specifies is the site name of the first LM in the range to be queried. The site name is the initial entry in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry value is a string of four alphanumeric characters. If no site name is entered in this field, the system defaults to host as the site.</p>
<i>lm_ident2</i>	<p>This variable specifies is the site name of the second LM in the range to be queried. The site name is the initial entry in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry value is a string of four alphanumeric characters. If no site name is entered in this field, the system defaults to host as the site.</p>
<i>n...</i>	<p>This variable specifies the number line drawers to query in each LM. The valid entry range is 0-19. If no line drawer numbers are entered in this field, the system defaults to querying all line drawers.</p>
r	<p>This parameter indicates that a specified range will be queried.</p>
-continued-	

qload (continued)

qload command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>un1</i>	This variable specifies is the first unit number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-9.
<i>un2</i>	This variable specifies is the last unit number in the range of LMs or LCMs to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-9.
End	

Qualification

The qload command can be entered either using prompt entry mode or using no-prompt entry mode.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qload command.

qload (continued)

Examples of the qload command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>qload r host 00 0 rem1 00 1 r 0 18 19 \$ \$ ↵</pre> <p>where</p> <p>00 0 specifies the first LM in the range to be queried 00 1 specifies the last LM in the range to be queried 0 18 19 specifies the line drawer numbers</p>	<p>Task: Print LEN assignments on all LCCs in a specified range of LMs.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>COMMAND AS ENTERED QLOAD R HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 R 0 18 19\$ NLCC ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >y WORKING LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBERS BY LCC FROM HOST 00 0 TO REM1 00 1 DRAWERS 0 18 19 LM COUNT HOST 00 0 57 HOST 00 1 63 REM1 00 0 0 REM1 00 1 0 1FR1MRPBXPBMCCFCDECSP2FR4FR8FR10EOWTTWXINWCSZDZ 29 4 5 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 0 2 2 2 0 1 1 59 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 TOTAL 120 1FR 88 1MR 4 PBX 5 PBM: 1 CCF: 2 CDF: 2 CSP: 1 2FR: 2 4FR: 2 8FR: 1 10FR: 0 OWT: 2</pre> <p>Explanation: The range of LMs queried is host 00 0 through rem1 00 1. Line drawers 0, 18, and 19 are checked, and a report on all LCCs is produced.</p>
-continued-	

qload (continued)

Examples of the qload command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qload ↵

Task: Produce a report summary of LEN assignments on all LCCs in a specified range of LMs.

Response: LINE_MODULE_RANGE: ALL
 >r
 FROM_LM:
 >00 0
 TO_LM:
 >00 1
 LINE_DRAWER_RANGE: ALL
 >r
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >0
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >18
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >19
 LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
 >\$
 LINE_CLASS_CODE: NLCC
 >\$
 COMMAND AS ENTERED
 QLOAD R HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 R 0 18 19\$ NLCC
 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
 >y

```

WORKING LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBERS BY LCC
FROM HOST 00 0 TO REM1 00 1 DRAWERS    0 18 19
      LM                                COUNT
HOST 00 0                               57
HOST 00 1                               63
REM1 00 0                                0
REM1 00 1                                0
    
```

-continued-

qload (end)

Examples of the qload command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<p>Response:</p> <pre> 1FR1MRPBXPBMCCFCDECS2FR4FR8FR10EOWTTWXINWCSZMDZ 29 4 5 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 0 2 2 2 0 1 1 59 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 TOTAL 120 1FR 88 1MR 4 PBX 5 PBM: 1 CCF: 2 CDF: 2 CSP: 1 2FR: 2 4FR: 2 8FR: 1 10FR: 0 OWT: 2 TWX: 2 INW: 2 CSD: 4 ZMD: 1 ZMZPA: 1 </pre> <p>Explanation: The range of LMs queried is host 00 0 through rem1 00 1. Line drawers 0, 18, and 19 are checked and a report on all LCCs is produced.</p>
End	

Responses

Not currently available

qloop

Function

Use the qloop command to display all logical terminal identifiers (LTIDs), directory numbers (DNs), and terminal endpoint identifiers (TEIs).

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

Qualification

Before using this command, post the loop from the MAPCI LTPISDN menu MAP level.

Example

The following table provides an example of the qloop command.

qloop (end)

Example of the qloop command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qloop ↵</p>	<p>Task: Query the LTIDs, DNs, and TEIs for a posted ISDN loop.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> CM MS IOD Net PM CCS Lns Trks Ext EIO LTPISDN 0 Quit_ POST IDL DELQ BUSYQ PREFIX 2 Post_ 3 LCC PTY RNG ...LEN...DN STA F S LTA TE 4 ISDN LOOP HOST 55 0 02 04 722 2600 IDL 5 6 Sustate 7 BCHCON 8 Ltloopbk 9 DCHCon_ 10 qloop 11 Hold LTID TEI ASSOCIATED DNs 12 Next_===== 13 TLINE1 1 1 722 2600 14 TstSgnl_ 15 TEI_ TLINE1 2 2 722 2602 16 Qloop 17 Qlayer TLINE1 3 *B1* 722 2604 18Rlayer Time 01:22 > </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays LTIDs,TEIs, and DNs for the posted loop.</p>

Response

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

Response for the qloop command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No loop posted.	<p>Meaning: No loop was posted from the LTPISDN menu MAP level.</p> <p>Action: Post a loop and reenter this command.</p>

Function

Use the qlt command to query the logical terminal.

qlt command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qlt	<i>ltgrp</i> <i>ltnum</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>ltgrp</i>	This variable specifies the logical terminal group. The valid entry value is a string.
<i>ltnum</i>	This variable specifies the logical terminal number. The valid entry range is 1-1022.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qlt command.

qlt (continued)

Examples of the qlt command																											
Example	Task, response, and explanation																										
<p>qlt func 77 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>func 77</p>	<p>specifies the logical terminal group specifies the logical terminal number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query a logical terminal.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> LTID: FUNC 77 SNPA: 613 DIRECTORY NUMBER: 7222016 DPN GROUP NO: 1 LTCLASS: BRAFS EXTs: N CACH: N NONINIT: N BEARER SERVICE RESTRICTIONS: NOPMD CS: Y PS: N VERSIONI FUNCTION ISSUE: 1 LEN: HOST 02 0 01 04 TEI: 2 CUSTGRP: COMKODAK SUBGRP: 0 NCOS: 0 RING: Y LINE CLASS CODE: ISDNKSET MAXKEYS: 60 OPTIONS: SVCGRP BNRISN LNR SFC ACOU 1 DROP XFER CTALL FC 3 </pre> <table> <thead> <tr> <th><u>KEY</u></th> <th><u>DN</u></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>DN</td> <td>7222016</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table> <thead> <tr> <th><u>KEY</u></th> <th><u>FEATURE</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>ACOU 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>AFC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>AFC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>AFC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>AFC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>FC 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>XFER CTALL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>DROP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24</td> <td>RLS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: This command queries logical terminal 77 in the func logical terminal group.</p>	<u>KEY</u>	<u>DN</u>		1	DN	7222016	<u>KEY</u>	<u>FEATURE</u>	1	ACOU 1	2	AFC	3	AFC	4	AFC	5	AFC	8	FC 3	9	XFER CTALL	10	DROP	24	RLS
<u>KEY</u>	<u>DN</u>																										
1	DN	7222016																									
<u>KEY</u>	<u>FEATURE</u>																										
1	ACOU 1																										
2	AFC																										
3	AFC																										
4	AFC																										
5	AFC																										
8	FC 3																										
9	XFER CTALL																										
10	DROP																										
24	RLS																										

-continued-

qIt (continued)

Examples of the qIt command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qIt func 20 ↵
where

func specifies the logical terminal group
 20 specifies the logical terminal number

Task: Query a logical terminal.

Response: LTID: FUNC 20
 SNPA: 613
 DIRECTORY NUMBER: 7225047 (non-unique)
 DPN GROUP NO: 1
 LTCLASS: BRAFS EXTS: y CACH: y SCAI: N
 BEARER SERVICE RESTRICTIONS: NOPMD
 CS: Y PS: N
 VERNONI FUNCTION ISSUE: 1
 SPID-SUFFIX
 LEN: HOST 02 0 01 00 TEI: DYNAMIC
 CUSTGRP: COMKODAK SUBGRP: 0 NCOS: 0 RING: Y
 LINE CLASS CODE: ISDNKSET
 MAXKEYS: 60
 MADN MEMBER INFO:
 FUNC 20
 FUNC 21
 STIM 33
 STIM 34
 OPTIONS:
 RAG PRK EBO MSB \$ SFC
 AUD SCS FC 3 XFER CTALL DROP CPU 0 STIM 15
 KEY DN
 1 MDN 7225047 SCA PRIMARY
 KEY FEATURE
 6 AUD
 7 SCS
 8 FC 3
 9 XFER CTALL
 10 DROP
 13 CPU 0 STIM 15 \$

Explanation: This command queries logical terminal 20 in the func logical terminal group. This example illustrated a qIt session with the CACH option assigned.

End

qlt (end)

Responses

Currently not available

qmadn

Function

Use the qmadn command to provide information on multiple appearance directory numbers (MADN).

qmadn command parameters and variables			
Command	Parameters and variables		
qmadn	dispsll		
	dispsgrp	<i>group_num</i>	
	display	<i>dn</i>	
	disquick		
	grpnum	<i>dn</i>	
	lcmcnt	<i>site</i>	<i>frame bay</i>
	offccnt		
	verify	<i>dn</i>	
	verifyall		
Parameters and variables	Description		
<i>bay</i>	This variable indicates the unit or bay of the LCM and has a range of 0-9.		
dispsll	This parameter causes information for all multiple appearance directory numbers to be displayed.		
dispsgrp	This parameter causes all multiple appearance directory numbers in the same group to be displayed.		
display	This parameter causes information for a specific multiple appearance directory number to be displayed and must be followed by the <i>dn</i> variable.		
disquick	This parameter causes a brief display of multiple appearance directory number information.		
<i>dn</i>	This variable indicates the directory number for which information is to be displayed.		
<i>frame</i>	The variable indicates the LCM frame and has a range of 0-511.		
<i>group_num</i>	This variable indicates the number of the group and has a range of -32768-32766.		
grpnum	This parameter causes information for all multiple appearance directory numbers within the specified group to be displayed.		
-continued-			

qmadn (continued)

qmadn command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
lcmcnt	This parameter causes number of multiple appearance directory numbers in the specified LCM to be displayed.
offcnt	This parameter causes number of multiple appearance directory numbers in the specified office to be displayed.
<i>site</i>	The variable specifies the site name of the office.
verify	This parameter causes the specified directory number to be verified.
verifyall	This parameter causes all multiple appearance directory numbers to be verified.
End	

Qualifications

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

- When using the lcmcnt parameter, the system no longer prompts for the bay string. You are prompted for unit rather than bay.
- The qmadn command uses only the no-prompt entry mode. Rather than single-line entry prompts, you are provided with the qmadn command entry syntax when you attempt to use this command.

qmadn (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the qmadn command.

Examples of the qmadn command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qmadn display 7211000 ↵ <i>where</i></p>	<p>7211000 specifies the DN</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query a MADN line with a specified DN.</p> <p>Response: Group: -24576 Type: SCA Size: 3</p> <pre> State: IDLE -> Act : 1 PRL : Off -> Ctlr: 1 -> Mode: Man MRF: N BRG: Y -> Tone: N -> Size: 30 DNL: N CFW: N SSC : N EHLN: N MREL: Y MLAMP: Y ===== <Member#1> LEN HOST 00 0 08 08 DN 7211000 Prim: Y XPM: Y Type: EBS Map : Y Ring: RNG Name: N CFMDN: N Chnl: N RNOC: N WORT : N Assoc: N Mtc : N <Member#2> LEN HOST 00 0 01 23 DN 7211000 Prim: N XPM: N Type: 2500 set Map : Y Ring: RNG Name: N CFMDN: N Chnl: N RNOC: N WORT : N Assoc: N Mtc : N <Member#3> LEN HOST 01 0 18 02 DN 7211000 Prim: N XPM: Y Type: EBS Map : Y Ring: RNG Name: N CFMDN: N Chnl: N RNOC: N WORT : N Assoc: N Mtc : N </pre> <p>Explanation: This command queries a MADN line with a directory number of 721-1000.</p>

qmadn (end)

Responses

Not currently available

qncos (continued)

Examples of the qncos command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qncos ↵</p>	<p>Task: Display a detailed listing of terminals in the specified range using prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> >R FROM_DN >7220100 TO_DN: >7220125 SUMMARY OR DETAIL: D >d COMMAND AS ENTERED QDNWRK R 7220100 7221025 D ENTER Y TO CONFIRM N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >y WARNING : QUERIES OF ALL DN'S OR QUERIES OF A LARGE RANGE OF DN'S MAY RUN FOR 30 MINUTES OR MORE BEFORE PRODUCING ANY OUTPUT FROM 7220100 TO 7220125 DN LEN NCOS ----- 7220100 HOST 00 1 01 00 60 7220102 HOST 00 1 01 02 60 7220104 HOST 00 1 01 04 0 7220106 HOST 00 1 01 06 0 7220108 HOST 00 1 01 08 0 7220110 HOST 00 1 01 10 60 7220112 HOST 00 1 01 12 60 7220114 HOST 00 1 01 14 60 7220116 HOST 00 1 01 16 60 7220118 HOST 00 1 01 18 60 7220120 HOST 00 1 01 20 60 7220120 HOST 00 1 01 21 60 7220122 HOST 00 1 01 22 60 7220123 HOST 00 1 01 23 60 7220124 HOST 00 1 01 24 60 7220125 HOST 00 1 01 25 60 </pre> <p>Explanation: This command produces a detailed summary of the number of terminals by NCOS within the range of 7220100 to 7220125.</p>
-continued-	

qncos (end)

Examples of the qncos command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qncos r 7220100 7220125 \$ s ↓ <i>where</i></p> <p>7220100 specifies the first seven-digit DN in a range of DNs 7220125 specifies the last seven-digit DN in a range of DNs</p>	<p>Task: Display a summary of the number of terminals within the specified range using no-prompt entry mode.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> COMMAND AS ENTERED QNCOS R 7220100 7220125 S ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT >Y WARNING : QUERIES OF ALL DN'S OR QUERIES OF A LARGE RANGE OF DN'S MAY RUN FOR 30 MINUTES OR MORE BEFORE PRODUCING ANY OUTPUT REPORT ON WORKING DIRECTORY NUMBERS FROM 7220100 TO 7220125 NCOS COUNT 00 3 60 13 </pre> <p>Explanation: This command produces a summary of the number of terminals by NCOS within the range of 7220100 to 7220125.</p>
End	

Responses

Not currently available

qphf

Function

Use the qphf command to display configuration information for the DMS packet handler (PH).

qphf command parameters and variables			
Command	Parameters and variables		
qphf	chnl	<i>xsg_num</i>	<i>chnl_num</i>
	clli	<i>clli_member</i>	
	dn	<i>dn_num</i>	
	ltid	<i>ltgrp</i>	<i>ltnum</i>
	x75	<i>clli_member</i>	
	xsg	<i>xsg_num</i>	[<i>no details</i> all]
Parameters and variables	Description		
<i>no details</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying summary information for the specified X.25 service group (XSG).		
all	This parameter provides detailed information for the specified XSG.		
chnl	This parameter produces information for the HDLC channel.		
<i>chnl_num</i>	This variable specifies an HDLC channel. The valid entry range is 1-31.		
clli	This parameter produces information for the X.75 link (trunk).		
<i>clli_member</i>	This variable specifies a valid CLLI, as defined in Table CLLI. The valid entry range is 0-9999.		
dn	This parameter produces information for the directory number (DN), which is X.25 layer 3.		
<i>dn_num</i>	This variable specifies valid DN.		
<i>ltgrp</i>	This variable specifies valid logical terminal group, as defined in Table LTGRP.		
ltid	This parameter produces information for the logical terminal identifier (LTID) of an X.25 terminal.		
<i>ltnum</i>	This variable specifies the logical terminal number. The valid entry range is 1-1022.		
-continued-			

qphf (continued)

qphf command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>x75</i>	This parameter produces information for the X.75 layer 3 object.
<i>xsg</i>	This parameter produces information for the XSG.
<i>xsg_num</i>	This variable specifies the XSG number. The valid entry range is 0-749.
End	

Qualification

The qphf command can be entered using no-prompt entry mode only.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qphf command.

qphf (continued)

Examples of the qphf command

Example **Task, response, and explanation**

qphf clli r po a3333e164 1 ↓
where

rpoa3333e164 specifies the CLLI member

Task: Query the link information for a specified CLLI member.

Response: LINK INFORMATION

 TYPE: X.75 B CLLI, member: PKTOUTE164 2

 MAPPING

 CHANNEL: 11 X.75 B
 XSG: 3
 X75 clli, member: PKTOUTE164 2

 CALL INFORMATION

 pvc: 0 calls
 svc: 0 calls
 incoming svc: 0 calls
 outgoing svc: 0 calls

 Layer 3 link status: up

Explanation: This command displays link information for the specified CLLI member, including information on incoming and outgoing call traffic.

-continued-

qphf (continued)

Examples of the qphf command (continued)

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

qphf xsg 1 ↵
where

1	specifies the XSG number
---	--------------------------

Task: Query the configuration of a specified XSG.

Response:

```

XSG INFORMATION
-----
XSG EXT INDEX: 1   CURRENT NUMBER OF LINKS: 56
XLIU INDEX: 121   MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CHANNELS: 30
*****
MAPPING
-----
Channel: 1   X.25 PB
Channel: 2   X.25 PB
Channel: 3   X.75 PB
Channel: 4   X.25 PB
Channel: 5   X.25 PB
Channel: 6   X.25 PB
Channel: 7   X.25 Bd
Channel: 8   X.25 Bd
Channel: 9   X.75 B
Channel: 10  X.75 B
Channel: 11  X.25 B
Channel: 12  X.75 B
Channel: 13  X.75 B
Channel: 4   X.75 B
Channel: 15  X.75 B
Channel: 16  X.75 B
Channel: 17  X.75 B
Channel: 18  X.75 B
Channel: 22  X.25 PB
Channel: 23  X.25 PB
    
```

Explanation: This command displays a summary of configuration information for XSG 1.

-continued-

qphf (continued)

Examples of the qphf command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qphf xsg 2 all ↵
where

2 specifies the XSG number

Task: Query the configuration of a specified XSG.

Response: MAPPINGS FOR XSG
 CHANNEL: 1 LTID: PKT 11 DN:
 6137428011
 No active call(s) on this LTID.
 CHANNEL: 2 LTID: PKT 12 DN: 6137428012
 No active call(s) on this LTID.
 CHANNEL: 3 LTID: PKT 19 DN: 6137428019
 No active call(s) on this LTID.
 CHANNEL: 4 LTID: PKT 25 DN: 6137428025
 No active call(s) on this LTID.
 CHANNEL: 5 LTID: PKT 26 DN: 6137428026
 No active call(s) on this LTID.
 CHANNEL: 6 LTID: PKT 31 DN: 6137428031
 No active call(s) on this LTID.
 CHANNEL: 7 LTID: PKT 34 DN: 6137428034
 No active call(s) on this LTID.
 CHANNEL: 8 LTID: PKT 35 DN: 6137428035
 No active call(s) on this LTID.
 CHANNEL: 9 LTID: PKT 48 DN: 6137428048
 No active call(s) on this LTID.
 LTID: PKT 49 DN: 6137428049
 No active call(s) on this LTID.
 LTID: PKT 56 DN: 6137428056
 No active call(s) on this LTID.
 LTID: PKT 57 DN: 6137428057
 No active call(s) on this LTID.
 LTID: PKT 78 DN: 6137428078
 No active call(s) on this LTID.
 LTID: PKT 79 DN: 6137428079
 No active call(s) on this LTID.
 LTID: PKT 80 DN: 6137428080
 No active call(s) on this LTID.
 LTID: PKT 81 DN: 6137428081
 No active call(s) on this LTID.
 LTID: PKT 84 DN: 6137428084
 No active call(s) on this LTID.

-continued-

qphf (continued)

Examples of the qphf command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<p>Response: CHANNEL: 10 LTID: PKT 38 DN: 6137428038 No active call(s) on this LTID. LTID: PKT 39 DN: 6137428039 No active call(s) on this LTID. LTID: PKT 40 DN: 6137428040 No active call(s) on this LTID. LTID: PKT 41 DN: 6137428041 No active call(s) on this LTID. LTID: PKT 66 DN: 6137428066 No active call(s) on this LTID. LTID: PKT 67 DN: 6137428067 No active call(s) on this LTID. LTID: PKT 68 DN: 6137428068 No active call(s) on this LTID.</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays detailed configuration information for the XSG 2.</p>
<p>qphf chnl 11 ↵ where</p> <p>11</p>	<p>specifies the channel number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query an HDLC channel to determine which links are connected to it and the associated XSG.</p> <p>Response: CHANNEL INFORMATION ----- CHANNEL TYPE: X.25B RATE: 64KB</p> <p>MAPPING ----- XSG: 1 LTID: PKT 10</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays configuration information for the specified HDLC. HDLC 1 1 is on XSG 1 and supports LTID PKT 10.</p>
-continued-	

qphf (continued)

Examples of the qphf command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qphf ltid pkt 24 ↓
where

pkt specifies the logical terminal group
 24 specifies the logical terminal number

Task: Query a logical terminal for information on link status and configuration.

Response:

```

LINK INFORMATION
-----
CHANNEL TYPE: X.25B                      RATE: 64

MAPPING
-----
CHANNEL: 5 X.25 PB
XSG: 1
DN: 6137428024

CALL INFORMATION
-----
pvc:                                0 calls
svc:                                0 calls
incoming svc: 0 calls
outgoing svc: 0 calls

Layer 3 link status: down
    
```

Explanation: This command displays configuration information for LTID PKT 24. The display includes the channel and the associated XSG and DN for the LTID, call information, and link status.

-continued-

qphf (continued)

Examples of the qphf command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qphf dn 6137428011 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>6137428011</p>	<p>specifies the DN</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query the packet-level parameters associated with a particular DN.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> DN INFORMATION (D Channel) ----- NUI: FALSE FSA: FALSE RCA: FALSE TCN: FALSE ICB: FALSE FCPN: FALSE RPOAB: FALSE LCP: FALSE CUGS: FALSE OCB: FALSE IMPS: 7 OMPS: 7 NDPS: FALSE DTCA: N SLCN: 1 NPVC: 0 NOWI: 0 NNRC: 8 NOWO: 0 PLSQ: MOD8 IPLWS: 2 OPLWS: 2 NDWS: FALSE ICS: FALSE MAPPING ----- LTID = PKT 46 CHANNEL: 8 X.25 PB XSG: 3 </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays the parameters associated with the DN of a D-packet trunk. If any PVCs are connected, or the DN belongs to a closed user group, this information also displays.</p>
-continued-	

qphf (continued)

Examples of the qphf command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qphf dn 6137428010 ↵
where

6137428010 specifies the DN

Task: Query the packet-level parameters associated with a particular DN.

Response: DN INFORMATION (B Channel)

 NUI: FALSE FSA: FALSE RCA: FALSE TCN: FALSE
 ICB: FALSE
 FCPN: FALSE RPOAB: FALSE LCP: FALSE CUGS: FALSE
 OCB: FALSE
 SLCN: 1 NPVC: 2 NOWI: 0 NNRC: 1 NOWO: 0
 NDPS: FALSE LLFSQ: MOD8 N2: 3 T3: 5
 LLWS: 7 IMPS: 7 OMPS: 7 T1: 20 T2: 2
 N1: n2120 DTCA: N
 IPLWS: 2 OPLWS: 2 PLSQ: MOD8 NDWS: FALSE
 ICS: FALSE

 MAPPING

 LTID = PKT 11
 CHANNEL: 1 X.25 PB
 XSG: 2

 PVC INFORMATION

 STC: t9600 RTC: t9600 SPS: 128 RPS: 128
 SWS: 2 RWS: 2 LATA: intra BILLING: TRUE
 BILLOPT: normal

Explanation: This command displays the parameters associated with the DN of a B-packet trunk, showing PVC information.

-continued-

qphf (continued)

Examples of the qphf command (continued)

Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qphf x75 pkroute164 2 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>pkroute164</p>	<p>specifies the XSG number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query the configuration of an X75 trunk member.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> X75 INFORMATION ----- LLFSQ: mod8 LLWS: 2 T1: 30 T2: 2 T3: 5 N2: 3 PLSQ: MOD8 IMWS: 7 OMWS: 7 IMPS: 128 OMPS: 128 IDTC: 9600 ODTG: 9600 MNLC: 1 LCS: DESC ADDRfmt: E164 ESCDIG: 10 BLCN: 1 NPVC: 0 NNR: 1 TDVAL: 0 T30: 180 T31: 200 T32: 180 T33: 180 X75ID: 01234567825 UTILITY PARAMETERS ----- TDI:FALSE RCI: FALSE CNIC:TRUE TDS:FALSE NUI:TRUE TRFOUt:FALSE TRFINC:TRUE ACCHAR:TRUE X75IDS: TRUE PCP:FALSE ***** MAPPING ----- Link CLLI, member: PKTOUTE164 2 CHANNEL: 11 X.75 B XSG: 3 </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays the configuration of the specified trunk member.</p>

End

qphf (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the qphf command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CLLI name does not exist.	<p>Meaning: An invalid CLLI was entered.</p> <p>Action: Enter a valid CLLI.</p>
Logical terminal group name does not exist.	<p>Meaning: An invalid LTID was entered.</p> <p>Action: Enter a valid LTID.</p>
Terminal not defined.	<p>Meaning: A valid LTID was entered, but no datafill exists for the terminal.</p> <p>Action: Enter datafill for the terminal in the appropriate tables.</p>

qphi

Function

Use the qphi command to query the connection of Bd-channels and the logical terminals associated with the packet handler interface (PHI) or Integrated Services Digital Network Access Controllers (IACs).

The PROG directory qlt command provides loop information associated with the logical link. The PROG directory commands qphi and qlt display the linkage between the packet handler (PH) and loop sides. In addition, the qphi free command string displays the number of logical links available on a PHI that can be service-provisioned.

qphi command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qphi	all iac <i>iac_no</i> phi <i>global_phi_no</i> free
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter queries the output information on all IACs and PHIs on the ISDN switch.
free	This parameter queries and displays the number of unoccupied logical links on a particular PHI.
<i>global_phi_no</i>	This variable specifies the global PHI number on the switch. The valid entry range is 0-1023.
iac	This parameter queries on the basis of a single IAC.
<i>iac_no</i>	This variable specifies the peripheral module (PM) number of the IAC. The valid entry range is 0-126.
phi	This parameter queries on the basis of a single PHI.

Qualifications

None

qphi (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qphi command.

Examples of the qphi command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qphi iac 2 ↵ <i>where</i></p>	<p>2 specifies the IAC number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display information on a specified IAC.</p> <p>Response: INFO FOR D-CHANNEL LOGICAL LINKS: GLOBAL PHI# PM CKT CH LTID 160 IAC2 16 1 ISDN 123 ISDN 143 ISDN 841 ISDN 849 ISDN 857 ISDN 865 ISDN 873 ISDN 885 ISDN 893 ISDN 901 ISDN 909 ISDN 917 161 IAC2 16 2 ISDN 124 ISDN 144 ISDN 842 ISDN 850 ISDN 858 ISDN 866 ISDN 874 ISDN 886 ISDN 894 ISDN 902 ISDN 910 ISDN 918 162 IAC2 16 3 ISDN 125 ISDN 150 ISDN 843 ISDN 851 ISDN 859 ISDN 867 ISDN 875 ISDN 887 ISDN 895 ISDN 903 ISDN 911 163 IAC2 16 4 ISDN 126 ISDN 151 ISDN 844 ISDN 852 ISDN 860 ISDN 868 ISDN 876 ISDN 888 ISDN 896 ISDN 904 ISDN 912</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays information for IAC 2.</p>
<p>qphi phi 167 ↵ <i>where</i></p>	<p>167 specifies the PHI number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display information on a specified PHI.</p> <p>Response: INFO FOR D-CHANNEL LOGICAL LINKS: GLOBAL PHI# PM CKT CH LTID 167 IAC2 16 8 ISDN 133 ISDN 848 ISDN 856 ISDN 864 ISDN 872 ISDN 884 ISDN 892 ISDN 900 ISDN 908 ISDN 916</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays information for IAC 2.</p>
-continued-	

qphi (continued)

Examples of the qphi command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
qphi phi 167 free ↵ <i>where</i>	
167	specifies the PHI number <hr/> Task: Display the number of unoccupied logical links on a particular PHI. Response: THERE ARE 6 UNOCCUPIED LOGICAL LINKS ON PHI 167 Explanation: Using the free parameter in this command string displays the number of unoccupied logical links on PHI 167.
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the qphi command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
IAC NUMBER OUT OF RANGE	<hr/> Meaning: The global IAC number is out-of-range. Action: Reenter this command with valid values.
INCORRECT NUMBER OF PARAMETERS SELECTED	<hr/> Meaning: The number of parameters was not correct. Action: None
INCORRECT PARAMETERS SELECTED	<hr/> Meaning: The parameter you entered was not valid. Action: Reenter this command with valid values.
-continued-	

qphi (end)

Responses for the qphi command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PHI NUMBER INVALID	<p>Meaning: The system could not find the PHI. It probably was not datafilled.</p> <p>Action: Reenter this command with valid values.</p>
PHI NUMBER OUT OF RANGE	<p>Meaning: The global PHI number is out-of-range.</p> <p>Action: Reenter this command with valid values.</p>
THERE ARE NO LTIDS CONNECTED TO THIS IAC	<p>Meaning: No PHI in the IAC has been associated with a logical terminal identifier (LTID).</p> <p>Action: None</p>
THERE IS NO DS-1 SPECIAL CONNECTION TO THE PHI IN SPECCONN.	<p>Meaning: The PHI has not been connected to a channel of a digital signal 1 (DS-1) in Table SPECCONN.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
UNDEFINED IAC NUMBER	<p>Meaning: The system could not find the IAC. It probably was not datafilled.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
End	

qprio

Function

Use the qprio command to display details on the guaranteed background class of processes.

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

Qualifications

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

- The “set of origids in use” display is not a numeric quantity. It is a set of 16 bits, with each bit representing a single origid. The bit is 1 if origid is in use. For example, a value of #F indicates that ORIGIDS 1 to 4 are in use. A value of #FF00 indicates that origids 9 to 16 are in use.
- The “original GBKORIGS in use” display is the logical interpretation of the above set.
- Each original guaranteed background process which is allowed to propagate receives 2 origids. At any time, it is only propagating using one of these. Consequently it is normal for the gbkorig value of a propagated process not to be identical to the gbkorig value of any original.
- The “propagated by originals with GBKORIGS” field shows which originals are responsible for propagating this process.
- First origid is only really relevant for originals. It indicates whether the original currently is propagating using its first or second origid.
- Pref queue should be NIL for all originals. For propagated processes, this field is the process link on the propagated queue.
- Immune indicates whether the process is immune to propagation.

Example

The following table provides an example of the qprio command.

qprio (continued)

Example of the qprio command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qprio ↵</p>	<p>Task: Display details on the guaranteed background class of processes.</p> <p>Response: Set of origids in use: 0000 Original gbkgorigs in use: The guaranteed background propagated queue length = 0 Original background processes: #A505 #4071: LDRTASK class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N #A505 #2073: MOVEACP class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N #A505 #1074: TABXGXPR class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N #A505 #7075: TABXFXPR class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N #A505 #6076: TRACEGXP class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N #A505 #4078: MCPOYUI class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N #A505 #207A: MATEXFR class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N #A505 #40BE: TRACEUI class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N #A505 #60CA: LOGIN class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N</p>
<p>-continued-</p>	

qprio (end)

Example of the qprio command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<p>Response: #A505 #3005: INVOKER class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N</p> <p>#A505 #5005: RECOVERY class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N</p> <p>#A505 #1001: MATETALK class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N</p> <p>#A505 #7002: MATETALK class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N</p> <p>#A505 #2001: TYPEXFR class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N</p> <p>#A505 #1002: TYPEXFR class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N</p> <p>#A505 #5001: CALMPROC class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N</p> <p>#A505 #4002: CALMPROC class=GTERM,slice=3,PROCPRIO=4 1st origid=N,Gbkgorig=#0000,Prefqueue=FFFF0000, Immu=N</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays details on the guaranteed background class of processes.</p>
End	

Responses

Currently not available

qscmp

Function

Use the qscmp command to review the structure of a series completion list which includes a specified directory number (DN). This command displays the DN of all lines which point to the specified DN through SCMP. If the specified line has the SCMP option, the command also displays the DN of the line to which the SCMP option points. In turn, that line is checked for SCMP and the DN to which it points. This cycle continues until a line which does not have the SCMP option is encountered. The series completion list, which begins with the specified DN, displays fully.

qscmp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qscmp	<i>dn</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>dn</i>	This variable specifies the DN assigned to a line which resides on the switch. The valid entry value is a seven- or ten-digit vector

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the qscmp command.

qscmp (continued)

Example of the qscmp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>qscmp 6215001 ↵ where</pre>	<p>6215001 specifies the DN</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Review the series completion list for a specified DN.</p> <p>Response: The following DNs series complete to (613) 621-5001:</p> <pre>(613) 621-1347 (613) 621-4000</pre> <p>The series completion list which begins at DN (613) 621-5001 is as follows:</p> <pre>(613) 621-5002 (613) 621-5003 (613) 621-1002</pre> <p>Explanation: This command produces the series completion list for DN 6215001.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the qscmp command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Enter: DN <7 or 10 digit vector>	<p>Meaning: You entered the qscmp command without a DN. There is no default DN for this command.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command with a valid DN.</p>
Invalid line DN specified	<p>Meaning: The DN you entered is invalid.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a valid DN.</p>
-continued-	

qscmp (end)

Responses for the qscmp command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The following DNS series complete to (613) 621-5001:	
<pre>(613) 621-1347 (613) 621-4000</pre>	
(613) 621-4000 does not have the SCMP line option	
	<p>Meaning: The system encountered a DN without the SCMP option.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
End	

qsconn

Function

Use the qsconn command to display the special connections located on the peripheral side (P-side) link entered for the expanded peripheral module (XPM). The information which is generated includes the SPECONN endpoints, the connection type, the status of the connection, and central side (C-side) as well as P-side port and channel information. In addition, the qsconn command displays all special connections to an ISDN XSG.

qsconn command parameters and variables					
Command	Parameters and variables				
qsconn	lgci ltci rcci xsg				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>pm_num</i></td> <td><i>ps_port_num</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><i>xsg_number</i></td> </tr> </table>	<i>pm_num</i>	<i>ps_port_num</i>	<i>xsg_number</i>	
<i>pm_num</i>	<i>ps_port_num</i>				
<i>xsg_number</i>					
Parameters and variables	Description				
lgci	This parameter indicates that special connections display for an ISDN line group controller (LGCI) XPM node.				
ltci	This parameter indicates that special connections display for an ISDN line trunk controller (LTCI) XPM node.				
<i>pm_num</i>	This variable specifies the XPM node number. The valid entry range is 0-127.				
<i>ps_port_num</i>	This variable specifies the P-side port number. The valid entry range is 0-19.				
rcci	This parameter indicates that special connections display for an ISDN remote cluster controller (RCCI) XPM node.				
xsg	This parameter indicates that special connections display for an X.25 service group (XSG).				
<i>xsg_number</i>	This variable specifies the XSG number. The valid entry range is 0-749.				

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qsconn command.

qsconn (continued)

Examples of the qsconn command																																											
Example	Task, response, and explanation																																										
<p>qsconn ltcI 0 19 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>0 specifies the XPM node number 19 specifies the P-side port number</p>	<p>Task: Display special connections for a specified XPM P-side link.</p> <p>Response: Special Connections on link LTCI 0 PSpport 19:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ENDPT1 P-SIDE</th> <th>C-SIDE</th> <th>ENDPT2 PORT</th> <th>CHNL</th> <th>CONTYPE PORT</th> <th>STATUS CHNL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HOST 40 1 09 00</td> <td>19 01</td> <td>ISGCHNL 254 1</td> <td>15 03</td> <td>Con</td> <td>Act</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOST 40 1 09 01</td> <td>19 02</td> <td>ISGCHNL 254 2</td> <td>15 07</td> <td>Con</td> <td>Act</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOST 40 1 09 05</td> <td>19 03</td> <td>ISGCHNL 254 3</td> <td>15 11</td> <td>Con</td> <td>Act</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOST 40 1 09 06</td> <td>19 01</td> <td>ISGCHNL 254 4</td> <td>15 03</td> <td>Con</td> <td>Act</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOST 40 1 09 00</td> <td>19 04</td> <td>ISGCHNL 254 1</td> <td>15 15</td> <td>Con</td> <td>Act</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DS1 LTCI 0 5 1</td> <td>19 30</td> <td>ISGCHNL 254 30</td> <td>12 19</td> <td>Con</td> <td>InAct</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: This command displays special connections for P-side link number 19 on the LTCI XPM node number 0.</p>	ENDPT1 P-SIDE	C-SIDE	ENDPT2 PORT	CHNL	CONTYPE PORT	STATUS CHNL	HOST 40 1 09 00	19 01	ISGCHNL 254 1	15 03	Con	Act	HOST 40 1 09 01	19 02	ISGCHNL 254 2	15 07	Con	Act	HOST 40 1 09 05	19 03	ISGCHNL 254 3	15 11	Con	Act	HOST 40 1 09 06	19 01	ISGCHNL 254 4	15 03	Con	Act	HOST 40 1 09 00	19 04	ISGCHNL 254 1	15 15	Con	Act	DS1 LTCI 0 5 1	19 30	ISGCHNL 254 30	12 19	Con	InAct
ENDPT1 P-SIDE	C-SIDE	ENDPT2 PORT	CHNL	CONTYPE PORT	STATUS CHNL																																						
HOST 40 1 09 00	19 01	ISGCHNL 254 1	15 03	Con	Act																																						
HOST 40 1 09 01	19 02	ISGCHNL 254 2	15 07	Con	Act																																						
HOST 40 1 09 05	19 03	ISGCHNL 254 3	15 11	Con	Act																																						
HOST 40 1 09 06	19 01	ISGCHNL 254 4	15 03	Con	Act																																						
HOST 40 1 09 00	19 04	ISGCHNL 254 1	15 15	Con	Act																																						
DS1 LTCI 0 5 1	19 30	ISGCHNL 254 30	12 19	Con	InAct																																						
-continued-																																											

qsconn (continued)

Examples of the qsconn command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qsconn xsg 2 ↵
where

2 specifies the XSG number

Task: Query the special connection information for a specified XSG.

Response: Special Connections on XSG 2 :

ENDPT1	ENDPT2	CONTYPE	STATUS	P-SIDE	C-SIDE
PORT	CHNL	PORT	CHNL		
XSGCHNL2	1	HOST	67 1 01 21 B1	Con Act	02 01 02 08
XSGCHNL2	2	HOST	67 1 01 16 B1	Con Act	02 02 03 08
XSGCHNL2	3	HOST	55 1 08 02 B1	Con PMB	02 03 00 09
XSGCHNL2	6	HOST	55 1 10 02 B1	Con PMB	02 06 03 09
XSGCHNL2	9	ISGCHNL	0 31	Con PMB	02 09 02 10
XSGCHNL2	10	ISGCHNL	202 31	Con Act	02 10 03 10
XSGCHNL2	11	DS1 DTC	0 14 1	Con PMB	02 11 00 11
XSGCHNL2	13	DS1 DTC	0 14 2	Con PMB	02 13 02 11
XSGCHNL2	18	DS1 LTC	11 1 12	Con PMB	02 18 03 12
XSGCHNL2	20	DS1 LTC	11 1 13	Con PMB	02 20 01 13
XSGCHN 2	22	DS1 LTC	11 1 14	Con PMB	02 22 02 13

11 SPECCONN entries for XSG 2.

Explanation: This command displays the two connection endpoints, the connection type and status, and the P-side and C-side port and channel for special connections on XSG 2.

End

qsconn (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the qsconn command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO SPECIAL CONNECTION OF THIS LINK.	<p>Meaning: The link you entered does not have any special connections.</p> <p>Action: Enter a different link.</p>
PM UNEQUIPPED	<p>Meaning: The XPM number you entered does not correspond to a defined XPM.</p> <p>Action: Enter a different XPM node number or datafill the XPM.</p>
THE LINK HAS NOT BEEN DATAFILLED IN TABLE LTCPSINV.	<p>Meaning: The link you entered has not been datafilled.</p> <p>Action: Enter a different link.</p>
THE LINK HAS NOT BEEN DATAFILLED IN TABLE RCCPSINV.	<p>Meaning: The link you entered has not been datafilled.</p> <p>Action: Enter a different link.</p>
THIS LINK IS A SPARE DCH.	<p>Meaning: The link you entered is assigned to a D-channel handler (DCH) that currently is a spare.</p> <p>Action: Perform a DCH sparing operation and requery the link or enter a different link.</p>

qscugno

Function

Use the qscugno command to display all the speed call user (SCU) group numbers and the line equipment number (LEN) associated with the SCU group.

Note: The qscugno command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status information.

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

Qualification

No prompts are provided for the qscugno command.

Example

The following table provides an example of the qscugno command.

Example of the qscugno command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
qscugno ↵	<p>Task: Display the list of SCU group numbers at a switch.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> GRP_NUM LEN ----- 3 HOST 00 0 04 16 4 HOST 00 0 05 02 </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays the list of SCU group numbers at a switch.</p>

Response

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

qscugno (end)

Response for the qscugno command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
GRP_NUM	LEN
-----	-----
<nnnnn>	<LEN>
	Meaning: The qscugno command produces a display of the in-use SCU group numbers and the LENs associated with each group number.
	Action: None

Function

Use the qsl command to display a screening detailed list of SLE features. The line can be specified by directory number (DN) or line equipment number (LEN). One or all features can be specified. When the specified LEN belongs to a multiple business set (MBS) with multiple DNs, the system prompts you to enter a key variable value.

qsl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qsl	$\left[\begin{array}{l} dn \\ len \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{l} all \\ sle_feature \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{l} full \\ f \\ h \end{array} \right] \right] \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>full</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the screening list data in full format.
all	This variable queries all SLE features for a specified DN or LEN.
dn	This variable specifies the DN of the line to be queried. The valid entry value is a seven-digit vector.
f	This parameter displays the screening list data in full format.
h	This parameter displays the screening list data in hex format.
len	This variable specifies the LEN of the line to be queried. The valid entry value is a seven-digit vector.
<i>sle_feature</i>	This variable queries a single SLE feature for a specified DN or LEN.

Qualifications

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

- If a specified LEN belongs to an MBS with multiple DNs, the system prompts you to enter a value in the range of 1-69 for the key.
- If a specified LEN belongs to a non-MBS, the system does not prompt for a key.

qsl (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qsl command.

Examples of the qsl command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>qsl 0 0 0 2 scrj f ↵ where</pre>	<pre>0 0 0 2 specifies the LEN to be queried scrj specifies a single SLE feature to be queried</pre> <hr/> <p>Task: Query a single SLE feature using a specified LEN.</p> <p>Response: ----- DN: 7226020 LEN: HOST 00 0 00 02 SCRJ feature is INACTIVE and will not generate AMA records. Contents of SCRJ list are: 6136211117 6135437089 6136211170 priv 6133006934 priv 6136211234 -----</p> <p>Explanation: This command queries the SCRJ feature using HOST 00 0 00 02. (The example assumes the selective call rejection (SCRJ) feature is available in the office.) The data displays in full format.</p>
-continued-	

qsl (continued)

Examples of the qsl command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qsl 0 0 0 13 all ↵
where

0 0 0 13 specifies the LEN to be queried

Task: Query all SLE features using a specified LEN.

Response: -----

DN: 6216060
 LEN: HOST 00 0 00 13

SCRJ feature is ACTIVE and will generate AMA records. Contents of SCRJ list are:

6137224055
 613722456 priv

SCF feature is INACTIVE and will not generate AMA records. Screened calls will forward to: \$. Contents of SCF list are:

List has not entries.

DRCW feature is ACTIVE and will not generate AMA records. Contents of DRCW list are:

```
6137223246 priv 6137224556            6137234056 priv
6137223426 priv 6137224643            6137233256
6137223453 priv 6137224667 priv 6137234446
6137223456 priv 6137224743            6137235343
6137223246            6137224777            6137235656
6137224456 priv 6137224056 priv 6137236666
6137224457 priv 6137224556            6137235476
6137224463            6137226356            6137234326
6137224555            6137227746            6137234056 priv
```

Explanation: This command queries all SLE features using HOST 00 0 00 13. The data displays in full format.

-continued-

qsl (continued)

Examples of the qsl command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>qsl 0 0 0 13 1 all ↵ where</pre>	<p>0 0 0 13 specifies the LEN to be queried 1 specifies the key</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query all SLE features of an MBS set using a specified LEN and key.</p> <p>Response: ----- DN: 6216060 LEN: HOST 00 0 00 13 KEY: 1</p> <p>SCRJ feature is INACTIVE and will generate AMA records. Contents of SCRJ list are:</p> <p>6137224055 613722456 priv</p> <p>SCF feature is ACTIVE and will generate AMA records. Screened calls will forward to: \$. Contents of SCF list are:</p> <p>List has not entries.</p> <p>DRCW feature is ACTIVE and will not generate AMA records. Contents of DRCW list are:</p> <pre>6137223246 priv 6137224556 6137234056 priv 6137223426 priv 6137224643 6137233256 6137223453 priv 6137224667 priv 6137234446 6137223456 priv 6137224743 6137235343 6137223246 6137224777 6137235656 6137224456 priv 6137224056 priv 6137236666 6137224457 priv 6137224556 6137235476 6137224463 6137226356 6137234326 6137224555 6137227746 6137234056 priv</pre> <p>-----</p> <p>Explanation: This command queries all SLE features using MBS DN set key 1 (assigned to DN6216060) on HOST 00 0 00 13. The data displays in full format.</p>
-continued-	

qsl (continued)

Examples of the qsl command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qsl 7226020 scrj h ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>7226020</p>	<p>specifies the DN to be queried</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query a single SLE feature using a specified DN.</p> <p>Response: ----- DN: 6216060 LEN: HOST 00 0 00 02</p> <p>SCRJ feature is INACTIVE and will not generate AMA records. Contents of SCRJ list are: Suppl data block: 0011 0000 005C 0005 First admin item: 0202 3C03 0380 Entry data: 0 2111 6136 1771 Entry data: 1 2111 6136 7A05 Entry data: 2 2112 6136 3471 Entry data: 3 437A 6135 8971 Entry data: 4 AA69 6133 3405</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Explanation: This command queries the SCRJ feature using DN 7226020. The data displays in hex format.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the qsl command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT CREATE CPID	<p>Meaning: Either the information you entered is incorrect or data corruption occurred. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Confirm the validity of the data you entered. If the data is valid, contact the next level of maintenance support.</p>
-continued-	

qsl (continued)

Responses for the qsl command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT FIND LINES DATA	<p>Meaning: Either the information you entered is incorrect or data corruption occurred. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Confirm the validity of the data you entered. If the data is valid, contact the next level of maintenance support.</p>
DN <dn> is NOT VALID for this office.	<p>Meaning: The DN you entered is not valid for this office. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a valid DN.</p>
<p>*** ERROR ***</p> <p>TYPE OF <directory number> OR <line equipment number> IS <dn_len_type> <directory number> OR <line equipment number></p>	<p>Meaning: The DN or LEN you entered is not valid for this office.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a valid LEN.</p>
KEY:<dn key>	<p>Meaning: The system prompts you to enter the key if the LEN you entered belongs to an MBS with multiple DNS.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a valid key from 1-69.</p>
LEN <len> NOT VALID for this office.	<p>Meaning: The LEN you entered is not valid for this office. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a valid LEN.</p>
LEN <len> has not been datafilled.	<p>Meaning: The LEN you entered has not been associated with a subscriber (HASU). The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a valid LEN.</p>
-continued-	

qsl (end)

Responses for the qsl command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
List has no entries.	<p>Meaning: The line being queried has been assigned the specified SLE feature, but does not yet have any entries. If an single feature was specified in the command string, the system aborts the command. If the command string specified that all SLE features were to be queried, the system continues the query process.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
This line does not have any SLE features.	<p>Meaning: The line being queried does not have any SLE features. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
This line has not been assigned <feature>.	<p>Meaning: The line being queried does not have the specified SLE feature. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
UNABLE TO ACCESS LIST DATA	<p>Meaning: The system is unable to access the list data associated with an SLE feature. This might occur during heavy office usage. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the request during low traffic periods. If the same response occurs, contact the next level of maintenance support.</p>
UNABLE TO FIND FEATURE DATA	<p>Meaning: Either the information you entered is incorrect or data corruption occurred. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Confirm the validity of the data you entered. If the data is valid, contact the next level of maintenance support.</p>
End	

qsrdb

Function

Use the qsrdb command to display the amount of store used by the tuples in Table E911SRDB, as well as view and change threshold default values.

qsrdb command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qsrdb	m s $\left[\begin{array}{l} count \\ nlimit \\ percent \\ store \end{array} \right]$ t
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>count</i>	This variable specifies the information log count. This value determines the number of tuples that produce, when added to Table E911SRDB, cause an information log to be generated. The valid entry range is 0-800000.
m	This parameter produces information about memory for Table E911SRDB. Using the m parameter displays the number of tuples in the table, the amount of store used by Table E911SRDB, and the amount of free store in the switch.
<i>nlimit</i>	This variable specifies the selective routing database (SRDB) near limit. This value determines the number of tuples that cause a warning log and an alarm to be generated. The valid entry range is 0-800000.
<i>percent</i>	This variable specifies the percentage of storage Table E911SRDB can occupy before a warning log and alarm are generated. The valid entry range is 0-100.
s	This parameter sets the thresholds that generate warning logs and alarms.
<i>store</i>	This variable specifies the store minimum. This value determines the amount of free store on the switch (provided in vast areas) that causes a warning log and alarm to generate. The valid entry range is 0-100.
t	This parameter displays the values that produce information or warnings on Table E911SRDB store usage.

qsrd b (continued)

Qualifications

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

- The qsrd b command provides information concerning store usage and limits for Table E911SRDB only. No optimization is performed on the table.
- Care should be taken when using the set (s) parameter. This option changes the threshold values that determine when an alarm or log prints. If these values are set incorrectly, the operating company might not be alerted to low store availability for Table E911SRDB.



CAUTION

Incorrect threshold values can mask low store availability alerts for Table E911SRDB.

Exercise caution using the set parameter. If these values are set incorrectly, the operating company might not be alerted to low store availability for Table E911SRDB.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qsrd b command.

Examples of the qsrd b command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
qsrd b m ↵	<p>Task: Display memory data for Table E911SRDB.</p> <p>Response: SRDB COUNT 250,000 SRDB STORE 4,032 KBytes FREE STORE 32VAreas</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the number of tuples in Table E911SRDB, the amount of store used by the table, and the amount of free store in the switch.</p>
-continued-	

qsrd b (continued)

Examples of the qsrd b command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
qsrd b t ↵	<p>Task: Display threshold values.</p> <p>Response: SRDB %: 80 STORE MINIMUM: 5 NEAR LIMIT: 760000 LOG COUNT: 1000</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays threshold values that produce information or warnings on Table E911SRDB store usage.</p>
qsrd b s 85 5 725000 5000 ↵ where	<p>85 specifies the percent of storage the table can occupy before an alarm is generated 5 specifies the minimum amount of free store on the switch 725000 specifies the number tuples in the table that cause an alarm 5000 specifies the number tuples that, when added to table, generate an alarm</p> <p>Task: Set threshold values.</p> <p>Response: THE FOLLOWING VALUES WILL BE SET: SRDB %: 85 STORE MINIMUM: 5 NEAR LIMIT: 725000 LOG COUNT: 5000 ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT. >Y SRDB THRESHOLD VALUES UPDATED.</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets threshold values that produce information or warnings on Table E911SRDB store usage.</p>
End	

Response

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

qsrdb (end)

Response for the qsrdb command

MAP output	Meaning and action
SRDB % out of valid range <0 - 100> <0- 800000>	NEAR LIMIT out of valid range Reenter command with correct values.
	Meaning: You entered incorrect values and the system displays the entry range.
	Action: Reenter the command with correct values.

qsrdbxfr

Function

Use the qsrdbxfr command to query the status of the current transfer or update and the most recently-completed transfer or update.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the qsrdbxfr command.

Example of the qsrdbxfr command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
qsrdbxfr ↵	<p>Task: Query the status of the current transfer or update.</p> <p>Response: The last transfer succeeded. The state of the current transfer update in progress.</p> <p>Explanation: This response indicates that the last transfer was successful and that the current transfer update is in progress.</p>

Response

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

qsrdbxfr (end)

Response for the qsrdbxfr command

MAP output	Meaning and action
The last <transfer or update> <failed or succeeded>. The state of the current transfer <state>.	
Meaning: This message specifies if the transfer or update was successful or if it failed. The message also indicates the state (idle, transfer in progress or update is in progress) of the transfer or update.	
Action: None	

qtopspos

Function

Use the qtopspos command to query the number of positions datafilled in Table TOPSPOS that fit a set of criteria passed in as parameters of the command, regardless of position state.

Note: The qtopspos command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status information.

qtopspos command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qtopspos	list [acdtype que_scheme datapath data_hw pos pos_func postype pos_type protocol protocol team team_no]
Parameters and variables	Description
acdtype	This parameter indicates that the queueing scheme is specified.
data_hw	This variable specifies the datacom hardware. The valid entry values are dmodem or tms.
datapath	This parameter indicates that the datacom hardware is specified.
list	This parameter displays a list of position numbers, as well as the count. Trailing parameter pairs are used as criteria. The list parameter is only valid when used in the first position.
pos	This parameter indicates that the position function is specified.
pos_func	This variable specifies the position function. The valid entry values are opr, ic or asst.
pos_type	This variable specifies the position type. The valid entry values are mp, sp or bp.
postype	This parameter indicates that the position type is specified.
protocol	This parameter indicates that the protocol is specified.
-continued-	

qtopspos (continued)

qtopspos command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>protocol</i>	This variable specifies the protocol. The valid entry values are ascii or opp.
<i>que_scheme</i>	This variable specifies the queueing scheme. The valid entry values are topsacd or qmscam.
team	This parameter indicates that the team number is specified.
<i>team_no</i>	This variable specifies the team number. The valid entry range is 1-30.
End	

Qualification

No prompts are provided for the qtopspos command.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qtopspos command.

Examples of the qtopspos command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
qtopspos list pos opr ↵ <i>where</i> opr	specifies the position function <hr/> Task: List the positions and count for a position function. Response: <pre> Position numbers: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 234 235 250 251 252 311 312 Count = 15 </pre> Explanation: This command lists the positions and the count for the position function opr.
-continued-	

qtopspos (end)

Examples of the qtopspos command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qtopspos list postype mp protocol opp ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>mp opp</p>	<p>specifies the position type specifies the protocol</p> <hr/> <p>Task: List the positions and count for a position type and protocol.</p> <p>Response: Position numbers: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 234 235 250 251 252 263 271 296 311 312</p> <p>Count = 18</p> <p>Explanation: This command lists the positions and the count for the mp position type and the opp protocol.</p>
End	

Responses

To be supplied

query

Function

Use the query command to display user-oriented system information.

query command parameters and variables			
Command	Parameters and variables		
query	procid	w1	w2
	process	module_name	
	allprocs		
	allmods		
	pstmods		
	modtype	type	
	package	package	
	modstate	state	
	modentry	usage	
	modclass	class	
	modincr	module_name	
	replaced		
	bilged		
	patched		
	unipld		
	transient		
	module	module_name	
	alias	alias_name	
	modref	reference	
	ssto	sst_offset	
	psti	pst_index	
	psto	pst_offset	
	basereg	base_register	
	procname	[procedure module_name]	
	procaddr	ps_address	
	intvec	interrupt_vector	
	modcount		
	baseregs		
	tables		
	sst		
	pst		
	incrstack		
stack			
		describe	
		uses	
		fulluses	
		users	
		proc	
		all	
		brief	

-continued-

query (continued)

query command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
alias	This parameter displays information about a module.
<i>alias_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the module for which information is displayed.
all	This parameter displays all the information.
allmods	This parameter displays information about every module in the system.
allprocs	This parameter displays information on all the processes in the system.
basereg	This parameter displays information about a base register.
<i>base_register</i>	This variable specifies the base register for which information is displayed. The valid entry range is 0-255.
baseregs	This parameter displays usage information about all base registers.
bilged	This parameter displays information about every module in the original binary load image.
brief	This parameter displays information in brief.

-continued-

query (continued)

query command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>class</i>	<p>This variable specifies the execution class of the modules. Valid entry values include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ idle, which is the execution class for idle process ▪ audit, which is the execution class for deferred background ▪ bkg, which is the execution class for the background ▪ ngom, which is the execution class for non-guaranteed operational measurements ▪ gom, which is the execution class for guaranteed operational measurements ▪ gterm, which is the execution class for guaranteed devices (terminals) ▪ nosft, which is the execution class for Network Operation System (NOS) file transfer ▪ maint, which is the execution class for maintenance (critical resources) ▪ defcp, which is the execution class for deferred call processing ▪ cp, which is the execution class for call processing ▪ hpcp, which is the execution class for high-priority call processing ▪ systl, which is the execution class for tools ▪ sys, which is the execution class for the sanity time, I/O ▪ xsys, which is the execution class for future foreign operating systems (X-ternal), that allow for custom programming
describe	This parameter displays brief information about protected modules and shared segments.
fulluses	This parameter displays a list of directly and indirectly used modules.
incrstack	This parameter displays information about each active increment level of the process. This information includes the name of the increment entry module, its process segment table offset, and the address and size of the perprocess vector.
-continued-	

query (continued)

query command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>interrupt_vector</i>	<p>This variable specifies the interrupt vector for which information is displayed. Valid entry values include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ debug, which displays the total number of modules in the system, as well as the count for various module subsets ▪ mismatch, which displays information about the location and size of the mismatch interrupt handler procedure ▪ trap, which displays information about the location and size of the trap interrupt handler procedure ▪ clock, which displays information about the location and size of the clock interrupt handler procedure ▪ reinit, which displays information about the location and size of the reinit interrupt handler procedure ▪ user, which displays information about the location and size of the user interrupt handler procedure
intvec	This parameter displays information about an interrupt vector.
modclass	This parameter displays information about the scheduler class of modules.
modcount	This parameter displays the total number of modules in the system, as well as the count for various module subsets.
modentry	This parameter displays information about modules having an entry procedure.
modincr	This parameter displays information about increments.
modref	This parameter displays information about the module reference.
modstate	This parameter displays information about the activity state of a module.
modtype	This parameter displays information about every module with a certain allocation type.
module	This parameter displays information about a module.
<i>module_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the module for which information is displayed.
-continued-	

query (continued)

query command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>module_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the process module. A process module is a group of related procedures in the same module that can run on the DMS as a process. There can be multiple instances of a given process module.
<i>module_name</i>	This variable specifies the name of the module for which increments are displayed.
package	This parameter displays information about a set of associated modules.
<i>package</i>	This variable specifies a package name or code.
patched	This parameter displays information about every module that has been patched.
procaddr	This parameter displays information about every procedure at a specified program store address.
<i>procedure</i>	This variable specifies a procedure or module name.
process	This parameter uses the context of the process associated with a module.
procid	This parameter displays information about a process identifier.
procname	This parameter displays information about every procedure of a certain name.
procs	This parameter displays information about the procedure in the module.
<i>ps_address</i>	This variable specifies a program store address.
pst	This parameter displays information about the program segment table.
psti	This parameter displays information about the process table segment index.
<i>pst_index</i>	This variable specifies the index for which information is required. The valid entry range is 0-4095.
pstmods	This parameter displays information about every module in the process segment table.
psto	This parameter displays information about the process segment table offset.
<i>pst_offset</i>	This variable specifies the offset for which information is required. The valid entry range is 3-4095.
-continued-	

query (continued)

query command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>reference</i>	This variable specifies the reference for which information is required. The valid entry range is 0-32767.
replaced	This parameter displays information about every module that has been replaced.
sst	This parameter displays information about the system segment table.
SSTO	This parameter displays information about the system segment table offset. The system responds to SSTO in one of the following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a hexadecimal number ▪ <NIL>, which indicates that SST entry is not allocated for the module ▪ <IPL SST>, which indicates that the module is an IPL unload module not yet set to run at initial program load time. IPL unload modules all use the same SST entry. Once they have run at initial program load time, the queried module appears as having <NIL> SST.
<i>sst_offset</i>	This variable specifies the offset for which information is required. The valid entry range is 0-32767.
stack	This parameter displays information about the stack allocated for the process.
<i>state</i>	This variable specifies the module activity state. Valid entry values include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ active, which defines the activity state of the module as active ▪ inactive, which defines the activity state of the module as inactive
tables	This parameter displays the address, size, usage, and extension factors of various internal loader tables
transient	This parameter displays information about every transient module.
-continued-	

query (continued)

query command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>type</i>	<p>This variable specifies the allocation type of the modules. Valid entry values include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>perprocess</i>, which displays information on perprocess modules. A perprocess module contains data belonging privately to each instance of a process. ▪ <i>fast</i>, which displays information on fast modules. A fast module has a dedicated base register on the NT40, allowing it to be directly accessed. ▪ <i>swappable</i>, which displays information on swappable modules. A swappable module can be swapped in and out of memory. ▪ <i>definitions</i>, which displays information on definitions modules. A definition module contains definitions (type declarations). It contains no executable PROTEL code.
<i>unipld</i>	<p>This parameter displays information about every module that has not been initialized.</p>
<i>usage</i>	<p>This variable specifies the module entry usage. Valid entry values include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>ipl</i>, which displays modules with entry procedures running at initial program load time ▪ <i>restart</i>, which displays all modules whose entry codes are executed on restarts ▪ <i>ppvinit</i>, which displays modules whose entry procedures are run when a process using their private data starts ▪ <i>permproc</i>, which displays modules having entry procedures that initiate permanent processes on restarts ▪ <i>iplunload</i>, which displays modules having entry procedures that run at initial program load time and that are unloaded when restart is complete
<i>users</i>	<p>This parameter displays the modules that use this parameter.</p>
<i>uses</i>	<p>This parameter displays the modules used by this parameter.</p>
-continued-	

query (continued)

query command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
w1	This variable is the first word of the process identifier. The valid entry range is -32768-32767.
w2	This variable is the second word of the process identifier. The valid entry range is -32768-32767.
End	

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the query command.

Example of the query command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>query allprocs ↵</pre>	<p>Task: Display information on all processes in the system.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>05FAF6: A102,C003 ABEL class=BKG slice=6 lock=1 unprot=0 queued on mailbox 05FB7C: A102,8005 EVE class=BKG slice=6 lock=1 unprot=0 queued on mailbox 05FBBF: A102,6006 IDLER class=IDLE slice=2 lock=0 unprot=0 ready 05FC02: A102,4007 SYSMON class=SYS slice=10 lock=1 unprot=0 queued on time 05FC88: A102,E009 IOINTRPT class=SYS slice=10 lock=1 unprot=0 not started</pre> <p>Explanation: The system displays information on all processes in the system.</p>

query (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the query command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
064533: C103,C011 LOADER class=BKG slice+4 lock=1 unprot=0 queued on mailbox	<p>Meaning: The system displays information on process identifiers #c103 and #c011, in response to the command string query procid #c103 #c011.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
064533: C103,C011 LOADER class=BKG slice+4 lock=1 unprot=0 queued on mailbox	<p>Meaning: The system displays information about the loader process, in response to the command string query process loader.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

query (continued)

Responses for the query command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre> CPUHWUI ec=AD03 ModRef=0001 SSTO=0000 SWAPPABLE SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: not allocated shared: not allocated SYSDEFs ec=EH12 ModRef=0002 SSTO=0006 FAST SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: address=01001E size=05A3 register=FF shared: address=018000 size=01B5 register=FE INTSYS ec=Ac05 ModRef=0003 SSTO=0009 FAST SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: address=010A1D size=001F register=FD shared: not allocated TODCLKUI ec=CS02 ModRef=0004 SSTO=000C FAST SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: address=010A74 size=0024 register=FC shared: address=0181B5 SIZE=0011 register=FB MISCMACH ec=AP07 ModRef=0005 SSTO=000F SWAPPABLE SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: address=010AEC SIZE=00BA shared: address=0181C6 SIZE=0008 CHARS1 ec=CH01 ModRef=0006 SSTO=0012 FAST SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: address=010D5E SIZE=006D register=FA shared: not allocated QUEUES ec=D003 ModRef=0007 SSTO=0015 FAST SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: address=010E34 SIZE=008A register=F9 shared: not allocated </pre>	<p>Meaning: The system displays information on all modules in the system, in response to the command string query allprocs.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

query (continued)

Responses for the query command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre> QUERY ec=BP15 ModRef=007A SSTO=0165 PERPROCESS SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: address=02B8B0 SIZE=0FC7 shared: not allocated private: address=09879B size=007A entry: QUERY CO offset=0B8D increment of CIPROC OBJECTIO ec=AK04 ModRef=0068 SSTO=012F PERPROCESS SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: address=026743 size=00AE shared: not allocated private: address=084DA6 size=0002 LOADFILE ec=BG02 ModRef=0069 SSTO=0132 PERPROCESS SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: address=0267F1 size=01FD shared: not allocated private: address=084D98 size=000E LOADIMAG ec=BM03 ModRef=006A SSTO=0135 PERPROCESS SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: address=026A53 size=0610 shared: not allocated private: address=084ACE size=02CA </pre>	<p>Meaning: The system displays information on every module in the process segment table, in response to the command string query pstmuds.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre> CIPROC ec=DX01 ModRef=0074 SSTO=0156 PERPROCESS SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: address=02AC6B size=0373 shared: not allocated private: address=084559 size=0099 entry: CIPROCES offset=003A RESTART initialized alias: CIPROCESS </pre>	<p>Meaning: The system displays information about module CIPROC, in response to the command string query ciproc.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

query (continued)

Responses for the query command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CMSUT	<p>ec=AH01 ModRef=0073 SSTO=0150 PERPROCESS SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE</p> <p>protected: address=02A041 SIZE=006B shared: not allocated private: address=<nil> size=0003 entry: CMSFILEC offset=0000 increment of CIPROC alias: CMSFILE</p>
RFSCOM	<p>ec=AE09 ModRef=0079 SSTO=0162 PERPROCESS SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE</p> <p>protected: address=02B143 size=0709 shared: not allocated private: address=<nil> size=0033 entry: RFS_CI_C offset=0000 increment of CIPROC</p>
QUERY	<p>ec=BP14 ModRef=007A SSTO=0165 PERPROCESS SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE</p> <p>protected: address=02B8B0 size=0FC7 shared: not allocated private: address=09879B size=007A entry: QUERY_CO offset=0B8D increment of CIPROC</p>
	<p>Meaning: The system displays information about increments for module CIPROC, in response to the command string modincr ciproc.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

query (continued)

Responses for the query command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>MTDUI1 ec=E002 ModRef=00D8 SSTO=0270 SWAPPABLE EMEXTRA ORIGINAL PATCHED ACTIVE protected: address=040EC0 SIZE=056A shared: ADDRESS=01EDBF size=02A1 entry: INITIALIZE_TAPEU offset=00B1 prio=2 stack=1008 child process T9FS ec=DT01 ModRef=00D9 SSTO=0273 SWAPPABLE EMEXTRA ORIGINAL PATCHED ACTIVE protected: address=0417AF size=0240 shared: address=01F060 size=08B0 entry: INITTAPE offset=0000 prio=2 stack=1008 child process needs: T9HDEFS T9HDEFS ec=DF01 ModRef=00DA SSTO=0276 SWAPPABLE EMEXTRA ORIGINAL PATCHED ACTIVE protected: address=041C74 size=0041 shared: not allocated entry: INIT_TAP offset=0000 prio=2 stack=108 child process</pre>	<p>Meaning: The system displays information about every module that has been patched, in response to the command string query patched.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>CIPROC ec=DX01 ModRef=0074 SSTO=0156 PERPROCESS SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: address=02AC6B size=0373 shared: not allocated private: address=084559 size=0099 entry: CIPROCES offset=003A RESTART initialized alias: CIPROCESS</pre>	<p>Meaning: The system displays information about module CIPROC, in response to the command string query module ciproc.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>231 modules: 67 perprocess, 47 fast, 113 swappable, 4 definitions. 231 permanent, 0 temporary</pre>	<p>Meaning: The system displays the total number of modules in the system, as well as the count for various module subsets, in response to the command string query modcount.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

query (continued)

Responses for the query command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
48 invalid, 6 dedicated, 124 unassigned, 73 assigned, 5 reserved	<p>Meaning: The system displays usage information about all base registers, in response to the command string query baseregs.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>ipl: address=054E34 size=0017 used=000A increment=000A alias: address=00ABAF size=003C used=000C increment=001E loadinfo: address=00805F size=0014 used=0004 increment=000A initwith: address=00AD66 size=0014 used=0004 increment=000A</pre>	<p>Meaning: The system displays the address, size, usage, and extension factors of various internal loader tables, in response to the command string query tables.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
address=052CC3 size=012C used=00DC increment=012C	<p>Meaning: The system displays information about the system segment table, in response to the command string query sst.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
address=09875D size=0039 used=0039	<p>Meaning: The system displays information about the program segment table, in response to the command string query pst.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>QUERY BP14 psto=0036 ppv: address=098796 size=007F CIPROC DX01 psto=0003 ppv: address=084554 size=0854</pre>	<p>Meaning: The system displays information about each active increment level of the process from the CIPROC MAP level, in response to the command string query incrstack.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

query (continued)

Responses for the query command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
#6108 #8040: QUERY address=0860D2 s1=7461 st=63CE sb=0863C8 size=1393 used=04EA	<p>Meaning: The system displays information about the stack allocated for the process, in response to the command string query stack.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
CHARS2 protected: address=0159D1 size=0039 shared: not allocated private: address=084A86 size=0048	ec=CC01 ModRef=002F SSTO=008A PERPROCESS SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE
SUPERSON protected: address=016251 size=001D shared: not allocated private: address=<nil> size=0001 entry: SUPERSON offset=0000 prio=4 stack=1008 child process	ec=AD02 ModRef=0033 SSTO=0096 PERPROCESS SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE
LOGROUTE protected: address=017F1F size=0003 shared: not allocated private: address=<nil> size=0001 entry: SUPERSON offset=0000 prio=4 stack=1008 child process	ec=AG01 ModRef=0047 SSTO=00CC PERPROCESS SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE
ETTY protected: address=023F1E size=001B shared: not allocated private: address=<nil> size=0001 entry: LOG_ROUT offset=0000 prior=2 stack=560 child process alias: DRTTY	ec=AM01 ModRef=005C SSTO=010B PERPROCESS SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE
	<p>Meaning: The system displays information about all modules with a perprocess allocation type, in response to the command string query modtype perprocess.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

query (continued)

Responses for the query command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CPUHWUI SYSDEF INTSYS TODCLKUI MISCMACH	<pre> ec=AD03 ModRef=0001 SSTO=0000 SWAPPABLE SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: not allocated shared: not allocated ec=EH12 ModRef=0002 SSTO=0006 FAST SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: address=01001E size=05A3 register=FF shared: address=018000 size=01B5 register=FE ec=AC05 ModRef=0003 SSTO=0009 FAST SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: address=010A1D size=001F register=FD shared: not allocated ec=CS02 ModRef=0004 SSTO=000C FAST SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: address=010A74 size=0024 register=FC shared: address=0181B5 size=0011 register=FB ec=AP07 ModRef=0005 SSTO=000F SWAPPABLE SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE </pre> <p>Meaning: The system displays information about all active modules, in response to the command string query modstate active.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

query (continued)

Responses for the query command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<p>PRODCONS</p> <p>ec=AB01 ModRef=0022 SSTO=0066 SWAPPABLE SOSBILGE ORIGINAL</p> <p>protected: address=0157FE size=0016</p> <p>shared: not allocated</p> <p>entry: <REMOVED> offset=0013 IPL unusable</p> <p>TOOLACC</p> <p>ec=AD01 ModRef=008C SSTO=0198 SWAPPABLE EMEXTRA ORIGINAL</p> <p>protected: address=030FF5 size=0873</p> <p>shared: address=01CFAE size=000F</p> <p>entry: <REMOVED> offset=073F IPL unusable</p> <p>LISTABUI</p> <p>ec=DM01 ModRef=0091 SSTO=01A4 SWAPPABLE EMEXTRA ORIGINAL</p> <p>protected: address=031927 size=00D5</p> <p>shared: not allocated</p> <p>entry: <REMOVED> offset=00A3 IPL unusable</p> <p>OWNTYPUI</p> <p>ec=AJ01 ModRef=0096 SSTO=01B3 SWAPPABLE EMEXTRA ORIGINAL</p> <p>protected: address=031D68 size=04C1</p> <p>shared: not allocated</p> <p>entry: <REMOVED> offset=0488 IPL unusable</p>	<p>ACTIVE</p> <p>ACTIVE</p> <p>ACTIVE</p> <p>ACTIVE</p> <p>ACTIVE</p> <p>Meaning: The system displays information about modules with entry procedures that run at initial program load time, in response to the command string query modentry ipl.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

query (continued)

Responses for the query command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ABEL	<p>ec=AC01 ModRef=0025 SSTO=006C SWAPPABLE SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE</p> <p>protected: address=01582F size=0003 shared: not allocated entry: ABELPROC offset=0000 prio=4 stack=3008 child process</p>
EVE	<p>ec=AB01 ModRef=0027 SSTO=0072 SWAPPABLE SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE</p> <p>protected: address=015843 size=0003 shared: not allocated entry: EVEPROC offset=0000 prio=4 stack=512 child process</p>
SUPERSON	<p>ec=DM01 ModRef=0091 SSTO=01A4 SWAPPABLE EMEXTRA ORIGINAL ACTIVE</p> <p>protected: address=016251 size=001D shared: not allocated private: address=<nil> size=0001 entry: SUPERSON offset=0000 prio=4 stack=1008 child process</p>
LOGDEVP	<p>ec=A007 ModRef=00C9 SSTO=0243 SWAPPABLE EMEXTRA ORIGINAL ACTIVE</p> <p>protected: address=03E1E6 size=008B shared: not allocated private: address=<nil> size=0083 entry: LOGDEVP_ offset=0000 prio=4 stack=3008 child process</p> <p>Meaning: The system displays information about modules with a scheduler execution class for guaranteed operational measurements (GOM), in response to the command string query modclass gom.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
CIPROC	<p>ec=DX01 ModRef=0074 SSTO=0156 PERPROCESS SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE</p> <p>Meaning: The system displays brief information about the CIPROC module, in response to the command string query module ciproc brief.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

query (continued)

Responses for the query command (continued)

MAP output Meaning and action

```

CIPROC          ec=DX01 ModRef=0074 SSTO=0156 PERPROCESS SOSBILGE ORIGINAL
                                                         ACTIVE
protected:     address=02AC6B size=0373
shared:        not allocated
private:       address=084559 size=0099
entry: CIPROCES offset=003A RESTART initialized
alias: CIPROCESS
Directly used modules:
  SCHED        DW24
  MESSAGES     DT05
  SYSINIT      EA06
  CITYPES      DL01
  CIDIR        DL01
  LOGMSG       DD01
  CLOCKI       DR03
  SIOCTRL      AB01
  LOADER       BQ18
  BMMIUI       BF02
  FORMATO      AR01
  SOSFMT       AS08
  TIMER        DY01
  SWERR        DM01
  STOR         DY08
  CHARS1       CH01
  RUNNINGP     DE01
  NUCDEFS      DS04
  SECLOGS      AD01
  LOGINDEF     AC01
  CCIDEFS      AC03
  USERDEFS     DV04
  ST           DI01
  CI           EQ04
  FILESYS      DW19
  STNAMES      DQ01
  PROCS        DX05
  SYSDEFS      EH12
  EMCOMS       AA01
  RCICOMS      AC01
  CCICOMS      AB03
    
```

(response continued on next page)

-continued-

query (continued)

Responses for the query command (continued)

MAP output Meaning and action

USERCOMS	DT01
SHOW	DF03
CIP	DI05
FILES	AI01
Indirectly used modules:	
TODCLOCK	AG01
BUFFPOOL	AD01
TRAPDEFS	DV08
PROGDEFS	EF09
FLAGS	DH01
PRMSG	DD01
BLGSTORE	BJ01
MODULES	BU03
SIMPLIO	AM01
DIRUI	DG01
CHARS2	CC01
MODDEFS	AC01
EVENTS	AE01
POOLS	D001
FMTUI	DN01
LOGS	DS01
PROTOLOG	DK01
MISCMACH	AP07
SECRLOGS	AA01
DIR	DK04
DIR	DK04
QUEUES	D003
BMMIAUI	AD01
STOREFS	DN01
LOADIMAG	BM03
NODNMTAB	AD05
FSDEVICE	D003
MTSNS	AG03
SEMAS	DI03
CPUHWUI	AD03
MTAUI	AD01
MTSKERN	AJ01
DDUI	DT01
TCV	AF06

(response continued on next page)

-continued-

query (end)

Responses for the query command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre> FIDDEF AA01 TODCLKUI CS02 DEBUGINT AN03 EQUIPMNT CD01 CIRCBUFF DF01 INTSYS AC05 XTABUI DH01 LOADFILE BG02 SORTUI CD01 OBJECTIO AK04 PRODCONS AB01 HWTYPES DY08 DADDY AK05 FTSUI AD01 SEGSTOR DP02 CHARTRAN DC02 STDTYPES DJ02 MTCCOMN AC05 LINKIFUI AC01 BMSUI AD02 </pre>	<p>Meaning: The system displays a list of modules used directly and indirectly by the CIPROC module, in response to the command string query module ciproc fulluses.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre> LOADER ec=BQ18 ModRef=0067 SSTO=012C PERPROCESS SOSBILGE ORIGINAL ACTIVE protected: address=0245EC size=18F9 shared: address=01C3CE size=0006 private: address=084616 size=010A entry: INVOKE_LOADER_ offset=00DE PERMPROC prio=3 stack=1504 initial </pre>	<p>Meaning: The system displays information about process segment table offset 12, in response to the command string query psto 12.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
End	

querypld

Function

Use the querypld command to query and display all PCM-30 line drawers (PLD) in the office with the status of system busy (SysB) due to a hardware fault or if there is an active PLD alarm. (You can determine the reason for the SysB condition using the QueryPM drawer command.)

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

Qualifications

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

- This command is valid only for DMS offices equipped with PLD.
- Alarms introduced during warm and cold restarts are not detected by the maintenance software when the restarts are over. These alarms are not visible to the maintenance software until a reload restart is performed, or if the LCM or the drawer is made busy and returned to service.

Example

The following table provides an example of the querypld command.

Example of the querypld command																	
Example	Task, response, and explanation																
querypld ↵	<p>Task: Display all PLDs in this office with SysB status.</p> <p>Response:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>SITE</th> <th>FRAME</th> <th>SHELF</th> <th>SysB Drawers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>00</td> <td>0</td> <td>0,12,13,14,15</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>00</td> <td>1</td> <td>0,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>01</td> <td>0</td> <td>18,19</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: This command displays all PLDs in this office with SysB status.</p>	SITE	FRAME	SHELF	SysB Drawers		00	0	0,12,13,14,15		00	1	0,1		01	0	18,19
SITE	FRAME	SHELF	SysB Drawers														
	00	0	0,12,13,14,15														
	00	1	0,1														
	01	0	18,19														

querypld (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the querypld command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
There are no PLD drawers in the office	<p>Meaning: This response indicates that there are no peripheral types (ILCM or PRLCM) in the office supporting the PLDs, or there are no PLDs datafilled in the office.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
There are no PLDs in System Busy status	<p>Meaning: This response indicates that there are no PLDs with SysB status.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

queryrdt

Function

Use the queryrdt command to display the name of the associated IDT for a given RDT.

queryrdt command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
queryrdt	site frame unit
Parameters and variables	Description
frame	This variable specifies the logical frame number of the RDT. The valid entry range is 0-99.
site	This variable specifies the site location of the RDT.
unit	This variable specifies the unit number of the RDT within the frame. The valid entry range is 0-9.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the queryrdt command.

Example of the queryrdt command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>queryrdt rdt0 00 0 ↵ where rdt0 00 0</pre>	<p>rdt0 specifies the location of the RDT 00 specifies the logical frame number 0 specifies the unit number of the RDT within the frame</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Identify the IDT associated with a specified RDT.</p> <p>Response: IDT 5</p> <p>Explanation: This command specifies that the PM type is IDT and that the external IDT number is 5.</p>

queryrdt (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the queryrdt command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID SITENAME	<p>Meaning: The abort command was issued with the queryrdt command. The system evaluated abort as an entry for the site.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Invalid site name for the RDT	<p>Meaning: The site name is in Table SITE and the combinations of site, frame, and unit do exist in the switch. However, this is not a valid site name for the RDT.</p> <p>Action: Check Table SITE for correct datafill and reissue the command.</p>
Unequipped Frame or Bay	<p>Meaning: The site name is in Table SITE, but the combination of site, frame, and unit do not exist in the switch.</p> <p>Action: Check Table SITE for correct datafill and check the switch configuration for the frame number and reissue the command.</p>

queryxfer

Function

Use the queryxfer command to display the file being transferred with the FTAM system. This command is limited in that it displays only the status if FTAM error recovery class 1, class 2, or class 3 is being used.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the queryxfer command.

Example of the queryxfer command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
queryxfer ↵	<p>Task: Display the file being transferred with the FTAM system.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> File Blocks Xfer File Name Size KB Xfer KB State Start Time ----- :FP0/FP00DK02FTF2/UN911114085300OCC5416 344 OPEN 11/18 12:41:47 </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays the file being transferred with the FTAM system.</p>

Responses

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

queryxfer (end)

Responses for the queryxfer command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
There are no active FTAM sessions.	<p>Meaning: The FTAM system is not transferring a file.</p> <p>Action: Verify that the EIUs are in service (InSv). Verify there has been a request was made for a file</p>
"Unable to query the transferring files." "Node lookup error: (x,y)" "Read directory error: (x,y)" "Directory lookup error (x,y)" "Index open error: (x,y)" "Index read error: (x,y)" "Index close error: (x,y)" "Docket open error: (x,y)" "Docket read error: (x,y)" "Docket close error: (x,y)" "Can't find file: (x,y)"	<p>Meaning: This response indicates that the system was unable to find the node containing the FTAM transfer status and the system was unable to open the file containing the FTAM transfer status. In this sample response, the x character represents the return code and the y character represents the return code instance.</p> <p>Action: Ensure that all nodes (FP) are InSv. Make sure all devices on the node are InSv. Ensure that the FTAM error classes (1, 2, and 3) are supported.</p>

qvep

Function

Use the qvep command to query the physical expanded peripheral module (XPM) P-side port and channel associated with a virtual P-side endpoint.

qvep command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qvep	smu <i>pm_number</i> [all vep <i>vep_number</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter queries all virtual endpoint facilities (VEPs) on this node.
<i>pm_number</i>	This variable specifies the numeric qualifier of the XPM. The valid entry range is 0-255.
smu	This parameter indicates that the node supporting a virtual endpoint will be identified.
vep	This parameter queries a single VEP on this node.
<i>vep_number</i>	This variable specifies the numeric identification (ID) of the VEP to be queried. The valid entry range is 0-379.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qvep command.

qvep (continued)

Examples of the qvep command																
Example	Task, response, and explanation															
<pre>qvep smu 0 vep 0 ↵ where</pre>	<p>0 specifies the numeric qualifier of the XPM 0 specifies the VEP ID</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Query the physical XPM P-side port and channel associated with a single VEP.</p> <p>Response:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>VEP</th> <th>USAGE</th> <th>PSPORT</th> <th>PSCHNL</th> <th>LCD</th> </tr> <tr> <th>---</th> <th>---</th> <th>---</th> <th>---</th> <th>---</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>T</td> <td>7</td> <td>12</td> <td>RCU0 00 0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: This command queries VEP 0 and displays the P-side port and channel supporting the VEP as well as the usage value T (TDM connection) and the connecting line concentrating device (LCD).</p> <p>Note: Possible usage values include T (TDM connection), S (nailed B-channel connect through SPECCONN), X (reserved), and the period (not reserved).</p>	VEP	USAGE	PSPORT	PSCHNL	LCD	---	---	---	---	---	0	T	7	12	RCU0 00 0
VEP	USAGE	PSPORT	PSCHNL	LCD												
---	---	---	---	---												
0	T	7	12	RCU0 00 0												
-continued-																

qvep (continued)

Examples of the qvep command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

qvep smu 0 all ↓
where

0 specifies the numeric qualifier of the XPM

Task: Query the physical XPM P-side port and channel associated with all VEPs that have been allocated against the node.

Response:

VEP	USAGE	PSPORT	PSCHNL	LCD
0	T	7	12	RCU0 00 0
1	T	7	13	RCU0 00 0
2	S	7	14	RCU0 00 0
3	.	NA	NA	*****
4	.	NA	NA	*****
5	T	NA	NA	RCU1 00 1
6	.	NA	NA	*****
7	.	NA	NA	*****
8	.	NA	NA	*****
9	.	NA	NA	*****
10	.	NA	NA	*****
11	.	NA	NA	*****
12	.	NA	NA	*****
13	.	NA	NA	*****
14	.	NA	NA	*****
15	.	NA	NA	*****
16	.	NA	NA	*****
17	.	NA	NA	*****
18	.	NA	NA	*****
19	.	NA	NA	*****

Explanation: This command queries the physical XPM P-side port and channel associated with all VEPs that have been allocated against the node.

Note: The not available (NA) values in the columns labelled PSPORT and PSCHNL represent the usual display for unassigned VEPs, for an "all channels busy" condition, if the Subscriber Carrier Module-100 Urban/remote carrier urban (SMU/RCU) is down, or for any other condition where P-side paths currently are not available to an RCU.

End

qvep (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the qvep command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Failed to get ISDN information about SMU.	<p>Meaning: This response indicates that the system cannot retrieve the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) information for the specified SMU.</p> <p>Action: This message indicates a serious problem. Contact Nortel Networks (NT) support.</p>
No channel data.	<p>Meaning: The specified SMU has no VEP channel information even though it is not an ISDN SMU.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
SMU currently not defined.	<p>Meaning: The SMU you entered is not defined for this office.</p> <p>Action: Enter a valid SMU.</p>
SMU is not and ISDN SMU.	<p>Meaning: The specified ISDN does not have SMU capabilities.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command specifying an SMU with ISDN capabilities.</p>
VEP has not been allocated on this XPM.	<p>Meaning: The virtual P-side endpoint entered in the command has not yet been allocated to this XPM. VEPs are allocated as needed with an allocation granularity of 20.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command with another virtual endpoint.</p>

qview

Function

Use the qview command to access the QVIEW directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the qview command.

Example of the qview command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
qview ↵	<p>Task: Access the QVIEW directory.</p> <p>Response: QVIEW:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the QVIEW directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the qview command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The QVIEW directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

qview (end)

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

qwucr

Function

Use the qwucr command to retrieve information about all the wake-up call requests (WUCR) that currently are active within a specified range of times.

Note: The qwucr command is a query command. Query commands often are used in conjunction with service order (SO) commands to determine status information.

qwucr command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
qwucr	<i>all</i> <i>single_time_slot</i> <i>from_time</i> <i>to_time</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying outstanding WUCRs.
<i>from_time</i>	This variable specifies the beginning time slot in the range of time specified to query active WUCRs. Enter this value as a four-digit number with the first two numeral representing the hour of the time slot (00-23) and the last two numbers representing the minutes (00-50). The valid entry range is 0000-2359.
<i>single_time_slot</i>	This variable causes the WUCR for a specified time slot to display. Enter only the four-digit time slot. Enter this value as a four-digit number with the first two numeral representing the hour of the time slot (00-23) and the last two numbers representing the minutes (00-50). The valid entry range is 0000-2359.
<i>to_time</i>	This variable specifies the ending time slot in the range of time specified to query active WUCRs. Enter this value as a four-digit number with the first two numeral representing the hour of the time slot (00-23) and the last two numbers representing the minutes (00-50). The valid entry range is 0000-2359.

Qualifications

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

- No prompts are provided for the qwucr command.
- Time slots with no active WUCR scheduled do not display, even if they fall within the time range being queried.
- Time slots are recognized in five-minute intervals. If a time slot entry does not fall on a five-minute interval, the time you enter is converted to the nearest interval.

qwucr (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qwucr command.

Examples of the qwucr command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
qwucr ↵	<p>Task: Display the WUCRs for all time slots.</p> <p>Response: ACTIVE WAKE-UP REQUESTS ----- TIME: 04:20 - 04:24 DNS: 6137220042, 6137223556 COUNT: 2</p> <p>TIME: 05:00 - 05:04 DNS: 6137221234, 6137225678 COUNT: 2</p> <p>TIME: 06:15 - 06:19 DNS: 6137222345, 6137223456, 6137224567, 6137225678 6137226789, 6137221011, 6137222011, 6137223000 6137220345, 6137220056, 6137220560 COUNT: 11</p> <p>TIME: 14:15 - 14:19 DNS: 6137220001, 6137220002, 6137220666 COUNT: 3</p> <p>TIME: 20:00 - 20:04 DNS: 6137220501 COUNT: 1</p> <p>TOTAL NUMBER OF REQUESTS: 19 -----</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the WUCRs. Since no specified time slot or range of time is specified in the command string, the system defaults to displaying all time slots.</p>
-continued-	

qwucr (continued)

Examples of the qwucr command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qwucr 0500 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>0500</p>	<p>specifies a time slot to query</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display the WUCRs for a specified time slot.</p> <p>Response: ACTIVE WAKE-UP REQUESTS ----- TIME: 05:00 - 05:04 DNS: 6137221234, 6137225678 COUNT: 2 TOTAL NUMBER OF REQUESTS: 2 -----</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the WUCRs for the 5:00 A.M. to 5:04 A.M. time slot.</p>
-continued-	

qwucr (end)

Examples of the qwucr command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>qwucr 0614 0700 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>0614 0700</p>	<p>specifies the beginning time in the time slot range specifies the ending time in the time slot range</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display all active WUCRs for a specified time slot range.</p> <p>Response: ACTIVE WAKE-UP REQUESTS ----- TIME: 06:10 - 06:19 DNS: 6137221234, 6137225678 COUNT: 2 TIME: 06:30 - 06:34 DNS: 6137222345, 6137223456, 6137224567, 6137225679, 6137226789, 6137221011, 6137222011, 6137223000, 6137220345, 6137220056, 6137220560 COUNT: 11 TIME: 06:45 - 06:49 DNS: 6137220001, 6137225078, 6137225346 COUNT: 3 TOTAL NUMBER OF REQUESTS: 16 -----</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the WUCRs for the time slot from 6:10 to 7:00. Since the initial time slot entry (6:14) does not fall on a five-minute interval, the time slot in the nearest interval is queried.</p>
End	

Responses

Not currently available

rasl

Function

Use the rasl command to access the RASL directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the rasl command.

Example of the rasl command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rasl ↵	<p>Task: Access the RASL directory.</p> <p>Response: RASL:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the RASL directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the rasl command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The RASL directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

rasl (end)

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

rculen

Function

Use the rculen command to convert the facility line pair to the line subgroup and the circuit on the RCU layout.

rculen command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rculen	<i>default</i> f <i>shelf/line</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system default.
f	This parameter converts the facility line pair to the line subgroup and the circuit on the RCU layout.
<i>shelf/line</i>	This variable specifies the facility line pair number.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the rculen command.

Example of the rculen command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rculen f 14 ↵ <i>where</i>	
14	specifies the facility line pair number
Task:	Convert the facility line pair to the line subgroup and the circuit on the RCU layout.
Response:	Line Subgroup = 0. Circuit = 13.
Explanation:	This command converts the facility line pair to the line subgroup and the circuit on the RCU layout.

Responses

Currently not available

reg

Function

Use the reg command to access the REG directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the reg command.

Example of the reg command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
reg ↵	<p>Task: Access the REG directory.</p> <p>Response: REG:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the REG directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the reg command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The REG directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

reg (end)

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

remlogin

Function

Use the remlogin command to login to a specified node if no other users are communicating with that node. The remlogin command also can be used to query the name of the remote to which you are logged-in and to query the names of the users currently logged-in remotely.

remlogin command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
remlogin	<i>nodename nodeno unitno</i> query <u><i>value</i></u> all
Parameters and variables	Description
<u><i>value</i></u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display your remote node.
all	This parameter displays the names of all users currently logged-in remotely and the corresponding nodes.
<i>nodename</i>	This variable specifies the name of the remote node as bound into module NODNMTAB.
<i>nodeno</i>	This variable specifies the node number of the remote node as bound into module NODNMTAB. The valid entry range is 0-99.
query	This parameter displays the name of the remote node to which you are logged-in.
<i>unitno</i>	This variable specifies the unit number of the remote node as bound into module NODNMTAB. The valid entry range is 0-99.

Qualification

The remlogin command only is available on the Central Support Operating System (CSOS).

Examples

The following table provides examples of the remlogin command.

remlogin (continued)

Examples of the remlogin command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
remlogin ms 0 ↵ <i>where</i> ms 0	specifies the node name specifies the node number <hr/> Task: Login to a specified node. Response: Remote Login complete MS0> Explanation: This command performs login to message switch (ms) 0.
remlogin query ↵	<hr/> Task: Display the name of the remote node on which you are logged-in. Response: You are logged onto node ms0. Status: logged on Explanation: This command displays the name of the remote node.
remlogin query all ↵	<hr/> Task: Display all users currently logged-in remotely. Response: User TSB logged into node MS0. Status: logged in Explanation: The system displays all users.

Responses

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

Responses for the remlogin command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Cannot complete REMLOGIN request. Restart on node <nodename>	<hr/> Meaning: The remlogin command failed because of a restart on the desired node. Action: Try again when the restart completes.
-continued-	

remlogin (continued)

Responses for the remlogin command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
*** Error *** Insufficient system resources to complete request	<p>Meaning: The remlogin command failed because of a lack of system resources such as pools, mailboxes, or temporary storage.</p> <p>Action: Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
No currently active RCI sessions.	<p>Meaning: There is no active remote CI session.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
RCI process died -- remote session terminated	<p>Meaning: The remlogin command failed because the remote CI process failed. Possible causes are a lack of storage or data corruption.</p> <p>Action: Try to execute the remlogin again. If this fails, contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Request not completed. No reply from node <nodename>	<p>Meaning: The remlogin command timed-out waiting for a reply from the specified node. The specified node may be down.</p> <p>Action: If the node is down, attempt to bring it back up. Re-initiate the remlogin sequence. If the node is up, contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Unable to find user data	<p>Meaning: The remlogin command failed because the user data tables are corrupted.</p> <p>Action: Try a restart. If this fails, contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Unable to communicate with LOGIN	<p>Meaning: The remlogin command failed because of a communication failure between the CI command and the login process.</p> <p>Action: Try a restart. If this fails, contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
-continued-	

remlogin (continued)

Responses for the remlogin command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Unable to communicate with node <nodename>	<p>Meaning: The remlogin command failed because there is a communication failure between the remote node and the central node.</p> <p>Action: If the remote node is down, attempt to bring it back up. Re-initiate the remlogin sequence. If the node is up, contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Unable to complete request -- remote CI process died	<p>Meaning: The remlogin command failed because it is unable to obtain an input or output file.</p> <p>Action: Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Unknown remote node	<p>Meaning: The remlogin command failed because the node name and node number are not known to the system.</p> <p>Action: Verify the node name and node number and try again.</p>
User <username> has a REMLOGIN pending for node <nodename>	<p>Meaning: The remlogin command failed because another user already entered a remlogin command for the requested node.</p> <p>Action: Wait for the other user to free the desired node or try another remote node.</p>
User <username> is already logged into node <nodename>	<p>Meaning: The remlogin command failed because another user already is logged-in to the desired node.</p> <p>Action: Wait for the other user to free the desired node or try another remote node.</p>
User <username> logged onto node <nodename>. Status: <status>	<p>Meaning: You have an active remote CI session.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

remlogin (end)

Responses for the remlogin command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
You are already logged into node <nodename>	<p>Meaning: You tried to enter the remlogin command for a node to which you already are logged-in.</p> <p>Action: Use the current remote CI session or use the remlogout command to end the currently-active remote CI session.</p>
You are logged onto node <nodename>. Status: <status>	<p>Meaning: You have a currently-active remote CI session.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
You do not have an active RCI session.	<p>Meaning: You do not have a currently-active remote CI session.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Your REMLOGIN request is already pending for node <nodename>	<p>Meaning: You tried to enter the remlogin command twice without waiting for the first login to execute.</p> <p>Action: Wait until the pending remlogin command executes.</p>
End	

remlogout

Function

Use the remlogout command to cancel the remote CI session and free the remote node for other users. The remlogout command can be executed from the Central Support Operating System (CSOS) or the Remote Support Operating System (RSOS). If the remlogout command is executed from CSOS, the central CI session is not affected. If the remlogout command is executed from RSOS, control returns to the central CI session.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the remlogout command.

Example of the remlogout command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
remlogout ↵	<p>Task: Cancel the current remote CI session.</p> <p>Response: Logged out of node LIU79.</p> <p>Explanation: This command performs logout of your session on node LIU79.</p>

Responses

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

remlogout (end)

Responses for the remlogout command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request not completed. No reply from node <nodename>	<p>Meaning: The remlogout command failed because of a communication failure between the remote node and the central node. If the command was executed from CSOS, the probable cause is that the remote node went down. If the command was executed from RSOS, the cause may be a failure of the links between the central CI and the remote CI.</p> <p>Action: If the node or links are not down, contact the DMS SuperNode Support Operating System (SOS) group.</p>
Unable to communicate with the login process	<p>Meaning: The remlogout command failed because of a lack of communication between the CI command and the login process.</p> <p>Action: Try a restart. If this fails, contact the DMS SOS group.</p>
Unable to find user data	<p>Meaning: The remlogout command failed because the user data tables are corrupted.</p> <p>Action: Try a restart. If this fails, contact the DMS SOS group.</p>

restab

Function

Use the restab command to specify the table's version and BCS number when testing restore-side reformat.

restab command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
restab	<i>default</i> bcs <i>bcs</i> ver <i>vers</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>default</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to using the current BCS number.
bcs	This parameter indicates that the BCS number will be specified.
<i>bcs</i>	This variable specifies the BCS number.
ver	This parameter indicates that the version history will be specified.
<i>vers</i>	This variable is a variable length list of numbers that specifies the table's version history in descending order. The valid entry range is 0-255.

Qualifications

None

restab (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the restab command.

Example of the restab command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>restab 5 3 2 0 ↵</code> <i>where</i>	
5 3 2 0	specifies the table's version history in descending order
Task:	Add a new command line in the DMO file.
Response:	None
Explanation:	This DMO command is entered within a file. The restab command is followed by a variable length list of number that specifies the table's version history in descending order. For example, while in Table TRKGRP, suppose the version number is 5 and the table change was taken from versions 3, 2, and 0. The command line under tab trkgrp would read ver 5 3 2 0.

Responses

None

revive

Function

Use the revive command to revive one or more of the SOSGDADY child processes.

revive command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
revive	<i>all</i> sdady appln <i>appln_nm</i> procname <i>proc_nm</i> processid <i>proc_num1 proc_num2</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to reviving all SOSGDADY processes if no process set identifier is entered.
sdady	This parameter identifies the SDADY process set to be revived
appln	This parameter identifies the application name as the process set to be revived.
<i>appln_nm</i>	This variable specifies the name of the application to be revived. The variable consists of up to eight characters and is one of 32 possible names. The actual range is determined by which applications have been bound in the SOSGDADY system.
procname	This parameter identifies the process name as the process set to be revived.
<i>proc_nm</i>	This variable specifies the name of the application to be revived. The variable consists of up to eight characters and is one of 32 possible names. The actual range is determined by which system module names have been bound at the same time as the application names.
processid	This parameter indicates one or more process identifications as the process set to be revived.
<i>proc_num1, proc_num2</i>	These variables specify the process to be revived. Both must be entered if the processid parameter is used.

revive (continued)

Qualifications

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

- The revive command should not be used until fault conditions that forced the death of the relevant process has been corrected.
- The *appln_nm* variable replacement value or *proc_nm* variable replacement value used must be one that is bound in the SOSGDADY system.
- Special messages in the case of a revive all command string indicate whether the SDADY process was revived since this is the first to be attempted (always) and must succeed in order for the command to continue executing.
- As long as SDADY is running (or if the revive specified an *appln_nm* variable replacement value or *proc_nm* variable replacement value) the total number of processes which the SOSGDADY system tries to revive display, along with how many attempts were successful, and how many failed.
- If the SDADY process cannot be revived, processes which are running at the time under SOSGDADY management can continue to operate as long as no error conditions are met. Lack of the SDADY process prevents support of existing processes and allows no new processes from being stated.
- When a single process is identified to be revived, the system produces a display if another process already is running. In all other cases, running processes are passed over as processes to revive are sought.

revive (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the revive command.

Examples of the revive command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>revive procname snixip ↵ where</pre>	<p>snixip specifies the name of the process to be revived</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Revive a process.</p> <p>Response: Attempted to revive 1 processes. 1 succeeded 0 filed.</p> <p>Explanation: The specified process is revived.</p>
<pre>revive processid #c50e #60f3 ↵ where</pre>	<p>#c50e and #60f3 specify the process IDs</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Revive a process.</p> <p>Response: Attempted to REVIVE one process, ID = c50e 60f3. Revive was successful.</p> <p>Explanation: The identified process has been revived.</p>
<pre>revive all ↵</pre>	<hr/> <p>Task: Revive all processes.</p> <p>Response: Checking SDADY status. SDADY process already running. Continuing REVIVE ALL. Attempted to revive 1 processes. 1 succeeded 0 failed.</p> <p>Explanation: All dead process have been revived.</p>

revive (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the revive command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Attempted to revive n processes x succeeded y failed.</pre>	<p>Meaning: This message is the normal response to a successful revive command.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>Attempted to revive STEPDADDY Process (followed by one of) STEPDADDY was already running or STEPDADDY has been revived or STEPDADDY could not be revived</pre>	<p>Meaning: These messages are the normal responses to the sdady parameter.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>Bad mailbox returncode: n</pre>	<p>Meaning: This message indicates a system error that can cause a revive command to fail. If this message appears in combination with another typical revive command message, both messages may be required to analyze the failure. If there is no other response, the problem probably prevented execution of the command and results may be in the logs.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

revive (continued)

Responses for the revive command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Checking SDADY status. SDADY could not be revived. REVIVE ALL aborted.</pre>	<p>Meaning: This is a special message that is produced when a revive all command string is entered. The message indicates whether the SDADY process was revived, as this is the first to be attempted (always), and must succeed in order for the command to continue executing.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>Checking SDADY status. SDADY process already running. Continuing REVIVE ALL.</pre>	<p>Meaning: This is a special message that is produced when a revive all command string is entered. The message indicates whether the SDADY process was revived, as this is the first to be attempted (always), and must succeed in order for the command to continue executing.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>Checking SDADY status. SDADY revived-Continuing REVIVE ALL.</pre>	<p>Meaning: This is a special message that is produced when a revive all command string is entered. The message indicates whether the SDADY process was revived, as this is the first to be attempted (always), and must succeed in order for the command to continue executing.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<pre>CI side mailbox received wrong msgtype of : n</pre>	<p>Meaning: This message indicates a system error that can cause a revive command to fail. If this message appears in combination with another typical revive command message, both messages may be required to analyze the failure. If there is no other response, the problem probably prevented execution of the command and results may be in the logs.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

revive (continued)

Responses for the revive command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Command could not be sent	<p>Meaning: This message indicates a system error that can cause a revive command to fail. If this message appears in combination with another typical revive command message, both messages may be required to analyze the failure. If there is no other response, the problem probably prevented execution of the command and results may be in the logs.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Could not revive process: unknown process ID or Process was already running or Attempted to revive one process, ID = #xxxx #xxxx followed by Revival was successful or Revival was not successful	<p>Meaning: These messages are responses to the processid #xxxx #xxxx command.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Could not dealloc CI side mailbox, returncode: n	<p>Meaning: This message indicates a system error that can cause a revive command to fail. If this message appears in combination with another typical revive command message, both messages may be required to analyze the failure. If there is no other response, the problem probably prevented execution of the command and results may be in the logs.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

revive (end)

Responses for the revive command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No CI side mailbox, return code n	<p>Meaning: This message indicates a system error that can cause a revive command to fail. If this message appears in combination with another typical revive command message, both messages may be required to analyze the failure. If there is no other response, the problem probably prevented execution of the command and results may be in the logs.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
No processes to be revived.	<p>Meaning: The <i>appln_nm</i> or <i>proc_nm</i> variable replacement value that you use must be one that is bound in the SOSGDADY system. There are no dead processes found, because either the name used is not one that is bound, or no process has been killed.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
No revive--Unknown APPLN or PROCNAME	<p>Meaning: The <i>appln_nm</i> or <i>proc_nm</i> variable replacement value used must be one that is bound in the SOSGDADY system.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Process module does not exist.	<p>Meaning: The specified process name is not recognized by the system.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
End	

rextest

Function

Use the rextest command to suspend or resume selected REX tests or all REX tests for a single maintenance window. (This allows for unscheduled or nonroutine activities to be performed when REX testing normally would occur.) The affected REX tests automatically resume on the next maintenance window. All tests, including critical ones such as the CM and MS REX tests, can be suspended.

In addition, the rextest command can be used to query REX test status or to receive a brief description of the specified REX tests.

rextest command parameters and variables				
Command	Parameters and variables			
rextest	resume status suspend query <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding: 0 5px;">[</td> <td style="padding: 0 5px;">all <i>rex_test_ids</i></td> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding: 0 5px;">]</td> </tr> </table>	[all <i>rex_test_ids</i>]
[all <i>rex_test_ids</i>]		
Parameters and variables	Description			
all	This parameter performs the selected action on all REX tests in table REXSCHED.			
resume	This parameter resumes testing for one or more suspended REX tests.			
<i>rex_test_ids</i>	This variable specifies one or more REX tests.			
status	This parameter provides a display which includes whether the test status is active or suspended and the name of the nodes currently performing a REX test within the class.			
suspend	This parameter temporarily stops one or many REX tests for one maintenance window. The suspended REX tests automatically resume the next day.			
query	This parameter returns a brief description of the specified REX tests.			

Qualifications

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

- The rextest command does not alter permanent data.
- The rextest command only is valid for the REX tests defined in Table REXSCHED.

rextest (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the rextest command.

Examples of the rextest command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>rextest suspend cm_rex_test ms_rex_test ↵ where cm_rex_test ms_rex_test</pre>	<p>specifies one of two REX tests specifies one of two REX tests</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Suspend one or more REX tests.</p> <p>Response: The CM_REX_TEST_ is suspended until Fri. 24/AUG/1992 at 1:30. The MS_REX_TEST is suspended until Fri.24/AUG/1992 at 1:30.</p> <p>Explanation: This command suspends the CM and MS REX test for one maintenance window. Both REX tests automatically resume on the date indicated.</p>
<pre>rextest suspend all ↵</pre>	<hr/> <p>Task: Suspend all REX tests.</p> <p>Response: All REX tests are suspended until Fri. 24/AUG/1992 at 1:30.</p> <p>Explanation: This command suspends all REX tests for one maintenance window. All REX tests automatically resume on the date indicated.</p>
<pre>rextest resume all ↵</pre>	<hr/> <p>Task: Resume all REX tests.</p> <p>Response: All REX tests will resume on Sat. 25/AUG/1992 at 1:30.</p> <p>Explanation: This command resumes all REX tests on all the previously-suspended nodes.</p>
-continued-	

rextest (end)

Examples of the rextest command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>rextest status ms_rex_test ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>ms_rex_test</p>	<p>specifies a REX test</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display the status of a particular test.</p> <p>Response: The MS_REX_TEST is suspended until Fri.24/AUG/1992 at 1:30.</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the current status of the MS_REX_TEST.</p>
<p>rextest query enet_matrix_test ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>enet_matrix_test</p>	<p>specifies a REX test</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display a brief description of a specified test.</p> <p>Response: The ENET_MATRIX_TEST is performed on each ENET plane and verifies that the switching matrix hardware is functional.</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays a description of the ENET_MATRIX_TEST.</p>
End	

Response

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

Response for the rextest command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<rex_test_id> is not a valid REX test id.	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid REX test name.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command with a valid REX test name datafilled in Table REXSCHED or use the all parameter.</p>

rfmtdisp

Function

Use the rfmtdisp command to print a hardcopy print-out of applicable active-side versions and dump-side versions or to print all reformat types.

rfmtdisp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rfmtdisp	all versions
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter prints all reformat types.
versions	This parameter prints a hardcopy print-out of applicable active-side versions and dump-side versions.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the rfmtdisp command.

Example of the rfmtdisp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rfmtdisp all ↵	<p>Task: Produce a hardcopy print-out of all reformat types.</p> <p>Response: Currently not available</p> <p>Explanation: This command produces a hardcopy print-out of all reformat types.</p>

Responses

Currently not available

savemap

Function

Use the savemap command to save a copy of the displayed MAP screen. Only the last MAP screen display is stored.

savemap command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
savemap	off on
Parameters and variables	Description
off	This parameter causes the DMS to stop creating a stored copy of the displayed MAP screen.
on	This parameter causes the DMS to make a copy of the displayed MAP screen so that it can be printed by the PROG directory printmap command.

Qualification

If the savemap command is on when you enter a query savemap command string, the printmap command prints a copy of the MAP display.

Example

The following table provides an example of the savemap command.

Example of the savemap command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
savemap on ↵	<p>Task: Create a stored copy of the MAP screen display.</p> <p>Response: Currently not available</p> <p>Explanation: The current MAP screen is stored.</p>

savemap (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the savemap command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NOT A MAP	<p>Meaning: The current display is not a valid MAP display.</p> <p>Action: Display a MAP and try the command again.</p>
UNABLE TO ALLOCATE STORE	<p>Meaning: There is not enough storage to create a memory copy of the display.</p> <p>Action: Delete files or release resources using storage and try the command again.</p>

scpcdb

Function

Use the scpcdb command to access the SCPCDB directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the scpcdb command.

Example of the scpcdb command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
scpcdb ↵	<p>Task: Access the SCPCDB directory.</p> <p>Response: SCPCDB :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the SCPCDB directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the scpcdb command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The SCPCDB directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

scpcdb (end)

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

scpdbreq

Function

Use the scpdbreq command to access the SCPDBREQ directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the scpdbreq command.

Example of the scpdbreq command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
scpdbreq ↵	<p>Task: Access the SCPDBREQ directory.</p> <p>Response: SCPDBREQ:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the SCPDBREQ directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the scpdbreq command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The SCPDBREQ directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

scpdbreq (end)

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

scpeddci

Function

Use the scpeddci command to access the SCPEDDCI directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the scpeddci command.

Example of the scpeddci command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
scpeddci ↵	<p>Task: Access the SCPEDDCI directory.</p> <p>Response: SCPEDDCI :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the SCPEDDCI directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the scpeddci command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The SCPEDDCI directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

scpeddci (end)

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

scpehpet

Function

Use the scpehpet command to access the SCPEHPET directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the scpehpet command.

Example of the scpehpet command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
scpehpet ↵	<p>Task: Access the SCPEHPET directory.</p> <p>Response: SCPEHPET:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the SCPEHPET directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the scpehpet command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The SCPEHPET directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

scpehpet (end)

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

seiquery

Function

Use the seiquery command to provide Service Evaluation Interface (SEI) status information for the evaluation type queried. The evaluation types are an Incoming Trunk Service Evaluation (ITSE) interface or a Dial Line Service Evaluation (DLSE). SEI status information can be used to identify and isolate problems. In addition, information provided by the seiquery command identifies possible courses of action to remedy problems with the SEI.

seiquery command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
seiquery	all dlse itse
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter displays both ITSE and DLSE status information.
dlse	This parameter displays the status of DLSE interface.
itse	This parameter displays the status of ITSE interface.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the seiquery command.

seiquery (continued)

Example of the seiquery command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>seiquery itse ↵</code>	<p>Task: Display the status of the ITSE interface.</p> <p>Response: ITSE STATUS: Interface is currently ENABLED Supervisor Status: ACTIVE Data Link Status: OPERATIONAL voice Link Status: INSERVICE Last message TRANSMITTED to No.2 SES: MESSAGE_REJECTED -23 hex Last message RECEIVED from No.2 SES: -64 hex Data Link : IOC 1, MPC 3, Link 2, CHNL 1 Voice Link CLLI : ITSE 3-Port CLLI : CF3P External Trunk Name: 6</p> <p>Explanation: The SEI is enabled and operating normally. Both the data and voice links for ITSE are working properly.</p>

Responses

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

seiquery (continued)

Responses for the seiquery command

MAP output Meaning and action

DLSE STATUS:

Interface is currently ENABLED

Supervisor Status: DISABLED

Data Link Status : CHECK TABLES MPC AND X25LINK

Voice Link Status: SYS BUSY

No messages have been TRANSMITTED yet.

No messages have been RECEIVED yet.

Data Link : IOC 1, MPC 3, LINK 2, CHNL 1

Voice Link CLLI : DLSE

3-Port CLLI : 3-PORT NOT CURRENTLY LINKED

Meaning: The seiquery dlse command string was entered, but the SEI supervisor is not in service (InSv).

Action: Ensure that Tables X25LINK and MPC are correctly datafilled. Retry the command.

-continued-

seiquery (end)

Responses for the seiquery command (continued)

MAP output Meaning and action

ITSE STATUS:

NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE SEILINKS

DLSE STATUS:

Interface is currently DISABLED

Supervisor Status: DEAD

Data Link Status: OPERATIONAL

Voice Link Status: INSERVICE NO3P

No messages have been TRANSMITTED yet.

No messages have been RECEIVED yet.

Data Link : IOC 1, MPC 3, LINK 2, CHNL 1

Voice Link CLLI : DLSE

3-Port CLLI : 3-PORT NOT CURRENTLY LINKED

Meaning: The seiquery all command string was entered. The ITSE was not datafilled in Table SEILINKS. The SEI for DLSE is not enabled.

Action: Ensure that Table SEILINKS is correctly datafilled.

End

servord

Function

Use the servord command to access the SO directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the servord command.

Example of the servord command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
servord ↵	<p>Task: Access the SO directory.</p> <p>Response: SO:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the SO directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the servord command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The SO directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

servord (end)

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

setbanner**Function**

Use the setbanner command to change the login banner text.

setbanner command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
setbanner	<i>device</i> <i>filename</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the name of the device that stores the customer's login banner file.
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the name of the file containing the login banner.

Qualifications

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

- Only one authorized person at a time can use this command.
- If the defined banner file is blank, the setbanner command aborts and the existing contents is not replaced.
- The banner file length is limited to 22 lines with 80 characters on each line.
- If the banner file is too long, the system warns that the file will be truncated to meet size limits.

Example

The following table provides an example of the setbanner command.

setbanner (continued)

Example of the setbanner command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>setbanner ↵</code>	<p>Task: Change the login banner text.</p> <p>Response: 'Do you wish the banner to be saved? Note: you must view the banner in order to be permitted to save it. Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):' >YES LOGIN SUCCESSFUL. WELCOME. Is this the banner you wish to have displayed upon login? Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):' >YES</p> <p>Explanation: This command changes the current login banner text.</p>

Response

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

setbanner (end)

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

'SETBANNER DEVICE FILENAME. Command to replace current login banner with user-defined banner file. The user banner file may be no longer than 22 lines, 80 characters per line. A file that exceeds this limit will be truncated before being copied. The user banner file must not be blank or have its first 22 lines blank. A blank file will not be copied. The device where the banner is stored, and the name of that file must be provided. The device on which the user file is located must be listed so that SETBANNER can locate that file. Parms: <DEVICE:> DEVICE name; <FILENAME:> FILE name.'

Meaning: Other characters preceded this command and help text displays.

Action: Reissue the setbanner command with proper syntax.

shadowut

Function

Use the shadowut command to access the SHADOWUT directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the shadowut command.

Example of the shadowut command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
shadowut ↵	<p>Task: Access the SHADOWUT directory.</p> <p>Response: SHADOWUT :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the SHADOWUT directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the shadowut command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The SHADOWUT directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

shadowut (end)

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

sherlock

Function

Use the sherlock command to collect data for service failure analysis.

sherlock command parameters and variables					
Command	Parameters and variables				
sherlock <com>	collect	[ama callp_misc corerestart coreswact lpp mdc ms msb7 network tops xpm]	vol_name	comp nocomp	nowait wait
	query		stop		
Parameters and variables	Description				
comp	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the file will be compressed because the nocomp parameter is not entered.				
nowait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that additional commands may be entered at the MAP without waiting for the command to complete executing because the wait parameter is not entered.				
collect	This parameter causes data to be collected for a failure type specified by the parameter following the collect parameter.				
query	This parameter displays information on the last or current run of the sherlock command, including username and device.				
stop	This parameter stops the sherlock tool immediately.				
ama	This parameter specifies data for billing service failure (including DPP) is to be collected.				
callp_misc	This parameter specifies data for any loss of call processing, which is unrelated to peripheral, TOPS, or MDC service failures, is to be collected.				
-continued-					

sherlock (continued)

sherlock command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
corerestart	This parameter specifies data for CC or CM restarts where no activity switch occurred is to be collected.
coreswact	This parameter specifies data for CC or CM restarts where an activity switch occurred is to be collected.
lpp	This parameter specifies data for any SS7 service failure involving an LPP STP or its components is to be collected.
mdc	This parameter specifies data for any MDC related service failure is to be collected.
ms	This parameter specifies data for any MS related service failure is to be collected.
msb7	This parameter specifies data for any SS& service failure involving an MSB7 is to be collected.
network	This parameter specifies data for any network (ENET or JNET) related service failure is to be collected.
tops	This parameter specifies data for any Operator Services related service failure is to be collected.
xpm	This parameter specifies data for any SPM product service failure or LCM product service failure is to be collected.
<i>vol_name</i>	This variable specifies the volume name of the storage device on the DMS (SFDEV, DISK, or SLM) where the resultant file is stored. If a service failure is specified, this parameter is required.
nocomp	This parameter causes the file to not be compressed. If this parameter is missing the file will be compressed.
wait	This parameter prevents any additional commands from being entered at the MAP until the command is completed executing, allowing all status messages to be displayed. The prompt will return when execution is completed.
End	

Qualifications

If any errors are encountered during a sherlock run, the tool will stop but will leave any data that has been captured up to the point of error or being stopped. This data is contained in individual data files named sherlockx\$data where x is the disconnected user number, 0-F, stored on the device chosen by the user.

sherlock (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the sherlock command.

Examples of the sherlock command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
sherlock collect corerestart d010mtce ↵	
Task:	Gather information after a CORE restart and have compressed file stored on volume D010MTCE.
Response:	<p>There is currently 201K of free space on D010MTCE. Do you wish to continue (Y/N)?</p> <p>>Y</p> <p>Sherlock done: Output filename is SHRK921211102330Z</p> <p>in file SHERLOCK\$OUT:</p> <p>There is currently 201K of free space on D010MTCE. Do you wish to continue (Y/N)?</p> <p>>Y</p> <p>[10:23:37]: Started collecting CM FOOTPRT data</p> <p>[10:23:40]: Started collecting MS FOOTPRT data</p> <p>[10:23:40]: Started collecting QUERYCM data</p> <p>[10:23:43]: Started collecting QUERYMS data</p> <p>[10:23:43]: Started collecting DISPCNTS data</p> <p>[10:23:44]: Started collecting LOGS data</p> <p>[10:23:45]: Started collecting PATCHLIST data</p> <p>[10:23:46]: Started collecting BCSMON data</p> <p>[13:12:02]: Finished collecting CM FOOTPRT data</p> <p>[15:01:25]: Finished collecting MS FOOTPRT data</p> <p>[16:49:10]: Finished collecting QUERYCM data</p> <p>[18:22:48]: Finished collecting QUERYMS data</p> <p>[19:41:51]: Finished collecting DISPCNTS data</p> <p>[20:18:59]: Finished collecting LOGS data</p> <p>[22:33:08]: Finished collecting PATCHLIST data</p> <p>[23:52:17]: Finished collecting BCSMON data</p> <p>SHERLOCK done: Output filename is SHRK921211192339Z</p>
Explanation:	Both the response on the MAP screen and file SHERLOCK\$OUT are shown.
-continued-	

sherlock (continued)

Examples of the sherlock command (continued)

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

sherlock collect xpm sfdev nocomp ↵

Task: Gather data after an XPM service failure and do not compress the file stored on SFDEV.

Response:

There is currently 28K of free space on SFDEV. Do you wish to continue (Y/N)?

>Y

NOTE: PMDEBUG data will NOT be collected by this tool. Please do so.

SHERLOCK DONE: Output filename is SHRK920314025530Z

in file SHERLOCK\$OUT:

There is currently 28K of free space on SFDEV. Do you wish to continue (Y/N)?

>Y

```
[10:23:37]: Started collecting LOGS data .....
[10:23:40]: Started collecting OMs data .....
[10:23:40]: Started collecting PATCHLIST data .....
[10:23:43]: Started collecting BCSDMON data .....
[10:23:43]: Started collecting TABLES data .....
[10:23:44]: Started collecting QUERYPM data .....
[12:12:57]: Finished collecting LOGS data .....
[14:22:42]: Finished collecting OMs data .....
[16:02:35]: Finished collecting PATCHLIST data .....
[17:24:44]: Finished collecting BCSDMON data .....
[22:38:03]: Finished collecting TABLES data .....
[23:54:12]: Finished collecting QUERYPM data .....
SHERLOCK done: Output filename is SHRK920314025530Z.
```

Explanation: Both the response on the MAP screen and file SHERLOCK\$OUT are shown.

-continued-

sherlock (continued)

Examples of the sherlock command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
sherlock query ↵	<p>Task: Query sherlock while it is running.</p> <p>Response: Current SHERLOCK user: OPERATOR SHERLOCK now collecting data associated with service failure: XPM SHERLOCK started: 1992/10/13 18:56:23.000 FRI</p> <p>Explanation: Response to currently running sherlock.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the sherlock command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
SHERLOCK is already in use by user: <userid>.	<p>Meaning: A user has attempted to activate sherlock after it already has been activated by another user.</p> <p>Action: If the tool has already been initiated there may not be a need to run it again, but it may be run again when the previous session is completed.</p>
There is currently <Y>K of free space on <volume name>. Do you wish to continue (Y/N)?	<p>Meaning: Sherlock tool has been initiated and user is being informed of available space on the volume selected before continuing.</p> <p>Action: Enter y to continue the session or n to stop it. If there is not enough storage space on the volume, the user should enter N and either rerun the tool with a different volume selected or remove some file from the volume selected to create more storage space.</p>
-continued-	

sherlock (continued)

Responses for the sherlock command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NOTE: PMDEBUG data is NOT collected by this tool. Please do so.	<p>Meaning: XPM is the selected failure value and the user is reminded that PMDEBUG information will not be collected and should be collected separately.</p> <p>Action: Collect the relevant PMDEBUG data.</p>
User decided that <Y>K on volume <volume> was insufficient.	<p>Meaning: User has entered n to the prompt. This is visible only in the SHERLOCK\$OUT file.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
SHERLOCK has been started on <device> by <userid>.	<p>Meaning: This message is sent to all users logged onto the DMS to inform them that sherlock has been initiated by <uerid> on <device>.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Some data may be lost. Do you wish to continue (Y/N)?	<p>Meaning: The command sherlock stop has been entered. The user is warned of the potential data loss and prompted for response to continue.</p> <p>Action: Enter y to continue or n to stop the session.</p>
SHERLOCK was stopped by user: <user>.	<p>Meaning: This message is sent to all users as well as to the SHERLOCK\$OUT file.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
[timestamp]: Started collecting <data> data.	<p>Meaning: This is a status message to log the start time of each segment of data collection. This message is only visible in a console file (SHERLOCK\$OUT) on SFDEV.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

sherlock (continued)

Responses for the sherlock command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
[timestamp]: Finished collecting <data> data.	<p>Meaning: This is a status message to log the end time of each segment of data collection. This message is only visible in a console file (SHERLOCK\$OUT) on SFDEV.</p> <p>Action: None required but the user may wish to consult the console file to verify the success of each data collection segment. The console file can be opened at any time after sherlock has finished running.</p>
An error occurred. No <data> data captured.	<p>Meaning: An error has occurred when attempting to write to a file while collecting certain data. The CI prompt is returned.</p> <p>Action: The user should run the tool again on a different volume if necessary.</p>
System error occurred. Exiting.	<p>Meaning: Some system error occurred. The tool stops running.</p> <p>Action: The user should make not of what data was not collected and proceed accordingly.</p>
User: SHERLOCK <n> could not be added.	<p>Meaning: This is an error message informing the user that the disconnected user SHERLOCK <n> could not be added therefore the data collected by this user will not be stored and reported.</p> <p>Action: User should report this message to the next level of support.</p>
Couldn't log un user:SHERLOCK <n>	<p>Meaning: This is an error message informing the user that the disconnected user SHERLOCK<n> could not login after it was added therefore the data requested to be collected by this user will not be collected. This is visible only in the SHERLOCK\$OUT file.</p> <p>Action: User should report this message to the next level of support.</p>
-continued-	

sherlock (continued)

Responses for the sherlock command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
File SHERLOCK<n>\$CTL failed to be created.	<p>Meaning: This is an error message informing the user that the disconnected user's control file failed to be created therefore the data collected by the user will not be stored. This is visible only in the SHERLOCK\$OUT file.</p> <p>Action: User should report this message to the next level of support.</p>
Could not create ISN control files.	<p>Meaning: This error message informs the user that the disconnected user's control file failed to be created therefore the data collected by this user will not be collected. This is specific TEMLOGIN data associated with an ISN node. This is visible in the SHERLOCK\$OUT file only.</p> <p>Action: User should report this message to the next level of support.</p>
File: SHRKyymmddhmmss failed to be created.	<p>Meaning: This error message informs the user that the final output file could not be created. This is visible in the SHERLOCK\$OUT file only.</p> <p>Action: The user should run the tool again if necessary.</p>
No file created. Ran out (or too low) on store on volume.	<p>Meaning: This error message informs the user that the store ran out of too low on the volume and the tool has stopped. This is visible in the SHERLOCK\$OUT file only.</p> <p>Action: User should report this message to the next level of support.</p>
The inform date command for 2 days back failed.	<p>Meaning: This error message informs the user that the inform date command for 2 days back failed. This is part of the data collected while obtaining a patchlist. This is visible in the SHERLOCK\$OUT file only.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

sherlock (continued)

Responses for the sherlock command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Final (SHRKYymmddhhmmss) filesize not determined.	<p>Meaning: This error message informs the user that the last file size could not be determined.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Cleaning up sherlock resources.	<p>Meaning: This message informs the user that the tool is cleaning up all its resources. It is visible to the user if the WAIT option was specified and is in the SHERLOCK\$OUT file.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
SHERLOCK done: Output file name is <SHRKYMMDDHHMMSS(Z)>.	<p>Meaning: This message informs the user that the tool has finished and gives the file name where YYMMDD represent the date and HHMMSS represents the time. A Z at the end of the file name indicates the file is compressed.</p> <p>Action: Transfer the file to the appropriate team to be analyzed.</p>
Current SHERLOCK user: <user> SHERLOCK now collecting data associated with service failure: <service failure>.	<p>Meaning: This is response to sherlock query command with sherlock running.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

sherlock (continued)

Responses for the sherlock command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<p>Last SHERLOCK user: <user></p> <p>SHERLOCK last collected data associated with service failure: <service failure>.</p> <p>SHERLOCK started: YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS.mmm DAY.</p> <p>SHERLOCK stopped: YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS.mmm DAY.</p> <p>Last output filename <SHRKYMMDDHHMMSS(Z)></p> <p>Last output filename size: 168 kilobytes.</p> <p>Last output volume: <volume></p>	<p>Meaning: This is the response to the sherlock query command while sherlock is not running.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<p>Last SHERLOCK user: Nobody</p> <p>SHERLOCK last collected data associated with service failure:nil_sf.</p> <p>SHERLOCK started: Not used yet.</p>	<p>Meaning: This is response to the sherlock query command before sherlock has ever run.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

sherlock (end)

Responses for the sherlock command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<p>Last SHERLOCK user: <user></p> <p>SHERLOCK last collected data associated with service failure: <service failure>.</p> <p>SHERLOCK started: YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS.mmm DAY.</p> <p>Command was aborted prematurely while capturing <service failure> data.</p>	<p>Meaning: This is response to sherlock query command when sherlock is not running and an error has occurred the last time it was run.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<p>SHERLOCK is done.</p>	<p>Meaning: This message to all users logged on to the DMS informs that the SHERLOCK has finished running.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
End	

sigmon

Function

Use the sigmon command to access the SIGMON directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the sigmon command.

Example of the sigmon command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
sigmon ↵	<p>Task: Access the SIGMON directory.</p> <p>Response: SIGMON:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the SIGMON directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the sigmon command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The SIGMON directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

sigmon (end)

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

sigrtu

Function

Use the sigrtu command to access the SIGRTU directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the sigrtu command.

Example of the sigrtu command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
sigrtu ↵	<p>Task: Access the SIGRTU directory.</p> <p>Response: SIGRTU:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the SIGRTU directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the sigrtu command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The SIGRTU directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

sigrtu (end)

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

slu

Function

Use the slu command to access the SLU directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the slu command.

Example of the slu command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
slu ↵	<p>Task: Access the SLU directory.</p> <p>Response: SLU:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the SLU directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the slu command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The SLU directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

slu (end)

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

smdidisp

Function

Use the `smdidisp` command to display SMDI data including supply information for SMDI data associated with hunt groups.

smdidisp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
smdidisp	all line_table [all <i>group_no</i> group <i>group_no</i> <i>line_no</i> single <i>group_no</i> <i>line_no</i>] link_table map_table [all <i>sllnkdev_name</i> <i>desk</i> single <i>sllnkdev_name</i> <i>desk</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter displays all line table or all map_table data.
group	This parameter displays line table or all map_table data for a specified group.
<i>group_no</i>	This variable specifies the group number. The valid entry range is 0-32767.
<i>line_no</i>	This variable specifies a valid line number. The valid entry range is 1-32767.
single	This parameter displays individual line table or all map_table data.
<i>sllnkdev_name</i>	This variable specifies a valid SLLNK_DEV name.
<i>desk</i>	This variable specifies a valid desk number. The valid entry range is 0-32767.
line_table	This parameter displays data for SMDI lines associated with a huntgroup.
link_table	This parameter displays data for SMDI links associated with a huntgroup.
map_table	This parameter displays data for each link and desk for a specified type or all types of SMDI groups.

Qualification

The `line_table` portion of the `smdidisp` command is not required for huntgroup members.

smdidisp (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the smdidisp command.

Examples of the smdidisp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>smdidisp map_table single smdil 63 ↵ <i>where</i></p>	
<p>smdil 63</p>	<p>specifies the SLLNK_DEV name specifies desk number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display SMDI data.</p> <p>Response: ----- LINK: SMDI DESK: 63 : LINE IDS = 01FD : UCDGRP = SMDI_IN_USE= N LINK: SMDI DESK: 63 : HUNTGRP = 240 SMDI_IN_USE= Y -----</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays data for each link and desk for each type of SMDI group (UCD and HUNTGRPS).</p>
<p>smdidisp line_table 0 4 ↵ <i>where</i></p>	
<p>0 4</p>	<p>specifies specifies</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display SMDI data.</p> <p>Response: GROUP_NO: 0 LINE NO: 4 CPID = 0000 0000 LOGON_REQD= NO LINE DATA DUMP FOR SMDI IS NOT APPLICABLE TO HUNTGROUPS.</p> <p>Explanation: This command specified a single SMDI link associated with a huntgroup. The line_table parameter is not required for huntgroup members because the member number (+1) is the line number.</p>

smdidisp (end)

Response

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

Response for the smdidisp command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LINE DATA DUMP FOR SMDI IS NOT APPLICABLE TO HUNTGROUPS.	<p>Meaning: You specified the line_table parameter for an SMDI link associated with a huntgroup. The line_table portion of the smdidisp command is not required for huntgroup members.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

smdilnk

Function

Use the smdilnk command to access the SMDILNK directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the smdilnk command.

Example of the smdilnk command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
smdilnk ↵	<p>Task: Access the SMDILNK directory.</p> <p>Response: SMDILNK :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the SMDILNK directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the smdilnk command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The SMDILNK directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

smdilnk (end)

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

smdrlnk

Function

Use the smdrlnk command to access the SMDRLNK directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the smdrlnk command.

Example of the smdrlnk command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
smdrlnk ↵	<p>Task: Access the SMDRLNK directory.</p> <p>Response: SMDRLNK :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the SMDRLNK directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the smdrlnk command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The SMDRLNK directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

smdrlnk (end)

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

snpingci

Function

Use the snpingci command to access the SNPINGCI directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the snpingci command.

Example of the snpingci command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
snpingci ↵	<p>Task: Access the SNPINGCI directory.</p> <p>Response: SNPINGCI :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the SNPINGCI directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the snpingci command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The SNPINGCI directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

snpingci (end)

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

spms

Function

Use the spms command to access the SPMS directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the spms command.

Example of the spms command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
spms ↵	<p>Task: Access the SPMS directory.</p> <p>Response: SPMS :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the SPMS directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the spms command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The SPMS directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

spms (end)

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

sramci

Function

Use the sramci command to access the SRAMCI directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the sramci command.

Example of the sramci command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
sramci ↵	<p>Task: Access the SRAMCI directory.</p> <p>Response: SRAMCI :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the SRAMCI directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the sramci command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The SRAMCI directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

sramci (end)

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

srdbreq

Function

Use the `srdbreq` command to initiate an immediate transfer of the recent change (RC) file and an optional update of the selective routing data base (SRDB). This command is most useful for requesting that a failed transfer be redone or for troubleshooting link or modem difficulties. It may also be used to cancel a transfer or update currently in progress.

srdbreq command parameters and variables																					
Command	Parameters and variables																				
srdbreq	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>xfer</td> <td>[tuple</td> <td><i>tuple_key</i></td> <td>(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>full</td> <td><i>mpcnum</i></td> <td>(2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cancel</td> <td></td> <td><i>linknum</i></td> <td>(3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td><i>device</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td><i>connfile</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	xfer	[tuple	<i>tuple_key</i>	(1)		full	<i>mpcnum</i>	(2)	cancel		<i>linknum</i>	(3)			<i>device</i>				<i>connfile</i>	
xfer	[tuple	<i>tuple_key</i>	(1)																		
	full	<i>mpcnum</i>	(2)																		
cancel		<i>linknum</i>	(3)																		
		<i>device</i>																			
		<i>connfile</i>																			
srdbreq (continued)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>(1)</td> <td>[update]</td> <td>[erase]</td> <td>[foreground]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2)</td> <td><i>filespec</i>] [noupdate]</td> <td>[noerase]</td> <td>[background]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(end)</td> </tr> </table>	(1)	[update]	[erase]	[foreground]		(2)	<i>filespec</i>] [noupdate]	[noerase]	[background]		(3)				(end)					
(1)	[update]	[erase]	[foreground]																		
(2)	<i>filespec</i>] [noupdate]	[noerase]	[background]																		
(3)				(end)																	
Parameters and variables	Description																				
<u>erase</u>	This default parameter indicates that the RC file is to be erased after SRDB is updated. This is the default if update is specified.																				
<u>foreground</u>	This default parameter indicates that entire transfer and update is to occur in the foreground with all output going to the terminal.																				
<u>update</u>	This default parameter updates the SRDB when the RC file is transferred. Either omit this entry or type the update parameter.																				
background	This parameter indicates that transfer and update will occur after the CI command ends, with output going to a file on the specified device. The name of the output file is the same as that of the RC file, with the suffix replaced by ERR.																				
cancel	This parameter requests that the current transfer be cancelled as soon as possible.																				
<i>connfile</i>	This variable specifies the name of the file containing the connection script to carry out dialing and transferring.																				
<i>device</i>	This variable specifies the name of the device on which transferred and error files will be stored.																				
<i>filespec</i>	This variable specifies the date of the RC file to request. In the format mmmdd, mmm represents the first three characters of the month and dd represents the two-digit day of the month.																				
-continued-																					

srdbreq (continued)

srdbreq command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
full	This parameter indicates that full information will follow about mpc number, mpclink, connection script, device, and filespec.
<i>linknumx</i>	This variable specifies the link on the mpc where the transfer will occur. The valid entry range is 0-3.
<i>mpcnum</i>	This variable specifies the multi-protocol controller (MPC) where the transfer will occur. The valid entry range is 0-255.
noerase	This parameter indicates that the RC file is not to be erased. This is the default if noudate is specified.
noudate	This parameter indicates that the SRDB is not to be updated. This is not a required entry.
tuple	This parameter retrieves information on mpc number, mpclink, connection script, device, and filespec from a given tuple in Table SRDBXFER.
<i>tuple_key</i>	This eight-character variable specifies the key of a tuple from Table SRDBXFER.
xfer	This parameter initiates an immediate transfer from the remote automatic location identification (ALI) database.
End	

Qualifications

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

- The default values for the options differ, depending on how the transfer information is specified. The transfer by default happens in the background, regardless of whether the command specifies tuple or full.
- If tuple is specified, the default values for update and erase are those from the tuple entry.
- For full specification, the default values are update and erase.
- If the noudate option is specified, the noerase default value is used.

srdbrq (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the srdbrq command.

Example of the srdbrq command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
srdbrq xfer tuple daily nouupdate background ↵	
Task:	Request a transfer without update using information from a tuple in Table SRDBXFER.
Response:	Transfer proceeding in the background.
Explanation:	The CI command work is done, and the transfer is now being completed by a separate process. A log will be generated when the process is complete.
srdbrq cancel ↵	
Task:	Cancel the current transfer.
Response:	OK
Explanation:	The current transfer is cancelled.

Responses

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

Responses for the srdbrq command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Connection error.	<p>Meaning: A waitfor command in the script file timed out without receiving the required data.</p> <p>Action: Check for MPC logs. They will indicate a problem with the physical link or with MPC software. Otherwise, the problem may be a noisy connection or problems with the modem.</p>
-continued-	

srdbreq (continued)

Responses for the srdbreq command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Connection script not found.	<p>Meaning: The dial-out processing software could not find the connection script.</p> <p>Action: The script file must have been erased before it was opened by the dial-out software. Re-create the script file and try again.</p>
Connection trouble.	<p>Meaning: There was an error writing to the MPC connection, probably from a type command in the connection script.</p> <p>Action: Check for MPC logs. They will indicate a problem with the physical link or with MPC software. Otherwise, the problem may be a noisy connection or problems with the modem.</p>
Could not start dialout session.	<p>Meaning: The scheduler/monitor was not able to start the dial-out session to transfer the RC file.</p> <p>Action: This error occurs if system resources are unavailable or if the MPC link is not asynchronous. Verify Table MPCLINK datafill. If the error still occurs, this indicates a software error that should be reported to Technical Assistance Services (TAS).</p>
Could not start update session.	<p>Meaning: The scheduler/monitor was not able to start the update session to update the SRDB with the RC file received.</p> <p>Action: This error occurs if system resources are unavailable. This indicates a software problem and should be reported to TAS.</p>
ERASE not allowed with NOUPDATE	<p>Meaning: You have requested that the RC file be erased and update not be done. This combination of options is not allowed.</p> <p>Action: Specify the erase option only if the update option is also specified.</p>
-continued-	

srdbrq (continued)

Responses for the srdbrq command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Invalid key for table SRDBXFER	<p>Meaning: The key entered for the XFER option is not datafilled in Table SRDBXFER.</p> <p>Action: Verify spelling of the tuple key.</p>
Invalid RC file specification.	<p>Meaning: The request specification for the RC file is not in the correct format.</p> <p>Action: Specify the RC file as mmmdd, where mmm is the first three characters of the month and dd is the two-digit day of the month.</p>
MPC (or MPCLINK) not datafilled.	<p>Meaning: The MPC (or MPCLINK) specified is not datafilled in Table MPC (or MPCLINK).</p> <p>Action: Verify datafill of Table MPC (or MPCLINK).</p>
MPCLINK must use ASYNC protocol.	<p>Meaning: The MPCLINK was not datafilled as asynchronous (ASYNC) protocol in Table MPCLINK.</p> <p>Action: Verify datafill of Table MPCLINK.</p>
No quit found in connection script.	<p>Meaning: The connection script did not end with the required quit statement.</p> <p>Action: Edit the connection script and add the quit statement at the end.</p>
Software error in dialout.	<p>Meaning: The dial-out process (DIALOTUI) trapped or otherwise terminated abnormally.</p> <p>Action: This indicates a severe software problem. Contact TAS.</p>
-continued-	

srdbreq (continued)

Responses for the srdbreq command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Software error in scheduler.	<p>Meaning: The scheduler process (SRDBSCHD) trapped or otherwise terminated abnormally. If the transfer was incomplete, the partial RC file is erased. If the transfer was complete and update was not complete, neither the RC file nor the error file (if any) is erased.</p> <p>Action: This indicates a severe software problem. Contact TAS.</p>
Syntax error in connection script, line xxx	<p>Meaning: The syntax of a statement in the connection script is not correct.</p> <p>Action: Check the stated line for syntax errors.</p>
Transfer beginning...	<p>Meaning: This information message tells you that the transfer is in progress for a foreground request. The system will perform the transfer and update if requested. If update is requested, messages will display on the screen.</p> <p>Action: None. This message is for information purposes only. During the transfer, there is no output to the screen.</p>
Transfer cancelled by another user.	<p>Meaning: Another CI user has issued the SRDBREQ command to cancel the schedule you were working on. Any files created during the update are erased.</p> <p>Action: Since all files are erased, you must re-created this schedule if you still want the files.</p>
Transfer completed successfully.	<p>Meaning: A foreground request has been completed without errors.</p> <p>Action: The system has completed transfer and update.</p>
Transfer process busy.	<p>Meaning: The scheduler/monitor is busy handling a scheduled transfer or another immediate transfer.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

srdbrq (continued)

Responses for the srdbrq command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Unable to communicate with transfer process.	<p>Meaning: The SRDBREQ command was not successful in making the request of the scheduler process (SRDBSCHD). This may be because the scheduler is not running or because some system resource is unavailable.</p> <p>Action: This response indicates a severe software problem. Contact TAS.</p>
Unable to receive RC file.	<p>Meaning: Kermit was unable to receive the RC file from the remote ALI.</p> <p>Action: Check for Kermit and MPC logs. These should give more detail for possible problems. Likely caused by a noisy or lost connection.</p>
Unable to send status file.	<p>Meaning: Kermit could not send the status file to the remote ALI. Since the RC file has been received, the system proceeds to update the SRDB if you have requested it.</p> <p>Action: Troubleshoot as with receive failure. This is not a fatal error, since the RC file was received successfully. However, the ALI system expects a status file, and this failure may require manual intervention by ALI database administration.</p>
Update failed.	<p>Meaning: The update session failed because the office parameter E911_PSAPS_USING_1_INFO_DIGIT in Table OFCSTD is set to N, or because a file system error created the error file or opened the RC file.</p> <p>Action: The update tool does not support use of more than one information digit. In order to do updates, this office parameter must be set to Y. If the parameter is set correctly, the error must have occurred because of a file system error; in this case, there will be a swerr from process SRDBUPDP.</p>
-continued-	

srdbreq (end)

Responses for the srdbreq command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
***WARNING:	No update will be done.
	<p>Meaning: This message prints after the message indicating that transfer is proceeding in the background or the message that transfer has been completed successfully. It indicates your request, either by table or by command line option, that the received file not be updated. After the RC file is received, the scheduler is done and no update is performed.</p> <p>Action: To maintain Table E911SRDB in sync with the external ALI database, update the SRDB manually using the SRDBUPD command.</p>
End	

Note: These responses are displayed only if output is not directed to a file. Otherwise, the messages are written to the specified file.

srdbupd (continued)

Example of the srdbupd command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>srdbupd 0 yes myoutput d000SCRATCH ↵ where</pre>	
0	specifies the input tape drive
myoutput	specifies the output file name
d000SCRATCH	specifies the output file device
<p>Task: Receive recent changes from the tape to scratch disk in order to update Table E922SRDB.</p> <p>Response: Tape trailer indicates 7 RC messages sent. 7 RC messages received, 4 updated E911SRDB, 3 failed.</p> <p>Explanation: This command shows that of 7 messages, 4 were updated to the Table E911SRDB and 3 failed.</p>	

Responses

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

Responses for the srdbupd command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Cannot create output file	<p>Meaning: This command was entered with an incorrect device.</p> <p>Action: Correct the device name and try the command again.</p>
ESN missing from RC message	<p>Meaning: The Recent Change (RC) message was sent without an ESN. The RC message does not alter the Selective Routing Database (SRDB).</p> <p>Action: Edit the RC message to include a correct ESN and enter it manually.</p>
-continued-	

srdbupd (continued)

Responses for the srdbupd command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Invalid ESN: ESN is <0 - 999>	<p>Meaning: The RC message contains an incorrectly formatted ESN to alter the SRDB. The RC message does not alter the SRDB.</p> <p>Action: Correct the ESN and enter the RC message manually.</p>
Invalid NOG: NOG is 4 digits <0 - 9>	<p>Meaning: The RC message contains a Number Group (NOG) which is a valid value. The RC message does not alter the SRDB.</p> <p>Action: Correct the NOG and enter the RC message manually.</p>
Invalid NPD: NPD is <0, 1, 2, 3>	<p>Meaning: The RC message contains Numbering Plan Digits (NPDs) which is not 0, 1, 2, or 3. The RC message does not alter the SRDB.</p> <p>Action: Correct the NPD and enter the RC message manually.</p>
Invalid TN: TN is 7 digits <0 - 9>	<p>Meaning: The RC message was sent with an incorrectly formatted Telephone Number (TN) to associate with an ESN. The RC message does not alter the SRDB.</p> <p>Action: Correct the TN field and enter the RC message manually.</p>
TN or NOG missing from RC message	<p>Meaning: The TN or NOG fields are missing from the RC message. The RC message does not alter the SRDB.</p> <p>Action: Correct the TN field and enter the RC message manually.</p>
-continued-	

srdbupd (end)

Responses for the srdbupd command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Unrecognizable data	<p>Meaning: The data is not in the correct order or cannot be interpreted as an RC message. The update mechanism will advance to the next ! character to try and find the beginning of the next RC message. After 3 errors of this type, update execution will stop.</p> <p>Action: Inspect the tape data for valid data and format.</p>
End	

ssac

Function

Use the ssac command to access the SSAC directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the ssac command.

Example of the ssac command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ssac ↵	<p>Task: Access the SSAC directory.</p> <p>Response: SSAC :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the SSAC directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the ssac command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The SSAC directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

ssac (end)

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

stopdump

Function

Use the stopdump command to in-progress stop image dumps. The stopdump command can stop both manually-initiated dumps and automatic image dumps.

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

Qualification

Use the stopdump command to stop an image dump rather than using the BREAK-HX keys.

Example

The following table provides an example of the stopdump command.

Example of the stopdump command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
stopdump ↵	<p>Task: Stop an image dump.</p> <p>Response: MSO: No dump currently running. CM: No dump currently running.</p> <p>Explanation: This command did not encounter a dump process running.</p>

Response

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

Response for the stopdump command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Dump will be stopped within 10 minutes.	<p>Meaning: A dump is running and will be stopped within 10 minutes.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

store

Function

Use the store command to gather statistics regarding the store usage.

store command parameters and variables																															
Command	Parameters and variables																														
store	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>all</i></td> <td rowspan="15"> <table border="0"> <tr><td>areas</td></tr> <tr><td>blockadd <i>page</i> <i>offset</i></td></tr> <tr><td>blockhdr <i>page</i> <i>offset</i></td></tr> <tr><td>info</td></tr> <tr><td>owners <i>minblksz</i></td></tr> <tr><td>scan</td></tr> <tr><td> all</td></tr> <tr><td> blksize <i>min</i> <i>max</i></td></tr> <tr><td> blocks <i>va1</i> <i>va2</i></td></tr> <tr><td> free</td></tr> <tr><td> id <i>id1</i> <i>id2</i></td></tr> <tr><td> module <i>module</i></td></tr> <tr><td> process <i>process</i></td></tr> <tr><td> range <i>va1</i> <i>va2</i></td></tr> <tr><td> user <i>user</i></td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr><td>ds</td></tr> <tr><td>dsipl</td></tr> <tr><td>dsperm</td></tr> <tr><td>dsprot</td></tr> <tr><td>dsram</td></tr> <tr><td>dssave</td></tr> <tr><td>dstemp</td></tr> <tr><td>ps</td></tr> <tr><td>psipl</td></tr> <tr><td>psprot</td></tr> <tr><td>pstemp</td></tr> <tr><td>summary</td></tr> <tr><td>usage</td></tr> </table>	<i>all</i>	<table border="0"> <tr><td>areas</td></tr> <tr><td>blockadd <i>page</i> <i>offset</i></td></tr> <tr><td>blockhdr <i>page</i> <i>offset</i></td></tr> <tr><td>info</td></tr> <tr><td>owners <i>minblksz</i></td></tr> <tr><td>scan</td></tr> <tr><td> all</td></tr> <tr><td> blksize <i>min</i> <i>max</i></td></tr> <tr><td> blocks <i>va1</i> <i>va2</i></td></tr> <tr><td> free</td></tr> <tr><td> id <i>id1</i> <i>id2</i></td></tr> <tr><td> module <i>module</i></td></tr> <tr><td> process <i>process</i></td></tr> <tr><td> range <i>va1</i> <i>va2</i></td></tr> <tr><td> user <i>user</i></td></tr> </table>	areas	blockadd <i>page</i> <i>offset</i>	blockhdr <i>page</i> <i>offset</i>	info	owners <i>minblksz</i>	scan	all	blksize <i>min</i> <i>max</i>	blocks <i>va1</i> <i>va2</i>	free	id <i>id1</i> <i>id2</i>	module <i>module</i>	process <i>process</i>	range <i>va1</i> <i>va2</i>	user <i>user</i>	ds	dsipl	dsperm	dsprot	dsram	dssave	dstemp	ps	psipl	psprot	pstemp	summary	usage
<i>all</i>	<table border="0"> <tr><td>areas</td></tr> <tr><td>blockadd <i>page</i> <i>offset</i></td></tr> <tr><td>blockhdr <i>page</i> <i>offset</i></td></tr> <tr><td>info</td></tr> <tr><td>owners <i>minblksz</i></td></tr> <tr><td>scan</td></tr> <tr><td> all</td></tr> <tr><td> blksize <i>min</i> <i>max</i></td></tr> <tr><td> blocks <i>va1</i> <i>va2</i></td></tr> <tr><td> free</td></tr> <tr><td> id <i>id1</i> <i>id2</i></td></tr> <tr><td> module <i>module</i></td></tr> <tr><td> process <i>process</i></td></tr> <tr><td> range <i>va1</i> <i>va2</i></td></tr> <tr><td> user <i>user</i></td></tr> </table>	areas		blockadd <i>page</i> <i>offset</i>	blockhdr <i>page</i> <i>offset</i>	info	owners <i>minblksz</i>	scan	all	blksize <i>min</i> <i>max</i>	blocks <i>va1</i> <i>va2</i>	free	id <i>id1</i> <i>id2</i>	module <i>module</i>	process <i>process</i>	range <i>va1</i> <i>va2</i>	user <i>user</i>														
areas																															
blockadd <i>page</i> <i>offset</i>																															
blockhdr <i>page</i> <i>offset</i>																															
info																															
owners <i>minblksz</i>																															
scan																															
all																															
blksize <i>min</i> <i>max</i>																															
blocks <i>va1</i> <i>va2</i>																															
free																															
id <i>id1</i> <i>id2</i>																															
module <i>module</i>																															
process <i>process</i>																															
range <i>va1</i> <i>va2</i>																															
user <i>user</i>																															
ds																															
dsipl																															
dsperm																															
dsprot																															
dsram																															
dssave																															
dstemp																															
ps																															
psipl																															
psprot																															
pstemp																															
summary																															
usage																															
Parameters and variables	Description																														
<i>all</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display all the program and data store.																														
all	This parameter displays the blocks for all owners for the specified store type.																														
areas	This parameter displays all existing store by vast area with store type, starting address, size, and free store for each.																														
blksize	This parameter establishes the size of the blocks to be scanned. The command must be entered in the command string format of store <i>all</i> scan blksize <i>min max</i> .																														
blockadd	This parameter displays the store block which contains the specified address.																														
blockhdr	This parameter displays the header table entry for the block containing the specified address.																														
-continued-																															

store (continued)

store command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
blocks	This parameter requests block information within the specified range of vast areas. The command must be entered in the command string format of store <i>all__ scan blocks va1 va2</i> .
ds	This parameter indicates that the data store will be used.
dsipl	This parameter indicates that a temporary data store type will be used during loadbuild.
dsperm	This parameter indicates that the permanent data store will be used.
dsprot	The parameter indicates that the protected data store will be used.
dsram	This parameter indicates that the random access memory data store will be used.
dssave	This parameter indicates that the data store which survives all restarts will be used.
dstemp	This parameter indicates that the temporary data store will be used.
free	This parameter displays all free blocks for the specified store type.
id	This parameter indicates that the owner of the store is a process identifier.
<i>id1</i>	This variable specifies the process identifier with four hex digits which compose the first word of the process ID.
<i>id2</i>	This variable specifies the process identifier with four hex digits which compose the second word of the process ID.
info	This parameter displays detailed store information including maximum block size, maximum area size, maximum available address, highest in-use vast area, address of various store allocated tables, and first in-use vast area.
<i>max</i>	This variable specifies the maximum block size. The valid entry range is 0-32767.
<i>min</i>	This variable specifies the minimum block size. The valid entry range is 0-32767.
<i>minblksz</i>	This variable specifies the size in words of the smallest blocks which will be included in the total store belonging to each owner. The valid entry range is 0-32767.
module	This parameter indicates that the owner of the store is a module.
-continued-	

store (continued)

store command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>module</i>	This variable specifies the name of the module.
<i>offset</i>	This variable is the four hex digits which specify the offset in the header table entry.
owners	This parameter displays the total store owned by various owners in order of size.
<i>page</i>	This variable is the two or four hex digits which specify the page in the header table entry.
process	This parameter indicates that the owner of the store is a process.
<i>process</i>	This variable specifies the name of the process.
ps	This parameter indicates that the program store selection will be used.
psipl	This parameter indicates the a temporary program store type will be used during loadbuild.
psprot	This parameter indicates that the protected program store will be used.
pstemp	This parameter indicates that the temporary program store will be used.
range	This parameter displays block information within the specified range of vast areas. The command must be entered in the command string format of <code>store <i>at</i> an range <i>va1 va2</i></code> .
scan	This parameter scans the store area belonging to a specified owner or defined with block parameters.
summary	This parameter displays the total store owned by various owners in order of size.
usage	This parameter displays a summary of used and available store and indicates the percentage in use.
user	This parameter indicates that the owner of the store is logged-on.
<i>user</i>	This variable specifies the name of a logged-on user.
-continued-	

store (continued)

store command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>va1</i>	This variable specifies the first area in the range to be scanned. The valid entry range is 0-32767.
<i>va2</i>	This variable specifies the last area in the range to be scanned. The valid entry range is 0-32767.
End	

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the store command.

store (continued)

Examples of the store command

Example Task, response, and explanation

store ds scan blocks 3 3 ↵
where

3 specifies the first area in the range to be scanned
 3 specifies the last area in the range to be scanned

Task: Display block information on a range of vast areas.

Response: Statistic for DSTEMP:
 No blocks Owned.
 No blocks Free.
 There are 0 free vast areas.

```

Statistics for DSRAM:
Start      Size  Type OwnerId Process Module User
#000000220 #0018 DSRAM #0057,#0000 DPLXMSGI
#000000238 #0386 DSRAM #005C,#0000 IOUI
#0000005BE #0045 DSRAM #010C,#0000 CPTABUI
#000000603 #040D DSRAM #0123,#0000 CPIQUI
#000000A10 #00A2 DSRAM #031C,#0000 TRKMCOL
#000000AB2 #0068 DSRAM #032A,#0000 FASTITIT
#000000B1A #0068 DSRAM #032B,#0000 FASTLOLO
#000000B82 #0058 DSRAM #068F,#0000 FASTICIT
#000000BEA #006A DSRAM #1068,#0000 TDTMFCOL
    
```

```

Total number of blocks Owned = 9
Total size of blocks Owned = #0000 0A34
Size of smallest block Owned = #0018
Size of largest block Owned = #040D
    
```

```

Total number of blocks Free = 1
Total size of blocks Free = #0000 007B
Size of smallest block Free = #007B
Size of largest block Free = #007B
There are 0 free vast areas.
    
```

```

Statistics for DSPROT:
No blocks Owned.
No blocks Free.
There are 0 free vast areas.
    
```

-continued-

store (continued)

Examples of the store command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<p>Response: Statistics for DSPERM: No blocks Owned. No blocks Free. There are 0 free vast areas.</p> <p>Statistics for DSSAVE: No blocks Owned. No blocks Free. There are 0 free vast areas.</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays block information statistics on the vast area between vast areas 3 and 3 in the data store.</p>
<p>store scan range 1 40 process ciproc ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>1 specifies the first area in the range to be scanned 40 specifies the last area in the range to be scanned ciproc specifies the name of the process</p>	<p>Task: Display block information for a range within a process.</p> <p>Response: Statistics for DSTEMP: No blocks Owned.</p> <p>Statistics for DSPROT: No blocks Owned.</p> <p>Statistics for DSPERM: No blocks Owned.</p> <p>Statistics for PSTEMP: No blocks Owned.</p> <p>Statistics for DSSAVE: No blocks Owned.</p> <p>Statistics for PRSPROT: No blocks Owned.</p> <p>Explanation: There are no blocks owned for the process ciproc between the vast areas 1 and 40.</p>
-continued-	

store (continued)

Examples of the store command (continued)																																																									
Example	Task, response, and explanation																																																								
<pre>store ps scan blksize 100 200 ↵ where</pre>	<p>100 specifies the minimum block size 200 specifies the maximum block size</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display block information on the blocks in the program store.</p> <p>Response:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Start</th> <th>Size</th> <th>Type</th> <th>OwnerId</th> <th>Process</th> <th>Module</th> <th>User</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>#00017830</td> <td>#0084</td> <td>PSPROT</td> <td>#0034,#0000</td> <td></td> <td>SUPERSON</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>#000178B4</td> <td>#0072</td> <td>PSPROT</td> <td>#0035,#0000</td> <td></td> <td>SETBINTM</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>#00017926</td> <td>#00B4</td> <td>PSPROT</td> <td>#0037,#0000</td> <td></td> <td>LINKFUI</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>#00017CDA</td> <td>#008A</td> <td>PSPROT</td> <td>#003E,#0000</td> <td></td> <td>MTSTRMP</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>#00017EDC</td> <td>#00A0</td> <td>PSPROT</td> <td>#004A,#0000</td> <td></td> <td>LOGROUTE</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>#0002EB0E</td> <td>#00A8</td> <td>PSPROT</td> <td>#0052,#0000</td> <td></td> <td>SPMSBSUI</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>#00037384</td> <td>#0090</td> <td>PSPROT</td> <td>#0067,#0000</td> <td></td> <td>SECLOGS</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: This command displays statistics for the blocks ranging in size from 100 to 200 words (DEC) in the program store.</p>	Start	Size	Type	OwnerId	Process	Module	User	#00017830	#0084	PSPROT	#0034,#0000		SUPERSON		#000178B4	#0072	PSPROT	#0035,#0000		SETBINTM		#00017926	#00B4	PSPROT	#0037,#0000		LINKFUI		#00017CDA	#008A	PSPROT	#003E,#0000		MTSTRMP		#00017EDC	#00A0	PSPROT	#004A,#0000		LOGROUTE		#0002EB0E	#00A8	PSPROT	#0052,#0000		SPMSBSUI		#00037384	#0090	PSPROT	#0067,#0000		SECLOGS	
Start	Size	Type	OwnerId	Process	Module	User																																																			
#00017830	#0084	PSPROT	#0034,#0000		SUPERSON																																																				
#000178B4	#0072	PSPROT	#0035,#0000		SETBINTM																																																				
#00017926	#00B4	PSPROT	#0037,#0000		LINKFUI																																																				
#00017CDA	#008A	PSPROT	#003E,#0000		MTSTRMP																																																				
#00017EDC	#00A0	PSPROT	#004A,#0000		LOGROUTE																																																				
#0002EB0E	#00A8	PSPROT	#0052,#0000		SPMSBSUI																																																				
#00037384	#0090	PSPROT	#0067,#0000		SECLOGS																																																				
-continued-																																																									

store (continued)

Examples of the store command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>store ds scan module confs ↵ where</pre>	<p>confs specifies the module name</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display a summary of data store owned by a module.</p> <p>Response: Statistics for DSTEMP:</p> <pre>Total number of blocks Owned = 42 Total size of blocks Owned = #0000 8E0D Size of smallest block Owned = #0039 Size of largest block Owned = #0740</pre> <p>Statistics for DSRAM: No blocks Owned.</p> <p>Statistics for DSPROT:</p> <pre>Total number of blocks Owned = 1 Total size of blocks Owned = #0000 00D4 Size of smallest block Owned = #00D4 Size of largest block Owned = #04D4</pre> <p>Statistics for PSPERM:</p> <pre>Total number of blocks Owned = 1 Total size of blocks Owned = #0000 0008 Size of smallest block Owned = #0008 Size of largest block Owned = #0008</pre> <p>Statistics for DSSAVE: No blocks Owned.</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays statistics for the module confs.</p>
-continued-	

store (continued)

Examples of the store command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

store ds scan process nhdrcon ↵
where

nhdrcon specifies the process name

Task: Display data store owned by a process.

Response: Statistics for DSTEMP:

Total number of blocks Owned = 174
 Total size of blocks Owned = #0000 B4D7
 Size of smallest block Owned = #0006
 Size of largest block Owned = #04A0

Statistics for DSRAM:
 No blocks Owned.

Statistics for DSPROT:
 No blocks Owned.

Statistics for PSPERM:
 No blocks Owned.

Statistics for DSSAVE:
 No blocks Owned.

Explanation: This command displays statistics for all nhdrcon processes.

-continued-

store (continued)

Examples of the store command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>store ds scan user rv301 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>rv301</p>	<p>specifies the logged-on user name</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display data store owned by a user.</p> <p>Response: Statistics for DSTEMP: Total number of blocks Owned = 16 Total size of blocks Owned = #0000 039D Size of smallest block Owned = #0006 Size of largest block Owned = #00A0 Statistics for DSRAM: No blocks Owned. Statistics for DSPROT: No blocks Owned. Statistics for PSPERM: No blocks Owned. Statistics for DSSAVE: No blocks Owned.</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays statistics for the user rv301.</p>
-continued-	

store (continued)

Examples of the store command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

store ds scan id #2107 #2057 ↵
where

#2107 specifies the first word of the process ID
 #1057 specifies the second word of the process ID

Task: Display information owned by a process identifier.

Response: Statistics for DSTEMP:

Total number of blocks Owned = 6
 Total size of blocks Owned = #0000 04B5
 Size of smallest block Owned = #0006
 Size of largest block Owned = #0319

Statistics for DSRAM:
 No blocks Owned.

Statistics for DSPROT:
 No blocks Owned.

Statistics for PSPERM:
 No blocks Owned.

Statistics for DSSAVE:
 No blocks Owned.

Explanation: This command displays statistics owned by the process identified by #2107 and #2057.

-continued-

store (continued)

Examples of the store command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>store ps scan all ↵</code>	<p>Task: Display information on all owners of the program store.</p> <p>Response: Statistics for PSTEMP: No blocks Owned. No blocks Free. There are 120 free vast areas. Statistics for PSPROT: Total number of blocks Owned = 4762 Total size of blocks Owned = #00A7 1CD8 Size of smallest block Owned = #0004 Size of largest block Owned = #7FFA Total number of blocks Free = 1160 Total size of blocks Free = #0004 E1D0 Size of smallest block Free = #0001 Size of largest block Free = #5F4F There are 120 free vast areas.</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays statistics on the program store.</p>
-continued-	

store (continued)

Examples of the store command (continued)

Example Task, response, and explanation

store ds scan free ↵

Task: Display information on free data store on the switch.

Response: Statistics for DSTEMP:

```
Total number of blocks Free = 48
Total size   of blocks Free = #0000 7132
Size of smallest block Free = #0003
Size of largest block Free = #2F82
There are 42 free vast areas.
```

Statistics for DSRAM:

```
Total number of blocks Free = 1
Total size   of blocks Free = #0000 007B
Size of smallest block Free = #007B
Size of largest block Free = #007B
There are 42 free vast areas.
```

Statistics for DSPROT:

```
Total number of blocks Free = 1324
Total size   of blocks Free = #0004 2019
Size of smallest block Free = #0001
Size of largest block Free = #5643
There are 42 free vast areas.
```

Statistics for DSPERM:

```
Total number of blocks Free = 41
Total size   of blocks Free = #0000 6ECE
Size of smallest block Free = #0001
Size of largest block Free = #27FF
There are 42 free vast areas.
```

Statistics for DSSAVE:

```
Total number of blocks Free = 3
Total size   of blocks Free = #0000 12FC
Size of smallest block Free = #002D
Size of largest block Free = #10E6
There are 42 free vast areas.
```

Explanation: This command displays statistics for the free vast areas.

-continued-

store (continued)

Examples of the store command (continued)

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

store ds owners ↵

Task: Display the total data store owned by various owners.

Response:

Blocks	TotalSize	Min	Max	OwnerId	Process	Module
362	183281	#0004	#3FF8	#0036,#0000		BMSUI
81	128648	#0008	#07DB	#8103,#609A		MTCADAD
98	102146	#000A	#29E0	#0021,#0000		SYSINIT
57	86038	#0012	#14FB	#005C,#0000		IOUI
239	80567	#000A	#0900	#003D,#0000		MTSKERN
21	55462	#0006	#3A98	#00D7,#0000		MATEIOUI
124	47711	#0006	#3561	#0614,#0000		DSKDADDY
15	40546	#001F	#390D	#012D,#0000		NPMUI1
68	39773	#0005	#0FF7	#8103,#2079		CALLUT

Explanation: This command displays statistics for the owners.

-continued-

store (continued)**Examples of the store command** (continued)**Example** **Task, response, and explanation****store summary** ↓

Task: Display a summary of total allocated and free blocks.

Response: Statistics for DSTEMP:

```
Total number of blocks Allocated = 4554
Total size of blocks Allocated = #0020 4E7D
Size of smallest block Allocated = #0003
Size of largest block Allocated = #4343
```

```
Total number of blocks Free = 48
Total size of blocks Free = #0000 7132
Size of smallest block Free = #0003
Size of largest block Free = #2F82
There are 42 free vast areas.
```

Statistics for DSRAM:

```
Total number of blocks Allocated = 9
Total size of blocks Allocated = #0000 0A34
Size of smallest block Allocated = #0018
Size of largest block Allocated = #040D
```

```
Total number of blocks Free = 1
Total size of blocks Free = #0000 007B
Size of smallest block Free = #007B
Size of largest block Free = #007B
There are 42 free vast areas.
```

Statistics for DSPROT:

```
Total number of blocks Allocated = 40920
Total size of blocks Allocated = #0066 9EFE
Size of smallest block Allocated = #0003
Size of largest block Allocated = #7D00
```

```
Total number of blocks Free = 1160
Total size of blocks Free = #0004 E1D0
Size of smallest block Free = #0001
Size of largest block Free = #5F4F
There are 42 free vast areas.
```

-continued-

store (continued)

Examples of the store command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
	<p>Response: Statistics for DSPERM:</p> <p> Total number of blocks Allocated = 6515 Total size of blocks Allocated = #0026 10E1 Size of smallest block Allocated = #0003 Size of largest block Allocated = #7FE0</p> <p> Total number of blocks Free = 41 Total size of blocks Free = #0000 6ECE Size of smallest block Free = #0001 Size of largest block Free = #27FF There are 42 free vast areas.</p> <p> Statistics for PSTEMP: No blocks Allocated. No blocks Free. There are 120 free vast areas.</p> <p> Statistics for DSSAVE:</p> <p> Total number of blocks Owned = 24 Total size of blocks Owned = #0000 DD01 Size of smallest block Owned = #0012 Size of largest block Owned = #2540</p> <p> Total number of blocks Free = 3 Total size of blocks Free = #0000 12FC Size of smallest block Free = #002D Size of largest block Free = #10E6 There are 42 free vast areas.</p> <p> Statistics for DSPROT:</p> <p> Total number of blocks Allocated = 4762 Total size of blocks Allocated = #00A7 1CD8 Size of smallest block Allocated = #0004 Size of largest block Allocated = #7FFA</p> <p> Total number of blocks Free = 1160 Total size of blocks Free = #0004 E1D0 Size of smallest block Free = #0001 Size of largest block Free = #5F4F There are 120 free vast areas.</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays statistics for allocated and free blocks.</p>
-continued-	

store (continued)

Examples of the store command (continued)																																																																																																										
Example	Task, response, and explanation																																																																																																									
store usage ↵	<p>Task: Display used and available store for both data and program store.</p> <p>Response: DS: USED = 11129K AVAIL = 1668K TOTAL = 12798K %USED = 87%</p> <p>PS: USED = 5347K AVAIL = 2076K TOTAL = 7424K %USED = 72%</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays statistics for data and program store.</p>																																																																																																									
store ds areas ↵	<p>Task: Display all existing store by vast area with store type, starting address, size and free store.</p> <p>Response:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>VA#</th> <th>Type</th> <th>NextVast</th> <th>Start</th> <th>Size</th> <th>Free</th> <th>nFree</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>DSSAVE</td> <td>137</td> <td>001000</td> <td>0 7000</td> <td>0 002D</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>In use</td> <td>RESERVED</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>DSPROT</td> <td>4</td> <td>008000</td> <td>0 4000</td> <td>0 0000</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>376</td> <td>In use</td> <td>RESERVED</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>DSPERM</td> <td>5</td> <td>00C000</td> <td>0 4000</td> <td>0 0000</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>126</td> <td>In use</td> <td>RESERVED</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>DSRAM</td> <td>-1</td> <td>000220</td> <td>0 0AB0</td> <td>0 007B</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>11</td> <td>In use</td> <td>RESERVED</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>DSPROT</td> <td>6</td> <td>010000</td> <td>0 8000</td> <td>0 0001</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>152</td> <td>In use</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>DSPERM</td> <td>8</td> <td>018000</td> <td>0 8000</td> <td>0 0000</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>74</td> <td>In use</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>DSPROT</td> <td>7</td> <td>020000</td> <td>0 8000</td> <td>0 0000</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>146</td> <td>In use</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Explanation: This command displays statistics for all existing stores. The values in fields VA#, NextVast, nFree and nBlks are in decimal format. the values in fields start, size and free are in hexadecimal format. The field NextVast gives a table index of the next vast area of the same store type, which allows you to find a free block for a particular type during store allocation.</p>	VA#	Type	NextVast	Start	Size	Free	nFree	0	DSSAVE	137	001000	0 7000	0 002D	1		6	In use	RESERVED				1	DSPROT	4	008000	0 4000	0 0000	0		376	In use	RESERVED				2	DSPERM	5	00C000	0 4000	0 0000	0		126	In use	RESERVED				3	DSRAM	-1	000220	0 0AB0	0 007B	1		11	In use	RESERVED				4	DSPROT	6	010000	0 8000	0 0001	1		152	In use					5	DSPERM	8	018000	0 8000	0 0000	0		74	In use					6	DSPROT	7	020000	0 8000	0 0000	0		146	In use				
VA#	Type	NextVast	Start	Size	Free	nFree																																																																																																				
0	DSSAVE	137	001000	0 7000	0 002D	1																																																																																																				
	6	In use	RESERVED																																																																																																							
1	DSPROT	4	008000	0 4000	0 0000	0																																																																																																				
	376	In use	RESERVED																																																																																																							
2	DSPERM	5	00C000	0 4000	0 0000	0																																																																																																				
	126	In use	RESERVED																																																																																																							
3	DSRAM	-1	000220	0 0AB0	0 007B	1																																																																																																				
	11	In use	RESERVED																																																																																																							
4	DSPROT	6	010000	0 8000	0 0001	1																																																																																																				
	152	In use																																																																																																								
5	DSPERM	8	018000	0 8000	0 0000	0																																																																																																				
	74	In use																																																																																																								
6	DSPROT	7	020000	0 8000	0 0000	0																																																																																																				
	146	In use																																																																																																								
-continued-																																																																																																										

store (end)

Examples of the store command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>store ds blockhdr #45 #1234 ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>#45 specifies the page address #1234 specifies the offset address</p>	<p>Task: Display the header table entry for the block containing the address.</p> <p>Response: ALLOCATED, VOFF=#0000, OWNER=#006B,#0000</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the header table entry for the block containing the page #45 and offset #1234.</p>
<p>store ds info ↵</p>	<p>Task: Display detailed data store information.</p> <p>Response: Maximum block size: #8000 Words Maximum area size DS: #8000 Words Maximum area size PS: #8000 Words Last area in table DS:ADDR=190000 SIZE=8000 WORDS Last area in table PS:ADDR=210000 SIZE=8000 WORDS MaxAddrsToUse DS: #0AFFFF MaxAddrsToUse PS: #0AFFFF Last inuse DS area: ADDR=0A8000 SIZE=8000 WORDS Last inuse PS area: ADDR=FDFFDFD SIZE=FDFF*FD WO VastAreaInf DS: ADDR=008240 SIZE=0038*05 WO ExtraVastInf DS: ADDR=008358 SIZE=0038*03 WO VastAreaInf PS: ADDR=008400 SIZE=0043*05 WO ExtraVastInf PS: ADDR=00854F SIZE=0043*03 WO</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays statistics for the data store.</p>
End	

Responses

Currently not available

sum

Function

Use the sum command to calculate a checksum for a DMS file. There are two algorithms that can be used. One is the same as the one calculated by the UNIX utility sum with the -r option. The other algorithm is the CCITT routine for calculating Cyclic Redundancy Codes (CRC).

This command is compatible with the “sum” program on the IBM mainframe. This command only is compatible with “sum -r” utility on UNIX-based machines.

sum command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
sum	<i>filename</i> [crc unix]
Parameters and variables	Description
crc	This parameter specifies the checksum be calculated using the CRC method.
<i>filename</i>	This variable specifies the file name.
unix	This parameter specifies the checksum be calculated using the UNIX -r method. An “n” (new line) character is added to the end of each record so that the checksum matches the one calculated on the DMS.

Qualification

This command can take a long time to execute for large files.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the sum command.

sum (continued)

Examples of the sum command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>sum testfile ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>testfile</p>	<p>specifies the file name</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Calculate a checksum on a DMS file.</p> <p>Response: This can take a long time for large files SUM 65420 SIZE 25</p> <p>Explanation: This command calculates a checksum for the DMS file named testfile.</p>
<p>sum testfile crc ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>testfile</p>	<p>specifies the file name</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Calculate a checksum on a UNIX file.</p> <p>Response: This can take a long time for large files CRC 7D84</p> <p>Explanation: This command calculates a checksum for the UNIX file named testfile using the CRC format. The CRC format is compatible with the DMS.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the sum command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Could not allocate enough memory.	<hr/> <p>Meaning: Not enough memory could be allocated. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Enter the command during low activity or extend the memory.</p>
-continued-	

sum (end)

Responses for the sum command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Could not find <filename>	<p>Meaning: The specified file name was not found. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Try again using the correct file name. Make sure that the file name is "listed" to that terminal.</p>
CRC hhhh	<p>Meaning: The hex result of a CRC checksum for the specified file displays.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
<file system error message> Could not open file for input.	<p>Meaning: A file system error occurred while trying to open the input file. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Check for a hardware problem and reenter the command.</p>
<file system error message> Problem on reading record from input file	<p>Meaning: A file system error occurred while reading a record from the input file. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Check for a hardware problem and reenter the command.</p>
Sum <dddd> size <ddd>	<p>Meaning: The decimal result of the default checksum for the specified file displays.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Unknown option	<p>Meaning: You typed in an invalid option. The command aborts.</p> <p>Action: Check the command syntax and reenter the command.</p>
End	

swnode

Function

Use the swnode command to switch between your central CI session and remote CI session by suspending the currently-active session and causing the inactive session to become the active one. Unlike the old implementation of remote login, swnode no longer is a break command. You must wait for the current command to return before executing the swnode command.

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

Qualification

When communication with the central CI is lost because of a failure of the currently-active remote CI, control can be returned to the Central Command Interpreter (CCI) by using BREAK-HX keys.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the swnode command.

Examples of the swnode command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
swnode ↵	<p>Task: Switch from an active MS0 session to the central CI.</p> <p>Response: Current process will be suspended CI:</p> <p>Explanation: Your MS0 session has been suspended and you are in your central CI session.</p>
-continued-	

swnode (continued)

Examples of the swnode command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
swnode ↵	<p>Task: Switch from an active central-CI session to MS0.</p> <p>Response: Current process will be suspended MS0></p> <p>Explanation: Your central CI session has been suspended and you are in your MS0 session.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the swnode command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Current process will be suspended	<p>Meaning: The swnode request has been sent to the login process. The currently-active session is suspended. The inactive session becomes active.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
No RCI session active	<p>Meaning: The swnode request failed because you have no active remote CI session.</p> <p>Action: Initiate a remote CI session using the remlogin command and try again.</p>
-continued-	

swnode (end)

Responses for the swnode command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request not completed. No reply from node <nodename>	<p>Meaning: The swnode request timed-out waiting for a reply from the specified node. The node may be down. If the node is down, the remote CI session automatically is cancelled.</p> <p>Action: Bring the node back up and re-initiate the remote CI session using the remlogin command. If the node is not down, contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Unable to communicate with node <nodename>	<p>Meaning: The swnode request failed due to a communication failure between the remote node and the central node. If the command was executed from CSOS, the probable cause is that the remote node is down. If the command is executed from RSOS, the cause might be a failure of the links between the central CI and the remote CI.</p> <p>Action: If the node or links are not down, contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Unable to communicate with the login process	<p>Meaning: The swnode request failed because of a lack of communication between the CI command and the login process.</p> <p>Action: Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
Unable to find user data	<p>Meaning: The swnode failed because the user data tables are corrupted.</p> <p>Action: Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
End	

tabaudit

Function

Use the tabaudit command to access the TABAUDIT directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the tabaudit command.

Example of the tabaudit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tabaudit ↵	<p>Task: Access the TABAUDIT directory.</p> <p>Response: TABAUDIT:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the TABAUDIT directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the tabaudit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The TABAUDIT directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

tabaudit (end)

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

table

Function

Use the table command to access the TAB directory to use table editor (TE) commands.

table command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
table	table_name
Parameters and variables	Description
table_name	This variable specifies a valid table name.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the table command.

Example of the table command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
table cli ↵	<p>Task: Access the TAB directory.</p> <p>Response: TABLE: CLLI ></p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed Table CLLI in order to use TAB directory commands.</p>

Responses

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

table (end)

Responses for the table command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The TAB directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
UNKNOWN TABLE TABLE NAME: >	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid table name.</p> <p>Action: Enter a valid table name at the prompt.</p>
Undefined command "<command>" .	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the TAB directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

tcmmon

Function

Use the tcmmon command to monitor the loss of Datapath's time compressed multiplex (TCM) synchronization between the data line card (DLC) and the data unit (DU). Multiple tests may be initiated on a particular line equipment number (LEN), a line concentrating module (LCM), or an entire office. Faulty lines are flagged and listed in log form when the test stops.

Although it usually is entered at the MAPCI LTPDATA menu level of the MAP, the tcmmon command can be used from any CI level.

tcmmon command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
tcmmon	query stop [all id test_id] reset [all len [host site] frame unit drawer circuit] start [all len [host site] [frame unit] drawer circuit] [lcm [site]]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>host</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to the host computer.
all	This parameter performs the specified function all LENs, line concentrating modules (LCMs), or test IDs.
<i>circuit</i>	This variable specifies the circuit number which is the last two digits of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-99.
<i>drawer</i>	This variable specifies the drawer number which is the fourth and fifth digits of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-31.
<i>frame</i>	This variable specifies the frame number which is the first two digits of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-511.
id	This parameter indicates that monitoring will start for a specified test ID.
-continued-	

tcmmon (continued)

tcmmon command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>lcm</i>	This parameter specifies that monitoring will start on an LCM.
<i>len</i>	This parameter indicates that the monitoring start with a LEN.
<i>query</i>	This parameter displays TCM monitoring information for all tests or a specified test.
<i>reset</i>	This parameter resets monitoring.
<i>site</i>	This variable specifies the site associated with the LEN.
<i>start</i>	This parameter starts monitoring.
<i>stop</i>	This parameter stops monitoring.
<i>test_id</i>	This variable specifies the test ID. The valid entry range is 1-16.
<i>unit</i>	This variable specifies the unit number which is the third digit of the LEN. The valid entry range is 0-9.
End	

Qualifications

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

- The tcmmon start command string can start a test on the entire office, a particular LCM, or individual lines.
- Only one test at a time can be conducted for the entire office.
- A maximum of five LCMs per office is allowed.
- A maximum of ten individual tests per office is allowed.
- A test running through the entire office will skip line modules (LMs) or individual lines which are already under test. Similarly, an LM test skips individual lines which are under test.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the tcmmon command.

tcmmon (continued)

Examples of the tcmmon command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tcmmon start ↵	<p>Task: Start TCM monitoring.</p> <p>Response: Test id = 1 Test started 1976/01/01 11:38:28.177 FRI. Monitoring TCM sync on HOST 2 1 TCM monitor period = 4 hours TCM sync threshold = 3 Approximate duration of test = 8 hours</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays vital statistics about the test and expected time to complete.</p>
tcmmon query id 1 ↵ <i>where</i>	
1	specifies the test number
	<p>Task: Display TCM monitoring information.</p> <p>Response: Test id = 1 Test started 1976/01/01 11:38:28.177 FRI. Monitoring TCM sync on HOST 2 1 TCM monitor period = 4 hours TCM sync threshold = 3 LINES FAILED = 2 Approximate time left of test = 4 hours (Currently testing:) (HOST 2 1 12 4) (HOST 2 1 12 5) (...)</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the information from the first test. The bracketed data is displayed while the test currently is running. The list of lines currently under test can give you an idea of how far the test has progressed.</p>
-continued-	

tcmmon (continued)

Examples of the tcmmon command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>tcmmon query all ↵</code>	<p>Task: Display information on all tests.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre> Test Start Monitoring id Stop ----- 1 1976/01/01 11:38:28.177 FRI LCM 2 0 Test in progress ----- 2 1976/01/01 11:50:21.332 FRI HOST 02 1 12 04 1976/01/01 11:54:22.112 FRI ----- 3 No data available </pre> <p>Explanation: This command displays all currently-running tests, up to a maximum of 16 test ids. The data includes the start line, what was being monitored (LEN, LCM, or entire office), and whether the test is stopped or not (stop time, test in progress, test failed). Look for logs of failure flags. For more information, query the individual tests.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the tcmmon command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
'Attempt to start test failed.' REASON: Test could not be started, try again.	<p>Meaning: You tried to start an LCM or office test but all Datapath lines either are under test or in invalid line states.</p> <p>Action: Try again. If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
-continued-	

tcmmon (continued)

Responses for the tcmmon command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
'Bad response, try again.' REASON: Problem with messaging to TCMMON process.	Meaning: You tried to start a test but software resources are unavailable. Action: Try again. If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
'Invalid line equipment number.' REASON: problem with line equipment number, try again.	Meaning: You entered an invalid LEN. Action: Reenter the command using a valid LEN.
'Invalid node specified.' REASON: Peripheral specified is invalid	Meaning: You specified a module which does not contain Datapath lines. You can specify LCM, International LCM (ILCM), LCM Integrated Services Digital Network (LCMI), or Extended Memory LCM (ELCM). Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate peripheral.
'Invalid parameter.' REASON: Wrong parameter	Meaning: You entered incorrect command syntax. Action: Check the syntax and reenter the command.
'LEN specified is currently under test' REASON: Already under test.	Meaning: You tried to initiate two tests on the same line. Action: Stop the current test or wait until it is complete. Reenter the command.
'Missing parameter.' REASON: parameter missing	Meaning: You omitted a parameter from the command string. Action: Check the syntax and reenter the command.
-continued-	

tcmmon (continued)

Responses for the tcmmon command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
'No data available for this test identifier.' REASON: Tried to query a test id which has never been used, therefore no data available.	Meaning: You tried to query an unknown test identifier. No data is available. Action: Use query all to check which tests have been used. Reenter the command.
'No parameter specified for TCMMON command.' REASON: enter START, STOP, QUERY, or RESET	Meaning: You entered the command without a parameter. Action: Check the syntax and reenter the command.
'No test identifier supplied.' REASON: test identifier must be 1 to 16	Meaning: You entered a test identifier which was not recognized by the system. Action: Reenter the command specifying a test ID of 1-16.
'Number of line tests already at maximum.' REASON: Maximum number of line test is 10.	Meaning: You have exceeded the maximum of ten line tests. Action: Stop the current tests or wait until the current tests are complete. Reenter the command.
'Number of line tests already at maximum.' REASON: Number of node tests already at maximum.	Meaning: You have exceeded the maximum of five node tests. Action: Stop the current tests or wait until the current tests are complete. Reenter the command.
-continued-	

tcmmon (continued)

Responses for the tcmmon command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
'Number of line tests already at maximum.' REASON: Number of office tests already at maximum.	<p>Meaning: Only one office test can be initiated at a time. You tried to initiate an office test while a test already was running.</p> <p>Action: Stop the current test or wait until the current test is complete. Reenter the command.</p>
'Office is currently under test' REASON: Only one office test is allowed.	<p>Meaning: You tried to initiate an office test when an office test currently is running.</p> <p>Action: Stop the current test or wait for it to complete. Reenter the command.</p>
'Peripheral is currently under test' REASON: XPM is already under test.	<p>Meaning: The specified peripheral currently is being tested by another TCMMON command.</p> <p>Action: Stop the current test or wait until it is complete. Reenter the command.</p>
'Problem setting up TCMMON command.' REASON: problem with mailboxes, try again.	<p>Meaning: A software resource problem has been encountered.</p> <p>Action: Contact the next level of maintenance.</p>
'Test failed, invalid line state' REASON: Line state invalid.	<p>Meaning: You tried to initiate a test on a line which was not in a valid state. The valid states include Call Processing Busy (CPB), Call Processing Deload (CPD), Deloaded (DEL), Idle (IDL), In-service Busy (INB), or Manual Busy (MB).</p> <p>Action: Check the line state and reenter the command.</p>
-continued-	

tcmmon (end)

Responses for the tcmmon command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
'Test failed, invalid PM state' REASON: Peripheral state is invalid	Meaning: You tried to test a peripheral which is not in a valid state. The peripheral must be in either in service (InSv) or in service Trouble (ISTB). Action: Make sure the peripheral is InSv and reenter the command.
'Test is not active at this time.' REASON: Tried to stop a test which is not active.	Meaning: You tried to stop a test that currently is not running. Action: Verify the test identifier.
'Test specified is not a Datapath line' REASON: Must be testing a Datapath line (6x71AA or 6x71AB line cards).	Meaning: You tried to test a line other than a Datapath line. Action: Check the LEN of the line you are testing.
End	

tfan

Function

Use the tfan command to access the TFAN directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the tfan command.

Example of the tfan command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tfan ↵	<p>Task: Access the TFAN directory.</p> <p>Response: TFAN:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the TFAN directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the tfan command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The TFAN directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

tfan (end)

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

topspw

Function

Use the topspw command to reset the password for a Force Administration Data System (FADS), FADS Hotel Administration Data System (FADSHADS), System Administration Data System (SADS), or Hotel SADS Administration Data System (SADSHADS) to the default value of "tops."

topspw command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
topspw	reset <i>tops</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>tops</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to resetting the password for FADS, FADSHADS, SADS, OR SADSHADS to a value of tops.
reset	This parameter resets the password for the device defined in Table TOPSDEV to the default value of "tops."

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the topspw command.

Example of the topspw command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
topspw reset ↵	<p>Task: Reset the password for the FADS device.</p> <p>Response: FADS PASSWORD RESET</p> <p>Explanation: The FADS device password has been set to TOPS.</p>

topspw (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the topspw command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO PARM ENTERED, OR NO PASSWORD TO RESET: NOTHING DONE	<p>Meaning: The topspw command was entered without the reset parameter or the allocation of storage for device passwords has failed. The system does not reset the password.</p> <p>Action: Inform the force or team administrator that the password could not be reset and open a trouble report for the software failure.</p>
TOPSDEV : FADS OR SADS IS CORRUPT	<p>Meaning: The datafill in the Table TOPSDEV does not match the required device type for the given office. The system does not reset the password.</p> <p>Action: Inform the force or team administrator that the password could not be reset and open a trouble report for the software failure.</p>
TOPSDEV : FADSHADS OR SADSHADS IS CORRUPT	<p>Meaning: The datafill in the Table TOPSDEV does not match the required device type for the given office. The system does not reset the password.</p> <p>Action: Inform the force or team administrator that the password could not be reset and open a trouble report for the software failure.</p>

tqmist

Function

Use the tqmist command to access the TQMIST directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the tqmist command.

Example of the tqmist command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tqmist ↵	<p>Task: Access the TQMIST directory.</p> <p>Response: TQMIST:</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the TQMIST directory. The system displays the current settings for call trace parameters.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the tqmist command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The TQMIST directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

tqmist (end)

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

tsndmp**Function**

Use the tsndmp command to assist the downstream processing of traffic separation data. The tsndmp command dumps the source and destination data to the OM tape with other traffic separation data.

tsndmp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
tsndmp	<i>table_name. . .</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>table_name...</i>	This variable specifies the table name or table names to be include in the data dump. Note: The q tsndmp command string produces a list of valid table names.

Qualification

The OM tape must be formatted and mounted prior to issuing this command.

Example

The following table provides an example of the tsndmp command.

tsndmp (continued)

Example of the tsndmp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>tsndmp trkgrp lineattr ↵ <i>where</i></p>	
trkgrp	specifies one of two table names
lineattr	specifies one of two table names
<p>Task: Dump source and destination data to the OM tape.</p> <p>Response: REQUEST SENT TO OM DUMP FACILITY</p> <pre> RECNO * DATE TIME DATA TABLE NAME 00000 JH 1982 08 20 23 55 TSNDAT 00001 JG 00000 TRK 00004 TRKD*** TRAFSNO NO 00002 JK 00000 PMBRON5201TO OG 00010 00003 JK 00001 ATSC2W 2W 00010 00004 JK 00002 HULLPQ1077X1 IC 00041 00005 JK 00003 OTWAON2301T2 2W 00040 00006 JK 00004 OTWAON1002TQ IC 00044 00007 JK 00005 MTRLPQ0201TO IC 00042 00008 JK 00006 MTRLPQ0201TO OG 00030 00009 JK 00007 OTWAON23CGO2 IC 00044 00010 JG 00001 LINEATTR 00022 00002 LTG ***TRAFSNO NO 00011 JK 00000 00001 (line index 1) 00000 00061 00017 JK 00006 00007 (line index 7) 00000 00005 00018 JK 00007 00008 (line index 8) 00000 00008 00019 JK 00008 00009 00000 00007 00020 JK 00009 00010 00000 00002 00031 JK 00020 00021 00000 00002 00032 JK 00021 00022 00000 00003 00033 JE </pre>	
<p>Explanation: This command dumps source and destination data to the OM tape with other traffic separation data.</p>	

tsndmp (end)**Responses**

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

Responses for the tsndmp command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO PARAMETERS ENTERED	<p>Meaning: You entered the tsndmp command without specifying a table name or table names.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the tsndmp command string using a valid table name or table names.</p>
OM DEVICE NOT ACTIVE	<p>Meaning: The data cannot be dumped to the OM tape. (The OM tape must be formatted and mounted.)</p> <p>Action: None</p>
TABLE NOT PRESENT	<p>Meaning: You entered an invalid table name.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the command using a valid table name.</p>

vip

Function

Use the vip command to access the VIP directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the vip command.

Example of the vip command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
vip ↵	<p>Task: Access the VIP directory.</p> <p>Response: VIP :</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the VIP directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the vip command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The VIP directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

vip (end)

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

wideband

Function

Use the wideband command to display the circuits involved in a wideband call. The data displays in a two-column format which distinguishes the wideband call circuits on the originating side from those on the terminating side.

wideband command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
wideband	<i>cli</i> <i>trkmem_num</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>cli</i>	This variable specifies the CLLI of the specified trunk.
<i>trkmem_num</i>	This variable specifies the trunk member number.

Qualification

This command can be accessed from the CI level or from the MAPCI menu level.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the wideband command.

wideband (continued)

Examples of the wideband command															
Example	Task, response, and explanation														
<p>wideband wbotg 1 ↓ <i>where</i></p>															
<p>wbotg 1</p>	<p>specifies the CLLI specifies the trunk member number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display the circuits involved in a wideband call.</p> <p>Response: This circuit involved in a 2 circuit wideband call</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">TERMINATING CKTS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">ORIGINATING CKTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">WBOGT 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">WBINC 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">WBOGT 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">WBINC 2</td> </tr> </table> <p>Explanation: For this example, WBOTG 1 is the master circuit on the terminating side of a two-circuit wideband call. This command displays the terminating and originating circuits involved in a wideband call from the CI level or from within the MAPCI menu level.</p>	TERMINATING CKTS	ORIGINATING CKTS	WBOGT 1	WBINC 1	WBOGT 2	WBINC 2								
TERMINATING CKTS	ORIGINATING CKTS														
WBOGT 1	WBINC 1														
WBOGT 2	WBINC 2														
<p>wideband wbinc 3 ↓ <i>where</i></p>															
<p>wbinc 3</p>	<p>specifies the CLLI specifies the trunk member number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Display the circuits involved in a wideband call.</p> <p>Response: This circuit involved in a 6 circuit wideband call</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">ORIGINATING CKTS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">TERMINATING CKTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">WBINC 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">WBOTG 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">WBINC 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">WBOTG 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">WBINC 3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">WBOTG 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">WBINC 4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">WBOTG 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">WBINC 5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">WBOTG 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">WBINC 6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">WBOTG 6</td> </tr> </table> <p>Explanation: For this example, WBINC 3 is the third circuit on the originating side of a six-circuit wideband call. The call already has been posted at the MAPCI TTP menu level of the MAP. This command displays the terminating and originating circuits involved in a wideband call from the CI level or from within the MAPCI menu level.</p>	ORIGINATING CKTS	TERMINATING CKTS	WBINC 1	WBOTG 1	WBINC 2	WBOTG 2	WBINC 3	WBOTG 3	WBINC 4	WBOTG 4	WBINC 5	WBOTG 5	WBINC 6	WBOTG 6
ORIGINATING CKTS	TERMINATING CKTS														
WBINC 1	WBOTG 1														
WBINC 2	WBOTG 2														
WBINC 3	WBOTG 3														
WBINC 4	WBOTG 4														
WBINC 5	WBOTG 5														
WBINC 6	WBOTG 6														

wideband (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the wideband command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Circuit not involved in a wideband call	<p>Meaning: You specified a trunk member number for a trunk that currently is not involved in an active wideband call.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
Invalid trunk circuit	<p>Meaning: You specified an invalid trunk member number.</p> <p>Action: None</p>

xbert

Function

Use the xbert command to access the XBERT directory. You specify the node type and XPM identification information.

xbert command parameters and variables			
Command	Parameters and variables		
xbert	n	[0-4095]	
	esa rmm	[0-255]	
	adtc algc arcc csc dtc idtc ilgc lgc ltc msb6 msb7 pdtc plgc prcc rcc rcci rcc2 rco2 sma smr sms smsr smu tms	[0-255]	[subunit_3]
	alcm dlm elcm ilcm lcm lcme lcmi	[site	[frame bay subunit_1]

-continued-

xbert (continued)

xbert command parameters and variables (continued)																																																							
Command	Parameters and variables																																																						
xbert	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>stc</td> <td>[</td> <td>msb6</td> <td>[</td> <td>0-255</td> <td>stcm</td> <td>circuit</td> <td>]</td> <td>]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>msb7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>csl</td> <td>[</td> <td>dtc</td> <td>[</td> <td>0-255</td> <td>cslst_no</td> <td>subunit_1</td> <td>]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>lgc</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>ltc</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	stc	[msb6	[0-255	stcm	circuit]]			msb7																	csl	[dtc	[0-255	cslst_no	subunit_1]				lgc									ltc					
stc	[msb6	[0-255	stcm	circuit]]																																															
		msb7																																																					
	csl	[dtc	[0-255	cslst_no	subunit_1]																																															
			lgc																																																				
			ltc																																																				
Parameters and variables	Description																																																						
0-255	This variable specifies the XPM number. The valid entry range is 0-255.																																																						
0-4095	This variable specifies the node number. The valid entry range is 0-4095.																																																						
adtc	This parameter selects the Austrian digital trunk controller (ADTC) XPM type.																																																						
alcm	This parameter selects the ALCM XPM type.																																																						
algc	This parameter selects the ALGC XPM type.																																																						
arcc	This parameter selects the ARCC XPM type.																																																						
bay	This variable specifies the bay portion of line equipment number (LEN) for XPMs ALCM, DLM, ELCM, ILCM, LCM, LCME, and LCMI.																																																						
circuit	This variable specifies the circuit number of an MSB6 or MSB7 identification. The valid entry range is 0-7.																																																						
csc	This parameter selects the cell site controller (CSC) XPM type.																																																						
csl	This parameter selects the CSL XPM type.																																																						
cslst_no	This variable specifies the CSLST number of an LGC type for a CSL XPM. The valid entry range is 0-4.																																																						
dln	This parameter selects the (DLM) XPM type.																																																						
dtc	This parameter selects the digital trunk controller (DTC) XPM type.																																																						
elcm	This parameter selects the ELCM XPM type.																																																						
-continued-																																																							

xbert (continued)

xbert command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>frame</i>	This variable specifies the frame portion of line equipment number (LEN) for XPMs ALCM, DLM, ELCM, ILCM, LCM, LCME, and LCMI.
<i>esa</i>	This parameter selects the ESA XPM type.
<i>idtc</i>	This parameter selects the international digital trunk controller (IDTC) XPM type.
<i>ilcm</i>	This parameter selects the international line concentrating module (ILCM) XPM type.
<i>ilgc</i>	This parameter selects the international line group controller (ILGC) XPM type.
<i>lcm</i>	This parameter selects the line concentrating module (LCM) XPM type.
<i>lcme</i>	This parameter selects the enhanced line concentrating module (LCME) XPM type.
<i>lcmi</i>	This parameter selects the ISDN line concentrating module (LCMI) XPM type.
<i>lgc</i>	This parameter selects the line group controller (LGC) XPM type.
<i>ltc</i>	This parameter selects the line trunk controller (LTC) XPM type.
<i>msb6</i>	This parameter selects the message switch and buffer 6 (MSB6) XPM type.
<i>msb7</i>	This parameter selects the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) XPM type.
<i>pdtc</i>	This parameter selects the PCM-30 digital trunk controller (PDTC) XPM type.
<i>plgc</i>	This parameter selects the PLGC XPM type.
<i>prcc</i>	This parameter selects the PRCC XPM type.
<i>rcc</i>	This parameter selects the remote cluster controller (RCC) XPM type.
<i>rcci</i>	This parameter selects the ISDN remote cluster controller (RCCI) XPM type.
<i>rcc2</i>	This parameter selects the remote cluster controller 2 (RCC2) XPM type.
<i>rco2</i>	This parameter selects the Remote Center Offshore #2 (RCO2) XPM type.
<i>rmm</i>	This parameter selects the remote maintenance module (RMM) XPM type.
-continued-	

xbert (continued)

xbert command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>site</i>	This variable specifies the site portion of line equipment number (LEN) for XPMs ALCM, DLM, ELCM, ILCM, LCM, LCME, and LCMI.
<i>sma</i>	This parameter selects the SMA XPM type.
<i>smr</i>	This parameter selects the Subscriber Carrier Module-100 Rural (SMR) XPM type.
<i>sms</i>	This parameter selects the Subscriber Carrier Module-100S (SMS) XPM type.
<i>smsr</i>	This parameter selects the Subscriber Carrier Module-100S Remote (SMS-R) XPM type.
<i>smu</i>	This parameter selects the Subscriber Carrier Module-100 Urban (SMU) XPM type.
<i>stc</i>	This parameter selects the signalling terminal controller (STC) XPM type.
<i>stcm</i>	This variable specifies the signalling terminal controller module (STCM) of an MSB6 or MSB7 identification. The valid entry range is 0-7.
<i>subunit_1</i>	This variable specifies the XPM subunit number. The valid entry range is 0-1. This is not a required entry.
<i>subunit_3</i>	This variable specifies the XPM subunit number. The valid entry range is 0-3. This is not a required entry.
<i>tms</i>	This parameter selects the TOPS message switch (TMS) XPM type.
End	

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the xbert command.

xbert (continued)

Example of the xbert command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>xbert dtc 1 ↵ where</pre>	<p>1 specifies the DTC number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Access the XBERT directory.</p> <p>Response: XBERT MODE - CONNECTING TO PM</p> <p>Current mode : Active/Running I(nitiate, S(top, R(eset, D(isplay, P(revious, PO(rtininfo, Q(uey ports, H(elp, *</p> <p>Explanation: You have accessed the XBERT directory.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the xbert command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The XBERT directory is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
-continued-	

xbert (end)

Responses for the xbert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>Next par is: <MODTYPE OR N OR NODE> {N <NODENO> {0 TO4095} [<SUBUNIT> {0 TO 3}], LTC <NUMBER>{0-255} [<SUBUNIT> {0 TO 3}], LGC <NUMBER>{0-255} [<SUBUNIT> {0 TO 3}], DTC <NUMBER>{0-255} [<SUBUNIT> {0 TO 3}], TMS <NUMBER>{0-255} [<SUBUNIT> {0 TO 3}], MSB6 <NUMBER>{0-255} [<SUBUNIT> {0 TO 3}], MSB7 <NUMBER>{0-255} [<SUBUNIT> {0 TO 3}], . . . RCO2 <NUMBER>{0-255} [<SUBUNIT> {0 TO 3}]</pre>	<p>Meaning: To enter the XBERT directory, you must specify a particular node number or and XPM name and related identification information. This response indicates that you entered the xbert command without additional parameters.</p> <p>Action: Include a valid node number in the command string or use a valid XPM name and XPM number. (You can determine valid XPM names and numbers by accessing the MAPCI PM menu MAP level, using the status command to determine valid XPMs, performing the post function, using the display command to review the list of valid XPM numbers, and selecting an entry. Exit the MAPCI PM menu MAP level, return to the CI level, and enter an xbert command string that includes the valid XPM name and XPM number.)</p>
<pre>Undefined command "<command>" .</pre>	<p>Meaning: The command you entered is spelled incorrectly, this directory is accessed using another entry code, or the XBERT directory is not included in this software load.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
End	

xpmlfp

Function

Use the xpmlfp command to access the XPM loadfile utility, XPMLFP level of the MAP. This level is used to start, stop, list and obtain information about the status of loadfile patches.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the xpmlfp command.

Example of the xpmlfp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
xpmlfp ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Access the XPMLFP level of the MAP</p> <p>Response: XPMLFP : ></p> <p>Explanation: The XPMLFP level is accessed.</p>

Responses

None

PT level commands

Use the PT level of the MAP to coordinate centralized MAP capability (CMAP) PassThru sessions. This directory provides commands to establish and quit either a CMAP PassThru session or a window between PassThru sessions.

Accessing the PT level

Access the PT level through the ICTS directory by first entering the following command from the CI level:

icts ↵

Then, access the PT level through the ICTS directory using the pt command. (Refer to the documentation beginning on page P-893 for an explanation of the pt command.)

PT commands

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

PT commands	
Command	Page
help	P-891
pt	P-893
ptquit	P-895
pttime	P-899
quit	P-901

help**Function**

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

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the help command.

Example of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
help ↵	<p>Task: Access online documentation.</p> <p>Response: PT Environment: The available subcommands are: PT PTQUIT PTTIME QUIT</p> <p>Explanation: This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>

help (end)

Response

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

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

Function

Use the pt command to establish a CMAP PassThru session or a window between PassThru sessions.

pt command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
pt	<i>net_conn</i> <i>site_name</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>net_conn</i>	This variable specifies a network connection as the application type. This is datafilled in Table RASLAPPL.
<i>site_name</i>	This variable specifies the site name datafilled in Table DCSITE.

Qualification

A “\$” directive may precede any PT directory command that is issued in the remote node. (This tells the system to switch to the local node and execute the command in the local CI level of the MAP.)

Example

The following table provides an example of the pt command.

Example of the pt command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
pt dallas ↵ where	
dallas	identifies the site name for the session
Task:	Establish a specific PassThru session for a specified site.
Response:	REQUESTED SESSION
Explanation:	This command establishes the active CMAP PassThru session for the site named dallas.

pt (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the pt command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMUNICATIONS CHANNEL UNAVAILABLE OR UNABLE TO OPEN NETCONN.	<p>Meaning: The system failed to start a PassThru session because of a communication problem.</p> <p>Action: Verify the datafill and check physical connections.</p>
COULD NOT EVALUATE NETCONN OR SITE NAME	<p>Meaning: The network connection that was specified was not found in Table RASLAPPL or a site name that was specified was not found Table DCSITE.</p> <p>Action: Verify that Table RASLAPPL and Table DCSITE are datafilled correctly.</p>
PASSTHRU SESSION IS UNAVAILABLE OR REMOTE LOGIN SESSION IS UNAVAILABLE.	<p>Meaning: The system failed to allocate storage resources for a CMAP session.</p> <p>Action: Verify that the MAX_NPT_SESSIONS and MAX_NRL_SESSIONS office parameters are datafilled correctly.</p>
YOU MUST ENTER A VALID NETCONN ID OR SITE NAME AS A PARAMETER TO PT COMMAND	<p>Meaning: The pt command was entered without a site name or network connection.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the pt command with either a valid network connection name or a valid site name.</p>

ptquit**Function**

Use the ptquit command to terminate a CMAP PassThru session.

ptquit command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
ptquit	all <i>net_conn</i> <i>site_name</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies that all active PassThru sessions will be logged off.
<i>net_conn</i>	This variable identifies a network connection as the application type. This is datafilled in Table RASLAPPL.
<i>site_name</i>	This variable identifies the site name datafilled in Table DCSITE.

Qualifications

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

- If only one PassThru session is active, or if you use the all parameter, the ptquit command logs off the remote switch and returns to the CI level.
- If more than one PassThru session is active, the ptquit command logs off the remote switch and returns to the local node in the PassThru feature.
- A “\$” directive may precede any PT directory command, issued in the remote node. This tells the system to switch to the local node and execute the command in the local CI level of the MAP.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the ptquit command.

ptquit (continued)

Examples of the ptquit command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ptquit all ↓	<p>Task: Terminate all CMAP PassThru sessions and return to the CI level.</p> <p>Response: END OF PASSTHRU SESSION</p> <p>Explanation: This command terminates all active CMAP PassThru sessions.</p>
ptquit dallas ↓ <i>where</i>	
dallas	identifies the site name for the session that will be terminated
	<p>Task: Terminate a specific PassThru session for a specified site.</p> <p>Response: REQUESTED SESSION TERMINATED</p> <p>Explanation: This command terminates the active CMAP PassThru session for the site named dallas and returns to the CI level of the MAP.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the ptquit command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COULD NOT EVALUATE NETCONN OR SITE NAME	<p>Meaning: The specified network connection was not found in Table RASLAPPL or a specified site name was not found Table DCSITE.</p> <p>Action: Verify that Tables RASLAPPL and DCSITE are datafilled correctly.</p>
MUST SUPPLY NETWORK CONNECTION OR SITE NAME OR ALL	<p>Meaning: The ptquit command was entered without a parameter.</p> <p>Action: Reissue the ptquit command with either the network connection name, the site name, or all.</p>
-continued-	

ptquit (end)

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

NO PASSTHRU SESSION TO QUIT

Meaning: There are no active PassThru sessions.**Action:** None**End**

pttime**Function**

Use the ptttime command to set the response timeout value for a CMAP PassThru session.

pttime command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
pttime	<u>5</u> <i>timeout</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>5</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to a value of five minutes.
<i>timeout</i>	This variable specifies a response timeout value in minutes. The valid entry range is 3-60 minutes.

Qualifications

A “\$” directive may precede any PT directory command, issued in the remote node. This tells the system to switch to the local node and execute the command in the local CI level of the MAP.

Example

The following table provides an example of the ptttime command.

Example of the ptttime command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
pttime 4 ↵ <i>where</i>	
4	specifies timeout value
Task:	Set the response timeout value.
Response:	THE PASSTHRU TIMEOUT IS SET FOR 4 MINUTES.
Explanation:	This command sets the response timeout value to four minutes for a CMAP PassThru session.

ptime (end)

Response

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

Response for the ptime command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
THE PASSTHRU TIMEOUT IS SET FOR <4> MINUTES	Meaning: This response indicates that the ptime command was successful. Action: None

quit**Function**

Use the quit command to exit the PT directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

quit (continued)

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

Responses

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

quit (end)

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

QCALL level commands

Use the QCALL level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) to review the call queue assignment (CQA) datafill. The QCALL directory uses the CQA tables to refine and assign a call queue and service for a hypothetical call. The QCALL directory commands specify the characteristics of the hypothetical call, such as the called number and the time of day.

For example, suppose an operating company is refining incoming directory assistance (DA) traffic by the calling exchange and the time of day (which also considers holidays and the day of the week). The operating company then could use the QCALL directory commands to determine which call queue and service would be assigned to an incoming DA call arriving from Cambridge at 10:00 p.m. on Christmas Eve.

The QCALL directory also provides an optional explanation facility which details all of the steps for refining a call and assigning it to a call queue and service. This facility describes how the CQA datafill refines a hypothetical call based on that call's characteristics.

Accessing the QCALL level

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

`qcall ↵`

QCALL commands

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

QCALL commands	
Command	Page
auto	Q-3
car	Q-5
-continued-	

Q-2 QCALL level commands

QCALL commands (continued)	
Command	Page
clas	Q-9
cld	Q-13
co	Q-17
ct4q	Q-21
explain	Q-25
help	Q-27
lang	Q-31
lastct4q	Q-33
order	Q-35
origclg	Q-37
origtrnk	Q-41
pfx	Q-43
promptme	Q-45
quit	Q-49
rest	Q-53
show	Q-57
start	Q-59
time	Q-61
use	Q-65
End	

auto

Function

Use the auto command to set or display the value of the automated service criterion. If no parameter is supplied, the current setting displays.

auto command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
auto	<i>value</i> <i>service</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>service</i>	This variable sets the automated service criterion. The valid entry values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ aabs_billed_connected (Automated Alternate Billing Service) ▪ aabs_not_connected (Automated Alternate Billing Service) ▪ mccsaccs (Mechanized Calling Card Service or Automated Calling Card Service) ▪ acts (Automated Coin Toll Service) ▪ adacc (Automated Directory Assistance Call Completion) ▪ adas (Automated Directory Assistance Service) ▪ no_auto (no automated service)
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current setting.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the auto command.

Examples of the auto command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
auto ↵	<p>Task: Query the auto setting.</p> <p>Response: AUTO = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the auto setting.</p>
-continued-	

auto (end)

Examples of the auto command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
auto acts ↵ <i>where</i> acts	specifies the service <hr/> Task: Set the auto setting. Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: AUTO = ACTS Explanation: This command sets the auto setting to acts.
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the auto command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE AUTOMATED SERVICE VARIABLE (EG. AUTO, AUTO AABS_BILLED_CONNECTED, ... etc.) Parms: {<AUTOMATED SERVICE> STRING] Legal parameters are: {AABS_BILLED_CONNECTED, ... etc.}	<hr/> Meaning: You supplied too many parameters. The system displays a list of valid parameters. Action: Reenter the command with appropriate parameters.
>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<< Legal parameters are: {AABS_BILLED_CONNECTED, ... etc.}	<hr/> Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter. The system displays a list of valid parameters. Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.

car

Function

Use the car command to set or display the value of the carrier criterion. If no parameter is supplied, the current setting displays.

car command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
car	<i>value</i> 'carrier' unknown_carcrit
Parameters and variables	Description
'carrier'	This variable must be enclosed in single quotes (' '). The valid entry range is 000-999. The carrier number should be 3 digits.
unknown_carcrit	This parameter simulates an unknown carrier.
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current setting.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the car command.

Examples of the car command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
car ↵	<p>Task: Query the car setting.</p> <p>Response: CAR = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the current car setting.</p>
-continued-	

car (continued)

Examples of the car command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>car '777' ↵</code> <i>where</i> <code>'777'</code>	specifies the carrier number <hr/> Task: Set the car criterion. Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: CAR = 777 Explanation: This command sets the car setting to 777.
<code>car unknown_carcrit ↵</code>	<hr/> Task: Simulate a call without carrier data. Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: CAR = NO_DATA Explanation: This command sets the car setting to no_data.
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the car command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE CARRIER NUMBER VARIABLE IF A NUMBER IS GIVEN IT MUST BE ENCLOSED IN SINGLE QUOTES IF THE DATA IS NOT KNOWN FOR THIS PARTICULAR CALL, ENTER UNKNOWN_CARCRIT. LEGAL PARAMETERS ARE '000' TO '999' OR UNKNOWN_CARCRIT (EG. CAR, CAR '288', CAR UNKNOWN_CARCRIT) Parms: {<CARRIER NUMBER> STRING} Legal parameters are: {UNKNOWN_CARCRIT}</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with appropriate parameters.</p>
<pre>>>>>>>> THIS VALUE CAN NOT BE USED <<<<<<<</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.</p>

clas

Function

Use the clas command to set or display the value of the class of service criterion. If no parameter is supplied, the current setting displays.

clas command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
clas	<i>value</i> <i>service_class</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>service_class</i>	This variable sets the class of service criterion for the simulated call. The valid entry values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ unknown_clas ▪ coin ▪ station ▪ hotel ▪ restricted
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current setting.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the clas command.

Examples of the clas command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
clas ↵	<p>Task: Query the clas setting.</p> <p>Response: CLAS = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the current clas setting.</p>
-continued-	

clas (continued)

Examples of the clas command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>clas coin ↵ where</pre>	<p>coin specifies the service class</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Set the clas setting.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: CLAS = COIN</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the clas setting to coin.</p>
<pre>clas unknown_clas ↵</pre>	<hr/> <p>Task: Simulate a call without class data.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: CLAS = UNKNOWN_CLAS</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the clas setting to unknown_clas.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the clas command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE CLASS OF SERVICE VARIABLE (EG. CLAS, CLAS COIN) Parms: {<CLASS OF SERVICE> STRING} Legal parameters are: {UNKNOWN_CLAS, COIN, STATION ... etc.}</pre>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters. The system displays a list of valid parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with appropriate parameters.</p>
-continued-	

clas (end)

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

```
>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<<<
Legal parameters are: {UNKNOWN_CLAS,COIN,STATION ... etc.}
```

Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter. The system displays a list of valid parameters.

Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.

End

cld

Function

Use the cld command to set or display the value of the called number criterion. If no parameter is supplied, the current setting displays.

cld command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
cld	<i>value</i> 'called_number' unknown_cldcrit
Parameters and variables	Description
'called_number'	This variable specifies the called number criterion. The called number must be enclosed in single quotes (' '). The valid entry value can be from 1-18 digits long.
unknown_cldcrit	This parameter specifies unknown called number criterion.
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current value.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the cld command.

Examples of the cld command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
cld ↵	<p>Task: Query the called number setting.</p> <p>Response: CLD = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the called number setting.</p>
-continued-	

cld (continued)

Examples of the cld command (continued)

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

cld '5551111' ↵ <i>where</i>	
--	--

'5551111'	specifies the called number
-----------	-----------------------------

Task:	Set the called number criterion.
--------------	----------------------------------

Response:	THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: CLD = 5551111
------------------	--

Explanation:	This command sets the called number setting to 5551111.
---------------------	---

cld unknown_cldcrit ↵	
------------------------------	--

Task:	Set the called number setting to unknown data.
--------------	--

Response:	THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: CLD = NO_DATA
------------------	---

Explanation:	This command sets the called number setting to no_data.
---------------------	---

End

Responses

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


Responses for the cld command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE CALLED NUMBER VARIABLE IF A NUMBER IS GIVEN, IT MUST BE ENCLOSED IN SINGLE QUOTES IF THE DATA IS NOT KNOWN FOR THIS PARTICULAR CALL, ENTER UNKNOWN_CLDCRIT. LEGAL PARAMETERS ARE 1 TO 18 DIGITS OR UNKNOWN_CLDCRIT. (EG. CLD, CLD '9917081', CLD UNKNOWN_CLDCRIT) Parms: [<CALLED NUMBER> STRING] Legal parameters are: {UNKNOWN_CLDCRIT}</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with an appropriate parameter.</p>
<pre>>>>> THIS VALUE CAN NOT BE USED <<<<<</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with an appropriate parameter.</p>

Function

Use the co command to set or display the value of the call origination criterion. This is the first character used in call queue assignment. If no parameter is supplied, the current setting displays.

co command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
co	<u>value</u> 'origination'
Parameters and variables	Description
'origination'	This variable specifies the call origination value. The valid parameters are office datafill-dependent. If a specific number is entered, it must be enclosed in single quotes (' '). The valid entry range is 000-999 and must be 3 digits.
<u>value</u>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the current value.

Qualifications

	<p>WARNING</p> <p>Setting the co command resets the QCALL ct4q command to unassigned.</p>
---	--

Setting the co command resets the QCALL ct4q command to unassigned.

co (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the co command.

Examples of the co command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
co ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Query the co setting.</p> <p>Response: CO = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the current co setting.</p>
co oh ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>oh specifies the call origination type</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Set the co setting.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: CO = OH</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the co setting to oh.</p>

Responses

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

Responses for the co command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE CALL ORIGINATION VARIABLE IF A NUMBER IS GIVEN IT MUST BE ENCLOSED IN SINGLE QUOTES (EG. CO, CO OH,, CO '411')</pre> <p>Parms: {<CALL ORIGINATION> STRING} Legal parameters are: {UNSPEC,OH,OA,DD, ... etc.}</p>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters. The system displays a list of valid parameters dependent upon your office datafill.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with appropriate parameters.</p>
<pre>>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<<< Legal parameters are: {UNSPEC,OH,OA,DD, ... etc.}</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter. The system displays a list of valid parameters dependent upon your office datafill.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.</p>


ct4q

Function

Use the ct4q command to set or display the value of the call type for queueing. This setting allows you to shortcut the refinement process by starting at a particular ct4q. If no parameter is supplied, the current setting displays.

ct4q command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
ct4q	<i>value</i> <i>the_ct4q</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>the_ct4q</i>	This variable specifies the call type for queueing. The valid parameters are based upon your office datafill.
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current value.

Qualifications

	<p>WARNING</p> <p>Setting the ct4q command resets the QCALL co command to unassigned.</p>
---	--

Setting the ct4q command resets the QCALL co command to unassigned.

ct4q (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the ct4q command.

Examples of the ct4q command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ct4q ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Query the ct4q setting.</p> <p>Response: CT4Q = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the current ct4q setting.</p>
ct4q 0_minus ↵ <i>where</i>	
0_minus	specifies the call type of the ct4q
	<hr/> <p>Task: Set the ct4q setting to a specific call type.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: CT4Q = 0_MINUS</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the ct4q setting to 0_minus.</p>

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the ct4q command.

Responses for the ct4q command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE CT4Q VARIABLE (EG. CT4Q, CT4Q CAMA) Parms: {<THE CT4Q> STRING] Legal parameters are: { ... office datafill dependent ... }</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters. The system displays a list of valid parameters based upon your office datafill.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with appropriate parameters.</p>
<pre>>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<< Legal parameters are: { ... office datafill dependent ... }</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter. The system displays a list of valid parameters based upon your office datafill.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.</p>

explain

Function

Use the explain command to activate, deactivate, or display the value of the call refinement explanation facility.

explain command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
explain	off <u>on</u>
Parameters and variables	Description
off	This parameter deactivates the call refinement explanation facility.
<u>on</u>	This default parameter activates the call refinement explanation facility. When you enter the QCALL directory, the setting is on. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current setting.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the explain command.

Examples of the explain command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
explain ↵	<p>Task: Query the explain setting.</p> <p>Response: EXPLAIN = ON</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the explain setting.</p>
-continued-	

explain (end)

Examples of the explain command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>explain off ↵</code>	<p>Task: Set the explain setting.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: EXPLAIN = OFF</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the explain setting to OFF.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the explain command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE EXPLANATION FACILITY VARIABLE (EG. EXPLAIN, EXPLAIN ON, EXPLAIN OFF) Parms: {<ON OR OFF> STRING} Legal parameters are: {OFF,ON}</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters. The system displays a list of valid parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with appropriate parameters.</p>
<pre>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<< Legal parameters are: {OFF,ON}</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter. The system displays a list of valid parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.</p>

help**Function**

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

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

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the help command.

help (continued)

Examples of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>help ↵</p>	<p>Task: Access online documentation.</p> <p>Response: TOPS CALL QUEUE ASSIGNMENT TEST PROGRAM. DETERMINES CALL QUEUE AND SERVICE FOR IMAGINARY CALLS.</p> <p>THE FOLLOWING SUBCOMMANDS BOTH QUERY AND UPDATE THE VALUE OF QCALL'S VARIABLES: USE ORDER CO LASTCT4Q CLAS REST CAR, PFXT CLD ORIGCLG ORIGTRNK TIME AUTO LANG EXPLAIN</p> <p>TO QUERY, ENTER THE SUBCOMMAND WITHOUT PARAMETERS (EG. ORDER).</p> <p>TO UPDATE, ENTER THE NEW VALUE AS A PARAMETER (EG. ORDER PREOPR).</p> <p>VALUES ARE REMEMBERED UNTIL THEY ARE EXPLICITLY OVERWRITTEN.</p> <p>OTHER SUBCOMMANDS ARE: QUIT HELP SHOW PROMPTME START</p> <p>Explanation: This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>
<p>help help ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>help</p>	<p>This parameter specifies required assistance for the help command.</p> <p>Task: Access online documentation.</p> <p>Response: DISPLAY A COMMAND DESCRIPTION OR A DESCRIPTION OF THE QCALL PROGRAM. (EG. HELP, HELP HELP, HELP PROMPTME) Parms: [<SUBCOMMAND> STRING] Legal parameters are: {AUTO,CAR,CLAS,CLD,CO,CT4Q, EXPLAIN, HELP, LANG, LASTCT4Q, ORDER, ORIGCLG, ORIGTRNK, PFXT,PROMPTME, QUIT, REST, SHOW, START, TIME, USE}</p> <p>Explanation: This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>
-continued-	

help (continued)

Examples of the help command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>help order ↵ <i>where</i></p>	<p>order This parameter specifies a command.</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Access online documentation.</p> <p>Response: QUERY OR UPDATE THE ORDER VARIABLE</p> <p>THIS VARIABLE DETERMINES WHICH CALL QUEUE ASSIGNMENT ORDERING TO FOLLOW. (EG. ORDER, ORDER PREOPR, ORDER POSTAUTO, ORDER RECALL)</p> <p>Parms: [<PREOPR, POSTAUTO, OR RECALL> STRING] Legal parameters are: {PREOPR,POSTAUTO,RECALL}</p> <p>Explanation: This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<p>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters DISPLAY A COMMAND DESCRIPTION OR A DESCRIPTION OF THE QCALL PROGRAM. (EG. HELP, HELP HELP, HELP PROMPTME)</p> <p>Parms: {<SUBCOMMAND> STRING] Legal parameters are: {AUTO,CAR,CLAS,CLD,CO,CT4Q, ... etc.</p>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters. The system displays a list of valid parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with appropriate parameters.</p>
-continued-	

help (end)

Responses for the help command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<<< Legal parameters are: {AUTO,CAR,CLAS,CLD,CO,CT4Q, ... etc.	<p>Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter. The system displays a list of valid parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.</p>
End	


lang

Function

Use the lang command to set or display the value of the language criterion. If no parameter is supplied, the current setting displays.

lang command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
lang	<i>value</i> <i>language</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>language</i>	This variable specifies the language criterion for the simulated call. The valid entry value can be from 1-32 characters. The valid list of parameters is based upon your office datafill.
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current value.

Qualification



WARNING

The lang command is only relevant if the call queue assignment is refined by lang.

The language must be in the table TQLANGNM.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the lang command.

Examples of the lang command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
lang ↵	<p>Task: Query the language setting.</p> <p>Response: LANG = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the language setting.</p>
-continued-	

lang (end)

Examples of the lang command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>lang eng ↵ where</pre>	<p>eng specifies the language criterion</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Set the language setting.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: LANG = ENG</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the language setting to English.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the lang command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE LANGUAGE VARIABLE (EG. LANG, LANG ENG) Parms: {<LANGUAGE> STRING] Legal parameters are: { ... office datafill dependent ... }</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters. The system displays a list of valid parameters based upon your office datafill.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with appropriate parameters.</p>
<pre>>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<< Legal parameters are: { ... office datafill dependent ... }</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter. The system displays a list of valid parameters based upon your office datafill.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.</p>


lastct4q

Function

Use the lastct4q command to set or display the value of the last refined ct4q. If no parameter is supplied, the current setting displays.

lastct4q command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
lastct4q	<i>value</i> <i>last_ct4q</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>last_ct4q</i>	This variable specifies the last refined call type for queueing. The list of valid parameters is based upon your office datafill.
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current setting.

Qualification

	<p>WARNING</p> <p>The lastct4q setting is only used for recall and postauto ordering.</p>
---	--

The lastct4q setting is only used for recall and postauto ordering.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the lastct4q command.

Examples of the lastct4q command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
lastct4q ↵	<p>Task: Query the lastct4q setting.</p> <p>Response: LASTCT4Q = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the lastct4q setting.</p>
-continued-	

lastct4q (end)

Examples of the lastct4q command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
lastct4q cama ↵ <i>where</i>	
cama	specifies the last call type of the ct4q
	Task: Set the lastct4q setting. Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: LASTCT4Q = CAMA Explanation: This command sets the lastct4q setting to CAMA.
End	

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the lastct4q command.

Responses for the lastct4q command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE LAST CT4Q REFINED VARIABLE (EG. LASTCT4Q, LASTCT4Q CAMA) Parms: {<THE LAST CT4Q> STRING] Legal parameters are: {... office datafill dependent ... }	Meaning: You supplied too many parameters. The system displays a list of valid parameters based upon your office datafill. Action: Reenter the command with appropriate parameters.
>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<< Legal parameters are: {... office datafill dependent ... }	Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter. The system displays a list of valid parameters based upon your office datafill. Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.

order

Function

Use the order command to set or display the value of the call queue assignment refinement table ordering. If no parameter is supplied, the current setting displays.

order command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
order	<u>preopr</u> <i>table</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>preopr</u>	This default parameter sets the order criterion to the preopr refinement table. When you enter the QCALL directory, the value is set to preopr. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current value.
<i>table</i>	This variable sets the order criterion to another refinement table. The valid entry values are postauto, recall, and preopr.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the order command.

Examples of the order command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
order ↵	<p>Task: Query the order setting.</p> <p>Response: ORDER = PREOPR</p> <p>Explanation: The order setting is displayed.</p>
-continued-	

order (end)

Examples of the order command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
order recall ↵ <i>where</i> recall	specifies the table name <hr/> Task: Set the order criterion. Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: ORDER = RECALL Explanation: The order setting is set.
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the order command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE ORDER VARIABLE THIS VARIABLE DETERMINES WHICH CALL QUEUE ASSIGNMENT ORDERING TO FOLLOW. (EG. ORDER, ORDER PREOPR, ORDER POSTAUTO, ORDER RECALL) Parms: {<PREOPR, POSTAUTO, OR RECALL> STRING} Legal parameters are: {PREOPR, POSTAUTO, RECALL}	<hr/> Meaning: You supplied too many parameters. Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.
>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<<< Legal parameters are: {PREOPR, POSTAUTO, RECALL}	<hr/> Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter. Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.

origclg

Function

Use the origclg command to set or display the value of the calling number criterion. If no parameter is supplied, the current setting displays.

origclg command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
origclg	<i>value</i> 'calling_number' unknown_orgcrit
Parameters and variables	Description
'calling_number'	This variable specifies the calling number. The calling number must be enclosed in single quotes (' ') and can be from 1-18 digits long.
unknown_orgcrit	This parameter specifies an unknown calling number.
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current origclg setting.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the origclg command.

Examples of the origclg command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
origclg ↵	<p>Task: Query the origclg setting.</p> <p>Response: ORIGCLG = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the origclg setting.</p>
-continued-	

origclg (continued)

Examples of the origclg command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>origclg '5551111' ↵ where</pre>	<p>'5551111' specifies the calling number</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Set the origclg setting.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: ORIGCLG = 5551111</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the origclg setting to 5551111.</p>
<pre>origclg unknown_orgcrit ↵</pre>	<hr/> <p>Task: Set the origclg setting to unknown data.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: ORIGCLG = NO_DATA</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the origclg setting to no_data.</p>
End	

Responses

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

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

EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters
 QUERY OR UPDATE THE CALLING NUMBER VARIABLE

IF A NUMBER IS GIVEN, IT MUST BE ENCLOSED IN SINGLE QUOTES

IF THE DATA IS NOT KNOWN FOR THIS PARTICULAR CALL,
 ENTER UNKNOWN_ORGCRIT.

LEGAL PARAMETERS ARE 1 TO 18 DIGITS OR UNKNOWN_ORGCRIT
 (EG. ORIGCLG, ORIGCLG '9917081', ORIGCLG UNKNOWN_ORGCRIT)

Parms: [<CALLING NUMBER> STRING]

Legal parameters are: {UNKNOWN_ORGCRIT}

Meaning: You supplied too many parameters.

Action: Reenter the command with an appropriate parameter.

>>>> THIS VALUE CAN NOT BE USED <<<<<

Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter.

Action: Reenter the command with an appropriate parameter.

origtrnk

Function

Use the origtrnk command to set or display the value of the originating trunk criterion. If no parameter is supplied, the current setting displays.

origtrnk command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
origtrnk	<i>value</i> <i>trunk_cli</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>trunk_cli</i>	This variable specifies the originating trunk. The list of valid parameters is based upon your office datafill.
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current setting.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the origtrnk command.

Examples of the origtrnk command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
origtrnk ↵	<p>Task: Query the origtrnk setting.</p> <p>Response: ORIGTRNK = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the current origtrnk setting.</p>
-continued-	

origtrnk (end)

Examples of the origtrnk command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>origtrnk ttu ↵ where</pre>	<p>ttu specifies the originating trunk</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Set the origtrnk setting.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: ORIGTRNK = TTU</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the origtrnk setting to ttu.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the origtrnk command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE ORIGINATING TRUNK VARIABLE (EG. ORIGTRNK, ORIGTRNK TBELLAIC) Parms: {<TRUNK CLLI> STRING} Legal parameters are: {... office datafill dependent ...}</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters. The system displays a list of valid parameters based on your office datafill.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with appropriate parameters.</p>
<pre>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<< Legal parameters are: {... office datafill dependent ...}</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter. The system displays a list of valid parameters based on your office datafill.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.</p>

pfxt

Function

Use the pfxt command to set or display the value of the call prefix type criterion. If no parameter is supplied, the current setting displays.

pfxt command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
pfxt	<i>value</i> <i>prefix_type</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>prefix_type</i>	This variable specifies the prefix type criterion. The valid entry values are oa and dd.
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current setting.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the pfxt command.

Examples of the pfxt command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
pfxt ↵	<p>Task: Query the pfxt setting.</p> <p>Response: PFXT = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the pfxt setting.</p>
-continued-	

pfxt (end)

Examples of the pfxt command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>pfxt oa ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>oa</p>	<p>specifies the prefix type</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Set the pfxt setting.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: PFXT = OA</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the pfxt setting to oa.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the pfxt command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE PREFIX TABLE VARIABLE (EG. PFXT, PFXT OA, PFXT DD) Parms: {<PREFIX TYPE> STRING} Legal parameters are: {OA,DD}</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with appropriate parameters.</p>
<pre>>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<< Legal parameters are: {OA,DD}</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.</p>

promptme

Function

Use the promptme command to invoke the intelligent criterion prompter. This command is the recommended way to define a simulated call since it prompts you for only those criteria needed for your office. If you need to leave the intelligent criterion prompter before completing the refinement, you may enter:

abort↵

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

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the promptme command.

promptme (continued)

Examples of the promptme command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>promptme ↵</p>	<p>Task: Invoke promptme.</p> <p>Response:</p> <pre>>promptme Prompting for EXPLAIN To request information on this command enter HELP. The current value is EXPLAIN = ON Just press RETURN to keep this value, otherwise ENTER NEW VALUE FOR EXPLAIN > The value remains UNCHANGED Prompting for USE . . . READY TO SIMULATE THE CALL, DO YOU WISH TO START NOW? Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"): >yes STARTing simulated call queue assignment processing. Initial CT4Q = 0_MINUS CT4Q after CT4QORIG refinement = NAM0 The final CT4Q is: NAM0 The final CALLQ is: CQ0 The QMS_SERVICE is: BASE_TA Determining Initial Force Management Call Type (FMCT). The final FMCT is: FMNAM0</pre> <p>Explanation: This command leads you through a simulated call based on your office datafill.</p>
<p>-continued-</p>	

promptme (end)

Examples of the promptme command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
promptme ↵	<p>Task: Abort promptme.</p> <p>Response: Prompting for EXPLAIN To request information on this command enter HELP. The current value is EXPLAIN = ON Just press RETURN to keep this value, otherwise</p> <pre>ENTER NEW VALUE FOR EXPLAIN >abort >>>>ABORT - LEAVING PROMPTME SUBCOMMAND <<<<</pre> <p>Explanation: This command stops the promptme procedure.</p>
End	

Response

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

Response for the promptme command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<<< INVOKE THE INTELLIGENT CALL DATA PROMPTER YOU WILL BE QUERIED FOR THE CALL CHARACTERISTICS RELEVANT TO YOUR CQA DATAFILL. (EG. PROMPTME)</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied a parameter.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command without parameters.</p>

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit the QCALL directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

quit (continued)

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

Responses

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

quit (end)

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

rest

Function

Use the rest command to set or display the value of the restricted billing index criterion. If no parameter is supplied, the current setting displays.

rest command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rest	<i>value</i> 'rest_bill_index' unknown_restrcrit
Parameters and variables	Description
'rest_bill_index'	This variable specifies the restricted billing index. The index must be enclosed in single quotes (' '). The valid entry range is 0-99. If a call with an unknown restricted billing is being simulated, then an index of no_data should be used.
unknown_restrcrit	This parameter sets the index to no_data to indicate an unknown restricted billing.
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current setting.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the rest command.

Examples of the rest command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rest ↵	<p>Task: Query the rest setting.</p> <p>Response: REST = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the rest setting.</p>
-continued-	

rest (continued)

Examples of the rest command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>rest '99' ↵ where</pre>	<p>'99' specifies the restricted billing criterion</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Set the rest setting.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: REST = 99</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the rest setting to 99.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the rest command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE RESTRICTED BILLING INDEX VARIABLE IF A NUMBER IS GIVEN IT MUST BE ENCLOSED IN SINGLE QUOTES IF THE DATA IS NOT KNOWN FOR THIS PARTICULAR CALL, ENTER '99'. LEGAL PARAMETERS ARE '0' TO '99' (EG. REST, REST '23', REST '99')</pre> <p>Parms: [<REST BILL INDEX> STRING]</p>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters or did not enclose the digits in single quotes.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with an appropriate parameter.</p>
-continued-	

rest (end)

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

```
>>>> THIS VALUE CAN NOT BE USED <<<<<
```

Meaning: You supplied an out of range parameter.

Action: Reenter the command with an appropriate parameter.

End

show

Function

Use the show command to display the current settings of all the parameters. This command does not have any parameters.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the show command.

Example of the show command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
show ↵	<p>Task: Query the report constraints.</p> <p>Response: The current values of the QCALL variables are: AUTO = Unassigned CAR = Unassigned CLAS = Unassigned CLD = Unassigned CO = Unassigned CT4Q = Unassigned EXPLAIN = ON LANG = Unassigned LASTCT4Q = Unassigned ORDER = PREOPR ORIGCLG = Unassigned ORIGTRNK = Unassigned PFXT = Unassigned REST = Unassigned TIME = Unassigned USE = ACTIVE</p> <p>Explanation: This command queries and displays the report variables.</p>

show (end)

Response

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

Response for the show command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<<< DISPLAY THE CURRENT QCALL DATA (EG. SHOW)	<p>Meaning: You supplied a parameter.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command without parameters.</p>

start

Function

Use the start command to determine the call queue assignment based on the call criteria. This command does not have any parameters.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the start command.

Example of the start command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
start ↵	<p>Task: Start a simulated call.</p> <p>Response: STARTing simulated call queue assignment processing.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Initial CT4Q = 0_MINUS CT4Q after CT4QORIG refinement = NAM0</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The final CT4Q is: NAM0 The final CALLQ is: CQ0 The QMS_SERVICE is: BASE_TA</p> <p>Determining Initial Force Management Call Type (FMCT)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Initial FMCT = FMNAM0 FMCT after TQFMCLAS refinement = FMNAM7 FMCT after TQFMCLDT refinement = FMNAM7</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The final FMCT is: FMNAM7</p> <p>Explanation: This command starts a simulated call.</p>

start (end)

Response

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

Response for the start command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<< START THE CALL QUEUE ASSIGNMENT PROCESS FOR THE HYPOTHETICAL CALL SPECIFIED BY THE CURRENT DATA. (EG. START)	Meaning: You supplied a parameter. Action: Reenter the command without parameters.

time

Function

Use the time command to set or display the value of the time of call. If no parameters are supplied, the current setting displays.

time command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
time	<i>value</i> <i>month</i> <i>day</i> <i>hour</i> <i>minute</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>day</i>	This variable is the day of the month. The valid entry range is 1-31.
<i>hour</i>	This variable is in military time. The valid entry range is 1-23.
<i>minute</i>	This variable is the minutes. The valid entry range is 0-59.
<i>month</i>	This variable sets the month. The valid entry values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ jan ▪ feb ▪ mar ▪ apr ▪ may ▪ jun ▪ jul ▪ aug ▪ sep ▪ oct ▪ nov ▪ dec
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current setting.

Qualifications

If the time criterion is being set, all of its parameters must be supplied. Once the first parameter has been supplied, you are prompted for the remaining parameters. Entering abort terminates this parameter prompting and returns you to the QCALL directory.

time (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the time command.

Examples of the time command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>time ↵</code>	<hr/> <p>Task: Query the time setting.</p> <p>Response: TIME = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the time setting.</p>
<p><code>time dec 25 23 59 ↵</code> <i>where</i></p> <p>dec specifies the month 25 specifies the day of the month 23 specifies the hour of the day 59 specifies the minute</p>	<hr/> <p>Task: Set the time setting.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: TIME = DEC 25 23:59</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the time to December 25th at one minute before midnight.</p>

time (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the time command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre> EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameter QUERY OR UPDATE THE TIME OF DAY VARIABLE SPECIFY EITHER ZERO OR FOUR PARAMETERS ONLY THE FIRST THREE LETTERS OF THE MONTH SHOULD BE SPECIFIED (EG. TIME, TIME DEC 31 23 59). Parms: <MONTH> STRING <DAY> {1 TO 31} <HOUR> {0 TO 23} <MINUTE> {0 TO 59} </pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.</p>
<pre> Out of range: <DAY> {1 to 31} Enter: <DAY <HOUR> <MINUTE> >25 Next par is: <HOUR> {0 to 23} Enter: <HOUR> <MINUTE> >23 59 THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: TIME = DEC 2 23:59 </pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied an out of range parameter.</p> <p>Action: Follow the prompts to complete setting the time.</p>
-continued-	

time (end)

Responses for the time command (continued)

MAP output Meaning and action

```
>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<<<<
Legal parameters are: { ,JAN,FEB,MAR,APR, ... etc
QUERY OR UPDATE THE TIME OF DAY VARIABLE
```

```
SPECIFY EITHER ZERO OR FOUR PARAMETERS
```

```
ONLY THE FIRST THREE LETTERS OF THE MONTH SHOULD BE SPECIFIED
```

```
(EG. TIME, TIME DEC 31 23 59).
```

```
Parms: <MONTH> STRING
        <DAY> {1 TO 31}
        <HOUR> {0 TO 23}
        <MINUTE> {0 TO 59}
```

Meaning: You supplied an incorrect value for the month parameter.

Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.

End

use

Function

Use the use command to set or display the value of the refinement table. If no parameter is supplied, the current setting displays.

use command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
use	<u>active</u> inactive
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>active</u>	This default parameter specifies that the active call queue assignment table is used. When you enter the QCALL directory, use is set to active. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current setting.
inactive	This parameter specifies that the inactive call queue assignment table is used.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the use command.

Examples of the use command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
use ↵	<p>Task: Query the use setting.</p> <p>Response: USE = ACTIVE</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the use setting.</p>
-continued-	

use (end)

Examples of the use command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>use inactive ↵</code>	<p>Task: Set the use criterion.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: USE = INACTIVE</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the use criterion.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the use command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE USE VARIABLE THIS VARIABLE DETERMINES WHICH CALL QUEUE ASSIGNMENT ORDERING TABLE TO USE. (EG. USE, USE INACTIVE, USE ACTIVE) Parms: [<ACTIVE OR INACTIVE> STRING] Legal parameters are: {INACTIVE,ACTIVE}</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameter.</p>
<pre>>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<< Legal parameters are: {INACTIVE,ACTIVE}</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.</p>

QVIEW level commands

Use the QVIEW level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) to receive an overview of the call queue assignment (CQA) tables. The QCALL directory details the refinement and call queue assignment of one particular call having a unique set of characteristics. The QVIEW directory shows the refinement and call queue assignment of a whole set of calls with all of their possible characteristics.

Accessing the QVIEW level

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

`qview ↵`

QVIEW commands

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

QVIEW commands	
Command	Page
fromtable	Q-69
help	Q-73
order	Q-77
quit	Q-79
show	Q-83
start	Q-85
summary	Q-89
totable	Q-91
traceco	Q-95
-continued-	

Q-68 QVIEW level commands

QVIEW commands (continued)	
Command	Page
tracect4q	Q-99
use	Q-103
End	

fromtable**Function**

Use the fromtable command to set or display the value of the refinement table from which call types for queueing and their refinements are traced.

fromtable command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
fromtable	<i>value</i> first <i>table</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
first	This parameter sets the fromtable to the first table.
<i>table</i>	This variable specifies the value of the table from which all CT4Qs listed are traced. The valid entry range is determined by your office datafill.
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the current value.

Qualification**WARNING**

Setting the fromtable command resets the QVIEW tracect4q and traceco commands to unassigned.

Setting the fromtable command resets the QVIEW tracect4q and traceco commands to unassigned.

fromtable (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the fromtable command.

Examples of the fromtable command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
fromtable ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Query the fromtable setting.</p> <p>Response: FROMTABLE = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command queries the fromtable setting.</p>
fromtable ct4qrest ↵ <i>where</i> ct4qrest	<p>specifies the table name</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Set the fromtable to a particular table.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: FROMTABLE = CT4QREST</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the fromtable to the ct4qrest table.</p>
fromtable first ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Set the fromtable to the first table.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: FROMTABLE = CT4QCLAS</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the fromtable to the first table.</p>

fromtable (end)**Responses**

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

Responses for the fromtable command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE STARTING TABLE OF THE TRACE PARAMETER THIS VARIABLE DETERMINES WHICH REFINEMENT TABLE FROM WHICH TO START TRACING ALL OF THE CT4Q'S REFINED FROM THIS POINT. TO START THE TRACE AT THE VERY FIRST TABLE IN THE REFINEMENT ORDER, SPECIFY THE PARAMETER VALUE - FIRST (EG. FROMTABLE, FROMTABLE CT4QCLAS, FROMTABLE FIRST) WARNING: TRACECT4Q AND TRACECO PARAMETERS WILL BE SET TO ----- IGNORED Parms: [<CT4QTABLE> STRING] Legal parameters are: < valid parameters ></pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters. The system produces a list of valid parameters based on the datafill in your office.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameter.</p>
<pre>>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<<< Legal parameters are: < valid parameters ></pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter. The system produces a list of valid parameters based on the datafill in your office.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameter.</p>

help**Function**

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

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

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the help command.

help (continued)

Examples of the help command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>help ↵</p>	<p>Task: Access online documentation.</p> <p>Response: TOPS CALL QUEUE ASSIGNMENT DATAFILL OVERVIEW PROGRAM.</p> <p>THE FOLLOWING SUBCOMMANDS BOTH QUERY AND UPDATE THE VALUE OF QVIEW'S VARIABLES:</p> <p>USE ORDER FROMTABLE TOTABLE TRACECO TRACECT4Q</p> <p>TO QUERY, ENTER THE SUBCOMMAND WITHOUT PARAMETERS (EG. ORDER).</p> <p>TO UPDATE, ENTER THE NEW VALUE AS A PARAMETER (EG.ORDER PREOPR).</p> <p>VALUES ARE REMEMBERED UNTIL THEY ARE EXPLICITLY OVERWRITTEN.</p> <p>OTHER SUBCOMMANDS ARE: QUIT HELP SHOW START</p> <p>Explanation: This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>
<p>help help ↵ <i>where</i></p> <p>help specifies the command that requires explanation</p>	<p>Task: Access online documentation.</p> <p>Response: DISPLAY A COMMAND DESCRIPTION OR A DESCRIPTION OF THE QVIEW PROGRAM. (EG. HELP, HELP HELP, HELP ORDER)</p> <p>Parms: [<SUBCOMMAND> STRING] Legal parameters are: {FROMTABLE,HELP,ORDER,QUIT,SHOW,START,SUMMARY,TOTABLE,TRACECO,TRACECT4Q,USE}</p> <p>Explanation: This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>
-continued-	

help (continued)

Examples of the help command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>help order ↵ where</pre>	<p>order specifies the command that requires explanation</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Access online documentation.</p> <p>Response: QUERY OR UPDATE THE ORDER VARIABLE</p> <p>THIS VARIABLE DETERMINES WHICH CALL QUEUE ASSIGNMENT ORDERING TO FOLLOW. (EG. ORDER, ORDERPREOPR, ORDER POSTAUTO, ORDER RECALL)</p> <p>Parms: [<PREOPR, POSTAUTO, OR RECALL> STRING] Legal parameters are: {PREOPR,POSTAUTO,RECALL}</p> <p>Explanation: This example typifies a response for the help command string.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the help command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters DISPLAY A COMMAND DESCRIPTION OR A DESCRIPTION OF THE QVIEW PROGRAM. (EG. HELP, HELP HELP, HELP ORDER)</pre> <p>Parms: {<SUBCOMMAND> STRING} Legal parameters are: {PREOPR,POSTAUTO,RECALL}</p>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters. The system provides a list of valid parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with appropriate parameters.</p>
-continued-	

help (end)

Responses for the help command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MODULE NOT LOADED OR NEEDS OTHER CI INCREMENT TO BE BUILT.	<p>Meaning: The directory you are trying to access is not loaded or must be accessed through another directory.</p> <p>Action: None</p>
>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<<< Legal parameters are: {FROMTABLE,HELP,ORDER,QUIT,SHOW,START,SUMMARY, TOTABLE,TRACECO,TRACECT4Q,USE}	<p>Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter. The system provides a list of valid parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.</p>
End	

order**Function**

Use the order command to set or display the value of the call queue assignment refinement table ordering for the QVIEW directory datafill overview. If no parameter is supplied, the current setting displays.

order command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
order	<u>preopr</u> table
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>preopr</u>	This default parameter sets the order criterion to the preopr refinement table. When you enter the QVIEW directory, the order is set to preopr. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the current setting.
table	This variable sets the order criterion to another refinement table. The valid entry values are postauto, recall, and preopr.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the order command.

Examples of the order command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
order ↵	<p>Task: Query the order setting.</p> <p>Response: ORDER = PREOPR</p> <p>Explanation: The order setting is displayed.</p>
-continued-	

order (end)

Examples of the order command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>order recall ↵ where</pre>	<p>recall specifies the table name</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Set the order criterion.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: ORDER = RECALL</p> <p>Explanation: The order setting is set to recall.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the order command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE ORDER VARIABLE THIS VARIABLE DETERMINES WHICH CALL QUEUE ASSIGNMENT ORDERING TO FOLLOW. (EG. ORDER, ORDER PREOPR, ORDER POSTAUTO, ORDER RECALL) Parms: {<PREOPR, POSTAUTO, OR RECALL> STRING} Legal parameters are: {PREOPR, POSTAUTO, RECALL}</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.</p>
<pre>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<<< Legal parameters are: {PREOPR, POSTAUTO, RECALL}</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.</p>

quit**Function**

Use the quit command to exit the QVIEW directory.

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

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

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

quit (continued)

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

Responses

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

quit (end)

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

show**Function**

Use the show command to display the current settings of all the parameters used for the QVIEW directory datafill overview.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the show command.

Example of the show command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
show ↵	<p>Task: Query the report constraints.</p> <p>Response: The current values of the QVIEW variables are: ORDER = PREOPR USE = ACTIVE TRACECO = Unassigned TRACECT4Q = Unassigned FROMTABLE = Unassigned TOTABLE = Unassigned SUMMARY = REPORT_AND_SUMMARY</p> <p>Explanation: This command queries and displays the report variables.</p>

show (end)

Response

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

Response for the show command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<<< DISPLAY THE CURRENT QVIEW TRACE PARAMETERS (EG. SHOW)	Meaning: You supplied a parameter. Action: Reenter the command without parameters.

Function

Use the start command to generate the call queue assignment datafill overview using the supplied report constraints.

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

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the start command.

start (continued)

Example of the start command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<p>start ↵</p>	<p>Task: View the call queue assignment datafill.</p> <p>Response: ----- - QVIEW REPORT on PREOPR table for ----- ----- CO: OH --->>> CT4Q: 0_MINUS ----- ----- OLDCT4Q TABLE CRITERION NEWCT4Q CALLQ QMSSERV ----- 0_MINUS ORIG UNKNOWN_ORG NAM0 CQ0 BASE_TA 0_MINUS ORIG ORG001 NAM1 CQ1 BASE_TA 0_MINUS ORIG ORG002 NAM2 CQ2 BASE_TA 0_MINUS ORIG ORG003 NAM3 CQ3 BASE_TA 0_MINUS ORIG ORG004 NAM4 CQ4 BASE_TA 0_MINUS ORIG ORG123 NAM123 CQ123 BASE_TA 0_MINUS ORIG ORG124 NAM124 CQ124 BASE_TA 0_MINUS ORIG ORG125 NAM125 CQ125 BASE_TA ----- - SUMMARY REPORT on PREOPR table for ----- ----- CT4Q TABLE NUMBER OF REFINEMENTS ----- CT4QORIG 126 CT4Qs NOT assigned a call queue: ----- CT4Q TABLE ----- ----- CALLQs NOT assigned a QMS service: -----</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the QVIEW directory datafill report with the data in your office.</p>

start (end)**Response**

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

Response for the start command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<<< START THE CALL QUEUE ASSIGNMENT DATAFILL TRACE SPECIFIED BY THE CURRENT PARAMETERS (EG. START)</pre>	<p>Meaning: You entered a parameter.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command without parameters.</p>

summary**Function**

Use the summary command to set or display the value of the QVIEW directory overview report summary constraint. This constraint determines whether the generated report contains just the datafill trace, just the trace summary, or both the trace and the summary.

summary command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
summary	<i>value</i> <i>type</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>type</i>	This variable describes the report format. The valid entry values are report_only, summary_only, and report_and_summary.
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the current setting.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the summary command.

Examples of the summary command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
summary ↵	<p>Task: Query the summary setting.</p> <p>Response: SUMMARY = REPORT_AND_SUMMARY</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the summary setting.</p>
-continued-	

summary (end)

Examples of the summary command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>summary report_only ↵ where</pre>	<p>report_only specifies the report type</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Set the summary setting.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: SUMMARY = REPORT_ONLY</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the summary setting to report_only.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the summary command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameter QUERY OR UPDATE THE SUMMARY VARIABLE THIS VARIABLE DETERMINES WHETHER OR NOT A SUMMARY REPORT WILL BE PROVIDED. (EG. SUMMARY, SUMMARY REPORT_ONLY, SUMMARY REPORT_AND_SUMMARY)</pre>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: You entered too many parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a valid parameter.</p>
<pre>>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<<< Legal parameters are: {REPORT_ONLY, SUMMARY_ONLY, REPORT_AND_SUMMARY}</pre>	<hr/> <p>Meaning: You entered an invalid parameter.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with a valid parameter.</p>

totable**Function**

Use the totable command to set or display the value of the refinement table of call types for queueing and refinement tracing.

totable command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
totable	<i>value</i> last <i>table</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
last	This parameter sets the totable to the last table.
<i>table</i>	This variable specifies the value of the table from which all CT4Qs are listed. The valid entry range is determined by your office datafill.
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current setting.

Qualification**WARNING**

Setting the totable command resets the QVIEW tracect4q and traceco commands to ignored.

Setting the totable command resets the QVIEW tracect4q and traceco commands to ignored.

totable (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the totable command.

Examples of the totable command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
totable ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Query the totable setting.</p> <p>Response: TOTABLE = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command shows the totable setting.</p>
totable ct4qrest ↵ <i>where</i> ct4qrest	specifies the table name <hr/> <p>Task: Set the totable setting to a particular table.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: TOTABLE = CT4QREST</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the totable to the ct4qrest table.</p>
totable last ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Set the totable to the last table.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: TOTABLE = CT4QAUTO</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the totable to the last table.</p>

totable (end)**Responses**

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

Responses for the totable command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE FINAL TABLE OF THE TRACE PARAMETER THIS VARIABLE DETERMINES WHICH REFINEMENT TABLE UPTO WHICH THE TRACING WILL STOP. USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH FROMTABLE. TO END THE TRACE AT THE VERY LAST TABLE IN THE REFINEMENT ORDER, SPECIFY THE PARAMETER VALUE - LAST (EG. TOTABLE, TOTABLE CT4QCLAS, TOTABLE LAST) WARNING: TRACECT4Q AND TRACECO PARAMETERS WILL BE SET TO ----- IGNORED Parms: [<CT4QTABLE> STRING] Legal parameters are: <valid parameters></pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters. The system produces a list of valid parameters based on your office datafill.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameter.</p>
<pre>>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<<< Legal parameters are: <valid parameters></pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter. The system produces a list of valid parameters based on your office datafill.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameter.</p>

traceco**Function**

Use the traceco command to set or display the value of the call origination type. The QVIEW directory traces the call origination type through all of the call queue assignment tables listed in the order you chose.

traceco command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
traceco	<i>value</i> all <i>call</i> <i>count</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies that all call origination types are traced.
<i>call</i>	This variable adds a call origination type to traceco. The system provides a list of valid values based on your office datafill.
<i>count</i>	This variable specifies the total number of call origination types that are placed in traceco. The valid entry range is from 1-32767.
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the current setting.

Qualification**WARNING**

Setting the traceco command resets the QVIEW tracect4q, fromtable, and totable commands to ignored.

Setting the traceco command resets the QVIEW tracect4q, fromtable, and totable commands to ignored.

traceco (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the traceco command.

Examples of the traceco command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
traceco ↵	<hr/> <p>Task: Query the traceco setting.</p> <p>Response: TRACECO = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the traceco setting.</p>
traceco oh ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>oh specifies the call origination type</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Set the value of the traceco setting.</p> <p>Response: TRACECO = OH</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the value of the traceco setting to oh.</p>
traceco dd ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>dd specifies an additional call origination type</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Set an additional value for the traceco setting</p> <p>Response: TRACECO = OH = DD</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets an additional value of the traceco setting to dd.</p>
-continued-	

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

traceco oh 4 ↵
where

oh specifies the call origination type
 4 specifies the total number of call origination types

Task: Set a group of values for the traceco setting.

Response: TRACECO = OH
 = OA
 = DD
 = CAMA

Explanation: This command sets the group of values of the traceco setting to oh and the next three values in your office datafill.

traceco all ↵

Task: Set the value for the traceco setting.

Response: TRACECO = UNSPEC
 = OH
 = OA
 .
 .
 .

Explanation: This command sets the value of the traceco setting to include all of the call origination types from your office datafill.

End

traceco (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the traceco command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.</p>
<pre>QUERY OR UPDATE THE CALL ORIGINATION TYPES TRACE PARAMETER IF A NUMBER IS GIVEN AS A CALL ORIGINATION TYPE IT MUST BE ENCLOSED IN SINGLE QUOTES IF A SET OF CALL ORIGINATION TYPES ARE TO BE TRACED, SPECIFY THE STARTING CO AND THE DESIRED NUMBER OF CO'S WHICH FOLLOW IT. DON'T FORGET THE QUOTES IF ALL CALL ORIGINATION TYPES ARE TO BE TRACED SPECIFY THE PARAMETER VALUE - ALL (EG. TRACECO, TRACECO '411', TRACECO OH '4' TRACECO ALL) WARNING: FROMTABLE, TOTABLE, AND TRACECT4Q PARAMETERS ----- WILL BE SET TO - IGNORED Parms: [<CALL ORIGINATION> STRING] [<Count> {1 to 32767}] Legal parameters are: {valid parameters}</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter. The system displays a list of valid parameters. Although the error message says that the call origination type must be enclosed in single quotes, you must omit the quotes (for example, traceco oh 4).</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.</p>

tracect4q**Function**

Use the tracect4q command to set or display the value of the QVIEW directory report.

tracect4q command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
tracect4q	<i>value</i> all <i>call</i> <i>count</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies that all call types for queueing will be traced.
<i>call</i>	This variable adds a set of call types to tracect4q. The system provides a list of valid values based on your office datafill.
<i>count</i>	This variable specifies the number of additional call types that are placed in tracect4q. The valid entry range is from 1-32767.
<i>value</i>	Omitting this entry forces the system to default to displaying the current setting.

Qualification**WARNING**

Setting the tracect4q command resets the QVIEW traceco, fromtable, and totable commands to ignored.

Setting the tracect4q command resets the QVIEW traceco, fromtable, and totable commands to ignored.

tracect4q (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the tracect4q command.

Examples of the tracect4q command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tracect4q ↵	<p>Task: Query the tracect4q setting.</p> <p>Response: TRACECT4Q = Unassigned</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the tracect4q setting.</p>
tracect4q 0_minus ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>0_minus specifies the call type</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Set the value of the tracect4q setting.</p> <p>Response: TRACECT4Q = 0_MINUS</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the value of the tracect4q setting to 0_minus.</p>
tracect4q 0_minus 4 ↵ <i>where</i>	<p>0_minus specifies the call type 4 specifies the total number of call types</p> <hr/> <p>Task: Set a group of values for the tracect4q setting.</p> <p>Response: TRACECT4Q = 0_MINUS = DA = INTC = 0-PLUS</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets a group of values of the tracect4q setting to 0_minus and the next three values in your office datafill.</p>
-continued-	

tracect4q (continued)

Examples of the tracect4q command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>tracect4q all ↵</code>	<p>Task: Set values for the tracect4q setting.</p> <p>Response: TRACECT4Q = UNSPEC = CAMA = 0_MINUS . . .</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the value of the tracect4q setting to include all of the call types from your office datafill.</p>
End	

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the tracect4q command.

Responses for the tracect4q command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<code>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters</code>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with appropriate parameters.</p>
-continued-	

tracect4q (end)

Responses for the tracect4q command (continued)

MAP output Meaning and action

QUERY OR UPDATE THE CALL TYPES FOR QUEUEING TRACE PARAMETER

IF A NUMBER IS GIVEN AS A CALL ORIGINATION TYPE
IT MUST BE ENCLOSED IN SINGLE QUOTES

IF A SET OF CT4Q'S ARE TO BE TRACED, SPECIFY
THE STARTING CT4Q AND THE DESIRED NUMBER OF
CT4Q'S WHICH FOLLOW IT IN TABLE CT4QNAMS.
DON'T FORGET THE QUOTES

IF ALL CALL TYPES FOR QUEUEING ARE TO BE TRACED
SPECIFY THE PARAMETER VALUE - ALL
(EG. TRACECT4Q, TRACECT4Q CAMA, TRACECT4Q CAMA '4' TRACECT4Q ALL)

WARNING: FROMTABLE, TOTABLE, AND TRACECO PARAMETERS
----- WILL BE SET TO - IGNORED

Parms: [<CT4Q or ALL> STRING]
 [<Count> {1 to 32767}]
Legal parameters are: {valid parameters}

Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter. The system displays a list of valid parameters. Although the error message says that the call origination type must be enclosed in single quotes, you must omit the quotes (for example, tracect4q cama 4).

Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.

End

use

Function

Use the use command to set or display the value of the refinement table for the QVIEW directory datafill overview trace.

use command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
use	<u>active</u> inactive
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>active</u>	This default parameter is set to active when you enter the QVIEW directory. This parameter specifies that the active call queue assignment table is used. Omitting this entry forces the system to default to display the current setting.
inactive	This parameter specifies that the inactive call queue assignment table is used.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the use command.

Examples of the use command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
use ↵	<p>Task: Query the use setting.</p> <p>Response: USE = ACTIVE</p> <p>Explanation: This command displays the current use setting.</p>
-continued-	

use (end)

Examples of the use command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>use inactive ↵</code>	<p>Task: Set the use criterion.</p> <p>Response: THE VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED: USE = INACTIVE</p> <p>Explanation: This command sets the use criterion to inactive.</p>
End	

Responses

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

Responses for the use command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>EITHER incorrect optional parameter(s) OR too many parameters QUERY OR UPDATE THE USE VARIABLE THIS VARIABLE DETERMINES WHICH CALL QUEUE ASSIGNMENT ORDERING TABLE TO USE. (EG. USE, USE INACTIVE, USE ACTIVE) Parms: [<ACTIVE OR INACTIVE> STRING] Legal parameters are: {INACTIVE,ACTIVE}</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied too many parameters.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameter.</p>
<pre>>>>>>>> ILLEGAL PARAMETER <<<<<<< Legal parameters are: {INACTIVE,ACTIVE}</pre>	<p>Meaning: You supplied an invalid parameter.</p> <p>Action: Reenter the command with the appropriate parameters.</p>

DMS-100 Family

Nonmenu Commands

Historical Reference Manual-PATCHER Through QVIEW
Volume 3 of 4

Copyright © 1999 Nortel Networks
All rights reserved.

NORTEL NETWORKS CONFIDENTIAL: The information contained in this document is the property of Nortel Networks. Except as specifically authorized in writing by Nortel Networks, the holder of this document shall keep the information contained herein confidential and shall protect same in whole or in part from disclosure and dissemination to third parties and use same for evaluation, operation, and maintenance purposes only:

Information is subject to change without notice. Nortel Networks reserves the right to make changes in design or components as progress in engineering and manufacturing may warrant.

DMS, SuperNode, MAP, NORTEL NETWORKS, MORTHERN TELECOM, and NT are trademarks of Nortel Networks.

Publication number: 297-1001-820
Product release: Through BCS36
Document release: Standard 04.01
Date: June 1999

Printed in the United States of America

